MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

START

GOODRIDGE

ELEVEN TOWNS

MAY

Title: (Goodridge) ELEVEN TOWNS

12:4 - 13:21

Inclusive Dates: Jan 4 1917 — May 23 1918 // *

" THE ELEVEN TOWNS "

Feb 7, 1918 ELEVEN TOWNS CHANGES HANDS.

May 30, 1918 Title changes to "Goodridge BANNER".

Missing Issues: Jul 5,26,Aug 9, 1917

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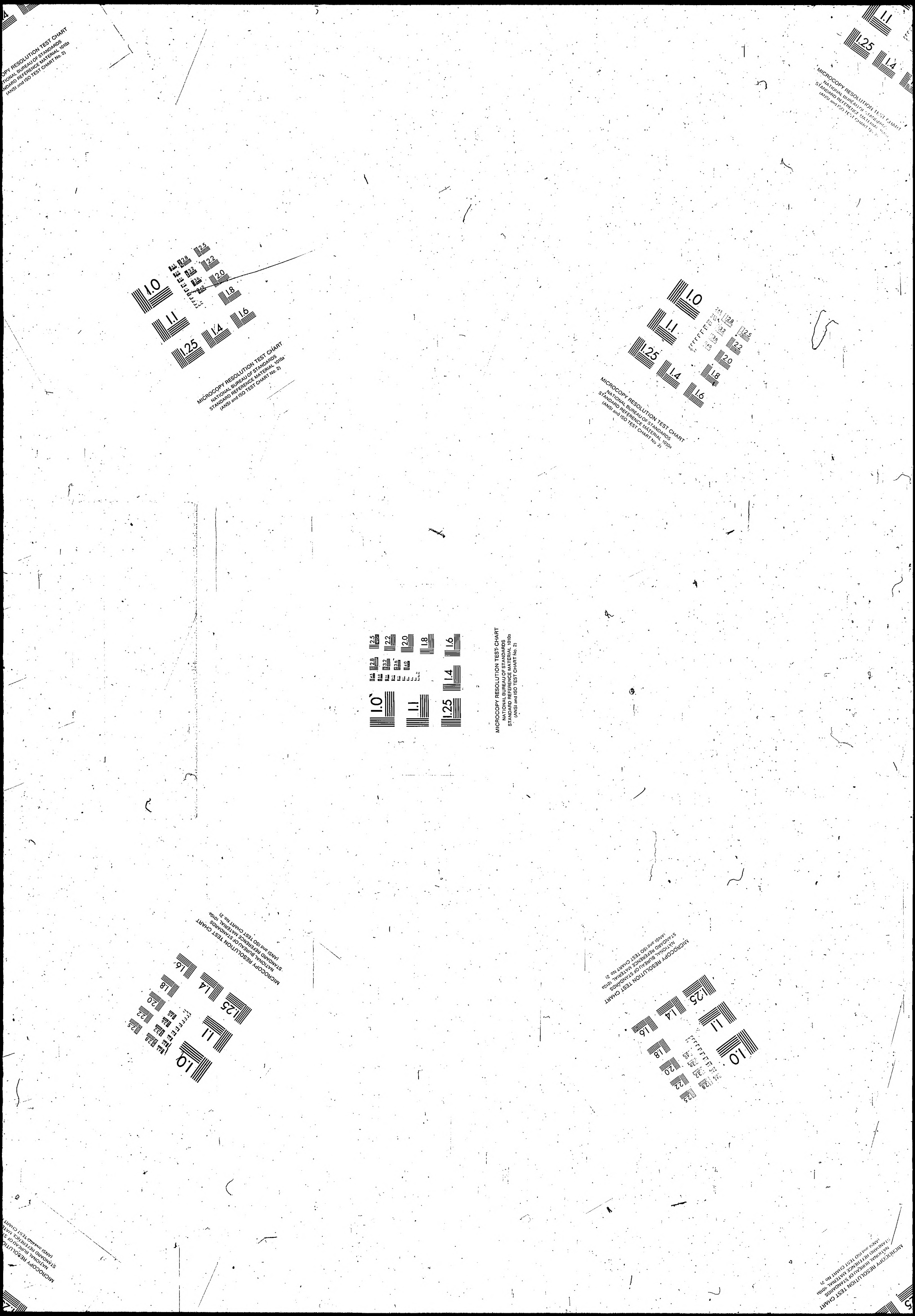
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State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 4 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.74
Oats	.44
Barley	.79
Flax	2.64
Rye	1.23
Butter	.32
Eggs	.36
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	1.28
Feed Durum	1.05

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Vivian Thoreson left Thursday for Thief River Falls to spend Xmas there.

Prof. and Mrs. A. O. Halvorson were Thief River Falls visitors Tuesday.

Steve and Ed. Singer were Thief River Falls visitors, Tuesday.

Carl Edseth, was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Tuesday morning.

Bert Walker came up from Thief River Falls, Monday.

Selmer Dakken of Esplee, was a Goodridge visitor Friday.

Ye editor, was transacting business in Thief River Falls, Tuesday,

Mrs. Karl Korstad left Saturday evening, for Thief River Falls to visit for awhile.

The first day of 1917 was sure fine. Here's hoping that it may continue throughout the whole year.

Miss McLeod, and brother Victor, were Thief River Falls visitors Tues-

ss returned Monday
anes and relatives

ilaire) arrived
g, to view a
f here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thoreson entertained some of their friends on New Year's day.

Mrs. E. M. Burnes and daughter Esther were here on a visit with relatives Monday.

Rev. O. P. Stavaas will conduct English services next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Everybody Welcome

At a meeting of the County Board the official county printing, was awarded the Thief River Falls News-Press.

A large crowd of young folks from Mavie, attended the dance here, New Year's night.

Local Talent, will present a play entitled, "Those Dreadful Twihs" at the Goodridge Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 12th.

Olaf Ramstad came up from Thief River Falls, Wednesday, and went out to Grygla, to attend to business matters.

Miss Ellen Sorenson, returned Saturday, to resume her duties at the Foss Hotel, after spending a week's vacation at her home inCarmel.

The Goodridge Fire department will hold its regural meeting next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All members urged to be present.

Carl Lindstrom and John Gran, returned Wednesday morning from Apple Marshall County where they spent the Xmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lowery came up from Thief River Falls Monday evening. Mr. Lowery having to play for the dance.

P. C. Wold, of Kratka, left Monday evening for Thief River Falls to attend a meeting of the County Commissioners.

Bud Athey of Grygla was in town a few days last week distributing a car load of corn, which he shipped in from the southern part of the state.

Steve Singer of Kratka spent a few days in town last week, unloading some cars of flour, corn and other merchan- for his store at Kratka.

Proceeds from the Home Talent, play to be given in the Goodridge Hall Friday evening Jan. 12th, will be contributed to the Goodridge consolidated school piano fund.

The dance given in the hall here New Years night, was attended, by a large crowd. Good music was furnished, and an Oyster supper was served at the Goodridge Hotel. All report having had a fine time.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Buy your coal and oats from the Atlantic Elev. Co. See F. C. Peterson.

Ole Hagen, of Thief River Falls was a Goodridge visitor, Monday.

Frank Carpenter was a passenger to Thief River Falls Monday morning.

Sam Rouze, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Friday.

A. C Tvedt, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Saturday.

Rev. O. P. Stavaas coducted services in the United church here New Year's day.

R. R. Johnson, returned Saturday morning from a business trip to Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hollander, came up from Thief River Falls Saturday morning, and spent the day in town.

August Anderson arrived here Saturday from a trip to various parts of the State.

Sam Courtier left Saturday for Thief River Falls, to spend New Year's day at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. August Ristau of Germantown were guests at the Bundhund home New Year's day.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Don't forget the Home Talent play in the Goodridge Hall, Friday evening Jan. 12th.

Services will beld in St. Ann's Catholic Church here, Tuesday January 9th.

Fr. Noesen,

Don't forget the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday nights. None but the best features shown. Don't miss them.

Mrs. Clarence Wayne of Germantown spent New Year's day at the home of her folks here, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund;

Those who are to take part in the home talent play to be given under the auspices of the Literary Society, went out to the Menzel home to practice Friday evening. Mr. Burr taking them out in his sleigh.

FOR SALE—160 acres of land for $2500.00, 40 acres under cultivation 35 acres fenced. Good buildings, well with plenty good water.

Halvor Syverson,
Erie, Minn.

Annual meeting of the Norwegian United Lutheran congregation, will be held at their church, Tuesday January 9th, at 1 o'clock p. m. Important business.

New Year's eve. the following guests were pleasantly entertained at a 6 o'clock dinner at the spacious and beautiful new home of Mr. and Mrs. Thoreson:-Rev. and Mrs O. C. Schultz, Mrs. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ferdinandsen, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Halvorson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnsrud, Mr. and Mrs. McDonrld and Harry and Ruth.

Buy your Corn, Oats, and Coal from the Atlantic Elevator Co.

F. C. Peterson,
Manager.

Notice of Annual Meeting

Of the Red Lake & Eastern Marshall Telephone Co. Meeting of the stockholders will be held at Erie, Minn. on Saturday January 13th at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing officers and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Stephen Singer, Sec'y.

Rep. Stenvick Gets Vacation.

St Paul, Dec. 23.—On account of an accident, Representative O. T. Stenvick, Bagley, Minn. a representative from Clearwater, Pennington, and Red Lake counties, has been excused from the first three weeks of the Minnesota legislature.

To Open Office In Duluth.

Dr. J. T. Turley, Dentist, who has been making this point every so often, is opening up an office in Duluth. He wishes us to inform our readers, that he will miss his January trip, but will be around in February as usual. Watch for his adv. and posters.

Dry and Out of Debt.

Moorhead, the "City Dry" Minnesota's one 5,000 population city that doesn't owe a nickle, will have a tax rate of 48.5 mills for the coming year, the lowest with but a single exception in Clay county, and less than the levy prior to the elimination of the saloons a year and a half ago.

Moorhead the first of this month retired a $40,000 bond and in so doing cleared itself of all debt.

Georgetown is the only Clay county city with a smaller tax rate than Moorhead, while Ulen, Hawley, Glyndon, Dilworth, Barnesville and Felton pay a higher tax rate—Ada Herald.

Gasoline Explosions Becoming Numerous in Smaller Towns.

Many garage fires from the smaller towns and villages of Minnesota are being reported, says Robert W. Hargadine, state fire marshall.

Four men were injured, one probably fatally, as a result of careless placing of a barrel of gasoline in a garage at Clinton last week.

Persons conducting garages are evidently becoming careless and it is important that the dangerous element in gasoline should never be overlooked for an instant. The absent-minded man who places a burning cigar or cigarette stub near a barrel of gasoline, or who takes a lighted lamp into a garage is taking his life in his hands and is also criminally negligent in relation to the destruction of property.

Never take chances. Be sure the gasoline tank even though it is outside of the garage is perfectly tight and never, above all things, fail to observe the common rule of caution.

Snow Drifts Stop Collision Of Trains.

What might have been a disastrous rear-end collision between Great Northern passenger train No 185 and a freight near Delorme siding between here and Tilden Junction, was averted by a snow pile on the tracks which delayed the freight until the passenger train got under way. The passenger train had run full speed ahead into a drift with such force that all the front windows in the engineer's cab were broken and the cab filled with snow. Shovelers who were on board dug the train out and the engineer whistled for the rear brakeman to return to the train. Just as he reached the train the freight which he had been sent to flag hove in sight 900 feet away and would have hit the passenger train but for the fact that it was slowed down by a drift. The noise of the wind had made it impossible for the freight engineer to hear the torpedoes which the flagman had placed on the track—Red Lake Falls Gazette.

Finberg--Quist.

On Sunday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents, occured the marriage of Miss Mamie Finberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs O. Finberg, to Irving Quist. Rev. Albin A. Larson read the service. Melvin Finberg, brother of the bride, and Miss Clarice, sister of the bride, acted as witness, while only members of the family were present at the ceremony. Following the wedding the couple left for their home in this city at 815 Main avenue north, where the groom had everything provided ready to go to housekeeping. The bride is well known in Thief River Falls and has practically grown up in this city. She has been teaching in public schools at various places during the past years.

The groom is also well known here, having resided in Thief River Falls for many years. He is at present employed as county surveyor for Marshall county.

The marriage came as a complete surprise to everyone and even the closest friends of both parties knew nothing of the affair.

The many friends of the newlyweds extend their best wishes for a happy and prosperous married life—Times.

"Those Dreadful Twins"

A home talent play entitled "Those Dreadful Twins", will be given under the auspices of the Goodridge Literary Society, in the Goodridge Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 12th, at 8 o'clock. This play promises to be a winner, and you will miss the time of your life if you fail to attend. Proceeds will be donated by the Society, to the fund for the purchase of a piano for the Goodridge Consolidated Schools. Come and help a good cause along.

Much State Land Sold.

26,509 acres of land was sold in Roseau county in 1916, at an average price of $7.52 per acre. This is more than one-third of the entire school land sales in the state.

In 1915 a total of 3,821 acres were sold in this county at an average price of $6.16 per acre.

The land sold in 1916, if all in one block, would make an entire township, and five or six sections more.

The direct cause of the immense sale this year is the drainage projects under construction.

The average price of state land throughout the state was $7.25 per acre—Warroad Pioneer.

Commercial Club Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Goodridge Commercial Club, held Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the coming year;

President	Nick Bundhund
Vice President	Jay Payne
Secretary	H. W. Smith
Treasurer	G. C. Gulrud.

The committee on the creamery reported that a list had been circulated among the business men and a little better than a thousand dollars worth of stock had been subscribed towards the building of a creamery here.

The list is also to be circulated among the farmers, and it will depend largely on the amount of farmers, who will take stock, whether we will get a creamery here or not. The dairy business is the coming industry in this part of the country and it is hoped that every one interested in the building up of this section will take stock in the proposed creamery, and that we may see one located here in the near future.

Fire Laddies Called Out.

Thursday morning at about 10 o'clock a. m. the fire bell rang, calling the fire Laddies to the Abe Johnsrud residence, were it was found, that fire had started from an over heated stove pipe in the attic of the house.

This might have proved a disastrous fire but for the quick action of the department, who soon dispacteled the flames. Not very much damage was done. Mr. Johnsrud as a token of thanks for the quick action of the fire department set up a box of cigars to the boys, and that evening the fire laddies enjoyed a real old fashioned smoker. The evening was spent in playing Whist and Rummy, and all present enjoyed the evening to the fullest extent.

Pleasant View Items.

Fred Sundby called on L. E. Stover Thursday forenoon.

Misses Clarice and Myrtle Knutson were in Thief River Falls a few days last week.

Muns Jelle made a trip to Goodridge Saturday.

L. E. Stover and Herman Kastner were fortunate enough to get two wolves in the last two weeks.

The Xmas tree and program given by Joseph Weeks and the Union Hope Sunday School was well played, as the school children had many recitations and songs and also a monologue or so, while the Sunday School gave two nice plays, Songs and a couple of Duets. There was a large crowd and the program was enjoyed by all. There was plenty of treats for all besides other presents. Those who took part in the plays were, Mrs. Sivert Anderson Miss Bella Anvinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stover, Muns and Ed. Jelle, Raymond Stover and Clarise Anderson. Those in the other play were, Mrs. Cunningham and Sherlock, Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Bownsiner, Mrs. C. Edwin, Miss Vera Odell and Miss Inger Finsaud.

Miss Hannah Jelle returned home Friday to spend Xmas holidays with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Sivert Anderson made a trip to Theif River Falls last week.

Miss N. Rainey is paying her home stead a visit now days.

Lashed For His Discovery.

According to an old document discovered some time ago in Australia, gold was first discovered by a convict near Paramatta in 1789. The unfortunate fellow was at once charged with having stolen a watch and "boiled it down" and, being convicted by the rude court of those early days, was given 150 lashes for his pains. In later years the record of this incident was closely examined by an undoubtedly competent authority, who was quite convinced of the genuineness of the convict's story.

TO LIE NEAR HER FIVE HUSBANDS IS LAST WISH

Mrs. Van Sickle Had Personally Erected Tombstones to Them.

La Crosse, Wis.—To be buried in her own private cemetery in a corner of her farm near the graves of her five husbands was the last wish of Mrs. Emma C. Van Sickle, who died recently.

Over the graves of her husbands are tombstones erected by the wife's own hands. One has this verse inscribed upon it:

> Clintie; my heart clings to thee, love.
> In heaven I hope to meet above.
> You was ever kind and true to me.
> So was I to you Emma C.

Another reads:

"Peter, died Jan. 12, 1854, aged fifty-three years By Emma."

The other three stones are small and the inscriptions brief One reads "D. C. V.," another "P. D. C." and the third "P. E."

WAR DRIVES FOREIGN THIEVES TO AMERICA

Detectives Expect Big Haul In Jewelry at Some Society Event This Winter.

Washington.—If you happen to own a jewel collection and your taste runs toward wearing it in public, you had better hire a bodyguard this winter. The United States is overrun with European crooks, some of them the smoothest thieves on the continent.

Private detective and police agencies in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and other big centers are looking forward to one of the most active years in the last decade. It's all on account of the European war, which has made theft hardly worth while on a big scale across the water.

In Washington there's a detective agency which specializes in the guarding of guests and jewelry at big social functions. The business of this agency is not confined to events at the capital, for private detectives of faultless manner and speech are sent out on jobs as far west as Chicago by this same agency.

One man who has devoted years of experience and his organization of sleuths to the protection of social leaders and their guests recently returned from a trip that extended north to Boston and west to the Mississippi.

"It's going to be a big year for agencies like ours," he said. "Within the past twelve months Europe has been sending over some of the cleverest jewel thieves this country has ever seen, and they have only come here when it was clear that robbery as a profession was up against hard times abroad until the war was over."

INHERITANCE AFTER YEARS.

Rover Never In One Place Long Enough to Apply For It.

St. Louis.—George Weise, a former sailor and of an admitted roving disposition, recently received $390.25 from the local free legal aid bureau, representing his share of the estate of an uncle who died in Adrian, Mich., eighteen years ago.

Weise applied to the bureau several days ago and asked Matthew Conckling, assistant superintendent, to assist him in getting his inheritance. He explained that he had never applied for it because since the death of his uncle he had not been long enough in one place to take the time to apply for his share.

Conckling wrote to Adrian and in reply to his letter received one from E. A. Cole, present owner of the property of Weise's uncle, Edward Bauer, containing the money due Weise and a quit claim deed to the property for the latter's signature.

DRIVES MILES FOR MAIL.

Farmer Will Not Allow Rural Carrier to Bring It.

Smith Center, Kan.—Frank Nichols lives on route No. 5 out of this city. For years Nichols has stubbornly refused to have his mail come by carrier, although a route runs right by his door.

Each Saturday he makes the eleven mile drive from home and gets his mail out of the postoffice here.

He insists the carrier system is an unnecessary expense to the government and that it is putting false and injurious notions into the rising generations on the farms.

Killed Himself Running.

Bremerton, Wash.—Because Wesley Antony, fifty-four years old, did not want to be late for work recently he ran seven miles around the shores of Puget sound. When he arrived at the navy yard he collapsed and died a few moments later in the Marine hospital.

PLAN TO STRENGTHEN ARMY FLYING SERVICE

Course of Instruction For Field Officers at San Diego.

New York.—Plans have been practically completed for the establishment of additional army aviation stations and schools. Stations and schools have already been instituted at Mineola, N. Y.; Chicago, San Diego, Cal.; Newport News, San Antonio, Miami, Fla., and Columbus, N. M. It is expected that stations will soon be established at Philadelphia and Memphis.

A corps of instructors will be maintained at each station, and classes for national guard officers and reserve aviators will be held. It is planned to cover the entire country with stations and schools, and it is believed that they will serve to develop an efficient corps of active and reserve aviators.

One of the latest features inaugurated by the aviation section of the signal corps is a course of instruction for field officers. It will be conducted at San Diego. Several officers have already been detailed to take the course offered there.

The signal corps has now purchased or let the contracts for 350 machines, ninety of which are water machines. About $7,000,000 will be required to purchase all the material which has been contracted for by the corps.

ONLY WHITE HORSES ARE SEEN IN GERMAN CITIES

Dark Animals Used For Army. Four-fifths of Taxis In Berlin Electrified.

Berlin.—Almost all the horses you see working in the towns and fields in Germany are white or flea bitten gray. All the other colors are used for army work. The whites are not, their color being too conspicuous. But the demand for horses has been so great that even the whites are used when they are young, being painted dark. The horses left for civilian purposes are the old ones. Most of those you find attached to the ancient droshkies on Unter den Linden look as if they were cousins to the eohippus that Noah took with him into the ark.

The age of the drivers corresponds to the antiquity of their steeds. Most of them are graybeards, but by way of paradox their girths are as great as those of their horses are small.

Four-fifths of the taxis are electrified, which enables them to proceed at a slow, dignified pace for short stretches. The few internal combustion motors left use benzol in place of gasoline, which is sharply restricted to official need military, industrial and those of the high personages.

In spite of the leather shortage, the German soldier still clings to his boots. The bulk of the German soldiery is recruited from the agricultural class, which has been accustomed to boots and does not willingly use other footwear.

SHARK GOT HALF HIS CATCH.

Sudden End of Fisherman's Great Expectations.

Honolulu.—What promised to be one of the biggest ulua catches of the season for Tax Collector Charles T. Wilder was spoiled when a big shark took half of the fish's body as Wilder was pulling it in with his reel.

Wilder was having a fine tussle with what seemed a mighty game fish. His line sagged, and he felt only a slow-moving weight at the end of it. When he lifted from the water he found only half a fish—the head and fore portion of the body. The tail and hind parts were entirely gone. Scratches on the side of the fish showed that the shark had made two grabs, the second being successful. This seems to put an end to the theory that a shark cannot bite under water or upright, for nothing else could have bitten off that tail.

LINK BOYS IN LONDON AGAIN.

Fog Said to Have Been the Worst In Fifty Years.

London.—A fog which settled over London recently is described as being the most dense in fifty years. From early morning until a late hour London was a city of perpetual night.

The inconvenience was greatest in the evening owing to the light restrictions. Omnibuses stopped running and taxicabs disappeared from the streets. Pedestrians in the street carried torches. In the Strand torches were lighted and soldiers new to the metropolis had to be led about like blind men.

Wed at Stack's High Top.

Florence, Colo.—Bessie Norton, aged twenty-one, and Joseph Bowling, twenty-six years old, were married on top of a 200 foot concrete smokestack in an oil plant here recently. Practically the entire city witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. W. J. Kiel.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Ye Farmers!

I will buy your chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, in fact anything in the line of poultry. Bring in what you have and get highest market prices.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

L. J. FOSS, Proprietor.

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

Wish all a happy and presperous New Year.

We also wish to thank you for past business and invite your future business.

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashier.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PRIDE

The housewife who serves pure, [illegible] home [illegible] to all. She shows [illegible] by giving to her [illegible] wholesome and strengthening [illegible]

All foods consist substantially of fats, carbohydrates (starches and sugars,) and proteins (white of egg, gluten, lean meats etc.). These three substances sustain, operate, and repair the human body. These are the average percentages contained in seven representative staple foods, as shown by U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 142:

	Fats	Carbohydrates	Protein
Wheat flour	1.0	75.1	11.4
Potatoes	0.1	14.7	1.8
Beef, sirloin	16.1	- -	16.5
Butter	85.0	- -	1.0
Milk	4.0	5.0	3.3
Salt codfish	0.4	- -	16.0
Eggs	9.3	- -	13.1

Note the high percentages of proteins and carbohydrates in wheat flour. The butter spread on bread and the shortening used in making biscuits, supply the fat that makes these flour foods the balanced ration.

Vivo Flour Makes Good Bread

For Sale by all Deales

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. Halvorson, Agent

Goodridge, Minnesota

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

Many of the old stand pat newspapers have come out strong for a state owned paper mill, and no one would deny that the idea is a good one. At the same time it is really humorous. If some one had proposed that the state take over the iron mines and operate them for the benefit of the people, ninety per cent of these same papers would at once raise the cry that it is socialistic and impractical. You see, dear reader, "it depends on whose ox is gored." Public ownership is alright when it benefits the right party. It would not hurt some of these scribes if they could see themselves as others see them.

The recent developments in the peace move in Europe elicits the inquiry, who is most interested the common people or the rulers? Naturally it must be conceded that the millions of common people have more at stake than a few aristocratic degenerates. This fact having been established beyond dispute, it would naturally follow that the host of common people should have the most to say. But have they? The war would be ended in a week, if the people could have their way. Is there not something wrong with our form of government which allows one man or set of men to force such a condition upon a nation. And you need not think that your own country is any exception, for one man can precipitate us into war just as well as over in Europe. "Government for the people and by the people." Indeed.

The editor has been in charge of this paper about one year and feels gratified at the progress made. With the opening of the new year this paper wishes to thank all who have patronized it during the past and ask for your kind co-operation in the future. It is our endeavor to maintain a paper worthy of your support, but we can do so only by your support. It is not an easy matter to edit a paper in a small town and secure enough interesting reading matter. We admit that at times we have fallen far short of this. Therefore if you know any piece of news call the editor on the phone and let him know. If you have any communication, write it up and we will give it space. Ours is an open policy. You will be given freedom of expression, just so that your thoughts are couched in words fit for print. A newspaper should be the expression of the public opinion of the community, and that can only be accomplished by letting all sides be heard.

SPRUCE GROVE NEWS.

Ed. Schroeder of Aldrich, Minn. arrived in this section Saturday as a of the Paskewitz and Knutson families. Ray Paskewitz also arrived home from Fergus Falls after visiting at Aldrich, Staples, Philbrook and Goodridge.

Wm. Heyer and daughter came from Rolland Wednesday on their way to their homestead.

Xmas dinner was served at the Paskewitz home Sunday. The guests were Thos. Knutson and W. L. Olsan and families, Ed. Schroeder, Martin Knutson and Ray Paskewitz.

W. L. Olson assisted at the Ketzenberg hme Tuesday.

Wm. Luepker made a trip to Grygla one day this week.

New Year's dinner was served at the Thos. Knutson home Thursday. The guests were W. L. Olson and Wm. Paskewitz and families, Ed Schroeder and Martin Knutson.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Twelve Dollars which became due June 9th, 1916, and which sum is now past due and payable upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Geo. Dahl Lequam and Kaia Lequam, his wife, Mortgagors to Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, a corporation of Minnesota, Mortgagee, bearing date, June 13th, 1914, and with the power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of June, 1914, at eight o'clock A. M., in Book 53 of Mortgages on page 88.

Which said mortgage together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, Mortgagee, to R. H. Jackson, by written assignment, dated the 7th day of August, 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County, on the 19th day of August, 1916, at Eight o'clock A. M., in Book 56 of Mortgages, on page 191. And,

Whereas said Mortgage is conditioned that if the Mortgagor shall fail to pay his prior mortgage of Six Hundred ($600.00) Dollars upon the same land, or any installment of interest due thereon that the Mortgagee in this mortgage, now being foreclosed, may pay the same and have a lien thereof under this mortgage, and default having been made in the payment of Thirty-Six Dollars, interest due June 9th 1916, upon said prior mortgage, the same was paid by said Mortgagee and by the herein mentioned Assignee of Mortgagee, and there is now due at the date of this notice upon this mortgage now being foreclosed, the sum of Forty-Eight ($48.00) Dollars, with interest upon said amount at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 9th day of June 1916, and the further sum of Thirty-Six and 92/100 ($36.92) Dollars, the interest paid upon the said prior mortgage, and interest upon the same from the above mentioned date when the same became due, amounting in all to the sum of Eighty-Six and 12/100 ($86.12) Dollars, due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice, said mortgage containing a provision that the non-payment, when due, of any installment upon the note, which this mortgage is given to secure, causes the note to become due at once, and the Assignee of the Mortgagee having hereby elected to declare the whole sum due; and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by either of the mortgages in this notice referred to or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage herein first described will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit:

The South half of the South West quarter (S½ of SW¼) of Section No. Thirty-Six (36), in Township No. One Hundred and Fifty-Two (152) North; of Range No. Thirty-Nine (39) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian and in Pennington County, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County, at the front Door of the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls, in said County and State on the 8th day of January, 1917, at eleven o'clock A. M. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Eighty-Six and 12/100 ($86.12) Dollars, and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five Dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the disbursment allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, November 20th 1916.

R. H. Jackson,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Fred L. Farley,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

MORTAGE FORECLOSURE SALE:

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Seven and 50|100 Dollars which became due July 8th 1915 and the further sum of Seven and 50|100 Dollars which became due July 8th 1916, each of which said sums are now past due, and payable upon acertain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Charles D. Omlid, a single man, Mortgagor to Merchants State Bank, of Red Lake Falls, a corporation, Mortgagee, bearing date the 8th day of July 1914, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Pennington, and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of July 1914, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., in Book 53 of Mortgages on page 93.

Which said Mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, Mortgagee, to R. H. Jackson, by written assignment, dated the 27th day of July 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 18th day of August 1916, at eight o'clock A. M., in Book 56 of Mortgages on page 190.

And, Whereas said mortgage is conditioned that if the Mortgagor shall fail to pay his prior mortgage of Five Hundred Dollars upon the same land, or any installment of interest due thereon that the Mortgagee in this Mortgage, now being foreclosed, may pay the same and have a lien therefor under this mortgage, and default having been made in the payment of Thirty Dollars, interest due July 8th, 1915, and in payment of Thirty Dollars, interest due July 8th 1916, upon said prior mortgage, the same was paid by said Mortgagee and by the said Assignee of the said Mortgagee, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon this mortgage now being foreclosed, the sum of Thirty Seven and 50|100 Dollars, with interest upon said amount at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 8th day of July, 1915 and the further sum of Sixty Dollars, the interest paid upon the prior mortgage, and interest upon each of said $30.00 items from the date each became due, amounting in all to the sum of One Hundred and One and 94|100 ($101.94) Dollars, due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice, said mortgage containing a provision that the non payment, when due, of any installment upon the note which this mortgage was given to secure, causes the note to become due at once, and the Assignee of the Mortgagee having hereby elected to declare the whole sum due; and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by either of the mortgages in this notice referred to or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage herein first described will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: The West half of South West quarter of Section Number Nine (9), in Township Number One Hundred and Fifty-two (152) North of Range Number Forty-one (41) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian and situated in Pennington County, State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Thief Riverr Falls, in said County and State, on the 8th day of January, 1917 at Eleven o'clock A. M., of that day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of One Hundred and One and 94|100 ($191.94) Dollars, and interest, and taxes, if any, on the said premises, and Twenty Five ($25.00) Dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, November 16th, 1916.

R. H. Jackson,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Fred L. Farley,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON

Contractor & Builder

Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.

Goodridge, Minnesota

Dr. J. T. Turley

Dentist

Will miss his January trip but will be here in February as usual.

Watch for date in The Eleven Towns

The Goodridge Pharmacy

I am now in shape to furnish you all kinds of Drugs and other articles found in a first class drug store.

H. B. Newell, Druggest

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

SPECIAL SALE

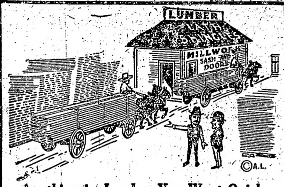
On Mens & Boys Winter Caps

For the next few weeks we will we will close out our stock of Mens and boys winter caps at a big discount. Come in now and take advantage of low prices.

H. Christianson & Son

Goodridge, Minnesota

When in Goodridge remember Carl Wallenberg at the Watch Hospital across from Garage. All work guaranteed.



Anything in Lumber You Want Quick

It has always been our policy to render our customers prompt service. That's the reason they stay with us year in and year out. It makes no difference what your requirements may be, whether it is

Lumber, Timbers, Dimension, Shingles or Anything in Building Material

you'll always find us ready to fill your order on short notice. There's nothing we would like better than to be put to the test. Bring your order in today and let us demonstrate how quickly we get material to the job.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

H. O. KJOMME.
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
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Goodridge Barber SHOP
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CITY LOTS

If you are looking for good City Lots. I have them at very low prices.

Carl Lindstrom

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for

All kinds of Merchandise. Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.

Creamery in Connection

Long or Short Term
Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

High Praise.

"Is he the kind of man you'd invite to your house to dinner?"

"I should say he is! He's the kind of man my wife would insist on having at least forty-eight hours' notice to prepare for."—Exchange.

Advises Farmers to hold Spuds.

Dean Alfred F. Woods of the state college of agriculture, has issued a warning to the farmers of Minnesota urging them to save potatoes for seed. If this is not done there is danger of a serious shortage next spring. The potato crop this season in southern states, as well as in the southern section of Minnesota, was light and in consequence southern buyers are scouring Minnesota in search of good seed. The hardy northern grown potatoes are in great demand in the south.

This condition coupled with the fact that the Minnesota crop was light this year will cause difficulty unless immediate steps are taken to hold our own potatoes. These conditions make it practically certain that the price of potatoes in the spring will pe sufficiently high to justify potato growers in holding whatever of their crop may be unsold until the planting season.

2,000,000 ORANGES TOO RIPE.

Shipments Valued at $50,000 Are Destroyed In Week.

New York.—Two million oranges, much too ripe for consumption, were destroyed in New York by a squad under the supervision of Lucius P. Brown, head of the bureau of foods and drugs of the department of health.

The oranges were taken from shipping and railroad terminals. They aggregated about 250 tons and were mostly from Porto Rico and Jamaica. The loss to the shippers was about $50,000.

The Nautical Idiom.

In "Glimpses of East Africa" Mrs Ethel Younghusband tells an amusing story of a venerable Parsee who was on board a big liner going to England. Some one wishing to make himself agreeable went up to him and said, "I hope, sir, you are a good sailor."

"Sailor, indeed!" said the indignant Parsee "Why, I am a first cabin passenger!"

FIFTY-FIFTY SPLIT FOR CONSCIENCE FUND

Washington.—The treasury department received a contribution for the "conscience fund," consisting of what had been three $100 gold notes and four $50 gold notes. The sender wrote that for "duties withheld" he desired to make restitution of the sum of $500. He said he had cut the five notes in two and when he should see in the newspapers that his communication had been received at the treasury department he would send the missing halves to the collector of the port of New York.

Tracked by a Human Weakness

By WILLARD BLAKEMAN

One morning the quiet town of Silver Waters—named for a stream running through it—was horrified at the announcement that Leonard Marston had been found murdered in his bed. Silver Waters was a summer settlement of wealthy persons who were not there in winter, but Marston had remained beyond the usual time, and the tragedy occurred late in November.

The house had evidently been entered for the purpose of plunder. It was generally known that Mrs. Marston, who was in the city at the time of the murder, had a great deal of valuable jewelry. Some of this was at the country house, and it was all taken by the robbers, as were her husband's studs, sleeve buttons, scarfpins, etc.

When the police, who were called in at once, came they took possession of the premises, allowing nothing to be touched till the arrival of Dempsey, a detective, who was to make a thorough examination.

Dempsey had a reputation of being one of the most skillful probers of crimes in America. When he arrived he began his search for something the criminal or criminals had left as a possible clew. There were no footprints, which are usually considered the most important pointers. Indeed, after an hour's methodical investigation Dempsey had discovered nothing. Then his eye caught a small object under a dresser from which Mr. Marston's belongings had been taken.

Drawing an electric lamp from his pocket, he flashed it upon the object and revealed a stud. Taking it up, he saw that it was a mosaic and recognized it as one that must have been made in Italy. Evidently in taking it from the box in which it and other articles of like character had been kept the thief had dropped it and it had rolled under the dresser.

This was the only clew that was found. Dempsey inquired of Mrs. Marston how many studs of the set her husband had possessed, where they had been procured and any other information the lady might give. He was told that there were three studs in the set, with a pair of sleeve buttons to match. She had brought them from Rome with her after her last visit there during the previous summer. The design was the same on all the studs and the sleeve links, a copy of the head of a statue in the Vatican called the Apollo Belvidere.

"That will do," said Dempsey. "It may be a long chase, but if persisted in the thief and murderer will at last be found."

Dempsey did not begin to probe the matter till a month after the robbery, then he got up a circular, a copy of which he sent to every pawnbroker and manufacturing jeweler in America. He gave a description of the mosaic stud and a picture of it. He got nothing from any pawnbroker, but from a jeweler he received a letter stating that two studs answering the description in his letter had been made into a pair of earrings in his shop. Dempsey responded to the letter in person and learned that the work had been done for a woman. She was well remembered by the clerk who took the order and was described as about twenty-eight or thirty years old, large, rather flashy in her dress, and her face and neck had been "calcimined."

From this point Dempsey worked with a large corps of assistants, whom he employed to go to public places of amusement, dining places, cabarets—indeed, such places as are frequented by the floating population of cities. Nevertheless a year passed with no results.

At last one of Dempsey's assistants, a girl about sixteen years old, reported that a friend of hers had told her that she had sat next to a woman at a movie show who wore mosaic earrings representing "the head of a man with curly hair." The assistants were instructed to follow the person if met with and note the residence. But the woman with the earrings could not be found. So the game was lost.

But Dempsey went at once to the city where the discovery had been made, hired a special corps of assistants and went about himself where pleasure loving people go.

One evening after dining at a cabaret he was lighting a cigar and about to move on when a woman entered, brushed past him and took a seat at a table with her escort. Dempsey's eyes were out for earrings, and he thought those the woman wore were mosaics. He took a seat at a table near the one at which the couple sat, but not near enough to get a close view of her earrings. The man ordered drinks, after which the couple danced. While they were dancing Dempsey took a seat within a few feet of the one the woman had left, though his back would be toward her. When she returned she took the seat she had occupied before. Dempsey turned around and, seizing one of the earrings in his hand, brought it to within a proper focus for his eyes.

When Mrs. Marston was going to bed that night she received a telephone message from Dempsey stating that he had found the stolen studs, the wearer had revealed the thief and murderer and he had been arrested.

"How did you do it?" asked the widow.

"It came through a human barbarism—a passion for adornment—which civilization has not eradicated," was the reply.

His Fishing Trips.

"Pa, where do you go fishing?"

"My son, I never go fishing nowadays."

"Well, Mr. Snarler said last night you were always throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel."

Sleighs! Sleighs!!

Don wait until the snow begins to fall before you buy your sleighs, bnt buy yours now and be prepared for when it does come We handle the McLaren sleighs. None better on the Market.

The Hero Grain Cleaner

Will separate the wild oats from wheat and barley. Also cleans Fax, Altalfa, Oats, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction. In order to insure a crop you must have good, clean seed, and it is impossible to have good seed without a Fanning Mill. In order to obtain the best results, buy an HERO GRAIN CLEANER, for sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

Home Talent Play

The Goodridge Literary Society
Will Present

"Those Dreadful Twins"

In The Gooodridge Hall

Friday Evening Jan. 12, 1917

Play to commence at 8 o'clock p.m.

Proceeds to be contributed to the Piano Fund of the Goodridge Consolidated Schools. Everybody come and help the good cause along.

As soon as the performance is over the floor will be cleared for dancing.

Remember the Date

NEAL of the NAVY

By WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORNE

AUTHOR OF "RED MOUSE," "RUNNING FIGHT," "CATSPAW," "BLUE BUCKLE," ETC.

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NOVELIZED FROM THE PHOTO PLAY OF THE SAME NAME PRODUCED BY THE PATHE EXCHANGE, INC.

SYNOPSIS.

On the day of the eruption of Mount Pelee Capt. John Hardin of the steamer Princess rescues five-year-old Annette Ilington from an open boat, but is forced to leave behind her father and his companions. Ilington is assaulted by Hernandez and Ponto in a vain attempt to get papers which Ilington has managed to send aboard the Princess with his daughter, papers proving his title to and telling the whereabouts of the lost island of Cinnabar. Ilington's injury causes his mind to become a blank. Thirteen years elapse. Hernandez, now an opium smuggler, with Ponto, Inez, a female accomplice, and the mindless brute that once was Ilington, come to Seaport, where the widow of Captain Hardin is living with her son Neal and Annette Ilington, and plot to steal the papers left to Annette by her father. Neal tries for admission to the Naval academy, but through the treachery of Joey Welcher is defeated by Joey and disgraced. Neal enlists in the navy. Inez sets a trap for Joey and the conspirators get him in their power. Annette discovers that heat applied to the map reveals the location of the lost island. Subsequently in a struggle for its possession the map is torn in three parts, Hernandez, Annette and Neal each securing a portion. Annette sails on the Coronado in search of her father. The crew, crazed by cocaine smuggled aboard by Hernandez, mutiny, and are overcome by a boarding party from U. S. Destroyer Jackson, led by Neal. In Martinique Annette and Neal are captured and taken to a smugglers' cave to be blown up with dynamite, but are rescued by a sponge diver. Inez forges identification papers for herself as Annette. In an insurrection Neal and Annette are again captured.

EIGHTH INSTALLMENT

THE SUN WORSHIPERS

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The Jungle Trail.

Blindfolded and stumbling, Neal was led for miles over an almost untrod path.

As he went he listened, and twice he could have sworn he heard a woman's voice, a voice that he knew well—the voice of Annette Ilington. Once he heard her scream.

Suddenly there was a halt. There was much whispering and the low toned chattering of many people. And then Neal heard another scream—

"Neal! Neal!"

There was the trampling of a heavy body through the underbrush and then the rattling of a heavy chain and what seemed to be the unlocking of a door. There was another shriek, then silence.

Finally without warning Neal was seized in a gigantic pair of arms, tossed lightly over a huge shoulder and was carried rapidly along. Another door was opened and Neal felt himself flung—a bit too violently—into the corner of a stone-walled apartment. A door clanged to behind him and was locked and bolted. A voice assailed his ears.

"Senor," said this voice, "if you would be relieved of bonds and blinds, approach me."

Neal—not without apprehension—started up and staggered in the direction of the voice. A hand swung him about. Upon his head and wrists he felt the pressure of cold steel—the back of a sheath knife. His bonds fell at his feet. He swung about, stretched his arms and looked. Grinning sardonically at him through the bars was the face of Hernandez and behind Hernandez with blinking eyes stood the ever-present brute.

"We keep you merely for safety, senor," said Hernandez.

He swung on his heel, thrust the brute out of sight and disappeared.

Neal noted now that he was confined in a stone cell—dingy, dirty, miserable. He jumped at once to the correct conclusion. This was a fort.

He examined his cell critically. The mortar was disintegrating. The fort was very old. He took out his knife—they had still left him that—and stabbed viciously at the space in between the stones.

There was a rattle at the door of Neal's cell. A native insurrecto opened the door and set upon the floor a jug of water and a loaf of disreputable looking bread. Almost at the same time there was a rattle at the door of Annette's dungeon cell. She ceased her tapping suddenly and turned. The brute was entering—also with refreshments, such as they were.

Instead of disposing of these at once, he strode forward, his huge body towering above her, and held them out to her with a strange gleam in his eyes. She took the food and drink and laid them down upon the bench, staring at the brute the while. The huge anomaly took this as an invitation. He shambled closer toward her, never once removing his glance from her upturned wondering face. Then without warning he thrust forth a hand and stroked her hair.

Annette was startled. Yet there was so much docility in the expression of this half man, half animal, that she instinctively submitted to his touch. And there was something else—something struggling for expression in those strange, wide open eyes.

There was a quick step behind the brute and Hernandez entered. Annette shrank back into a corner of the cell.

The brute gazed at him, but still stood his ground. Hernandez in a rage struck him sharply on the shoulder and thrust him toward the door. The brute, cringing in his turn, half fell, half shuffled out of the cell, followed by Hernandez raining blows upon his back.

Hours passed. Suddenly an ominous whisper spread through the fort—a whisper of apprehension. There was much bustle.

During an interval of comparative quiet there was wafted into the range of Neal's hearing the one word—"Americanos." Then with two successive clangs the cell doors, Neal's and Annette's, were flung back.

They were bound and once more blindfolded. Then, each in the center of an ample escort, they stumbled, plunged and staggered once more through the jungle trail.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Sanctuary.

Meantime things had happened. Outside the fort there was camped a gang of about fifty insurrectos. Many were wounded; all seemed to be in tatters.

They had with them three Americanos. One was Joe Welcher, who sat sullenly upon the ground smoking a cigarette. Inez Castro was also in evidence. The third Americano was Neal Hardin's mother. She was the subject of considerable discussion, for she was ill.

"Get me two donkeys," said Hernandez. "I will send her back down the trail with Senorita Castro and Welcher."

A quarter of a mile away on the top of a jagged rock that thrust its head above the surrounding foliage there crouched a native scout. He watched a cruiser slowly steaming up the coast. He watched the shore—and the trails leading from the shore.

Suddenly he started—he had seen something ominous. He clung to his perch for one instant peering down to make quite certain. Then he scrambled to the ground and then crawled, leaped, staggered through the brush. He reached the insurrectos' camp and clutched his leader's arm.

"Americanos, capitan," he panted breathlessly. "They come."

"From whence?" queried the leader.

The insurrecto scout indicated the direction. Fear spread itself over the countenance of the leader.

Hernandez grunted. "We must vamoose. Senorita Castro," he said to Inez, "you and the two Americans shall go thither—east." He nodded to the leader. "We go west at once—and with our prisoners."

There Was Something Struggling for Expression in Those Strange Eyes.

It takes the trained eye of a native to know a trail when he meets one in the well-nigh impossible jungles of Dolores. The United States marines, a little [illegible] of 25 men, were beginning to realize this fact. For an hour they followed blind trail after blind trail, only to retrace their steps to a given starting point.

"Never mind," said their officer. "They're up there and we'll get them, and then—"

He stopped. A shower of dirt and small stones spattered on his head.

The officer looked up. Above him towered a cliff, and half way to the top of this cliff there ran a narrow ledge—a mountain pass. The officer ducked, for there was another shower of dirt and gravel. Then he caught sight of a donkey's tail swishing out over the precipice.

"I've got the trail," he said, "and a good trail it is, for it leads here—here to our very feet."

He was quite right. Some three-quarters of an hour later Inez and her small party passed that very spot—a spot now deserted.

Suddenly twenty-five American marines with drawn bayonets sprang from the jungle as by magic and surrounded them.

Inez, excellent actress, breathed an audible sigh of relief. "At last," she said, "we have found you."

The ensign advanced toward her and saluted. He glanced doubtfully at the half-dozen insurrectos wearing uniforms.

"Who are you?" he demanded of Inez.

"These," said Inez, with a wave of her hand, "are Dolores regulars who have befriended us, and we are three Americans, and one of us is sick. It is for her that we seek refuge."

He strode swiftly to the side of Mrs. Hardin. She was swaying helplessly from side to side in the saddle of her donkey, supported by two insurrecto escorts.

"Neal, Neal," she cried.

Inez dismounted and approached the officer. "She has the fever," she exclaimed, "and she raves in her speech all the time, lieutenant; she makes up names—all kinds of names."

"There are other Americans in the mountains?" he queried.

Inez opened wide her eyes and shook her head. "We saw none, sir," she said.

The ensign pondered. "This woman needs immediate attention. Take her to the launch and thence to the Albany." He bowed to Inez and beckoned to Joe Welcher. "You two must go along," he said soberly.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Corazon del Sol.

After a march of hours in the very thickest of the jungle, Hernandez halted his band of insurrectos. The respite was welcomed. Exhaustion reigned supreme. Hernandez picked out two of the sleeker looking revolutionists.

"This trail," he said to them, "has been lately traveled. See where it leads."

Hernandez went back to his captives. He carried with him thick pieces of bread. He unloosed the bandages from their eyes.

"Mine hostages," he said lightly, "eat, drink and be merry."

Three miles further on there was a clearing in the jungle. Across this clearing was an ancient gateway and a crumbling stone wall, older than historic man himself. Two unprepossessing stolid stone figures guarded this gateway. A third guard now entered the foreground and passed through the ancient ruined gateway.

He was a living guard, but of a dead race. He was an Aztec. He had heard noises and he had come out to see as well as to hear.

And suddenly he saw and was seen in turn. Wriggling through the portions of the edge of the clearing suddenly appeared the two scouts sent forward by Hernandez. They crouched there, staring speechlessly at the Aztec warrior. He in his turn stared speechlessly at them.

But they had seen more than he had. They had caught a glimpse through that gateway of a mass of leaping, twisting flame, and they knew it for the thing it was.

An hour later, panting, breathless, with their tongues hanging out and their eyes still wide with terror, they crept up to Hernandez and clutched him by the arms.

"Corazon del Sol," they cried, their faces twisted with terror.

Ponto heard them. His eyes gleamed with sudden interest. He waddled to the side of Hernandez and nodded understandingly.

"Corazon del Sol," repeated Hernandez. "The Heart of the Sun."

Ponto nodded again. "The Heart of the Sun," he repeated.

"Well, what of it?" asked Hernandez.

"The lost tribe," whispered the scouts. "The Aztecs. Come," they cried, "we have no time to lose. They will be upon us. Fly."

Hernandez gripped each man by the wrist. "Speak, Ponto," he demanded.

Ponto tapped himself upon his chest. "I am of Aztec blood myself," he said. "I have heard of this lost tribe. I have heard of this city of Corazon del Sol. Many assume it to be a myth, senor, but it is no myth."

Hernandez nodded. "How many inhabitants of Corazon del Sol?" he queried.

"Tradition has it," said Ponto, "that it is a town surrounded by a wall and that its population never increases." He smiled grimly. "What human beings it does not need, it feeds to the Heart of the Sun—the flame."

"It will feed all of us to the flame," cried the scouts. "We must go back—back."

Hernandez leered. "Ponto," he said, "in front of us, according to these insurrectos, is a fiery furnace with a million foes. Behind us, camping on our trail somewhere, is a handful of American marines. Which do you choose?"

"Forward," said Ponto, "to the fiery furnace. Deliver me from a handful of marines."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

The Anger of a God.

Within the walls of Corazon del Sol there lived a god. He didn't know he lived—he was quite ignorant of his own existence. If he had ever lived he would have died from ugliness. But there were those who knew he lived. They were the inhabitants of this ancient Aztec village—Corazon del Sol, the Heart of the Sun. They knew he lived, because periodically and quite persistently he demanded flesh.

Just now he stared straight before him through the gates of the crumbling walls. The high priest followed his glance.

Suddenly the high priest started and held high his hand. A group of Aztec warriors answered the summons. In crude uneven order this crowd rushed through the gates and stood at bay. Across the clearing was another group—Hernandez and his crowd. The two groups faced each other, tense, wondering.

The high priest spoke—uttering unintelligible jargon. Hernandez turned to Ponto.

"What does this old devil say?" he demanded.

Ponto was panting with terror.

"He says," said Ponto, "that he wants to talk to you."

Hernandez pondered for a moment and toyed with the weapon in his hand.

Then he crossed the clearing and faced the high priest. Ponto from his vantage point of comparative safety translated in thin high-strung tones.

"You are interlopers," said the priest angrily, his cruel eyes watching the terror he inspired, "and you shall be destroyed. Behind me is fire, sudden death. We have many thousand warriors. We have an insatiable god. We brook no strangers—we tolerate no enemies. You are an enemy, you and yours. Go, and go at once."

Annette Was Watching With Eyes Wide With Terror.

"We are not enemies," returned Hernandez. "We are travelers—weary travelers. We have lost our way. We need rest and food. To turn back now means death."

The high priest shrugged his shoulders. "Follow me," he said.

He turned and passed between the divided group of warriors and entered the gate.

Hernandez followed, entering the walls three paces behind the priest. He led Hernandez to the center of the village.

With a long, lean, skinny finger, the high priest pointed to the sun god. He prostrated himself, then rose and gave a sharp command. Two Aztecs, clad in scarlet robes, darted forward, each with a burning brand raised high above his head. Before Hernandez was a pit sunk into the ground. It was piled high with fuel and from this pit there rose quite a familiar odor—the odor of petroleum. In went the burning brands and in the twinkling of an eye the fuel caught fire and a leaping, twisting flame sprang into the air.

Hernandez drew back. The flame was hot. It grew hotter as he watched. In a few moments it was a seething, roaring furnace.

Hernandez stood with folded arms. The high priest swooped down upon him and denounced him in withering jargon. Hernandez knew what it meant. It meant that they were to go.

"Ponto," he cried, "come here."

Ponto, quivering, crept through the double line of Aztec warriors and through the gate. Hernandez jerked his head toward the priest.

"Tell him," said Herandez, "that he must take us in."

Ponto obeyed. He began to plead in his oiliest accents. The high priest was firm. Once again he held up his hand and from every hut in the inclosure there sprang forth another group of warriors.

"Run, partner," cried Ponto, "run for your life."

But Hernandez did not run, for suddenly the countenance of the high priest had changed. A crafty smile spread over his leathery old face. Ponto followed his glance. At the other end of the clearing with a ray of sunshine full upon her crouched Annette Ilington.

Without removing his glance from the girl the high priest touched Hernandez on the arm and spoke in high shrill accents.

"What does he say?" demanded Hernandez of Ponto.

Ponto shivered. "He says," returned Ponto, "the sun god is angry. That he has commanded his people to destroy you all. That he will smite you hip and thigh unless—"

"Unless what?" queried Hernandez.

"You give the white girl to the god and the rest of you can get food and succor within the walls—the white girl for the god."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

A Bride's Revolt.

Hernandez pondered once again. Then he nodded.

"We'll do it," he returned. "Tell that beast out there to bring the white girl in."

Ponto turned and ran waddling outside the gates. He gave a brief command to the brute and at the word the brute seized Annette and held her high upon his shoulder. At another word of command the brute marched toward the gate and entered it.

The high priest stood quivering, watching the approach of Annette and the brute. The four Aztecs in flaming red robes darted forward and held out quivering hands toward Annette.

"Give her to them," cried the priest.

"Give her to them," commanded Hernandez.

But the brute, his feet planted wide apart, stood his ground.

Hernandez sprang toward him, angrily seized the ever-ready whip from Ponto's hand and lashed the brute fiercely. He nodded to the four crimson-clad men and they tore Annette roughly away and dragged her to the temple. Neal hurled himself at the four acolytes, but Hernandez dragged him back.

Neal was then thrust into a dungeon and its door was locked.

Meantime within the temple things were happening. Annette found herself in an apartment gorgeously furnished with Aztec tapestries. Two old women—toothless, ugly—women with beards, attended Annette, chuckling and mumbling to themselves in glee. They produced from the recesses of the temple a dress, gorgeous, bizarre. They draped it upon Annette's slender form. They hung her head, neck and arms with glittering ornaments, and then they beckoned to her and led her to a window, and pointed, chuckling, through it.

Annette knew not what they said, but Ponto without distinguished easily the meaning of the high shrill tones.

"The sun god waits—is waiting for his bride."

Annette's glance traveled past the sun god. She started back in horror. Into that seething pit beyond the acolytes were casting huge quantities of fuel—pouring the contents of huge jars of oil upon the flames. Her glance traveled still beyond, and across an intervening space she saw a dungeon window and the white face of Neal. He waved his hand. And then strong hands were placed upon her shoulders and she was lifted from her feet and half dragged, half carried out of the temple into the center of the clear space before the sun god. The ceremony had begun.

Neal tore his glance for a moment from this scene and examined his cell. There was a window at his back—a heavily barred window. He seized the bars in desperation and found to his surprise that they were loose. With a superhuman effort, he thrust the bars outward, leaped through the aperture and darted swiftly into the jungle; then he looked about him for a tree and found the one he wanted.

It was a high tree, very high. He climbed it swiftly—climbed it to its topmost branches. Cruising slowly off the shore—and the shore was not very far away—was his cruiser, Albany.

He braced himself among the branches with his feet, ripped off his shirt, tied it by the arms about a broken branch and signaled to the ship.

Within the walls Ponto, still terror-stricken with the sun god's anger, turned his back for a moment upon that deity and upon that deity's high priest. Then suddenly he saw something. In the top of a high tree without the walls there was a white rag fluttering to and fro—and something more. A man.

Ponto gripped Hernandez's arm and pointed upward. The face of Hernandez froze. He darted toward the dungeon, saw that it was empty, then beckoning Ponto and the brute he darted to the stone wall and with their aid clambered over it.

Ponto, with considerably less agility and with the assistance of the brute, followed his companion over, and the brute in turn, his head and shoulders lashed with Ponto's whip wielded over the top of the wall, swung himself over and followed them.

Annette noticed the confusion—was the first to see it. Suddenly striking an attitude she raised her hand and arm and pointed toward the white flag fluttering from the tree top. The high priest stopped his droning and followed the direction of her hand with his glance. His acolytes stopped and stared—so did everybody else.

Annette saw her opportunity. Upon a standard by her side lay a heavy copper scepter. She seized it. Lithe as her body was she had inherited great strength—wonderful agility. Without a moment's hesitation she swung the scepter viciously about her head, dashing the high priest and his acolytes to the ground, knocking the Aztec warriors to right and left. Like a whirlwind she fought her way toward the gate, slammed it behind her and sped away.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

By His Eyelids.

Hernandez and his two companions reached the tree. They reconnoitered. Above him in the swaying branches all ignorant of the group below, Neal wigwagged his signals toward the Albany. His heart leaped within him, for the Albany wigwagged in return. She was doing more—she was sending off her fastest launch shoreward, crowded to the gunwale with marines—marines who knew their business.

Below Hernandez smiled a diabolical smile. He was watching, not Neal, but the swaying of the tree.

"Look," he said to Ponto, "see how these roots tug at this scant earthen covering. She is a tree growing on a rock. She totters. And she is more than a tree growing on a rock—she grows on the edge of a cliff. Beast, come here. Tell him, Ponto, what to do."

Ponto told him, emphasizing his commands with the ever-ready whip. The brute obeyed. He set his shoulders to the tree trunk and began steadily, tirelessly, persistently to push.

"Now, now," cried Hernandez, in a frenzy of excitement. "On, on."

The tree crashed desperately over the edge and toppled into the depths beneath.

As she did so there was a scream—a woman's scream—Annette's. Hernandez heard it; so did Ponto; but they could not locate it. Out of their sight, somewhere along that cliff, Annette was crouching watching with eyes wide with terror. She saw the tree bend slowly outward, though she did not know the cause.

Then her heart leaped within her, for the tree had dropped, toppling head over heels, so to speak, but by some great chance it had brushed Neal lightly, not heavily, against the cliff, and then had plunged down to its own doom leaving him grappling for his life with a clump of bushes on a narrow ledge below.

She saw all this and so did Hernandez and his partner, Ponto. Ponto smote the brute upon the shoulder. He pointed to a huge stone at his feet.

"Finish him," he commanded. "Go down and finish him."

The brute seized the stone and crept warily down a narrow path and reached the ledge upon which clung Neal.

The brute slowly raised the rock above his head. As he did so a small firm hand clutched him by the shoulder—a woman's hand. He turned and looked into the eyes of Annette Ilington. As though hypnotized he dropped the rock.

"Help him," commanded Annette, "help him. Do as I say."

Hernandez, white with rage, thrust Ponto behind him and leaned far over the edge of the cliff shaking his clenched hand impotently at the brute.

"Do as I say," he commanded. "I will flay you if you don't."

He leaned too far, not for his own safety, but for the safety of some of his belongings. A paper packet wriggled easily and joyously out of his breast pocket and slipped easily and joyously down the cliff, landing almost at Annette's feet.

The brute turned suddenly, darted forward, stretched forth a huge hand and jerked Neal from his precarious position up to the ledge—up to safety.

The three stood there clinging to the side of the cliff; the brute panting with wonder, Neal and Annette panting with relief. Suddenly Annette stooped and picked up a packet that lay at her feet. She uttered a little cry of recognition—and with good cause.

It was the identifying map—part of the evidence that linked her with the lost Isle of Cinnabar.

Ten minutes later Neal flung up his hands and cheered—and with good cause. Over the brow of a hill, clambering like mad, there swarmed up through the jungle a crowd of United States marines.

Hernandez and Ponto saw them from above and with wild oaths turned and incontinently fled. The brute, obeying a sudden impulse, crept swiftly along the ledge and followed his retreating masters.

Neal and Annette ascended more cautiously and carefully. They met the little squad of marines on the top of the cliff and joined them in the double quick toward the Aztec stronghold. They reached the clearing. The gates of the walled city were open and the walls bristled with armored Aztec warriors. The marines fixed their bayonets and made ready for a charge.

The Brute Slowly Raised the Rock Above His Head.

Suddenly, however, Neal held up his hands. "Listen," he exclaimed. From the unseen waters beyond there was the boom of a gun.

"It's my gun," said Neal. "I know her when she speaks—my six-inch gun."

The officer in charge of the squad held up his hand. "Halt," he commanded.

His squad halted. It was well they did. Through the open gate they could see the sun god's demoniacal countenance twisting and mounting in the red glare of the altar's flames. Across the strip of jungle they could hear the boom-boom of the gun.

Neal slapped his thigh with joy. "He's got the range already, boys," he cried. "Wait. Look—look—look."

With a mighty shout of triumph the marines leaped into the air yelling like demons themselves. They had good cause, for the gunner on the Albany had more than found the range—he had planted an exploding shell in the very middle of the sun god—and the sun god and his temple, amid shrieks from a hundred throats—burst into a thousand pieces—and disappeared.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 4 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.72
Oats	.43
Barley	.84
Flax	2.63
Rye	1.24
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	1.36
Feed Durum	1.32

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Local Talent, will present a play entitled, "Those Dreadful Twins" at the Goodridge Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 12th.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, will conduct services in St. Ann's Catholic church here Tuesday Feb. 13th.

The United Ladies Aid will meet at John Dahlens, Wednesday January 17th. Everybody Welcome.

Rev. O. P. Stavaas conducted services here Monday evening.

P. P. Sund, of Esplee was a passenger to Thief River Falls Monday evening.

Ed. Moran, who has been staying wite relatives at Grygla the past four months, passed thru here Monday enroute for Thief River Falls.

H. A. Halvorson, received a nasty kick on the mouth Monday. He was helping to get up a team belonging to Reson and Yohn, which had fallen on the scales in the elevator, when one of the horses made a lunge and caught Halvorson on the mouth, knocking out one tooth and cutting the lip a little. It was lucky that it was not worse. Mr. Halvorson is alright again, only his lip is badly swollen.

Arthur Tvedt, returned to his school duties at Thief River Falls, Monday morning, after spending the Xmas vacation at his home here

Baker Olsson of Grygla, spent a few days in town distributing a car load of corn, which was shipped in here by Anderson and Ballard two Grygla bankers.

Miss Sarah Payne returned to Thief Rieer Falls, Saturday evening to resume her studies at High School.

School commenced again Monday, after being closed for the Xmas vacation.

P. Scattberg, of High Landing was transacting business in town Tuesday.

M. Lysbakken, of High Landing was a Goodridge visitor, Monday.

Henry Hyland of High Landing was in town Monday.

W. A. Birr, who resides in the Gunderson residence west of town, will hold an auction sale next Tuesday. Read his adv. in this issue.

H. G. Gustafson of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in town Thursday.

Miss Rose Foss returned to Thief River Falls Saturday evening to resume her studies at High School.

C. A. Hawkinson, arrived here last Saturday, from Thief River Falls, and will manage the drug store here for H. B. Newell. Mr Hawkinson is an old hand at the drug business, having had 25 years experience.

Albert Boman came down from Grygla last Wednesday evening and spent a short time in town, before leaving for Grand Rapids, Minn. where he will be employed.

The Annual meeting of the stockholders of The Goodridge State Bank was held Thursday. The stockholders were so well pleased with the year's business that they increased Mr. Jensen's salary. The followiing were in attendence:

A. H. Fasel, N. J. Anderson, H. A. Dahlen, and H. P. Sponheim, all of Thief River Falls.

"The Master Key" shown at the Grand Theatre, last week was a good one. Every film shown was interesting from start to finish. Those who saw the whole 30 reels declare it is one of the best serials they ever saw. It is to be regretted that only a few availed themselves of the privilege of see a master piece of a film. When anything like that is put on again you sure want to attend or you will miss something great.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Buy your coal and oats from the Atlantic Elev. Co. See F. C. Peterson.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Don't forget the Home Talent play in the Goodridge Hall, Friday evening Jan. 12th.

LOST—One Roll of Roofing, on the road northeast of Goodridge. My name is on the roll. Finder please leave same at the Eleven Towns office.

Henry Hanson.

Albin Johnson is employed at the depot during the apsence of C. L. McBriar, who is spending a week on his claim near Grygla.

C. L. McBriar, left Wednesday morning for his claim near Grygla to spend some time.

Supt. Miller, of the Atlantic Elevator Co. was in town Wednesday, attending to business matters in connection with the elevator here.

O. A. Lawson, of Thief River Falls was transacting business in town Wednesday.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne, Friday Jan. 5th, a baby boy.

Rasmus Oen, and O. Aasen of Thief River Falls, were attending to business matters in town Monday.

J. P. Jensen was a Thief River Falls business visitor Tuesday.

A. C. Tvedt was transacting business in Thief River Falls, Monday.

William Forsberg, of Warren, K. O. Gigstad, of St. Hilaire, and Henry Fume of Kellihier, spent a few days in his vicinity viewing a judicial ditch.

FOR SALE—160 acres of land for $2500.00, 40 acres under cultivation 35 acres fenced. Good buildings, well with plenty good water.

Halvor Syverson,
Erie, Minn.

Notice of Annual Meeting

Of the Red Lake & Eastern Marshal Telephone Co. Meeting of the stockholders will be held at Erie, Minn. on Saturday January 13th at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing officers and transacting any other bosiness that may proserly come besore the meeting.

Stephen Singer, Sec'y.

SPRUCE GROVE NEWS.

Pete Barstad of Carmel is sawing wood in Spruce Grove.

Martin and Thos. Knutson assisted at the Philip Hawkin home Friday.

Ed Schroeder, Ray Bernice and Billy Paskewitz spent Sunday in Hamre at the Thronson and Knutson homes.

Walter Keiffner passed thru Spruce Grove on his way to his homestead after spending the holidays with his parents in St. Paul.

Thos. Knutson and family and Martin Knutson spent an evening at the Paskewitz home.

Little "Snookie" Knutson spent a couple of days at the Paskewitz homo.

W. L. Olson and family visited at the Luepker home Thursday.

Ed. Schroeder returned to Aldrich, Tuesday after spending about two weeks at the Paskewitz and Knutson homes.

Thos. Knutson and wife passed Tuesday in Grygla On their way home they called at the Bockey home.

Eckard Muttsch and wife are enjoying a visit from their aunt and two children of Canada.

Wm Paskewitz attended the stockholders meeting at Grygla Tuesday.

An Old Drought Cure.

An old time specific for drought was simple enough. It was only necessary to burn fern. An interesting reference to this belief occurs in a manuscript letter preserved in the Pococke collection in the British museum. It is dated Aug. 1, 1636. It runs: "To My Very Loving Friend, the High Sheriff of the County of Stafford—Sr.: His majesty, having taken notice of an opinion entertained in Staffordshire that the burning of fern doth draw down rain and being desirous that the country and himself may enjoy fair weather as long as he remains in those parts, hath commanded me to write unto you to cause all burning of fern to be forborne."—London Spectator.

In view of the troubles in the logging camps of Northern Minnesota at the present time, the following editoria taken from the St. Paul Dispatch of January 3, 1917, might be of interest to our readers.

THE I. W. W.

It is announced that a band of the I. W. W. will invade the Twin Cities. Undoubtedly this will give many people, including official custodians of the peace, an attack of "I. W. W. heart." I. W. W. heart consists of approximately 99 per cent hysteria and 1 per cent intelligence. It manifests itself usually in an unwarranted anticipation of trouble and in an entirely unconstitutional misappropriation of police powers aimed, quite sincerely of course, at "stopping trouble before it begins." It pursues its course by giving the hungry, hunted, excitable objects of suspicion actual cause for rebellion and resistance. If bloodshead and disorder do not follow it is not due to the intelligence of those in authority.

The Industrial Workers of the World are the American exponents of that social philosophy known as syndicalism. It is a political faith of foreign origin which looks to the dispossession of the capitalists and the assumption of power and ownership by the industrial classes. It is, of course, a wildly visionary doctrine impossible of realization even if no resistence were offered. It lacks entirely the deliberative quality of socialism and fails even to define the system and the method whereby it proposes to bring about a reversal of the present order of proprietorship and employeship. As a social philosophy it need not cause alarm to those shocked by its principles for it contains the seeds of its own destruction. The educated mind realizes this. It is only the ignorant either among its proponents or opponents who give it serious attention as a social philosophy.

But syndicalism has been a factor in the industrial world because of the the power of its propaganda to effect organization among workers who could not or would not be aroused by the more arduous, more costly exactions of labor unionism. It has offered an opporunity for the exercise of the powers of daredevil leaders, some of whom are sincere and some of whom are not, some of whom ore honest and some of whom are unscrupulous, some of whom have done harm and some of whom have done good. There are good and bad I. W. W's as there are good and bad Republicans and Democrats.

But to assume that "I. W. W." is a synonym for felony or for anarchy is to confess lamentable and harmful ignorance. It is a philosophy founded, perhaps, on ignorance and illusionment. The only doubt of its entire ignorance and illusionment is caused by the manner in which it has been treated in a great many cases by representatives of the law. The way to enlighten and disillusion is not to misappropriate police powers and to deny ordinary personal rights

It has been the practice of police departments to arrest these men before any offense has been committed, to jail them without trial or to drop them out in the country penniles to shift for themselves. In this course the police have been abetted by ignorant people and cheered by misguided employers who fancy they can quell industrial discontent by ruthless, illegal and terrifying suppression.

These methods may be temporarily successful. But firmes temporarily suppressed will break out with new fury. There is one way in which I. W. W.-ism may be kept from doing serious damage. That is by fair treatment of workers and legal methods of preventing disorder. With such treatment syndicalism, either as a labor propaganda or as a social philosophy, must starve. Its desperation and its anarchy thrive most perhaps only, on the anarchy of the constituted powers of the law and on the ignoronce of the public which defends and abets this anarchy.

"Those Dreadful Twins"

A home talent play entitled "Those Dreadful Twins", will be given under the auspices of the Goodridge Literary Society, in the Goodridge Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 12th, at 8 o'clock. This play promises to be a winner, and you will miss the time of your life if you fail to attend. Proceeds will be donated by the Society, to the fund for the purchase of a piano for the Goodridge Consolidated Schools. Come and help a good cause along.

Rural School Notes.

The Christmas vacation is almost over for our rural schools. After another week most of the schools will again resume work and we trust that the second half of the school year's work will be happily completed. The County Superintendent noted with satisfaction the attendence which was exceedingly good in all the schools in the first months of the school year. A number of excellent Christmas entertainments were given. The Co. Supt. was fortunate in being able to attend Miss Jane Tuff's entertainment at Hasel some time before Christmas and the joint Christmas entertainments of districts 165 and 4 in town of Hickory. Teachers Misses Hannah Tellefson and Annie Tellefson.

Teachers of schools wherein there are pupils of the 8th grade that are capable of taking the State High School Board examinations in March should report the names, age, address, and No. of school district at once to this office A failure to report will eliminate such school from examination.

District school clerks should not forget to report to Co. Treasurer, Theo H. Liden, upon the Teachers Insurance and Retirement Fund. A report is due even the teacher is not subject to assessment. If not, such fact must be known by the Co. Treasurer. Blanks have been sent to all clerks; if any is still wanting, it can be obtained by addressing the Co. Supt.

SPELLING CONTESTS

Attention of the teachers are called to the following announcement by Miss Grace Sherwood of the Northwestern Agricultural College at Crookston relative to the forthcoming spelling contest at Farm Crop Show.

Crookston, Minn.,
December 8th, 1916.

Supt. E. A. Mostue.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Dear Mr. Mostue:

The annual spelling contest will be held this year at the time of the Farm Crops Show, February 5th and 9th.

Each county may send two representatives; these to be chosen in any way wished. The railroad fares will be paid, the same as previous years.

The contestants must be from a one room rural school, or from a grade below the 8th in a consolidated or semi-graded school. Pupils from a district where a high school is maintained are not eligible.

The prizes will be the same as those given last year.

There will be a public spell down, an oral test of twenty five or fifty words or less. The points to be considered are as follows: All the words, capitals, periods, question marks and the punctuating of a direct quotation.

Very truly yours
Executive Committee
Farm Crops Show
Per GRACE B. SHERWOOD.

COUNTY CONTESTS

Our county has been well and satisfactorily represented at the spelling contests of the Farm Crop Show in previous years. Our boys and girls have carried home two or three prizes in the resrective contests.

We expect to participate in the contest as usual this year.

Teachers are asked to conduct trial contests in the respective schools under their charge with a view of sending one representative to the county contest to be held at Thief River Falls on Sat. Feb. 3rd. At this contest two pupils will be chosen to represent Penn. Co. at the Farm Crop Show. (See tee announcement above)

Further announcements will follow later. Watch for them. Teachers will please put their pupils thru a course of drills for this contest. The Eatons Contest speller is an excellent text to use. It can be had at the Co-Supts office costing $.30.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue,

Cat Medicine.

The ancient physicians had a firm belief in the healing powers of different portions of the cat, probably from some confusion existing in their minds with regard to its nine lives. One of them gives as a valuable recipe to cure fevers two pints of water mixed with three drops of blood taken from the ear of an ass and certain parts of a cat's digestive organs.

Sardinia Gives Name, but No Fish.

We get the word "sardine" from Sardinia, but we get few sardines, says the National Geographic Magazine, for practically all of this "catch" is consumed locally. The tunny fisheries of the island, on the other hand, are important and profitable. The Genoese control the latter industry, for the Sardinians are not a maritime folk.

MOSQUITOES CLOSE MILLS.

Pest of Insects Compels Plants to Shut Down.

Connell, Tex.—The gulf coast region of east Texas and the western part of Louisiana have been afflicted with the worst scourge of mosquitoes ever known.

Several large lumber mills were forced to close down on account of the pest. Men and animals were tortured by the bites of the insects. Cattle and horses were attacked by veritable hordes of mosquitoes, and the animals huddled together in groups in an effort to protect themselves as much as possible from the bites.

On the farms smudge fires were kept burning constantly to drive away the pests, but these efforts seemed to be of little avail.

FEED

We have leased the building formerly occupied by the Soo Hotel and have started a

FEED STORE

Carrying at all times a full line of

Flour, Feed and Seeds

We Buy

HIDES, FURS and WOOL

When in Town Give Us a Call

Tessum Seed Grain & Supply Co.
Goodridge, Minn.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lnnches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Ye Farmers!

I will buy your chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, in fact anything in the line of poultry. Bring in what you have and get highest market prices.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel

Board By Day Or Week

Good Accommodations.

Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

Wish all a happy and prosperous New Year.

We also wish to thank you for past business and invite your future business.

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashler.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PRIDE

The housewife who serves pure, home-baked bread makes the home meal a deli[illegible] pleasure to all. She shows [illegible] by giving to her family the most wholesome and strengthening [illegible]

All foods consist substantially of fats, carbohydrates (starches and sugars,) and proteins (white of egg, gluten, lean meats etc.). These three substances sustain, operate, and repair the human body. These are the average percentages contained in seven representative staple foods, as shown by U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 142:

	Fats	Carbohydrates	Protein
Wheatflour	1.0	75.1	11.4
Potatoes	0.1	14.7	1.3
Beef, sirloin	16.1	- -	16.5
Butter	85.0	- -	1.0
Milk	4.0	5.0	3.3
Salt codfish	0.4	- -	16.0
Eggs	9.3	- -	13.1

Note the high percentages of proteins and carbohydrates in wheat flour. The butter spread on bread and the shortening used in making biscuits, supply the fat that makes these flour foods the balanced ration.

Vivo Flour Makes Good Bread

For Sale by all Deales

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. Halvorson, Agent

Goodridge, Minnesota

The ELEVEN TOWNS

H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

Some admirer of Roosevelt has suggested him as a possible president for our State University. We have had our troubles in the in the past, but Teddy let loose among the youth of the state would be worse than ever. There is altogether too much "hot air" already, and what would it be if we were unfortunate enough to get this "hot air" power station right in our midst.

The Secretary of the Commercial Club at Thief Riuer Falls occupied the attention of the Twin City Reporter for a full page write up in its last week's issue. We are not intimately acquainted with Mr. Laird, but must say it looks decidedly bad. He is the man recommended by brother Cutter, and we have always had our doubts about the latter gentleman's ability to judge character. We understand that there are a few more prominent citizens of the same place who would be accorded equal noteriety if the truth was known.

The head of the American Federation of labor let out a yelp like a whipped dog, when the Presidents message came out in print. No doubt he had good reason, for compulsory arbitration would mean the certain downfall of organized labor, and the loss of his fat job. What would a labor union amount to, if the law said that all grievances must be arbitrated, before a strike could be callee? But then Gompers has no reason to complain. He was strong for Wilson during the last campaign and now he ought to keep silent. Mr. Gompers is old enough to know better than take any chances, but he did, and the result is proper reward.

Congressman Steenerson has taken the first steps to secure some legislation looking to the relief of flood conditions along upper Red Lake River. It certainly is high time that something was done, and public money could hardly be spent in a better manner. Every year millions of dollars are appropriated for the improvement of Rivers and harbors, when in fact it was not meant for that purpose at all. It is part of the Pork Barrel which is generally known to go as reward fo political power and assistance. This improvement is of merit and would benefit a large area, and it is up to every one interested to push the thing with all might. Keep on reminding your Representative and Senators of the fact that you want this thing to go through and you look to them to see that it is done. Tell them of the urgent need of some improvement along the river and do not forget to tell them what will happen if it is not forthcoming.

Nerves Monded With Jelly.

Dr. L. Edinger, a famous nerve specialist of Frankfort, Germany, has devised a method of making nerves that have been severed grow together again. The Scientific American quotes an address delivered by him before the Deutsche Orthopaedische Gesellschaft, in which he described his success with this method, a success that no other has been able to claim. Dr. Edinger fills animal arteries with a special gelatin, cuts away the scarred part of the nerve and inserts the upper and lower ends of the severed nerve into the artery filled with gelatin. The separated ends of the nerve grow together with astonishing rapidity through this gelatin.

More Likely.

Landlady—I'm sorry you think the chicken soup isn't good. I told the cook how to make it. Perhaps she didn't catch the idea. Boarder—No, I think it was the chicken she didn't catch.—London Tit-Bits.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Eleven Hundred One and 67 | 100 ($1101.67) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Thoreson and Anna K. Thoreson, his wife, Mortgagors, to Goodridge State Bank, a corporation, Mortgagee, bearing date the 2nd day of December 1914, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in Book 7 of Mortgages, on page 561; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in siad Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz:

The Southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section twenty-three (23), in Township one hundred fifty-three (153) North, of Range forty (40) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, in Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 3rd day of March 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of Eleven Hundred One and 67 | 100 Dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any on said premises, and Fifty Dollars, Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th A. D. 1917.

Goodridge State Bank,
Mortgagee.

Hans O. Kjomme,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
(J.11-F.15)

Mother's Doll Story

The Sugar Doll

One winter day Jack Frost said to a little sugar doll, "Come on out in the garden, and I will play with you."

Now, the sugar doll was very lonely because she never had any one to play with. All the china dolls and the rag dolls and the kid dolls played together, you see.

So now the sugar doll was delighted with Jack Frost's kind invitation. "Wait till I get on my rubbers," she called back to him through a crack in the nursery window.

Soon as she reached the yard Jack Frost beckoned her around behind the dog house, where the other dolls in the nursery could not see them. Then he shouted, "Run now, for I am going to snow!"

Then beautiful little round damp snowballs began to fall on the sugar doll's coat. She held out her tiny hands to catch some, and then she threw them right at Jack Frost's head.

They had a lovely time snowballing each other till—snap!—the snowballs turned into raindrops. They beat upon the sugar doll's head and her legs till she just ran away in a little puddle that tasted just like sweetened water.

Nest Building.

The first birds to begin to nest are the bald eagle (Florida), the golden eagle (in California), and the great horned owl. These birds begin to nest as early as the first week in January, and the Canada jay the last week in February. So you see the little feathered folks are busy housekeeping during the first five months of the year, as the last bird to sit upon the nest is the American goldfinch, laying its eggs during the second week of June.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 7 letters.
My 4 2 6 is a sack.
My 2 6 7 is a period of time.
My 1 5 3 is a vehicle.
My whole is a vegetable.
Answer.—Cabbage. Words—bag, age, cab.

A Kindly Scout Act.

Mrs. Harpham lives alone in Nemaha county, Neb. The potatoes in her garden would have had to remain there all winter had not a troop of Boy Scouts in the town of Broch done her the good turn of digging them out.

Only Dreaming.

I dreamed I was a butterfly
Flying in the air,
But then I heard the baby cry
In her small high chair.

Then I sailed the ocean blue
And dreamed I was afloat,
But when I opened up my eyes
The bed was my sailboat.

It's lots of fun to dream such dreams,
But if they make you smile
It's best to dream of cake and cream,
And be happy all the while.
—Philadelphia Record.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON

Contractor & Builder

Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.

Goodridge, Minnesota

Dr. J. T. Turley

Dentist

Will miss his January trip but will be here in February as usual.

Watch for date in The Elevn Towns

The Goodridge Pharmacy

I am now in shape to furnish you all kinds of Drugs and other articles found in a first class drug store

H. B. Newell, Druggest

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

SPECIAL SALE

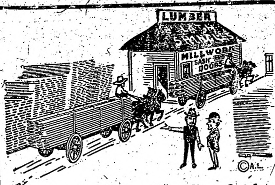
On Mens & Boys Winter Caps

For the next few weeks we will we will close out our stock of Mens and boys winter caps at a big discount. Come in now and take advantage of low prices.

H. Christianson & Son

Goodridge, Minnesota

When in Goodridge remember Carl Wallenberg at the Watch Hospital across from Garage. All work guaranteed.



Anything in Lumber You Want Quick

It has always been our policy to render our customers prompt service. That's the reason they stay with us year in and year out. It makes no difference what your requirements may be, whether it is

Lumber, Timbers, Dimension, Shingles or Anything in Building Material

you'll always find us ready to fill your order on short notice. There's nothing we would like better than to be put to the test. Bring your order in today and let us demonstrate how quickly we get material to the job.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Goodridge Barber SHOP
Cha's Stephenson, Prop.
Miller Bldg. Goodridge, Minn

E. M. Stanton H. C. Rowberg J. T. Hoge
STANTON, ROWBERG & HOGE
LAWERS
201-2 Scandia Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS, - - MINN

CITY LOTS
If you are looking for good City Lots. I have them at very low prices.
Carl Lindstrom

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Long or Short Term
Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

There are moments when the pale and modest star, kindled by God in simple hearts, which men call conscience, illumines our path with truer light than the flaming comet of genius on its magnificent course.—Mazzini.

Statement of the condition of FARMERS STATE BANK of Goodridge, Minn.

at the close of business on December 27th, 1916.
Date of Report by Bank January 3rd, 1917.

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$53,834.91
Overdrafts		183.03
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		4,307.11
Other Real Estate		1,966.44
Due from Banks	$10,668.94	
Cash on Hand	2,530.89	
Total Cash Assets		13,199.83
Checks and Cash Items		206.71
Paid out for Expenses etc., in Excess of Earnings		
Total		$72,998.05

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		1,429.11
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (including certificates for money borrowed)		
Deposits Subject to Check	$33,555.97	
Cashier's Checks	457.68	
Total Immediate Liabilities	34,013.65	
Savings Deposits	2,[illegible]2.23	
Time Certificates	25,3[illegible]3.06	
Total Deposits	59,5[illegible]8.94	59,5[illegible]8.94
Total		$72,998.05

Amount of Reserve on Hand $13,405.54
Amount of Reserve Required by Law $5,359.39

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, J. M. Bishop, President and Nick Bundhund Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. M. Bishop, President.
Nick Bundhund, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: Jay Payne
(Two) Directors Maud M. Bishop

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of January, 1917.
(SEAL) H. B. Rockne,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota.
My commission expires March 10, 1923.

Statement of the condition of GOODRIDGE STATE BANK of Goodridge, Minn.,

at close of business on December 27th, 1916.
Date of report by Bank January 3rd, 1917.

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$38,784.07
Overdrafts		446.24
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		2,740.55
Due from Banks	$15,992.94	
Cash on Hand	1,511.65	
Total Cash Assets		17,504.59
Checks and Cash Items		552.27
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		
TOTAL		$73,058.12

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		2,038.91
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (including certificates for money borrowed)		
Deposit Subject to Check	$28,953.43	
Cashier's Checks	588.28	
Total Immediate Liabilities	29,541.71	
Time Certificates	29,474.50	
Total Deposits	59,019.21	59,019.21
TOTAL		$73,058.12

Amount of Reserve on Hand $15,587.25
Amount of Reserve Required by Law 5,019.09

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, A. H. Fasel, President and J. P. Jensen Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. H. Fasel, President.
J. P. Jensen, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: H. P. Spenheim
Two Directors H. S. Dahlen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January 1917.
(SEAL)
N. J. Anderson,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minn.
My commission expires May 16, 1919.

Statement of the condition of FARMERS STATE BANK Of Mavie, Minn.

At the close of business on December 27th, 1916.
Date of Report by Bank January 4th, 1917.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts		$21,[illegible]
Overdrafts		
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,1[illegible]
Due from Banks	$2,[illegible]	
Cash on Hand	[illegible]	
Total Cash Assets		2,[illegible]
Checks and Cash Items		[illegible]
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		[illegible]
TOTAL		$2[illegible]

Liabilities.

Capital Stock		$10,[illegible]
Surplus Fund		[illegible]
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (including Certificates for money borrowed)		1,0[illegible]
Deposits Subject to Check	$11,2[illegible]	
Cashier's Checks	176.00	
Due to Banks		
Total Immediate Liabilities	11,3[illegible]	
Time Certificates	[illegible]	
Total Deposit	15,[illegible]	15,[illegible]
TOTAL		[illegible]

Amount of Reserve on hand $2,801.88
Amount of Reserve Required by Law $1,[illegible]

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, Lester E. Gesell, President and Thos. H. Smith Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Lester E. Gesell, President.
Thos. H. Smith, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: O. A. Naplin
Two Directors J. P. Curtis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of January, 1917.
(SEAL) O. A. Naplin,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota
My commission expires Dec. 1, 1917.

PUBLIC SALE

As I am leaving the country I will sell at Public Sale, the personal property named below at the Tvedt Lumber Yard in the Village of Goodridge, on

Tuesday JAN. 16th, 1917

Sale to commence at 1 P. M., Sharp

1 Team Horses, weight 2900 lbs.
1 set Heavy Harness
1 new Heating Stove
1 Range, nearly new
1 Kitchen Cabinet
1 Wheeler-Wilson Sewing Machine
2 Iron Bedsteads with matresses
Many other articles too numerous to mention.

Anyone having anything to sell may bring same in and it can be sold at this sale at the same time.

TERMS: All sums under $10, Cash, on sum over that amount time will be given on bankable paper due Nov. 1

W. A. Birr, Owner

Goodridge State Bank, Clerk. G. C. Gulrud, Auctio

Sleighs! Sleighs!!

Don't wait until the snow begins to fall before you buy your sleighs, bnt buy yours now and be prepared for when it does come We handle the McLaren sleighs. None better on the Market.

The Hero Grain Cleaner

Will separate the wild oats from wheat and barley. Also cleans Fax, Altalfa, Oats, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction. In order to insure a crop you must have good, clean seed, and it is impossible to have good seed without a Fanning Mill. In order to obtain the best results, buy an HERO GRAIN CLEANER, for sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

NEAL of the NAVY

By WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORNE

AUTHOR OF "RED MOUSE," "RUNNING FIGHT," "CATSPAW," "BLUE BUCKLE," ETC

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SYNOPSIS.

On the day of the eruption of Mount Pelee Capt. John Hardin of the steamer Princess rescues five-year-old Annette Ilington from an open boat, but is forced to leave behind her father and his companions. Ilington is assaulted by Hernandez and Ponto in a vain attempt to get papers which Ilington has managed to send aboard the Princess with his daughter, papers proving his title to and telling the whereabouts of the lost island of Cinnabar. Ilington's injury causes his mind to become a blank. Thirteen years elapse. Hernandez, now an opium smuggler, with Ponto, Inez, a female accomplice, and the mindless brute that once was Ilington, come to Seaport, where the widow of Captain Hardin is living with her son Neal and Annette Ilington, and plot to steal the papers left to Annette by her father. Neal tries for admission to the Naval academy, but through the treachery of Joey Welcher is defeated by Joey and disgraced. Neal enlists in the navy. Inez sets a trap for Joey and the conspirators get him in their power. Annette discovers that heat applied to the map reveals the location of the lost island. Subsequently in a struggle for its possession the map is torn in three parts, Hernandez, Annette and Neal each securing a portion. Annette sails on the Coronado in search of her father. The crew mutiny, and are overcome by a boarding party from U. S. Destroyer Jackson, led by Neal. In Martinique Annette and Neal are captured and taken to a smugglers' cave to be blown up with dynamite, but are rescued by a sponge diver. Inez forges identification papers for herself as Annette. In an insurrection Neal and Annette are again captured, carried to the Sun City and Annette is offered as a sacrifice to the sun god. They are rescued by marines from the Albany.

NINTH INSTALLMENT

THE YELLOW PERIL

CHAPTER XL.

The Pests of Tortuga.

The commander of the Albany lowered his glasses. He beckoned to Neal Hardin, a gunner on his ship. Neal answered the summons and saluted.

"You may inform your friend Miss Ilington and her party that in half an hour they will be set ashore at Tortuga," he directed.

Neal started off. "One moment," added the commander. "Tell Miss Ilington that I'd like to speak to her."

Neal found Annette and delivered the message—and in a moment Annette was at the commander's side.

"Miss Ilington," said the commander, "without intruding, may I ask the purpose of your extensive peregrination?"

"Peregrination describes it," said Annette laughing, "and you may." She glanced about her—even there—a bit stealthily, and produced her chamois bag, and from it took the map—the old time-worn, yellow, tattered parchment map of the Lost Isle of Cinnibar. The commander glanced at it with interest.

"Hum," he said at length, "no longitude, no latitude."

Annette smiled. "Heat brings out the hidden inscription," she returned, "the latitude is there but you can't see it—so is the longitude. I know it by heart—18 degrees 30 minutes north and 123 degrees 40 minutes west—and there, somehow, I hope to meet my father—and find his quicksilver mines."

Annette Ministers to the Sick.

"Pacific ocean," mused the commander, "off Mexico, Central America—South America—but not far off. There's something in my mind about that locality—what is it? I've heard talk about it somewhere. Something—I can't recall."

He returned the map. "What I desired to say, Miss Ilington," he went on, "is this—if I had my way I'd take you there. But the United States navy has other duties to perform. Our order is Tortuga. We'll see you safe ashore—and if we find the shore isn't safe, we'll see you safe ashore some other place. I am expecting orders daily, to return. Glad to have been of service."

[illegible] hour later Annette and her [illegible] disembarked from one of the [illegible] launches.

Back in the jungle, on the outskirts of the Aztec village of Corazon del Sol, a few days before, three men—accompanied by a native guide or two—had crept through the jungle toward civilization and the shore. On the second day they had reached a railway station, such as it was, and a railroad, such as it was. They found the stationmaster.

"When does the next train go?" demanded Hernandez.

The official yawned. "When she returns from Tortuga, the pestilential—possibly tomorrow afternoon."

Hernandez stamped his foot impatiently.

Hours later from a clump of trees on the outskirts of Tortuga Hernandez, Ponto and Brute peered across the bay.

Suddenly Hernandez clutched Ponto by the arm. "Look," he cried, "they come."

Through the opening in the leaves he pointed toward the wharf. Annette and her little coterie were landing on the wharf.

"Ponto," said Hernandez, "that little wildcat of a girl—she and her smooth-faced sweetheart—they have tricked us long enough. This time they shall not get away."

CHAPTER XLI.

Pestilence.

As Annette's party passed along, single file, up the narrow overgrown shore road, slapping and swatting mosquitoes to their heart's content, they heard a quick step behind them. They turned. An officer closing up their rear, saluted.

He was the ship's surgeon. He strode on with brisk pace. "Let me get ahead there if you please," he said, "there's something that I don't like about this place—I want to have a look."

Scarcely had he said it before a native woman darted out of a tumble-down hut—one of many that fronted on the shore road.

"Madre di Dios," she cried in shrill accents. "Americanos—help—succor. For the love of heaven."

She kneeled by the roadside and as the surgeon swung along, she clasped him by the knees.

"My child—my man child—my only one," she wailed, in the Spanish tongue, "he is at death's door. Help, Senor, senora, senorita—help."

The surgeon lifted the woman to her feet. He spoke soothingly in Spanish to her, and turned and told the others what she said.

"Go on, everybody," he cried, pointing up the road, "let nobody follow me. Go your way."

Annette and her little party proceeded forthwith to the hotel—a flimsy affair, rejoicing in the cognomen of the Inn of the Spanish Don.

Hut after hut the surgeon entered, glancing quizzically into the face of some sufferer—nodding solemnly with pursed-up lips—left tablets and directions, and then went on his way.

Finally he found his way to the center of the town and made an inquiry. He was directed to a somewhat formal looking building.

The surgeon strode on into the house. He found the mayor in his pajamas, smoking a cigar.

The surgeon seated himself and accepted a palmleaf fan. "Sorry," he said, "but your place reeks with yellow fever—you've got an epidemic on your hands—"

Mayor Ramon Carrol started up. "Madre di Dios," he cried, "what—not another one. They will impeach me—it is ruin. Say not so."

The surgeon nodded. "Don't get excited, Senor Carrol," he returned, "fortunately the Albany is in the roadstead. I'll fetch over a hospital force. We'll do what we can. Have you got a piece of paper—I want half a dozen sheets. That's what I came here for."

He got them and went on his way. His way lay past the Inn of the Spanish Don. He stopped.

"Here, Gunner Hardin," he cried, "come out in the road and spray me with this." Neal sprayed him. The surgeon sat down in the hotel office and harangued Annette's party. He harangued them from a distance. "You people," he said, "are in no danger—not even Mrs. Hardin—if you follow my instructions.

"The important thing," went on the surgeon, "is the mosquitoes. It isn't likely the bites you've got have done you any harm. I'll leave you tablets anyhow, to ward the fever off. But I'll do more—I'll have mosquito netting fetched over from the ship and you can sleep under it at night. Now I want help—"

He distributed the sheets of official paper he had obtained from Mayor Ramon Carrol.

"Sit down—all of you—anywhere," he commanded, "and write out what I say. It'll be in Spanish—and it's got to be plain. I'll spell the words so you won't go wrong. Begin."

And then he dictated the warning that was posted that afternoon in all the public places of the town.

NOTICE.

All people are hereby warned that yellow fever is carried by mosquitoes. Avoid being bitten if you can and kill all the mosquitoes you find.

RAMON CARROL, Mayor.

In co-operation with U. S. S. Albany.

"Gunner," he said to Neal, "you're on shore leave, I know. But I'd be glad if you'd buckle to and tack these up in town. I'll go back to the ship and get my squad and a few supplies. Until then good-by."

That afternoon Ramon Carrol, the mayor of Tortuga, stood, now clad in his official uniform, in the middle of his doorway, surrounded by a clamoring mob.

"See, now, my people," he exclaimed, "there is no cause for alarm. See what I am doing for you—what other mayor has done so much? Note the magnificent cruiser—of the United States—the Albanez— I have sent for it—it has come—at my request. Upon that cruiser are the most wonderful specialists in the world—they are among you—see, yonder—see their white coats—here, there, everywhere. Out of my private fortune (which is vast, my children) out of my private fortune I am paying all these specialists. . . ." He sighted suddenly a figure on the outskirts of the crowd. His manner changed. The figure was that of the surgeon of the Albany—he pressed forward and joined the mayor.

"Ah, senor," said the mayor, speaking in a low tone and rapidly, "I have been telling my people—see I have congregate them for the purpose—how noble, beneficent your country is—how you have, free of all charge and without expense—come to our prosperous little community and have fight the pestilence. They are grateful."

The surgeon snorted. "Excuse me for a moment," he exclaimed. He darted down the street and caught a young woman by the arm just as she was entering an adobe hut.

The young woman was Annette Ilington.

"You young renegade," he cried, sternly, "I thought I told you to keep away—hands off—you'll kill yourself."

From inside there came a low moaning sound—a wail.

Annette broke away from the surgeon's grasp. "Gee whiz," he said, "you're strong."

The wail inside turned to speech—quavering Spanish—

"Little white angel," cried the voice, "come, little white angel—and lay your hands on me. Come quick, before I die."

CHAPTER XLII.

Pernicious Plots.

It was after dark. Out of a clump of trees upon a hill there sauntered forth a man—this man was Ponto. He picked his way carefully—warily. Before he knew it he was where he wanted not to be—in the streets of the town. Once in, he started out, but something attracted his attention. A little crowd of men and women stood about a placard tacked upon the side of a hut. Ponto read it swiftly.

Ponto raised his eyebrows significantly. He had heard rumors—this confirmed them.

"Mosquitoes," he said softly to himself, "mosquitoes." He tucked the word mosquitoes back in the inmost recesses of his mind and went his way. Skirting the town he reached the Inn of the Spanish Don. From the rear he spied a figure in a window. He whistled softly.

A woman in the window started slightly, and peered out.

Ponto clambered up to the window and noiselessly tore the net from it, immediately replacing it as best he might. He sniffed the air.

"Ah," whispered Inez Castro softly, "I am smeared with crude oil—face and hands and ankles. I am immune. Here, you smear also, Ponto."

"Where," queried Ponto, "is the map?"

"So far as I determine," answered Inez, "she has it still."

"You cannot get it?"

"Not unless I show my hand," said Inez.

Ponto shook his head. "Not," he returned, "until the chief says the word. What of mine host?" he queried.

"A blood-sucker," answered Inez; he'll do anything for coin."

"Summon him," said Ponto.

The proprietor was summoned. At the door, at sight of Ponto he started back in surprise. But Ponto held his finger on his lips and exhibited a multitude of coins in the open palm of his hand. The proprietor advanced and quickly appropriated the coin.

"More later," whispered Ponto, "sit down—confer with us."

An hour later Ponto—a black patch on the background of black night itself—stealthily pushed open the door of a hut in the middle of a clump of small trees on a hill.

A man inside, waiting suddenly, as suddenly sprang up, knife in hand.

"Soft, capitan," whispered Ponto, "it is but I."

The two men struck a light and sat down facing each other.

Ponto spoke in measured tones—every word that he uttered from now on contained portent. He knew what he was about. At the back of his head he had an idea—baleful but useful.

"Yes," he said, "the mosquitoes carry the pestilence. One might call it the mosquito sickness just as well. And at dusk then is their time—then they bite the worst—"

"Go on," commanded Hernandez, gruffly. He felt that Ponto was holding something back.

"Little White Angel," Whined the Native.

"The little white angel," went on Ponto as though reciting a lesson.

"Eh," cried Hernandez.

"Our young friend of the map—that is what they call her—everywhere. The little white angel. She goes about from hut to hut—from fever-stricken patient to fever-stricken patient—yet she survives But she will answer any call."

He leaned forward. "You understand, capitan," he said, "she will answer any call. Let sickness call to her, she goes."

"Ah," said Hernandez, "that is well. And the gunner—where is he?"

"Everywhere—he, too, will answer any call."

"Um," said Hernandez, "go on—go on."

Ponto's eyes gleamed. "Ah," he said, "one mile out of town—and through this clump of bushes where we sit—down in yonder hollow—"

"Go on," commanded Hernandez. "what lies down in the hollow by this hill?"

Ponto shaded his mouth with his hand. "Whisper," he returned, "whisper. No one—not even he—shall hear."

For a moment he whispered into the ear of Hernandez. When he had finished Hernandez rose to his feet—with glittering eyes.

"It's here," he said, in his turn tapping his forehead. "I have it. By heaven, this time they shall not get away."

CHAPTER XLIII.

Perilous Places.

Ten days later Annette Ilington, now called the little white angel even by the shore squad from the cruiser, felt her skirts plucked by a clutching hand. She looked down. A native—a mere bag of bones in a jumble of rags—crouched at her feet.

"Little white angel," whined the native in Spanish—and Annette had learned enough of the tongue to listen to appeals for help—"my daughter—just like you—so kind, and pretty. She lies at death's door. You have food, you have medicine—and you can lay your hand on her. She will get well. What you have done for others you can do for her."

An officer from the Albany turned the corner. Annette's heart leaped. The man was Neal Hardin.

"Neal," she cried, "listen to him—talk to him for me. Ask him where his daughter is—I'll go unless it's too far."

Neal spoke to the man in his native language. The man jabbered back eloquently.

"Only a short distance out of town," said Neal, "over that hill."

"I'll go," said Annette.

Neal pondered for a moment. "All right," he said, "and I'm free just now. I'll go with you."

The native leaped to his feet with alacrity and ran crookedly ahead of them. Outside of the town they plunged into undergrowth and then through woods—but the ground was dry and the trail was fairly good.

At the door of a hut the native paused and motioned them in.

Neal and Annette entered side by side. In a dark corner was a huddled shape under a filthy cloth. Annette sprang toward it. At that instant the native dropped to the ground and clutched Neal's ankles tightly in each hand. At the same instant the huddled figure in the corner leaped to its feet—it was no stricken girl—it was Hernandez, with the light of triumph in his eyes. And at the same instant Ponto and the brute sprang into the fray.

It was only a matter of a moment before Annette and Neal found themselves bound and lying on the floor.

Neal, after a few gasps for breath, smiled at Annette forlornly.

Hernandez stamped his foot. "I will give you two minutes to produce the map of Lost Isle," he said, "and if it is not then forthcoming. . . ."

He paused. "Go on," said Neal, "what then?"

At the end of two minutes he thrust his watch back into his pocket. He signed to Ponto. "The helmets," he commanded, "and the gloves."

Ponto produced two sets of crudely-fashioned head nets and hand gloves made of mosquito netting. Inez had told him how to make them. Hernandez donned one set and Ponto donned the other.

Neal and Annette, each with a guard of two behind, were forced to leave the hut, and forced down the trail on the farther side of the small hill.

After fifteen minutes' walk they halted. Ponto spoke sharply to the native who was with them.

"Lead on," he commanded; "you know the way."

"Ah," said the native, "I and mighty few beside. Be careful now."

Ponto turned to Hernandez. "This," he said, "is the cause of all the pestilence—this is the quagmire at the bottom of our hill—mosquito swamp—"

"There are not so many mosquitoes here," returned Hernandez, "not enough in fact."

The native grinned. "Not now—but at night—at night they are legion—they are fiends, foul fiends. And they breed pestilence. On. Follow me."

Back at the Inn of the Spanish Don Neal Hardin's mother began to grow restive—Annette had not returned—Neal was nowhere to be seen. Once the surgeon stepped in and inquired for Neal. After that Mrs. Hardin made inquiries of her own. No one knew where he was—no one had seen the little white angel. . . .

Out in the swamp Neal and Annette were conducted to a small, swamp islet, green with dark growth—upon which there was barely foothold.

"This," said the native to Hernandez, "is the place of which I told. From this there is no escape.

Hernandez bowed. "You have chosen pests and pestilence, your friends," he said. "Good-night, and pleasant dreams. Now take us back."

Back at the hut, the native was bowing low. Hernandez poured much coin into his hand. "And mind," said Hernandez, "close mouth for two days at any rate, you dog."

In one way he was close-mouthed. In another way he . . . well, he started for the nearest tavern, and bent his elbow with great frequency and every time he bent his elbow he opened his mouth—and to some purpose . . . after awhile he began to treat—and talk—and show his money. And then, to prove he was an honest man and no thief, like others there, he began to tell just how he had become so very, very rich in such a short space of time . . . they listened to him open mouthed. Among them were men, sober men, whose families had been ministered to by the angel sent from heaven—a little white angel. One of these men suddenly sprang to his feet and grabbed the boaster by the scruff of the neck—and, notwithstanding struggles, carried him, pell mell, from the wine shop. . . .

Back in the Inn of the Spanish Don, the proprietor was protesting that he had not seen Gunner Neal—had not learned of the whereabouts of the little white angel—Senorita Annette Ilington. A dozen bluejackets were on hand—the surgeon was there. Mrs. Hardin, wild-eyed in the glare of the smoky lamps, was sobbing hysterically. Inez looked on calmly. Suddenly into the midst of this company was propelled an intoxicated native—a bag of bones clad in a jumble of rags. Another native pounced upon him and shook him like a terrier shakes a rat.

"This man, senor," said the sober native, "curses on him—he knows where the little white angel is. Come, he will guide us there. Tell them, you dog."

The dog told. He didn't want to, but neither did he like the prick of bayonets through his hide—so he told, and then he led the way. By the time they had reached the outskirts of the town, the whole town was with them.

Hernandez, in his hut, heard the commotion. He knew in his bones what it was. "Come on," he cried to Ponto, "we're going back into that swamp—I swore they should not get away—you swore it, too."

"How will we get there," shivered Ponto.

"The Brute is a brute," said Hernandez, "where he has been once, he can always find the way. Come. Lead on—lead on."

The Brute, under the usual stimulant of cuffs and blows, led on. Ponto followed. At the edge of the swamp, Hernandez, with a wicked smile, dropped silently to one side and crawled behind a clump of bushes.

Out on that fateful islet in the center of the quagmire, Neal, his eyes heavy lidded with sleep, was holding Annette in his arms. She was oblivious. Suddenly he woke her up and sprang to his feet, drawing her with him.

"Someone comes," he whispered. No sooner had he said it than the Brute was upon them. He seized Neal as in a vise. But Neal—a trickster in a wrestling match—wriggled out of his grasp. He seized a heavy stick and lunged at the Brute. The Brute engaged him once again. Ponto tore the stick away from Neal, and whirling it about his head, brought it down with a resounding crack upon Neal's head.

Neal dropped like a log.

Ponto, knowing the reason for haste, turned and looked about him. He was puzzled by Hernandez' silence. But this was no time to wonder. He drew a knife and started toward Annette.

"This time," he cried, "you shall not get away."

Annette ran, crookedly, hysterically, across the small islet. In another instant she was waist deep in the quagmire, and still sinking. Ponto from terra firma, lunged at her with his knife—but his lunge fell short. Annette struggled away—tried to reach some place of safety. But her way was blocked by a waterlogged piece of wood. Against this she rested, wide-eyed, watching Ponto's efforts—sinking, sinking all the time.

For the first time she screamed. The Brute, busy with Neal who lay upon the ground, heard her and swung around. He saw what was happening. Ponto has raised his knife on high. Failing to strike—he was about to hurl it at the girl—and Ponto's aim was perfect.

". . . never get away," snarled Ponto. At that instant the Brute seized a heavy stone in his hand, and hurled it with tremendous force at him. It grazed his head, stunning him. The Brute, grasping in his hand a sapling, leaned far out from the shore of the little islet and with one hand grasped Annette, drew her, dripping from the quagmire and set her on dry land.

He Spied a Figure in a Window.

. . . Behind him he heard shouts. In a frenzy of fear, he seized Ponto's body, slung it over his shoulder, and then, with the instinct of a brute and not a man, he leaped lightly, but surely, from bog to bog, and disappeared along some pathless trail.

Ten minutes later Annette, in the midst of a motley crowd of tars and natives—and in the glare of many torches, was answering Neal's whispered question.

"No, dear," she whispered back, "they didn't get the map. They couldn't get it. Last week I gave it—for safe keeping—to the commander of the Albany."

And then she fainted dead away.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 5 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.75
Oats	.45
Barley	.84
Flax	2.68
Rye	1.23
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	1.36
Feed Durum	1.43

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, will conduct services in St. Ann's Catholic church here Tuesday Feb 13th.

The Ladies Aid of the Norwegian Synod Lutheran Church will be entertained by Mrs A O Halvorson in the Synod church, Saturday Jan. 20th. Lunch will be served from 2:30 till 5:00 P m. Everybody invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. W A Birr and family left Wednesday for the southern part of this state, where Mr. Birr has been engaged to manage a large farm.

Reson and Yohn purchased the team at the Birr auction sale Tuesday.

Arne Arneson, of Carmel returned Wednesday from Park Rapids, where he has been working in the woods.

Ted Veldie, returned Tuesday from Granite Falls, where he has spent the past month, visiting friends and relatives.

Bert Walker, of Thief River Falls, was a visitor in this vicinity, Wednesday.

Don't forget the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday evening. The ninth installment of Neal of the Navy, as well as the Pathe Weekly News and a corking good comedy will be shown. Don't Miss Them.

Chris Wold, of Kratka spent a few days in town the fore part of the week shooting trouble for the telephone company.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

The M. W. A. will meet Friday evening January 19th at 8 P, M. All members are urged to be present.

Watch for the Melting Pot. Coming to the Grand Theatre about the fore part of February. Better than the "Master Key".

The United Ladies' Aid will meet with Mrs. Oliver Reson Thursday afternoon, Jan. 22th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Rev. Bostrom, will conduct services here Sunday Jan. 28th. Morning services at 11 o'clock. Evening sevices at 8 o'clock. Everybod, invited to attend these services.

Anton Kotlan of Mavie, attended the play and dance here last Friday evening.

Another car of corn arrived here Tuesday, for J. T. Athey, who will distribute it among the farmers.

Rev. O. Schultz will conduct English Services in the Synod Lutheran church in Goodridge next Sunday at 3 o'clock P M. At the Erie Synod church Jan. 28th at 11 o'clock A. M.

Miss Sarah Payne, came up from Thief River Falls Friday morning to attend the funeral of her baby brother.

Ed. Singer, of Erie was attending to business matters in town last week end.

Irving Quist, arrived here Satuday morning, and went out to Erie, to attend the annual meeting of the Red Lake, Easteen Marshall Farmers Telephone Company.

The annual meeting of the Red Lake, Eastern Marshall Farmers Telephone Company, was held at Erie Saturday. All the officers were re-elected with the exception of one or two changes in directors.

On account of too many drifts along the roads between here and Grygla, the stage driver was obliged to abandon the Ford and use teams.

Miss Rose Foss, came up from Thief River Falls Friday evening to attend the home talent play. She returned Saturday evening.

A number of young men from Erie left Wednesday for Big Falls, to work in the woods.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Buy your coal and oats from the Atlantic Elev. Co. See F. C. Peterson.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

LOST—One Roll of Roofing, road northeast of Goodridge. My name is on the roll. Finder please leave same at the Eleven Towns office.
Henry Hanson.

The weather the past few weeks has been far from agreeable, with a heavy wind going nearly every day, it has been a hard job to keep warm.

Grippe is quite fashionable these days.

Victor McLeod, has received the appointed as carrier on Rural Route No. 1, he being successful in passing the examination.

Louis Dresly of Grygla passed thru here Tuesday enroute for Thief River Falls.

C L. McBrair, returned Wednesday from a short stay on his claim, near Grygla.

Herb. Johnson arrived here Tuesday morning from Strandquist, and is visiting old friends here.

Oscar Sponheim, of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in town Monday.

Bank Examiner Fuller, of Bemidji, was in Tuesday, looking over things at the local banking institutions.

On account of the disagreeable weather not very many attended the Birr auction sale, Tuesday. What little there was to sell brought a fairly good price

Emil Grams, of Erie, was a Goodridge visitor Tuesday.

Card Of Thanks.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks, for the sympathy shown us and the assistance rendered us during our late bereavement.

Mr and Mrs. Jay Payne and family.

SPRUCE GROVE NEWS.

Walter Keefnier spent Thursday evening at the Paskewitz home on his way to Rapid River after spending the holidays with his parents and friends in Minneapolis.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wells, a baby boy, Saturday Jan. 6th.

Thos. Grovum of Golden Valley makes weekly trips to his homestead at Rapid River.

W. L. Olson, wife and baby Raymond spent Wednesday afternoon with the Paskewitz family.

August Sather, the Shores Agent, passed several days in Spruce Grove vicinity.

Simon Torgerson and the Morteson boys spent a short time on their homesteads at Rapid River.

W. F. Luepker and family visited at the Olson home Thursday.

The Daniels family have been on the sick list the past week with La Grippe.

Clyde Miller and wife of Rapid River spent Thursday evening with the Paskewitz family.

Homer Paskewitz is preparing to build a barn on his claim.

Gust Anderson is spending a few days on his farm.

Martin Knutson spent an evening at the Paskewitz home this week.

Ingeborg Steeneracn returned Saturday from Climax after spending the holidays with her mother.

Watch for
"The Melting Pot"
Coming Soon.

SEEDS, TREES,
Plants and Flowers
CORN OUR SPECIALTY
WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE,
GREENHOUSES and NURSERY
CATALOG FREE
OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Home Talent Play A Great Success.

The home talent play, entitled, "Those Dreadful Twins" which was staged here Friday evening under the auspices of the Goodridge Literary Society was a great success from every standpoint. The hall was well filled with people anxious for the curtain to rise. The play was a winner from the first to the last act, and kept the audience interested at all times. Much credit is due to those who took part, for the able manner in which they acted their various parts. Mrs. F. C. Peterson also deserves great credit for the able manner in which she coached the members of the play.

The numbers rendered between acts, were greatly appreciated by all present.

After the play was thru Prof. A. O. Halvorson, in a few well chosen words, thanked the people for their liberal patronage, adn explained the purpose for which the proceeds would be used, namely, for the Piano Fund of the Goodridge consolidated schools

The floor was then cleared and a social hop was indulged in.

It is the intention of the members of the play to give it at Grygla and Mavie, in the near future, but nothing definite has yet been decided.

Number of Pouches Received and Sent.

During the past six months, from July 1st 1916 to Jan. 1st 1917 the local postoffice, received 2,844 pouches, of incoming mail, and 2,375 pouches were sent out. During this period the week ending Dec. 23rd. was the record breaker, when 211 pouches were received and 186 sent out. Since the establishment of a postoffice here business has been rapidly on the increase.

Obituary.

We scarcely had time to announce the birth of a baby boy to Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne that came to gladden their home before we have to extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement of the same child.

The child from its birth appeared well and strong seemly doing well, till about 3 A. M. Thursday morning when it was suddenly attacked by some unknown trouble that snuffed out the life in a short time. So is life-today we are here tomorrow we are gone.

The funeral services were held at their home at 10, o'clock A. M. Sunday morning. Rev. Bostrom preached an appropriate sermon from 2nd psalm, 12-13-Isa 11 6, setting forth the fact that this little flower of Human form Divine has been transplanted in the garden of God. The tiny remains were interred in Germantown Cemetery.

Our deepest sympathy goes to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow.

Another Stock Man for Eastern Pennington County.

Mr. W R. Gates of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, was here on Tuesday and Wednesday last week and made a deal for 240 acres of land in Highlanding township owned by M. Lysbakken. This is a good tract of land and the new owner will make it a model stock farm Mr. Gates is a breeder of registered Holstein cattle and intends to ship a carload up here as soon as spring opens. He will make some improvements on the buildings for the present and add to them as requirement warrant Mr. Gates will secure an experienced stock man to place in charge of the farm, as his interests in other places do not permit him taking personal charge.

This is the third stock man who has found the prospects of Eastern Pennington County good enough to warrant an investment of this nature. The value to the community of such enterprise can hardly be estimated. It certainly is a good sign when men of this caliber see fit to buy our land for stockraising purposes. Pennington County has been pointed out as a stockraising and dairying county and it now seems as if this advertising is bearing fruit. We hope that none of these men will be disappointed, for if satisfied with their investment, we can be sure that others will follow. Evey man should do his outmost to see that these enterprises are made a success, fo it means much for the future.

The man who owes everything to his wife seldom pays it back.—Life.

The Public library of Cincinnati makes and lends lantern slides.

s Goodridge Interested In Deepening Ditch 18.

In last week's Thief River Falls papers was a write up stating that the farmers in the Townships of Silverton and North were out in force to fight the proposed Judical Ditch 39, and that a legal talent had been engaged to take every step to block the work. Although we are fully aware how little any legal talent can do in that respect, nevertheless it might not be amiss to call the attention of our village to the same. It is a matter in which we should be deeply interested and steps should be taken to see that the project is not killed or want of support. A delegation shoudl be sent down to push it when the hearing comes off, for a few good backers will mean a lot in a matter of that kind, in fact it will mean more than a crowd of knockers.

This project which is now known as Judicial Ditch No. 39, begins in Beltrami County and runs in a westerly direction joining Ditch no 18 a little northeast of this village Undoubtedly it will be of greatest benefit to the low lands of western Beltrami County, but we must not overlook the fact that we have some low land to the north and east that need better drainage. The plan is to widen and deepen No. 18 so as to give the water a better chance to get away. We are all well aware of the fact that water stands in the large ditch east of here, because Ditch 18 does not provide sufficient outlet The new system would remedy this and be of great value to low lands as well as to the roads. The new plan proposes to run the ditch directly west to Thief River instead of running the water north, as the present outlet of Ditch 18- The slope of the land is to the west and south and the old outlet is therefore run the wrong way, hence the proper fall is lacking. The overflow of the latter ditch last summer is proof that something needs to be done, and the new plan is the only solution. It is conceded that some of our good farmers of Silverton and North may not like it, but the greatest good for the greatest number should govern an undertaking of this kind.

Goodridge is interested as a village, outside of the benefit it might be to the low lands nearby. The deepening of this ditch would give us a better outlet of the drainage from our streets. We would then be in a position to deepen our outlet, without danger of having the water run out of the ditch which will be the case now after a heavy rain. The village officers should therefore take a hand in this matter and push the establishment of this ditch as far as possible.

YOUR LAST CHANCE.

Recently we published in these columns an offer of The Youths Companion and McCall's Magazine, both for a full year, for only $2 10, including a McCall Dress Pattern. The high price of paper and ink has obliged McCall's Magazine to raise their subscription price February 1st to 10 cents a copy and 75 cents a year—so that the offer at the above price must be withdrawn.

Until march 31st our readers have the privilege of ordering both publications for a full year, including the choice of any 15-cent McCall Dress Pattern, for only $2.10.

The amount of reading, information and entertainment contained in the fifty-two issues of The Youth's Companion and the value of twelve monthly fashion numbers of McCall's at $2 10 offer a real bargain to every reader of this paper.

This two-at-one price offer includes:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues.
2. The Companion Home Calender for 1917.
3. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers.
4. One 15-cent McCall Dress Pattern—your choice from your first copy of McCall's—if you send a two-cent stamp with your selection.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office,

Watch for "The Melting Pot." Coming to the Grand Theatre the fore part of Feb. Don't Miss It.

GIRL CONDUCTORS

Twelve Hundred Are Now Employed In London.

THEIR WORK IS HEALTHFUL.

Benefit In Physique and Complexion by Open Air Life—All Under Care of Lady Doctor—Their Average Earnings Run to About $10 a Week, Every Class Represented.

London.—Twelve hundred girls are employed as London bus conductors, and more are wanted. All sorts of inducements are offered to them, including the assurance that the work is healthy and even patriotic.

The manager of the London General Omnibus company says:

"We have had to contradict several reports that the girls on our busses are unable to stand the strain of the work and that in consequence they are leaving our employ.

"Every week we put on about eighty new conductresses and would increase the number if we could. We can deal with hundrds more at once.

GIRL BUS CONDUCTOR.

"Each pupil receives not only free tuition for a period of two or three weeks, but is paid 50 cents a day for her time After they have qualified the average earnings run to about $10 a week.

"There is no abnormal sickness among the girls. They like the work and benefit in physique and complexion by the open air life. They are all under the care of a lady doctor.

"Since March we have interviewed 16,000 applicants and are very careful in our selection Among our ranks almost every class is represented. Quite 10 per cent of the girls have never worked before and take up the work from purely patriotic motives. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that they will be unable to stand the work during the winter, and 'stair work' is not so trying as the public imagines."

WANTS NOISELESS ENGINES.

Hissing Locomotives Disturb Rest In Oakland, Pa.

Pittsburgh.—Oakland, the acropolis of Pittsburgh, with its great halls of art and learning, is marred by a nuisance worse by far than the venders whose presence desecrated the Coliseum in Rome or the Rialto bridge in Venice, according to members of the Oakland board of trade. This nuisance is declared to be the night long and day long hissing and fuming of locomotives. This, John Dimling, a member of the board, pointed out, is not only detrimental to Oakland as a center of art, but it robs mortals, both artists and business men, of their sleep.

Mr. Dimling in an impassioned speech told of locomotives, huge monsters, which seemed to take a demoniacal delight in standing for hours spouting infernal fumes and hissing fiendishly through their pop valves. Repeated protests to the railroad company, he said, were of no avail. A committee was directed to ask the courts to grant an injunction against the railroad company similar to the one granted some years ago by the supreme court to a Junction Hollow resident now dead.

Lost Days.

"You used to say," she complained, "that you counted that day lost when you did not hear the sound of my voice."

"Yes; I know," he replied, "and I shall never cease to long for those dear

PLANS LONG FLIGHT

Miss Law Will Try to Soar Across Continent.

START FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Will Ask Aero Club of America to Time Her—Estimates Trip Will Take Thirty Hours' Flying Time—She Will Be Sole Occupant of Machine, Which Can Carry Two Passengers.

New York.—From San Francisco to New York by aeroplane—that is the latest ambition of Miss Ruth Law. She announced she had accepted the offer of the president of an aeroplane company to build for her a new type of machine especially for long distance flying.

"I will make the flight under my own auspices, just as I did the trip from Chicago," Miss Law said. "The Aero Club of America probably will time me, but I will be in complete charge of all the arrangements. I estimate the trip will take thirty hours' flying time.

MISS LAW LANDING AFTER FLIGHT.

"This new machine will carry ten hours' fuel supply, will be capable of a sustained speed of more than 100 miles an hour and will be practical for the business man who must make a hurried trip to Chicago or elsewhere and doesn't find it convenient to wait for a train."

Miss Law, who established an American cross country record of 590 miles by the recent trip from Chicago to New York, left for Buffalo to supervise the construction of the machine. The first tryout will be given within a month and the transcontinental journey will follow soon afterward.

The avatrix believes that reliability and safety are more important factors in popularizing air travel than speed. Consequently she will attempt to see that these elements are contained in the new flier. It will carry two passengers, but Miss Law will be the sole occupant on the coast to coast trip.

The plucky bird woman's last spectacular appearance was when she flew over the statue of Liberty on Dec. 2, when the lighting system built by popular subscriptions was dedicated. She rode in an illuminated aeroplane which left a comet-like tail of fire behind it.

VOTED ILLEGALLY 52 YEARS.

Man Who Thought He Was a Citizen Naturalized at Last.

Denver.—James Lockart, a rancher near Ordway, Colo., was granted naturalization papers in the United States district court here after exercising all the rights of citizenship for fifty-two years. Lockhart, a native of Ireland assumed that he was a citizen because of naturalization papers believed to have been issued to his father before his son had reached his majority. He has voted at every presidential election since the civil war, of which he is a veteran; held a commission in the United States army, served as a delegate to the Republican national convention; served as sheriff of Gibson county, Ind., and has taken an active part in politics for many years.

The question of his citizenship arose when he filed on government land in southern Colorado and it was learned

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Ye Farmers!

I will buy your chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, in fact anything in the line of poultry. Bring in what you have and get highest market prices.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel

Board By Day Or Week

Good Accommodations.

Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

Wish all a happy and prosperous New Year.

We also wish to thank you for past business and invite your future business.

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashier.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PRIDE

The housewife who serves pure, home-baked [illegible] the home meal a del[illegible] pleasure to all. She shows [illegible] pride by giving to her family [illegible] wholesome and strengthening [illegible]

All foods consist substantially of fats, carbohydrates (starches and sugars,) and proteins (white of egg, gluten, lean meats etc.). These three substances sustain, operate, and repair the human body. These are the average percentages contained in seven representative staple foods, as shown by U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 142:

	Fats	Carbohydrates	Protein
Wheat flour	1.0	75.1	11.4
Potatoes	0.1	14.7	1.8
Beef, sirloin	16.1	- -	16.5
Butter	85.0	- -	1.0
Milk	4.0	5.0	3.3
Salt codfish	0.4	- -	16.0
Eggs	9.3	- -	13.1

Note the high percentages of proteins and carbohydrates in wheat flour. The butter spread on bread and the shortening used in making biscuits, supply the fat that makes these flour foods the balanced ration.

Vivo Flour Makes Good Bread

For Sale by all Deales

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. Halvorson, Agent

Goodridge, Minnesota

The ELEVEN TOWNS

H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

It is rumored that Thief River Falls if going to have another clean up. In other words a professional buyer of "booze" is on the job again. Wonder if this one will find the pigs as blind as last year. Delaney collided with a bunch of them about this time a year ago.

"Civilization". Did you see the full page adds? Do you know what it means? Did you see the play or picture? The editor saw the adds but not the play. No thanks, the adds were enough. The hoof prints of the army and Navy League were too plainly visible. More money for the army and navy, especially the navy. That is what it means. Scare the people into hysterics about our inadequate defense. Get them to clamor for more protection. Preparedness, that is it. The Steel Trust must sell more armor plate and the Shipbuilding trust needs more boodle. Build a battleship at a cost of $10,000,000, which should cost $5,000,000. Send it out to get a torpedo in its vitals and down goes your $10,000,000 monster, but not the profit. Oh no, some one is having a high old time on that, while simps dig for more we money to build another $20,000,000 junk pile. Undoubtedly the promoters make a fine thing out of "Civilization" outside of the door receipts, but where do you and I come in?

The State of Kansas has a printing and publishing plant of its own and the saving in five years as compared to the old system is approximately $300,000. Not a bad argument for state ownership. Why not have our own state establish a similar plant? The saving to the state would be at least $100,000 annualls. As pointed out in a report of the Public Printer of Kansas, it tends towards economy in the use of supplies for the reason that no one gets any profit out of the sale, and there is no chance that state officials can line their own pockets by commissions received on purchases made at exhorbitant prices, which is often the case under the present system. You remember that some years back there was an expose of the methods of our own legislature in this respect. Several thousand dollars worth of pocket knives, rubber bands, pencils etc. were some of the expense items. It is doubtful if any of these articles were really necessary, but then some one had a political debt to pay. and the taxpayers were called upon in this way. With a state owned printing and publishing plant the incentive to that kind of graft would be lacking and the saving would be an item of no mean proportion.

In Kansas they have also gone into the publishing of school books and selling them at actual cost to the public. The result is that common school books can be had at something like 40 per cent of the old prices. The school book trust is doing its utmost to throttle the venture but the people are solid behind it, and will not allow a return to the old way even if the legislature could be persuaded.

A few weeks ago many of the newspapers in the state came out strongly for a state owned paper mill. Why not take a full step in that direction and make it a state owned printing plant also. Now, brothers, speak up.

"What became of that tenderfoot who said he didn't know how to play poker?" asked Broncho Bob.

"Lynched," replied Piute Pete.

"For winnin'?"

"No; for lyin'."

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Eleven Hundred One and 67 | 100 ($1101.67) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Thoreson and Anna K. Thoreson, his wife, Mortgagors, to Goodridge State Bank, a corporation, Mortgagee, bearing date the 2nd day of December 1914, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in Book 7 of Mortgages, on page 561; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in siad Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz:

The Southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section twenty-three (23), in Township one hundred fifty-three (153) North, of Range forty (40) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, in Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 3rd day of March 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of Eleven Hundred, One and 67 | 100 Dollars. and interest, and the taxes, if any on said premises, and Fifty Dollars, Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th A. D. 1917.

Goodridge State Bank,
Mortgagee.

Hans O. Kjomme,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
(J.11-F.15)

Notice Of Contest.

(For Publication).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota,
January 6th, 1917.

To August Hellquist of Erie, Minnesota, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Henry Bye who gives Erie, Minnesota, as his post-office address, did on November 6, 1916, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. ——, Serial No. 010173 made December 20th, 1913, for northeast quarter of the southwest quarter (NE¼ SW¼ Section 1, Township 163, Range 39, 5th Principal Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said August Hellquist has abandoned said land and has been absent without leave therefrom for a period of more than seven months, and has removed the buildings therefrom and that he is not engaged in Military or Naval duties in the service of the United States of America or the National Guard of any of its States in Mexico or along the border thereof or in any mobilization camp elsewhere, as is more fully shown by the affidavit hereto attached and made a part hereof.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

Peter M. Ringdal, Register.

Date of first publication Jan. 18, 1917.
,, ,, second ,, ,, 25, ,,
,, ,, third ,, Feb. 1, ,,
,, ,, fourth ,, ,, 8, ,,

Finds Dime In Fish's Gill.

Wichita, Kan.—W. E. Smith was recently fishing in the Little Arkansas just below the Central street dam and landed a big channel catfish weighing one and a half pounds. The catch was a beauty, and Mr. Smith hurried to extract the hook from its mouth. As he ran his finger through the fish's left gill he found something metallic and upon extracting it found it to be a bright shiny ten cent piece.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON

Contractor & Builder

Everything In The Line Of Cement Work

Estimates Furnished.

Goodridge, Minnesota

Dr. J. T. Turley

Dentist

Will miss his January trip but will be here in February as usual.

Watch for date in The Eleven Towns

The Goodridge Pharmacy

I am now in shape to furnish you all kinds of Drugs and other articles found in a first class drug store

H. B. Newell, Druggest

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

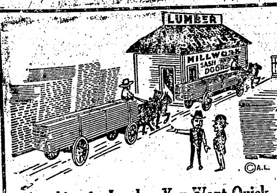
Now is The Time

To order your new suit for Spring. Don't go ont of town for it, for we can take your measure for a tailor made suit just as good as any tailor. We have just received our spring sample book, showing the latest styles, and colors. Come in and look them over and let us take your measure. Do it now.

H. Christianson & Son

Goodridge, Minnesota

When in Goodridge remember Carl Wallenberg at the Watch Hospital across from Garage. All work guaranteed.



Anything in Lumber You Want Quick

It has always been our policy to render our customers prompt service. That's the reason they stay with us year in and year out. It makes no difference what your requirements may be, whether it is

Lumber, Timbers, Dimension, Shingles or Anything in Building Material

you'll always find us ready to fill your order on short notice. There's nothing we would like better than to be put to the test. Bring your order in today and let us demonstrate how quickly we get material to the job.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Sleighs! Sleighs!!

Don wait until the snow begins to fall before you buy your sleighs, but buy yours now and be prepared for when it does come We handle the McLaren sleighs. None better on the Market.

The Hero Grain Cleaner

Will separate the wild oats from wheat and barley. Also cleans Fax, Altalfa, Oats, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction. In order to insure a crop you must have good, clean seed, and it is impossible to have good seed without a Fanning Mill. In order to obtain the best results, buy an HERO GRAIN CLEANER, for sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJØMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
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CITY LOTS
If you are looking for good City Lots. I have them at very low prices.
Carl Lindstrom

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise. Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Long or Short Term
Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

Duty stands for the most part close at hand unobscured, simple, immediate. If any man has the will to hear her voice, to him is she willing to enter and be his ready guest.—Francis Peabody.

Home Cookery

Curried Rice With Chicken.

Cook the chicken as for an ordinary stew. Boil the rice in salted water; then proceed as follows to make the curry powder sauce: A cupful of chicken stock (broth), a tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of curry powder. (If the family be large the stock and ingredients must be used in accordance.) Rub smooth the butter and flour. Bring the stock to the boiling point, add the flour paste and cook until the gravy thickens, stirring constantly. Stir the curry powder into a little of the cold stock, then add to the gravy, stirring well. Arrange the chicken in a heap in the center of a deep platter, surround it with the hot rice and pour the gravy over all. Serve very hot.

Savory Calf's Tongue.

Skin a medium sized calf's tongue carefully and cut it into slices about a third of an inch thick and boil for seven minutes in slightly salted water, says the Country Gentleman. Put four slices of rather fat bacon into a stewpan and fry with it a sliced onion. When the onion has slightly browned put in the slices of tongue, season with herbs, chopped capers, lemon juice, chopped parsley and salt and pepper to taste. Pour in a cupful and a half of brown stock, cover and cook gently for thirty minutes. Serve hot in a border of mashed potatoes.

Macaroni With Bacon.

Cut three or four slices of bacon in dice and fry, cooking with it a small onion, sliced. When well browned stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour and cook till frothy. Add to this a cupful and a half of tomato, stewed, seasoned and passed through a sieve. Let simmer until onion and bacon are tender. Cook three-fourths of a cupful of macaroni till tender, rinse in cold water, drain and add to the tomato. Let all heat together; then stir in with a fork two or three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and serve hot.

Baked Sliced Ham.

Two pounds of sliced ham, two teaspoonfuls of minced onion, two teaspoonfuls of minced parsley, the juice of half a lemon to each slice of ham. Slice the ham half an inch thick, remove fat nearly to the lean and chop it fine. Mince the onion and parsley, mix with the fat and spread over the ham, which should be put into a dripping pan. Squeeze over the ham the lemon juice and bake till tender in a moderate oven from thirty to forty minutes. Make a gravy from the drippings in the pan.

Rice Pudding With Ginger.

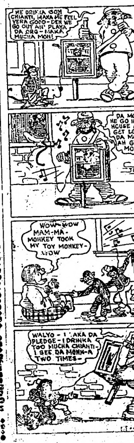
Cook the rice until well done; add sugar to taste, one large tablespoonful of butter, a dash of nutmeg and two tablespoonfuls of preserved ginger cut into small pieces. Each cupful of rice will require one quart of sweet milk. Mix all together thoroughly and bake in a moderate oven until thick and creamy. Serve either hot or cold.

A Well Spent Day

If you sit down at set of sun
And count the acts that you have done
And, counting, find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard,
One glance most kind
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then you may count that day well spent

But, if through all the livelong day
You've cheered no heart by yea or nay,
If through it all
You've nothing done that you can trace
That brought the sunshine to one face,
No act most small
That helped some soul and nothing cost
Then count that day as worse than lost.

Time to Cut It Out


ME DRINKA GOM CHIANTI, MAKA ME FEEL VERA GOOD—DEN WE GO OUT AN' PLAYA DA ORG—MAKA MUCHA MON!
DA MONK HE GO IN DA HOUSE AN' GET LOTSA DA MON—AH GOODA MONK
WOW—WOW MAM-MA—MONKEY TOOK MY TOY MONKEY—WOW
WALYO—I TAKA DA PLEDGE—I DRINKA TOO MUCHA CHIANTI—I SEE DA MONK—A TWO TIMES—

When Dick Came Home

He Discovers His Mistake.

By CLARISSA MACKIE

Dr. Mansfield stood in the doorway and beamed kindly upon the merry dancers who were tripping over the polished floor. It was Ella's birthday, and this dance given by the doctor for his adopted daughter had been talked about in Shropton for many weeks beforehand. Ella herself, tall and fair, with restless blue eyes that seemed always seeking Dick Allen when he was not beside her, was dancing with Frank Miller. Frank would gladly have married the doctor's pretty daughter, but every one knew that she was only waiting for Dick Allen to make up his mind.

Her roving eyes saw Beth Page smiling up at Dick's downbent face. The two were standing together—Dick so tall and Beth so tiny and so very charming in spite of her cheap, homemade dancing frock, which had cost twenty times less than Ella's rose pink crape.

Beth was saying something now in her frank, open manner. "You haven't danced once with Ella, and it is her party, Dick."

"I'm going now," he said guiltily "Save another one for me, Beth."

"You've had your share," she retorted as he moved away.

Ella greeted him with a haughty tilt of her chin, and when he asked her to dance she shook her head. "You are too late, Dick," she said coldly; although her voice was very near to tears.

"Then you will talk with me until some one comes and takes you away?" he urged, for now he was under the magic sway of her beauty.

"I cannot, but I have the supper dance. I saved it for you, Dick," she cried hastily.

"For me? Oh, you have honored me!" he cried contritely And he was so remorseful that he would not go near Beth until after supper.

Dr. Mansfield, watching his young people, saw Ella's unhappy face and wished in his blundering way that he could help matters along. He liked Dick and would gladly have welcomed him into the family. He wondered why Dick was holding back the important question.

Dick himself was wondering that while he danced the supper dance with Ella and afterward led her into the dining room, where supper was spread at a great round table with many little flanking tables.

The birthday cake was placed before Ella, and when the time came she was to cut it.

"There is a ring in it and a thimble and a coin," she told Dick.

"A ring? What does that signify?" he asked carelessly.

"Oh, a wedding for the lucky finder."

"And the coin?"

"Riches."

"And the thimble?"

"Spinsterhood—alas!" she sighed.

Now Ella was cutting the cake There was much laughter and gay chatter. Dick noticed that she watched the slices closely as they fell beneath the silver knife.

He saw the ring in its twisted waxed paper plainly imbedded in the cake Ella saw it too. The silver knife poised, trembled and then went swiftly over to the other side of the loaf and began to cut.

Dick felt dizzy for a moment, and then he was glad that he had seen it in time.

Ella had cheated. She had seen the ring and was saving it for herself All the while Dick was shocked he was thinking that Beth Page never would have done such a thing. Beth would have taken whatever Dick came along and gone blithely on her way.

"What is the matter?" Ella's voice broke through the gale of merriment about him.

"Why—why—nothing," he stammered.

"Why don't you look happy?" asked Ella. "Don't you see what has happened?"

Dick looked at the bit of waxed paper in one of her hands and the sparkling sapphire ring on her right hand.

"I drew the ring!" she exclaimed.

"You drew the ring," he repeated stupidly.

"And Frank Miller drew the coin. Frank will be rich."

"And the thimble?" he asked, not because he cared, but because he was trying to readjust his thoughts. Ella had cheated, and he had thought he loved her.

Now he felt only contempt for her and pity.

"The thimble," she was saying carelessly. "Oh, Beth Page drew the thimble! Isn't it odd that she should draw the symbol of spinsterhood just when she is going to marry Frank Miller? At least that is what every one says."

The next day Dick went away A good opening had been waiting for him in a nearby city, and he had delayed accepting it because he had been playing with Love. And now that Love had flouted him he was going away where amid new scenes he might forget. Ella had proved herself a cheat and Beth was going to marry another man.

When Dick went away from Shropton he did not know that ten years would elapse before he again set eyes on its green loveliness, with the river winding like a silver ribbon through the daisied meadows.

It was summer time when Dick came back to occupy the big house that his Uncle Jeffrey had left to him with a great deal of money. Dick had been very successful and had made much money for himself as well, so he planned many changes in the fine old mansion which during Uncle Jeffrey's hermit-like existence had been greatly neglected. Mrs. Phipps, the housekeeper he had brought from town with him, was having all the carpets and rugs renovated and the lace curtains, which had been laid away in cedar chests and closets, aired and mended.

Once he came upon a group of children playing in his orchard. They scattered at sight of him, and he was sorry, for Dick was fond of children. The littlest one of all, a fair haired laddie of four, he caught and swung high in the air.

"What is your name, young man?" he asked.

"Frankie Miller," lisped the child.

"And my name's Beth Miller," put in a fat little girl.

Dick gave them some money and watched them scamper away through the hedge.

So these were Beth's children! He guessed that from their names, although the name of Miller was common enough in Shropton.

At dinner that night Mrs. Phipps told him that the housecleaning would soon be completed and the entire house ready for occupancy.

"All but the lace curtains, Mr. Allen. Some of them need mending, and I have had a great deal of trouble in finding some one who can do the work properly. But there is a young woman coming tomorrow to help me. She does very fine sewing for the ladies of the village."

"Very well," said Dick, "and when everything is ready, Mrs. Phipps, you should take a few days off to visit your sister. You have been working very hard."

"Thank you, Mr. Allen," said the housekeeper as she withdrew. "You are always so thoughtful and kind."

"I wish I had more people to be kind to," smiled Dick wryly as he finished his dinner. "I'm a lonesome beggar, and no mistake."

The next day he drove his little runabout over to the next town to attend to some business matters, and it was late afternoon when he returned home.

The house was very still when he entered it. He decided that Mrs. Phipps was taking her daily nap, and he had forgotten all about the sewing woman who was to come until he entered the big blue room and saw her sitting there in the sunshine surrounded by billows of filmy laces, while Mrs. Phipps sewed in another window

"Oh, Mr. Allen!" Mrs. Phipps bustled forward. "Were you looking for me?"

"No, I came in to get some matches," he confessed. "You are getting along famously, I see." He wished that ruddy brown head would turn toward him. He wondered what the face beneath it could be like.

"This is Miss Page, the young lady who is mending the curtains," fluttered Mrs. Phipps at last when she found that Dick would not go.

Now the girl turned and looked up at him with Beth Page's warm brown eyes and her frank smile.

"I was wondering if it was the Mr. Allen I used to know," she said demurely.

Dick was wringing her little hand in his with unconscious energy.

"Miss Page?" he repeated amazedly.

"Why, yes," she replied, blushing.

"You'll think me rude, but I thought you married Frank Miller," he said bluntly.

"Impossible. He married Ella Mansfield."

Dick checked a sharp exclamation and, turning on his heel, left the room and went into the garden.

His mind was in chaos.

All the beliefs he had harbored for years had proved to be false. But he could trace the falseness back to Ella Mansfield, who on her birthday night had shown herself to be a cheat. Ella had told him that Frank and Beth were engaged, and he had gone away and had not troubled to come back except for brief visits to Uncle Jeffrey, who never knew any of the village gossip. And the children who had played in his orchard were Ella's children and not Beth's Beth was still unmarried and sewing for her living She had been in his house mending his curtains in the house where she should reign as mistress.

Suddenly his pulses leaped Why not now? It was not too late It is never too late when the girl one loves is unmarried He couldn't ask her here in his own house He must go to her home.

So he went away to the city for a week just because it was tantalizing with Beth so near him, and he bought a wonderful diamond ring

When he came home again the curtains were all hanging at the windows, and the house looked like home. So he astonished Mrs. Phipps by kissing her atop her gray head and got into his little motorcar and sped away toward Honeysuckle road where Beth lived with her uncle and aunt

"Beth, the moon is shining over the river and the whippoorwills are singing. Will you come with me?" was what he said when he met her at the door.

"Dear me, how abrupt you are, sir!" he laughed. "Yes, if you please, kind sir," she added

And she said exactly the same words when an hour later he asked her a certain question and [illegible] slipped the [illegible] on her slim [illegible] finger.

NEAL of the NAVY

By WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORNE

AUTHOR OF "RED MOUSE," "RUNNING FIGHT," "CATSPAW," "BLUE BUCKLE," ETC.

NOVELIZED FROM THE PHOTO PLAY OF THE SAME NAME PRODUCED BY THE PATHE EXCHANGE, INC.

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SYNOPSIS.

On the day of the eruption of Mount Pelee Capt. John Hardin of the steamer Princess rescues five-year-old Annette Ilington from an open boat, but is forced to leave behind her father and his companions. Ilington is assaulted by Hernandez and Ponto in a vain attempt to get papers which Ilington has managed to send aboard the Princess with his daughter, papers proving his title to and telling the whereabouts of the lost island of Cinnabar. Ilington's injury causes his mind to become a blank. Thirteen years elapse. Hernandez, now an opium smuggler, with Ponto, Inez, a female accomplice, and the mindless brute that once was Ilington, come to Seaport, where the widow of Captain Hardin is living with her son Neal and Annette Ilington, and plot to steal the papers left to Annette by her father. Neal tries for admission to the Naval academy, but through the treachery of Joey Welcher is defeated by Joey and disgraced. Neal enlists in the navy. Inez sets a trap for Joey and the conspirators get him in their power. Annette discovers that heat applied to the map reveals the location of the lost island. In a struggle for possession of the map Hernandez, Annette and Neal each secure a portion. Annette sails on the Coronado in search of her father. The crew mutiny, and are overcome by a boarding party from U. S. Destroyer Jackson, led by Neal. In Martinique Annette and Neal are captured, but are rescued by a sponge diver. Inez forges identification papers for herself as Annette. In an insurrection Neal and Annette are again captured, carried to the Sun City and Annette is offered as a sacrifice to the sun god. They are rescued by marines from the Albany. Landed in Tortuga Annette and Neal are captured and exposed to yellow fever infection by Hernandez, but are rescued by sailors from the Albany.

TENTH INSTALLMENT

THE ROLLING TERROR

CHAPTER XLIV.

Across Country.

Early next morning, out of that pathless mire, strode back the Brute, picking his perilous way with the instinct of some cunning, cautious animal and guiding—in fact, bearing on his shoulders half the time—the luckless Ponto. That individual, his ugliness enhanced by the clotted blood that dressed his disheveled hair, and decorated his countenance, was still dazed. He had vague recollections as to what had happened. He knew that at the command of Hernandez, his side partner in crime, he had plunged once more into the deadly morass for the purpose of finishing by violence the deed that had commenced in cunning. He had followed the Brute—he remembered that.

He dozed off into satisfaction.

He woke with a jolt. It was a heavy jolt. When his eyes opened he was on the ground, supine. He started to leap to his feet, then sank back again, heavy with the pain of his wound.

A laugh behind him startled him and brought him to his senses. He turned swiftly, feeling for his knife—the knife that wasn't there.

There was another laugh—the laugh of his side partner, Hernandez.

"Fool," said Hernandez, addressing Ponto.

Ponto changed his demeanor. He drew himself up to his squatty height and folded his arms.

"Did I not as you said?" replied Ponto. "I went into that hell and I fixed them both—I did it single-handed—I, Ponto."

His answer was a sneer. Hernandez stretched forth a hand and clutched Ponto by the shoulder.

He dragged his lieutenant to the edge of the clump of trees and underbrush, where they were standing. He parted the branches of a tree. He handed Ponto a pair of binoculars.

"Take one swift look, my Ponto," he sneered, "only one."

Ponto took more than one—he held his eyes glued to the glasses. Then he fell back in amazement.

"They live!" he cried. "Both of them!"

He glared at Hernandez almost in affright. "What does it mean?" he repeated.

"It means," said Hernandez, grimly, "that I sent a boy to do a man's job. You were quite right. I should have gone myself."

Down on the wharf Annette Ilington and her party were about to embark in one of the launches of the cruiser Albany that lay still anchored in the harbor. In Annette's party were Mademoiselle Irene Courtier, Mrs. Hardin, Neal's mother; Neal Hardin himself, a warrant officer upon the Albany, and the surgeon of the cruiser. There were one or two other men in uniform, an assistant surgeon possibly, and an ensign. There were bluejackets.

But above all, there were natives galore. Natives by the dozens, by the hundreds, and all in rags. The whole village had turned out to do homage.

"The little white angel," murmured grateful mothers, sinking down in Annette's path and kissing her dress as she went by.

Unseen by any of the party—save by Joe Welcher—Inez swerved aside and slipped a note into the hands of a native, and handed him a coin. Then she leaped lightly into the launch and the launch steamed away, followed by the cheers and the tears of the Tortugans on the wharf.

Back in the jungle three men waited for advice. They had not long to wait. A treacherous looking native slipped through the undergrowth and advanced swiftly toward Hernandez.

"The epistle, Senor Capitan," he said. It was the note from Inez Castro. Hernandez seized it eagerly and read:

"We are bound for La Plaza. Meet me there. Meantime I shall do my best to secure Annette's precious locket and the map. Your route lies across the country. Adios. I. C."

CHAPTER XLV.

Inez Shows Her Hand.

"First and foremost, Miss Ilington," said the captain of the Albany after Annette's party had boarded the cruiser, "now that you are once more safe, permit me to return to you the map of the Lost Isle, which I have examined with interest. Following your directions, I subjected it to heat, and I brought out the hidden latitude and longitude—18 degrees 30 minutes north and 123 degrees and 40 minutes west." He paused a moment. "Do you know," he said, "there's something about that location that sticks in my mind—some vague rumor."

"The isle contains quicksilver mines," said Annette.

"It's not that," returned the commander, "it was merely the locality. I traced it on our map. It was about there that the government—" He broke off, checking himself quickly. "Ah, yes, I remember now," he said, "well, never mind. But, here also is your locket. Now you've got them, have you—all safe."

"Thanks for keeping them safe," said Annette, secreting them in the bosom of her dress.

"So far, so good," went on the captain. "I have to say further that the officers' quarters have been placed at your disposal until we reach La Plaza. There you can get a train.

"It's a short ride on that road to Chantillo," went on the captain, "and at Chantillo you can catch the boat for most of the Lower California and California ports."

Across country Hernandez, Ponto and the Brute were traveling hard. The indomitable will of Hernandez kept them ever going on and on.

"You understand," cried he, "we must make La Plaza before the Albany gets there. We go cross-country—she goes by shore. I'll knife you both if you fail me at this time."

Finally, on a moonlight night, Hernandez halted at a forest opening that looked down toward shore. He glanced across the sea.

"It is she—the Albany," he cried; "look, Ponto. She is at hand. It is a matter of hours now, one would say rather than days."

After a rest he reconnoitered. In the valley he saw a light or two filtering through the foliage. Again they mounted and descended the hill into civilization. They knocked on the door of an adobe hut. A native opened and shambled out, gun in hand, to meet them. Seeing the Brute, he drew back in terror.

The Hand of Inez Was Quicker Than Annette's Voice.

"It is nothing, friend," said Hernandez. "Here is a coin. Where lies La Plaza?"

"But five miles farther on—close by shore," returned the native.

"A bagatelle," said Hernandez "come on."

Meantime Inez Castro, on board the Albany had become unusually active. She had ascertained the time of arrival of the Albany at La Plaza—the schedule time.

Joe Welcher bunked in with Neal—in the quarters of the warrant officers. It was nearly evening when Inez Castro, using Joe as usual to do her bidding, whispered in his ear.

Joe, like a whipped dog, did, through fear of her what he otherwise would have been afraid to do. He slipped into Neal's quarters, and laid his hands upon an object or two, twisted them into a little bundle and took them back to Inez. Inez took them to her cabin.

Over at La Plaza—La Plaza by the Sea—Hernandez sought the shore and found what he wanted—it was a fishing boat with a kicker in it—the only motorboat in the place. It was well manned, with a crew of six of the most disreputable-looking characters that ever drew the breath of life. Hernandez talked to them—with money.

"No lights," he cautioned, "and muffle that kicker. And be quick about it now."

"It is all right, senor," said the man at the tiller; "we are about all hours of the night. No one thinks of us, one way or the other." He pointed out to sea. "You perceive," he said, "there are other fisher boats."

"Good," said Hernandez, "the more the merrier."

Without lights they kicked to within almost hailing distance of the Albany. Then Hernandez showed a light. It was immediately answered from the deck. "It is good," he said, "we understand each other."

Inez hastened from the deck and entered her cabin.

Her cabin was Annette's as well. Her plans well laid—and she had felt they were the only plans to make—she retired for the night, but not to sleep.

At three o'clock she rose, and untwisted the bundle that Joe had filched for her. She sighed with satisfaction as she shook it out of its folds. It was a uniform—one of Neal's. She donned it swiftly—hurriedly—silently. There was no light in the cabin, save the moon, sifting in through port holes. Annette's face was bathed in light. But Annette was fast asleep.

She was totally oblivious to the presence of the prowling figure in male uniform who stole near and ever nearer—who now groped about her neck. . . .

Suddenly, with one quick and final tug Inez wrenched at the chamois bag. . . .

Annette woke with a scream upon her lips. But the hand of Inez was quicker than Annette's voice. Inez's hand closed over Annette—her knee crushed down her breast.

The wildcat in Annette rose. She was a fine fighter. She squirmed with one twist out of the grasp of this unseen foe, and grappled with her assailant. Inez was no match for her, and soon found it out. . . .

Annette dragged her to the ray of moonlight and looked at her.

She gasped and dropped her hold.

"You—Irene Courtier," she cried.

But Irene—Inez Castro if you please—was no longer there. In that instant—and that was the instant for the last few seconds she had waited for—in that instant she had leaped to her feet and made her getaway.

And Inez knew the Albany—every part of that huge battleship she had studied with the care of an engineer. She knew just what to do and where to go, and how to elude pursuit. She rushed to one spot where safety lay, reached the rail, leaped over it, and with the agility of a professional diver struck the water with scarcely a splash.

"Now," said Hernandez to his helmsman, "like mad for that spot of white."

Inez, fresh and supple notwithstanding her struggle—in fact the struggle had nerved her up—swam toward the fishing boat and the boat steamed toward her. Within a short time—almost less time than it takes to tell it—Ponto was once more kicking the Brute. And the Brute in turn leaned over the side of the kicker, and with the sweep of one powerful hand and arm, drew a dripping object from the water. It was Inez, gasping for breath.

"Now like the devil for the shore," whispered Hernandez.

They obeyed. But if Inez now gasped for breath, Annette had ceased to gasp for breath. Her first coherent thought was to feel for her chamois bag. It was safe. Her next effort was speech. She screamed at the top of her lungs. Her third was action. She darted to the deck and gave the alarm.

Within a moment a launch was manned and had put off from the cruiser—Neal in command.

Suddenly one of Neal's men pointed toward the shore. The searchlight of the cruiser was playing upon a kicker making full speed south.

"That's our boat," said Neal, "like the devil now."

In five minutes they caught her. Neal saw at a glance she showed no lights. It convinced him. Without a word he swung his launch alongside and his men leaped across the gunwale. Every jack tar either had his man by the throat, or was tickling his ribs with a knife.

"We've got em all," said somebody.

"Where's the woman?" queried Neal.

But there was no woman—no Inez Castro. What's more there was no Hernandez, no Ponto, no Brute.

"No use," said Neal, "the birds have flown. No use chasing them," he conceded, "when those birds fly, they fly. We've got to give 'em credit."

"Annette," he told that young lady later. "I think now we're safe. The job all along has been an inside job—Irene Courtier has been handing you—yes and me—over to the enemy. That was the game—and the game is ended. That's the way it looks to me."

CHAPTER XLVI.

A Hold-Up.

The captain of the cruiser Albany had his men scour the country round about, but—as had ever been the case with Hernandez and his nimble-footed crew—without result.

"At any rate," he said, "the rascals have run away—they're probably down in their boats for all time. You go to Chantillo, Miss Ilington. You'll take that one-horse train here—we'll escort you to the train. Over at Chantillo lies the Missouri, a first-class battleship. I'll give you a note to her commander. He'll see you safe on board the South California boat."

Neal and a small guard of marines constituted Annette's escort.

Annette laughed when she saw the station—laughed more when she saw the train. It consisted of the sorriest engine she had ever seen—also the most diminutive and battered coach.

"Look here," said Neal to Annette, "come inside the station. I want to show you something."

Annette knew . . . inside she broke down and cried like a child.

"It's good-by now, Neal," she said. "I don't know what I'm going to do without you. . . . I feel like . . . almost going back . . ."

"By George," said Neal, "I wish . . . but no. You'll stick it out. I know you will. I'm sure. But, if it's tough on you—think of me. I feel like chucking up my job . . . ."

"Look—See!" Exclaimed the Brute.

A tin horn blew outside. "W-what's that?" cried Annette.

Mrs. Hardin and Joe Welcher rushed into the station. "The train—the train," they cried.

They were quite right. The engineer was already pulling his rusty lever. The train actually was starting up, stationary though it had seemed.

"Go ahead little one," said Neal, "good luck."

Half a mile farther down the track, out of the jungle crept two figures—each with gun in hand, each with a black mask upon his face. Across the track they piled a tree or two—these trees had been plucked up by the roots by one of these masked men.

After completing this self-appointed task, they crept back into the jungle and waited patiently.

Finally one of the men prodded the other. "Now," he commanded, "here she comes."

A faint tin horn whistle was heard around the curve. The fast mail of the Chantillo line approached. She approached, but seeing the obstruction on the track, she hesitated, halted, came to a full stop. The two masked men leaped upon the engine and held up the crew with their ever-ready guns.

Hernandez stepped into the car behind. He fired three shots. He aimed at no one. The shots had their effect—on two persons at least. Joe Welcher ducked at once. Mrs. Hardin followed suit. No one was hit. Annette alone retained her nerve.

"So," she said fearlessly, "it's you again. And where is your charming friend, Miss Irene Courtier?"

"Brute," cried Hernandez, throwing off his mask, "bring those two men here."

The Brute brought them. "Take the bell cord," said Hernandez to the train crew, "and tie this young girl up."

Hernandez, still with his gun on guard, bent over the girl. He plunged his hand into her breast, and with a jerk tore the chamois bag from her neck.

"I'll tie this man myself," said Hernandez, approaching Joe Welcher. He leaned over Joe, and wound some cord loosely about his hands.

"I'll need you," he whispered, "but make no mistake. Mistakes are fatal when I'm around."

He left the Brute on guard and marched the crew back to the engine. "How near are we to the nearest station?" he queried, "tell me truth."

"Not for miles, senor," they gasped, "only a little farther on is a deserted station, Montrada. No trains stop there. It is discontinued."

"Any occupants?" queried Hernandez.

"None—it is deserted. It is even haunted, senor."

"How—haunted?"

"Something there goes click—click—click—always when we pass."

Hernandez chuckled to himself. "A telegraph instrument," he said to himself. "I thought so—that's the shack we passed this morning. Now," he commanded, "come out here and clear the track of these obstructions—no, you do it," he commanded the Brute. The Brute ran from his position in the car, leaped to the ground, and with a twist or two of one hand tossed the felled trees from the track.

"Now," said Hernandez, "run us down to that shed. I don't know what I'm going to do just yet, but I'll find out there."

He whistled softly. A third figure emerged from the forest, tripped across the rails and entered the baggage car. This was Inez Castro. She passed on into the passenger end of the coach. She smiled gently at Annette.

"So, my charming friend," she said, "at last you have seen fit to intrust your treasures to Senorita Inez Castro. Good, my little one."

They reached the ancient shed. Over its closed doorway was an old sign, "Montrada."

Hernandez broke open the door by means of his usual agency—the Brute.

Hernandez darted to the keys—he was a soldier of fortune and this learning was one of his equipments. Bound as she was in the car, Annette could hear what the instrument said, for, singularly enough, Hernandez, when he first called, used the Spanish tongue; later he clicked in English words. It was clear that Ponto was at the other end of the wire, and somewhere near La Plaza.

"What news, good Ponto?" he inquired over the keys. "Any danger of pursuit?"

And Ponto answered: "That," he said, "I cannot tell. But much activity. There is talk of war. There is talk of a detachment coming over land."

"By train?"

"By train," said Ponto, telegraphically speaking.

"And the next train?"

"Days off," said Ponto.

"Good!"

"Wait," said Ponto, "there is more news. I shall call you up again."

"What news?"

"I do not know. There is something going on. I shall find out in an hour."

CHAPTER XLVII.

The Troop Train.

Ponto's information was quite correct. It had to be, or he could never have qualified as the partner of Hernandez.

On Neal's return from the railroad station at La Plaza he found an undercurrent of excitement present upon the cruiser Albany. Half an hour after his return the captain of the cruiser had received a wireless from Washington. It was significant in its tenor. The wireless operator handed it to him as it was received.

The captain glanced at it. "It looks important," he said, "decode it at once."

It was decoded. This is what it said:

GENERAL ORDERS FROM NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Deciphered From Code "G."

War imminent with Allemania. Keep all ships prepared for action. Transfer all possible men to Pacific squadron. Recommend meritorious warrant officers for promotion to commission.

HUTCHINSON,
Chief of Staff.

An order from Washington is an order. An order when war is imminent is a double quick order. The captain of the cruiser Albany had been waiting for double quick orders—he had smelled them in the air. He had felt them in his bones. In one hour he had picked his men. The first man he summoned was Neal.

"Neal," he said, calling him by name, "I've recommended you for a commission."

Neal jumped out of his shoes almost. "I—a commission," he gasped; "why—I thought—I can't understand—"

"Don't think," said the captain sharply; "we've got to act."

He handed Neal typewritten instructions. "You'll get your commission in due form. My recommendations go—particularly at a time like this. Take fifty men at once—and proceed to join the battleship Missouri at Chantillo. That's all."

Neal saluted and swung about. "Wait," said the captain. Neal waited. "I just want to shake hands, old man," said the captain. "You deserve your luck if ever man did. Good-by."

An hour afterwards Neal and his squad were at La Plaza once more, consulting the railroad master.

"We want a train, and right away," said Neal. "The road will make its fortune. It will declare a dividend. When does she go?"

"Not for two days or so. The engine—the good one—she is be repair."

"What can we do?" said Neal.

The station master brightened. He desired at all costs to get this squad of Americanos out of town. They were rioters—at least so Ponto had informed him. Yes, they must go.

"Ah, senor," he said, "I have idea. There are dirt train cars—no engine—but what you call, almost gravity road from here to Chantillo—all downhill almost all the way."

"Show me," said Neal.

He was shown. "Well," he said to his men, "what do you say, boys. They'll rock us some, but they're the best we can do. Is the road clear?"

"Clear all the way, senor. The last train the little train—she have arrived at Chantillo now."

"We're game," said his men; "come on."

They came on—that is they got on—the whole squad. A crowd of natives saw them off. One of these natives, hidden from view by the others, crawled under the foremost car and did something. He crawled to the second and did something—to the third and did something. What he did no one knew.

Down the line at the deserted shack labeled "Montrada," Hernandez came out from within, with complete satisfaction written on his face.

Hernandez sauntered out and glanced up the track. The track was straight and downhill all the way. It was like a canyon cut through a mass of undergrowth and heavy trees. There was nothing to distract the attention—it was a clean cut avenue as far as the eye could reach. He watched. . . .

Up the track somewhere the troop train was shooting curves with sprightly lurches. "Getting a bit too lively," said Neal; "better apply the brakes."

The order was obeyed—so far as the will was concerned. But the man at the brakes shook his head. "Brakes won't work," he said.

"No matter," said Neal, "we reach the bottom of this hill three miles out of Chantillo. Then we go up. We're bound to slacken up sometime."

One of his men plucked him by the sleeve. "What's that?" he cried, pointing down through the canyon, flanked by trees. "Look ahead."

"By George!" said Neal, "a train. The brakes—every man jack of you—the brakes!"

The brakes wouldn't work. "Funny," said Neal; "we tried before we started. Funny they won't work." It may or may not have been funny—but it was the fact. The brakes would not work.

"We're in for it," said Neal. "Boys, every man jack of you—you've got to face this. That jungle is soft stuff—it's a velvet lining. We may get scratched, but we can't get hurt. Every man of you get ready and when I say the word slide off—as easy as you can—but slide. Guns and equipment first—then yourselves—when I say the word."

Squatted on the edge of the jungle was the Brute. He looked up the track, idly following Hernandez' gaze. Suddenly he rose—quivering with excitement.

"Look—see," he said. His glance turned dumbly from the onrushing troop train to the stationary one. Another man might have rushed to the latter and warned its occupants or carried them out. But not the Brute. He had a glimmering. He started off.

"Come back," said Hernandez, "you beast!"

The Brute never heard him. He only heard the onrushing train. He seized a loose rail lying by the track. He thrust it under the stationary rail—the nearest him—he thrust it into the roadbed. He jerked and strove at it like a demon.

Within, Joe Welcher heard it coming. He looked now. He gave one gasp, made one dive, and plunged into the safety of the jungle.

Hernandez dared not move. Safety lay in his remaining up track—out of the danger zone below. He felt that the Brute was doing fruitless work—that no man, no human agency within a minute's time could raise that rail. He didn't know—there was something superhuman within the Brute. He was more than a man—he was a man-driven beast—perhaps God-driven.

He plied his giant lever like a giant. . . .

Neal realized at last what was meant. He knew now that that train was Annette's train. His men were off—all of them. He alone remained, rooted to the spot. He was powerless to do anything. Suddenly—obeying the instinct of safety—for he could do nothing else—training had taught him that a foolish risk of life was suicide—obeying the instinct of self-preservation, he leaped, leaped safely.

Leaped Upon the Engine and Held Up the Crew.

At that instant with one final grunt—one final heave—the Brute bent his mighty shoulders in one last desperate thrust—and sent the rail spinning, loose, detached, uprooted, to one side.

The next instant the troop train—empty as it was—reached the broken track and left it. With the roar of thunder it plunged, plowed through the soft earth and plunged pell mell through the deserted shed, missing the train by a mere hairsbreadth.

An instant later Hernandez plunged into the jungle. The Brute followed him, as a guilty dog follows its master—whimpering with fear.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

State Board Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 6 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.70
Oats	.45
Barley	.86
Flax	2.67
Rye	1.23
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	1.32
Feed Durum	1.30

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Jerry Race, of Reiner, was transacting business in town Saturday.

Miss Theresa Geifer was an over Sunday visitor at Thief River Falls,

Elev Aakre, of Reiner attended the meeting of the directors of the telephone company held in town, Monday.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, will conduct services in St. Ann's Catholic church here Tuesday Feb 13th.

Augu t An derson returned Friday from a business trip to Thief River Falls.

Herb. Johnson, returned Thursday, evening to Strandquist after spending a few days in town.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

Carl Loan, local manager for the Tessum Seed, Grain and Supply Co., spent Sunday in Thief River Falls.

E. J. Olson left Saturday for Portland, Oregon, where he will visit with relatives for some time.

Oluf Tessum of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Abbot, of Grygla, passed thru here, Monday enroute for their home, from Thief River Falls.

Two car loads of ice, were unloaded here last week and for R. R. Johnson. of the Goodridge Meat Market.

Quite a number from this vicinity went to Thief River Falls Monday to attend a term of district court, now in session.

W. G. Hunt, editor of the Sunbeam, went to Thief River Falls Saturdry to attend a term of district court, now being held there.

Miss Helen Barackman, who teaches school at Anstad, returned Monday morning from a visit with her parents in Thief River Falls.

Watch for the Melting Pot. Coming to the Grand Theatre about the fore part of Fedruary. Better than the "Master Key".

For, Lumber and Fence Posts Address.

Ola Saltvelt Box 2,
Thorhult, Minn.

FOR SALE—10 ton of good upland hay at $4 50 per ton, ½ mile west of Goodridge. Inquire of:—

Mr. C. Waldron,
Rudell, Minn

Irving Quist, came up from Thief River Falls, Monday, to attend a directors meeting of the Red Lake, Eastern Marshall Farmers Telephone Co.

Don't forget the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday evening. The tenth installment of Neal of the Navy, as well as the Pathe Weekly News and a corking good comedy will be shown. Don't Miss Them.

A "Hard Time Dance" will be given in the Goodridge Hall, Saturday evening Feb. 3rd. One dollar fine for any gentlemen wearing a stiff collar and $5.00 fine for the lady wearing anything but a calico dress. Everybody come and have a good time.

M. W. Birmingham, arrived here last Thursday from Crookston, where he formerly was manager of the Keiwel farm, for about a year and a half. Mr. Birmingham owns 200 acres of land 8 miles north and two miles east of here, in the Township of Moylan, to farm it. He was up here making arrangements for having house and barn built on it and has commenced to haul the lumber. He expects to have them completed by the first of March, when he will move his family out. Mr. Birmingham will engage in the dairy and stock raising business as he states, that is the only thing for this part of the country.

Farm For Rent—Inqure at the G. N, Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Buy your coal and oats from the Atlantic Elev. Co. See F. C, Peterson.

Ole Lund and son, Ed., of Anstad were Goodriege visitors Tuesday.

Don't forget the Commercial Club meeting tonight.

P. P. Palmer, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Wednesday.

L. J. Foss, was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Wednesday morning.

Ole E. Wiseth of Anstad was a business visitor in town Tuesday.

A. R. Johnsrud, was a passenger to Thief River Falls Monday morning.

Ye Editor spent Sunday with relatives at Mavie.

A. W. Hanson, of Erie was a business visitor in town, Monday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Alfred Hammersten of High Landing was in town Monday attending a meeting of the Red Lake Eastern Marshall Farmers Telephone Company.

A directors meeting of the Red Lake Eastern Marshall Farmers Telephone company, was held at the Tvedt & Son Lumber office Monday afternoon.

Miss Bertina Haggie, who has been employed at the Palmer home, here, left Saturday evening for her home at Germantown.

The Ladies Aid, of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod Church, was entertained by Mrs. A. O. Halvorson at the church Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Froelich, of Thief River Falls was called to the Sever Anderson home Monday, where he found one of the children with Scarlet Fever. The residence part of the building is under quarantine, but the store is still open for business.

Buy your Coal, Corn, Oats and Seeds from the Atlantic Elevvtor Co.

F. C. Petersen,
Agent.

Arrested For Blind Pigging.

Sheriff LaBree came up from Thief River Falls, Wednesday morning, to get R. R. Johnson, who was wanted before the District Court on a charge of blind pigging. There are two charges against Johnson, one for the illegal sale of liquor, and one for selling liquoa to minors.

Five Intitiated Into Woodcraft.

Last Friday evening five candidates were intitiated into the mysteries of woodcraft, in the local M. W. A. lodge. After the ceremony of adoption was over, the members adjourned to the Goodridge Hotel were an oyster supper was enjoyed.

Literary Meeting.

The next meeting of the Goodridge Literary Society will be held at the school house Thursday evening Feb. 1st. The following program will be rendered.

Song	By Audience
Talk	By President
Recitation	Clara Ferdinandson
Essay	Stella Arndt
Pantomine	Last Rose of Summer, Thelma Gilbertson, accompanied by mixed quartette.
Reading	Florence Richards
Recitation	Geida Gilbertson
Song	Eighth Grade Girls
Anecdotes	Steuart McLeod
Society Prophecy	Henry Rockne
Jig	by Palmer Tvedt
Song	by Audience
Business meeting	

Commendable Promptness.

The Modern Woodmen of America have again made a record for promptness in paying claims. The late Adolph Rinker carried a policy in this order for $3,000. The certificate of death was sent in to the head office at Rockford, Ill., on the fifth of December, and on the 11th W. W. Prichard, sr., clerk of the local lodge, handed to Mrs. Rinker a check for the amount. This claim had to go through the usual form and took its place among the several hundred handled every month, so that the absence of delay is remarkable. This order now carries total of nearly $150,000 among its members in this city.—Thief River Falls Times.

Congregations Unite.

A meeting composed of five members of each of the two Norwegian congregations in Goodridge was held in the school house in Goodridge Jan. 20th 1917, at two o'clock. All being present as follows:

Representing the United Lutherans:

G. C. Gulrud, H. Christianson, L. J. Foss, M. J. Stephenson and Sever Anderson.

Representing the Synod Lutheran:

M. G. Thoreson, Geo. Wold, O. E. Wiseth, G. Gunderson and H. A. Halvorson.

G. C. Gulrud was elected foreman of meeting. H. A. Halvorson elected Secretary.

Resolutions made by the United congregation at their annual meeting were read by their secretary and were as follows:

Resolution No. 1. That the congregations unite and form a new congregation.

Resolution No. 2 That the property of these two congregations are transferred to the new congregation.

Resolution No. 3. That this new congregation remains independent until the "Union of the different norwegian denominations are perfected".

Resolution No. 4. That the new congregation seeks admittance into the New Union.

Resolution No. 5 and 6. That a pastor will be called when circumstances permit, who will reside at Goodridge and arrangements be made with the surrounding country congregations to be served by same pastor.

The foregoing resolutions were thorougsly discussed and debated.

On motion made by O. E. Wiseth and seconded by Sever Anderson, resolution No. 1 was unanimously carried.

Motion made by Geo. Wold and seconded by L. J. Foss that resolution No. 2 be accepted carried unanimously.

Motion made by G. Gunderson, seconded by H. Christianson, that resolution No. 3, be accepted, carried unanimously.

Motion made by L. J. Foss, seconded by O. E. Wiseth that resolution No. 4, be accepted, carried unanimously.

Motion made dy M. G. Threson, seconded by L. J. Foss that resolutions No 5 and 6, be accepted carried unanimously.

It was decided that a union meeting of the two congregation be held and on motion made by L. J. Foss and seconded by O. E. Wiseth that a meeting was set for Saturday Feb. 10th, 1917, at 10 o'clock.

No further business meeeting adjourned.

H. A. Halvorson, Sec'y.

Free Garden Seeds.

This year the government at Washington will spend $243,000 in the distribution of the United States. A request mailed eithes to the Department of Agriculture or your representative in congress will result in the placing of your name on the list, and you will receive the seeds in due course. However, the seeds, both vegetable and horticultural, are almost entirely of new varieties, or old varietie that have never been tried in your section, and you are supposed to make a report in the fall, either boosting them a success, or condumning them as a failure, as the case may be. Your report is of the utmost importance, as it assists the department in determining the desirability of certain varieties for certain sections.

Better Things For Our Rural Schools.

These are some of the things asked for by the National Conference for better rural schools:

160 day, or more, school term.

Enough and adequately prepared teachers.

Consolidation of rural schools with an average of about 12 square miles for each school.

Teachers' home and small demonstration farm as part of school property.

An all year session adapted to local conditions.

A country library with branch libraries under school distribution.

Community organization with the school as the intellectual industrial, educational and social center.

A modern high school education for every boy and girl in America, in the country as well as in town.

A Swedish bridegroom among the middle and lower classes carries a whip. This is an emblem of his authority in the domestic circle.

Wilson Oldest President.

Washington, Jan. 16—President Wilson is the oldest executive to preside over the destinies of the United States for the last 60 years. When he is inaugnrated for the second time March 5th he will be 60 years old, a span of years that no president has crossed since the inauguration of Buchanan in 1857.

Incidentally the president is one of the six oldest executives ever in the White House. Previous, to 1861, the men chosen to hold the reins of government generally reached a late period in life before their election. John Adams was 61 when inaugurated in 1797, Jackson also was 61 when first inaugurated in 1829, Harrison was the oldest man euer chosen for the presidency, being 68 at the time of his inauguration in 1841, Taylor was 64, Buchanan 65, respectively when they were inaugurated.

Aside from these all presidents have been younger than Woodrow Wilson when entering the White House. This has been particularly noticeable in the last 50 years when all executives have been comparatively young. Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest president ever inaugurated in this country, being but 42 when he took office.

Germantown Man Denies Being Dead.

A report to the effect that Gilbert Benson of Germantown, was murdered by robbers at Golden Valley near Minneapolis last week has been effectively contradicted by the appearance of the man himself at his home.

Mr. Benson did make a trip to the Twin Cities about the time that the papers were full of an account of a man being murdered by robbers near Golden Valley, but he left for home before the occurance. Having some business matters to attend to in Grygla he put in a day or two looking after these and was thus delayed a short time longer than he had figured on.

The remains of the man found in the straw stack tallied fairly well with a general description of Mr. Benson and somehow the report got started that he was victim. He had not even been robbed, however, which is something rather unusal for a man visiting Minneapolis these days—Thief River Falls Times.

Club Stock Judging Contest.

The second annual Farmers' club stock judging contest will be held in connection with the Farm Crop Show this year on Tuesday, February 6. Three members of any farmers' club will constitute a team. Horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and hogs will be judged. A silver cup will be awarded for one year to the successful team with $10 00, $7.50, $5.00 and $2.50 as the four next prizes. Last year's rules will be used. Contestants will report at the Live Stock Exhibit Building, Sathre Block, at 8:45 A. M., Fed. 6. Send names of contestants to C. G. Sevilg, Crookston, as early as possible. This annual contest creates much interest and friendly rivalry. It has an educational value, also, which may be enhanced thru conducting preliminary trials among the club members in selecting the three to come to the final contest at Crookston. Last year seven clubs entered. There should be 20 this year.

Warroad School Destroyed By Fire.

Warroad, Minn. Jan. 16.—A fire destroyed the frame school building with all its contents Monday morning. The janitor started a fire in the furnace, leaving the building about half an hour later with everything apparently in good order, but at five o'clock the two upper stories were ablaze. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have begun from a defective flue. The building was used by the agricultural, domestic economy, manual training and physic departments. The equipment was valued at $2000.00 and the building at $7,000. The insurance on the equipment and building was $4.000.

Grygla To Icnorporate.

The people of Grygla have presented a petition to the county board of Marshall County, for the incorporation of their townsite into a village. The voters will decide Feb. 2, whether or not Grygla will be counted as an incorporated village. Judging by the number of signers to the petition, the sentiment seems very much in favor of incorporation.

Mavie Items.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Nelson and Miss Valla Anderson spent Friday evening in Thief River Falls enjoying entertainment provided by the "Movie" palaces.

The Farmers State Bank of Mavie solicits your banking business. Adv.

Rev. and Mrs. O. C Schultz came down from Goodridge Saturday. Rev. Schultz spent the day at Germantown conducting German school while Mrs. Schultz visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Schwandt.

Attorney O. A. Naplin of Thief River Falls was a business caller at the Farmers State Bank last Thursday. Mr. Naplin is president of that institution.

For Real Estate Loans call at the Farmers State Bank of Mavie.

H. P. Nabben, a prosperous farmer northwest of here, was in town last week and made arrangements for the purchase of lumber for a new barn which he will erect in t e sp i ig. The barn will be the largest in this neighborhood.

James Hruby, the Mavie builder and contractor, will commence work on the erection of a new home for himself and—as soon as the weather will premit in the spring.

The Farmers State Bank of Mavie writes insurance of all kinds. Adv.

The Mavie Mercantile Company just completed the installation of a set of new hardware fixtures in their store. They just closed their first year's business in Mavie which they report as very successful.

The people of Mavie are somewhat indignant over the statement which appeared in last week's issue of the Thief River Falls Times to the effect that Cloverleaf farmers are opposed to the proposed Ditch System No. 39. They think that the Times editor must have been having pipe dreams. The farmers of Cloverleaf, while somewhat resenting more ditch taxes, realize that the proposed system is greatly needed to relieve them of flood conditions brought about by insufficient drainage outlets.

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent at the Farmers State Bank of Mavie. Adv.

Carmel Items.

Mrs. Ole Arneson visited with Mrs. I. O. Lillevold last Sunday.

Martha Lavans returned from Grygla last Saturday where she has been employed at the Willard Cafe.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lillevold Jan. 14th, a big baby Girl. Mr. Lillevold has a smile on from one ear to the other.

John Hayen is busy hauling wood for the Hawkins home these days.

Lola Lovsas left for Goodridge where she will be employed at the Stephenson Resturant.

Ruth Hawkins has been on the sick list this week.

Owing to the severe cold the Masquerade was not very well attended. But all present report having had a good time.

Henry Morken visited at the L. J. Lillevold home Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Trail Elevator Goes up in Smoke.

On Wednesday forenoon at 11:30 a general alarm of fire was spread, and by 12:30 the Farmers Produce & Elevator was in ashes. The fire was caused by a defective heating apparatus, and started in the engine room, spreading rapidly to the other parts of the building, there being no time to save anything, but part of the office records.

The fire came right after a busy season of over hauling the elevator, and putting everything in the best of shape. A new engine had been installed, also a new cleaner, all spouting had been repaired and changed. And while the loss is not exactly known at present, it is sure to be considerable, as the building contained feed, stock, corn and flour.

The coal sheds were saved and will continue to do business as usual until a new elevator can be built.

Considerable damage was done to the side track, also the ties on the main track were slightly blazing.—Fully Advance.

The man who owes everything to his wife seldom pays it back.—Life.

The Public library of Cincinnati makes and lends lantern slides.

Powerful Effect.

"The people who preach economy for others sometimes have to turn in and practice economy for themselves," said a railroad man. "I once asked a business man:

"'Well, George, did you read your wife that lecture on economy you said you were going to?'

"'Yep,' George grunted, with a gesture of disgust.

"'Have any effect?' said I.

"'It sure did,' said George. 'I've bought myself a safety razor, cut out cigars in favor of a pipe and had last season's suit cleaned so as to make it see me through this year.'"—Washington Star.

London Lacks Big Buildings.

It would have been well indeed if the designers of London had had some thought of what we might want in time of war. Then we should have had such towering piles of offices as glorify or disfigure—it is a matter of taste which word you choose—lower New York. But nature would have had to be kinder in the matter of foundations. New York has rock on which to build; London has chosen for its official center an area of the alluvial deposits of the Thames, and these give no secure foothold for thirty stories. One remembers that even when the present war office was built concrete foundations of enormous strength had first to be constructed.—Westminster Gazette.

His Version.

Teacher—What is an engineer, Tommy? Tommy—A man that works an engine. Teacher—That's right. Now, Johnny, what is a pioneer? Johnny—A woman that works a piano.—Exchange.

Cleaning Furniture

To clean white enameled furniture remove all dirty marks with a flannel dipped in wood alcohol, then wash with tepid water to which has been added a little oatmeal.

Paint or woodwork that has become greasy should be cleaned with a cloth dipped in turpentine, then wiped with a cloth dipped in water to which a little kerosene has been added.

Stains may be removed from marble by brushing the spots with a brush dipped in a paste composed of equal parts of soft soap, quicklime and caustic soda. Leave on for several days, wash off and dry, then polish with soft cloths.

When a wicker chair requires cleaning, dust it well and wash in tepid soapsuds. Mix together equal parts of turpentine and sweet oil and a few drops of methylated spirits. When the chair is quite dry rub with a cloth moistened with the polish.

Pickled Eggs

Place in an agate ware saucepan one pint of vinegar and add half a teaspoonful of whole cloves, one blade of mace, one broken stick of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of allspice, half a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper. Simmer the spices and vinegar for ten minutes. Boil four or five eggs for twenty minutes, cool in cold water and remove the shells. Place the eggs in a fruit jar and pour the boiling hot vinegar over them. The eggs should stand in the spiced vinegar for at least thirty-six hours before using. If one or two sliced beets are cooked with the vinegar it will impart a delicate pink color to the eggs. Eggs prepared by this method are very desirable for salads or sandwiches.

Household Helps

New enameled pans, if placed in a pan of water and allowed to come to a boil and then cool, will be found to last much longer without burning or cracking.

If milk is heated until lukewarm, then chilled suddenly, there will be much more cream. The skin which will form should be removed by straining through muslin.

If copper pans are not very carefully cleaned there is danger that they may poison the food cooked in them.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will often remove grease spots from clothing.

APHORISMS ON WORK.

The time is never lost that is devoted to work.—Emerson.

The result tests the work.—Washington.

A work well begun is half ended.—Plato.

Work first, and then rest.—Ruskin.

At the workingman's house hunger looks in, but does not enter.—Franklin.

A skillful mechanic is a good pilgrim.—Addison.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Ye Farmers!

I will buy your chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, in fact anything in the line of poultry. Bring in what you have and get highest market prices.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel

Board By Day Or Week

Good Accommodations.

Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

Wish all a happy and prosperous New Year.

We also wish to thank you for past business and invite your future business.

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashier.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PRIDE

The housewife who serves pure, home-baked bread makes the home meal a delight and pleasure to all. She shows true motherly pride by giving to her family the most wholesome and strengthening of food.

All foods consist substantially of fats, carbohydrates (starches and sugars,) and proteins (white of egg, gluten, lean meats etc.). These three substances sustain, operate, and repair the human body. These are the average percentages contained in seven representative staple foods, as shown by U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 142:

	Fats	Carbohydrates	Protein
Wheat flour	1.0	75.1	11.4
Potatoes	0.1	14.7	1.8
Beef, sirloin	16.1	- -	16.5
Butter	85.0	- -	1.0
Milk	4.0	5.0	3.3
Salt codfish	0.4	- -	16.0
Eggs	9.3	- -	13.1

Note the high percentages of proteins and carbohydrates in wheat flour. The butter spread on bread and the shortening used in making biscuits, supply the fat that makes these flour foods the balanced ration.

Vivo Flour Makes Good Bread

For Sale by all Deales

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. Halvorson, Agent

Goodridge, Minnesota

The ELEVEN TOWNS

H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn., as second class mail matter.

The idea of an eight hour work day seems to be on the ascendency. Senator J. D. Sulivan of St. Cloud has introduced a bill providing an eight hour day for all men employed by the state. Things are coming to pass quicker than even a socialist might expect. Some day we hope to see farm products bring a sufficiently high price to enable the tillers of the soil to get their work done in less than sixteen hours.

When Congress called Thos. W. Lawson it struck a veritable hornets nest. At first the members behaved like the little boy after disturbing the hornets home—tried to run away—but the disclosure was too much for them. They simply had to do something, and we look for the usual coat of whitewash. Lawson hit at Wall Street, and that is a serious thing to do when so many of our Congressmen depend on funds from that source to keep them in office. Oh no, to kill Wall Street would be like "killing the hen that laid the golden egg."

Congress and high United States officials have been greatly perturbed of late concerning the "leak" of advanced information of President Wilson's Peace Note. It is about time some of those high-ups got a shaking up. We wouldn't doubt that such leaks have happened before, but the enormous amount of money made by certain persons by the last "leak" brought it rather more forcibly to the attention of the public than its beneficiaries cared for. Let the good work of investigation go on. It will give the general public some valuable inside information and some good talking points in favor of abolition of gambling in stocks.

John Barleycord is getting some hard knocks of late. The passage of a Senate bill to make the District of Columbia dry show very significantly which way the wind blows, and the ruling of the Supreme Court declaring the Webb-Kenyon bill constitutional put a power in the hands of the officials of dry territory which they never had before. Already one North Dakota official has held up several cars of liquor. From now on it will not be so easy so ship liquor into dry states and the old argument that there is more liquor sold in dry states than in wet will be knocked into a "cocked hat." A wave of common sense seems to be carrying the United States steadily on in the direction of an etnirely "dry" country.

Our worthy friends in the town of North seem to feel as if they are all there is to Eastern Pennington County. Just because a few of them might be a little inconvenienced by the construction of Judicial Ditch 39, it must not be. They ignore the fact that all of Reiner, half of Star and half of Goodridge were under water last fall for want of adequate outlet. Why be so selfish? Live and let live. The lands out here may not be as valuable as near Thief River Falls, but the farmers or occupants are human and need something to live on, and they cannot raise food stuffs under water. Don't go out of your way to block a project of this kind. Especially leave farmers on the west side of Thief River out of it. What do they care about our drainage here. It seem, gentlemen, you are going a trifle too far.

We hear so much about efficiency and economy now days that the subject is rather trite, but here is a suggestion which may not be amiss. The Legislature has appointed a commision with the view of effecting more economy in our state government. But, physician heal thyself. Why not begin right with the Legislature itself. What is the good of two branches of houses. Could we not get along just as well with one legislative body. Abolish the Senate entirely, and elect half of the Representatives every two years. It certainly would be a saving. And it would faciliate lawmaking to a great extent. Furthermore there would be less members to introduce fool laws. The first month is taken up with introducing bills, two-thirds of which are entirely unnecesary or purely personal. What would the Legislature do if the efficiency and economy commission suggested the above? We hate to think of what would happen to the commission.

Dead Reckoning.

Dead reckoning is a term in navigation to express the estimation that is made of a ship's position without having recourse to observation of the celestial bodies. It is made by observing the way she makes by the log and the course on which she has been steered, making allowance for drift, leeway, etc.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Eleven Hundred One and 67 | 100 ($1101.67) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Thoreson and Anna K. Thoreson, his wife, Mortgagors, to Goodridge State Bank, a corporation, Mortgagee, bearing date the 2nd day of December 1914, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in Book 7 of Mortgages, on page 561; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in siad Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz:

The Southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section twenty-three (23), in Township one hundred fifty-three (153) North, of Range forty (40) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, in Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 3rd day of March 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of Eleven Hundred One and 67 | 100 Dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any on said premises, and Fifty Dollars, Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th A. D. 1917.

Goodridge State Bank,
Mortgagee.

Hans O. Kjomme,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
(J.11-F.15)

Notice Of Contest.

(For Publication).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota;
January 6th, 1917.

To August Hellquist of Erie, Minnesota, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Henry Bye who gives Erie, Minnesota, as his post-office address, did on November 6, 1916, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No.——, Serial No. 010173 made December 20th, 1913, for northeast quarter of the southwest quarter (NE¼ SW¼ Section 1, Township 153, Range 39, 5th Principal Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said August Hellquist has abandoned said land and has been absent without leave therefrom for a period of more than seven months, and has removed the buildings therefrom and that he is not engaged in Military or Naval duties in the service of the United States of America or the National Guard of any of its States in Mexico or along the border thereof or in any mobilization camp elsewhere, as is more fully shown by the affidavit hereto attached and made a part hereof.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

Peter M. Ringdal, Register.

Date of first publication Jan, 18, 1917.
,, ,, second ,, ,, 25, ,,
,, ,, third ,, Feb. 1, ,,
,, ,, fourth. ,, ,, 8, ,,

SEEDS, TREES,
Plants and Flowers

CORN OUR SPECIALTY

WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE,
GREENHOUSES and NURSERY

CATALOG FREE

OSCAR H. WILL & CO.

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

The Eternal Feminine.

"Did you have a pleasant afternoon, dear?" asked the man.

"No," snapped the wife; "I had a perfectly beastly afternoon."

"Why, I thought you were going down to buy a new hat?"

"I was, and I did."

"Then why didn't you have a good time? I thought"—

"Yes; you thought. Well, I'll tell you. I intended to have a lovely time buying that hat, but they had just what I wanted at the first store I went to, so I had to buy it. And there wasn't anything to do for the rest of the day, so I couldn't enjoy myself one bit."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Lost Days.

"You used to say," she complained, "that you counted that day lost when you did not hear the sound of my voice."

"Yes; I know," he replied, "and I shall never cease to long for those dear lost days."—Chicago Herald.

Cart and Horse.

A certain man, being much vexed by politicians, made bold at length to speak his mind.

"You put the cart before the horse," he insisted. "No man ought to belong to a party. The party is a mere convenience, and it ought to belong to man, like any other convenience, to serve him as it may or give way to something else as it may not."

But the politicians hadn't been in the business all these years for nothing. They were by no means to be talked out of a good thing. "We confront a condition and not a theory," they made answer. "The horse is so used to working that way he doesn't know there's any other."—New York Post.

High Praise.

"Is he the kind of man you'd invite to your house to dinner?"

"I should say he is! He's the kind of man my wife would insist on having at least forty-eight hours' notice to prepare for."—Exchange.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON

Contractor & Builder

Everything In The Line Of Cement Work

Estimates Furnished.

Goodridge, Minnesota

The Goodridge Pharmacy

I am now in shape to furnish you all kinds of Drugs and other articles found in a first class drug store

H. B. Newell, Druggest

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

Now is The Time

To order your new suit for Spring. Don't go out of town for it, for we can take your measure for a tailor made suit just as good as any tailor. We have just received our spring sample book, showing the latest styles, and colors. Come in and look them over and let us take your measure. Do it now.

H. Christianson & Son

Goodridge, Minnesota

When in Goodridge remember Carl Wallenberg at the Watch Hospital across from Garage. All work guaranteed.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Saturday February 17, 1917

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls. Minnesota.

Goodridge Barber SHOP
Cha's Stephenson, Prop.
Miller Bldg. Goodridge, Minn

E. M. Stanton H. C. Rowberg J. T. Hoge
STANTON, ROWBERG & HOGE
LAWERS
201-2 Scandia Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS. - - MINN.

CITY LOTS
If you are looking for good City Lots. I have them at very low prices.
Carl Lindstrom

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Long or Short Term
Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS. - MINN.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

"What became of that tenderfoot who said he didn't know how to play poker?" asked Broncho Bob.
"Lynched," replied Piute Pete.
"Fur winnin'?"
"No; fur lyin'."

Watch for The Melting Pot.

A Roof to Last Forty Years

That's what we claim for the shingles we sell, but we only got the nerve to come out in the open and declare it since we put in our stock of zinc coated nails. We have proof of these nails actually wearing over 30 years and good even then for 10 years longer. Let us show you the shingles we recommend to be used with these nails. Come in today.

A. C. Tvedt & Son

Natural Result.

"I met Jinks this morning, and he was complaining of suffering from that sinking feeling."

"I don't wonder with his wife trying to get into the swim." — Baltimore American.

DOING GOOD DEEDS.

Do a good deed every day. Each ray of light from a distant star has been traveling on through the ether for hundreds of years. Yet it still remains pure and strong enough to affect the negative plate of the astronomer's camera. So with a good deed. Set it going and who knows the end of it? Not the world of this century or the next, for its influence will travel on for ages to come.

The Spear in the Tusk.

It seems unbelievable that a savage's iron spear point seven and a half inches long by one and a half inches wide has been found all grown over and perfectly hidden in a big bull elephant's tusk. The savage had roosted up in a big tree over a spring where the elephant came for water. Then he dropped this spear, weighted to fifty pounds, so as to strike the nape of the neck and pierce the brain. Here the spear went a little to one side of the brain and into the big open funnel end of the root of the tusk, broke off and then "growed" up in the ivory like a nail in a tree. The spear was found when the tusk was carved.—Exchange.

Hard to Kill.

Penguins have an extraordinary amount of vitality and are harder to kill than any ordinary at. A writer once had occasion to kill a large bird aboard his ship, the Southern Cross, and making use of the weapon next his hand, he drove a large spike squarely through the creature's head and finished the operation by nailing it fast to the deck. That seemed to make the job very complete, and he went below decks for dinner. Coming up an hour later, his astonishment was prodigious on beholding the penguin, head erect, flippers out, waddling about, apparently without a thought of the spike, which still remained transfixed in his cranium.

A Bird Mystery.

One of the most curious and interesting of the unsolved problems relating to bird migration is connected with the chimney swift, more often called the chimney "swallow," a very common and well known bird of the eastern United States. After the breeding season the flocks drift slowly south and concentrate in vast numbers on the northern coast of the gulf of Mexico. Then they disappear as completely as if they hibernated under the water or in the mud, according to the old belief regarding birds in general. The last week in March they appear again on the gulf coast. Their hiding place during the intervening five months is still the swift's secret.

The Flowers That Bloom.

Cousin Ann—Mamie has been out riding with Jack every night for a week, and it's putting roses in her cheeks.

Aunt Sue—Yes, and if it doesn't put orange blossoms in her hair I'll miss my guess.—Browning's Magazine.

Gigantic Merchandise Auction Sale

Will Commence

Thursday January 25

At The Store of

Theo. Salverson
Thief River Falls

Auction every afternoon starting at 2:30

This Gigantic Auction Sale
Will Continue until about

FEBRUARY 10th

Dress Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Suits, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, in fact everything carried in a General Store, including the Fixtures, will be sold at this Gigantic Auction.

This is a Bonafide Merchandise Auction Sale

And we will prove it by the Goods and Prices
If you will only Investigate.

THEO. SALVERSON,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Sleighs! Sleighs!!

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Will separate the wild oats from wheat and barley. Also cleans Fax, Altalfa, Oats, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction. In order to insure a crop you must have good, clean seed, and it is impossible to have good seed without a Fanning Mill. In order to obtain the best results, buy an HERO GRAIN CLEANER, for sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

NEAL of the NAVY

By WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORNE

AUTHOR OF "RED MOUSE," "RUNNING FIGHT," "CATSPAW," "BLUE BUCKLE," ETC.

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WILLIAM HAMILTON
OSBORNE

NOVELIZED FROM
THE PHOTO PLAY
OF THE SAME NAME
PRODUCED BY THE
PATHE EXCHANGE,
INC.

SYNOPSIS.

On the day of the eruption of Mount Pelee Capt. John Hardin of the steamer Princess rescues five-year-old Annette Ilington from an open boat, but is forced to leave behind her father and his companions. Ilington is assaulted by Hernandez and Ponto in a vain attempt to get papers which Ilington has managed to send aboard the Princess with his daughter, papers proving his title to and telling the whereabouts of the lost island of Cinnabar. Ilington's injury causes his mind to become a blank. Thirteen years elapse. Hernandez, now an opium smuggler, with Ponto, Inez, a female accomplice, and the mindless brute that once was Ilington, come to Seaport, where the widow of Captain Hardin is living with her son Neal and Annette Ilington, and plot to steal the papers left to Annette by her father. Neal tries for admission to the Naval academy, but through the treachery of Joey Welcher is defeated by Joey and disgraced. Neal enlists in the navy. Inez sets a trap for Joey and the conspirators get him in their power. Annette discovers that heat applied to the map reveals the location of the lost island. In a struggle for possession of the map Hernandez, Annette and Neal each secure a portion. Annette sails on the Coronado in search of her father. The crew mutiny, and are overcome by a boarding party from U. S. Destroyer Jackson, led by Neal. In Martinique Annette and Neal are captured, but are rescued by a sponge diver. Inez forges identification papers for herself as Annette. In an insurrection Neal and Annette are again captured, carried to the Sun City and Annette is offered as a sacrifice to the sun god. They are rescued by marines from the Albany. Landed in Tortuga, Annette and Neal are captured and exposed to yellow fever infection by Hernandez, but are rescued by sailors from the Albany. Inez tries to rob Annette and escapes. On her way to Chantillo Annette is captured. Neal is promoted and leads a party of transferred men toward Chantillo, but is caught in a train wreck on the way.

ELEVENTH INSTALLMENT

THE DREADFUL PIT

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Dangerous Delay.

The ire of Hernandez was now thoroughly aroused. A quicksilver mine on the Lost Isle of Cinnabar—probably unworked for a century or more—meant millions, many millions. Hernandez realized the fact. He was playing for high stakes—very high.

"My ancestors," he told Ponto, "had a coat of arms—a motto. 'Ride through'—that was what it said, friend Ponto. I shall follow it—that injunction. I shall ride through."

They were lounging, breathless, panting, against a tree trunk that had fallen athwart one of the invisible trails of a Central American jungle. With them was Senorita Inez Castro.

"What we want most of all," he continued, "and what we must get—is the Lost Isle of Cinnabar. We have the evidences of ownership—all save the Spanish grant in the hands of the Fathers of the Santa Maria mission. Let us seek at once the mission. Let us get all evidences of ownership. Then, as the crow flies, the four of us will seek Lost Island—yes and find it. Once found—possession may be nine-tenths of the law—we'll have possession. But to us possession will be more than that. We know no law."

At Chantillo some few miles away, things were happening. Ensign Neal Hardin with his squad of fifty men from the cruiser Albany across the neck, had arrived to board the battleship Missouri, waiting for them in the waters off Chantillo. These were the fifty men who had so nearly lost their lives on the dirt cars of Montrada

Annette was with them—and Neal was at her side. They were grouped on the wharf.

Neal beckoned to the captain of the little coast steamer that was tied up to the wharf.

"Senor," he said, "behind me is the long arm of the United States government. My government protects its citizens. Here is a citizen—Miss Ilington, Here is another—my mother. Here is a third—my friend Welcher. Dire things have happened, senor. Look. Somewhere in that jungle hide three desperadoes and a woman. They have many methods—but one in particular. At night they will come to you and offer money to be taken aboard." He tossed a stern glance at the captain and tapped him on the arm. "Senor," he continued, "cast your eye over the Missouri there—my ship. Think of the long arm of my government. Take these desperadoes aboard at your peril—at your peril, senor. I have warned you. The rest is up to you"

The little captain shivered a bit.

"Si, senor," he returned, swiftly, with a bow, "it shall be as you say."

Meantime the third member of Annette's party, Mr. Joseph Welcher, had strolled behind a convenient shed to find a resting place for his weary bones and to smoke his fiftieth cigarette that day. He struck a match—started to light his cigarette. Then something happened. The match went out—the cigarette was knocked unceremoniously from his lips.

"What the—," he began. Then he stopped. A stone was lying at his feet. It was this stone that had knocked the cigarette from between his lips—and had almost knocked a tooth or two as well. But there was something else to wonder at. A bit of crumpled paper had fluttered to the ground.

Welcher picked the paper up and glanced warily about him. Suddenly, he saw— The jungle's edge came down nearly to the water. Something was stirring in this thicket. Joe stared. And suddenly the face of a woman—Inez Castro, peered out from behind the huge leaf of a tropic plant.

"Read." That was the message flashed from the eyes of Inez Castro to the brain of Joe Welcher. Joe read.

The note was brief and to the point:

> **We do not board this steamer. But we must reach Santa Maria first. It is up to you and you alone, to create all possible delays. Do not fail us now.**

That night at dusk, Joe Welcher lounging on the deck of the small steamer as it steamed north along the coast—shambled over toward a scuttle, and peered down to see what he could see. What he did see was machinery—the vessel's machinery, working smoothly, well oiled, well cared for—for a steamboat engineer is a steamboat engineer the world over. What he saw was that for the moment, no one was in charge—momentarily the engineer had stopped outside. This was the instant that Joe Welcher had been waiting for. Furtively he drew from his breast pocket a small bar of steel. For one instant he held it suspended over the machinery. Then he let it drop and noiselessly tiptoed away.

Almost immediately there was a terrific grinding noise below, followed by a terrific jolt. Then the engines stopped—and the steamer followed suit. Passengers and crew rushed to the captain—Annette included.

"What has happened," she demanded.

"Something dropped into the machinery and a connecting rod is broken, senorita. It will take time—hours to repair."

At midnight the break had not yet been repaired.

At midnight, another small steamer, also bound north along the coast, passed silently along upon her way. She was within hailing distance, but she gave no sign.

CHAPTER XLIX.

False Impersonation.

In the interior of the chart room on board the battleship Missouri, Neal Hardin—ensign—was discussing with his brother officers the possibilities of the Allemanian war.

A senior officer was poring over translated wireless messages. Against the wall was a modern Mercator's map of the world.

Finally he rose. "A new coaling station—that's the trick," he said, "and we've got to see somebody in authority at Los Angeles—unless they meet us en route. The state department's got to dicker for a coaling station."

He adjusted his glasses and examined the map. "H'm," he said, "Allemania—here's Allemania." He pondered the map carefully—sizing up all possibilities — measuring distances. Finally he placed his finger tip upon a spot in the Pacific ocean.

"There," he said, "is the spot—somewhere about there."

"What's the latitude," queried another officer, getting out a section of another map. His senior told him. "And the longitude," he asked. His senior told him that.

"Eighteen degrees north," mused the junior, "and 123 degrees west." He pored over his sectional map. He shook his head.

"But," he protested, "there's no land there—there's no island to be seen."

Neal almost jumped out of his skin.

"There is an island there, uncharted and unmapped," said Neal, "but it's there. It's the Isle of Cinnabar—we call it the Lost Isle."

"Who calls it the Lost Isle?"

Neal told them Annette's story, from start to finish.

The commander smiled. "We get our coaling stations by making treaties," he said, "I've never heard of making a treaty with a girl, but I suppose it can be done. We'll have to wireless Washington about that. And I know pretty much what our orders will be now—suppose you guess."

Neal smiled. "Follow the girl," he said.

So they followed Annette. But others had preceded her. Even while Annette's journey was but half way through something was happening at the Santa Maria mission in Lower California.

Brother Anselmo was seated at his table, facing Hernandez and his party.

Inez Castro leaned a well-rounded arm upon the table and glanced innocently into the eyes of Brother Anselmo.

"I am Annette Ilington," she said

The brother nodded. "I am sending for the papers, child," he said.

"So you are his daughter?" he said at length—and there seemed a note of disappointment in his voice—"the daughter of my old friend Ilington. He was my young friend then, you—his daughter. And you say my old friend Ilington is dead?"

The chin of Senorita Castro quivered. "Dead," she faltered.

She dropped her face into her handkerchief.

"When did he die, my daughter?" he asked soothingly.

"In 1902," interposed Hernandez, "I was with him—he was destroyed at the eruption of Mount Pelee. We were his friends, Ponto here and I—his partners. We tried to save him. It was no use. He was engulfed. He died—a horrible death."

"She was a small child then," said the priest.

"Yes," said Hernandez.

"Does—does she remember her father—Ilington?"

"Hardly," said Hernandez, "we've tried to make her remember—but no—she hardly does."

The face of Inez Castro was still buried in her kerchief. The priest watched attentively the heave of her shoulders.

Brother Anselmo sighed. "Ah, grief has a long, strong arm—it reaches over decades. And the loss of a father—ah me . . . Here," he exclaimed, "here are the papers Let us have a look."

Inez straightened up. Hernandez and Ponto moved forward. So did the Brute. The sudden movement seemed to startle the priest. He looked up hastily. He caught sight of the blank face of the Brute. He rose.

"Who—what is that?" he demanded, pointing toward the Brute's blank countenance.

"A servant," returned Hernandez, "picked up from a shipwreck some three years ago. He had been a longshoreman. He is demented—always so, they told us. He is devoted to us all—particularly to Annette."

The priest stared at the Brute and the Brute returned the stare.

"The eyes," said the priest, "I never forget eyes. I've seen those eyes somewhere before." He tapped his forehead. "Let me think—when—how—"

Finally he shook his head. "It will come to me later," he exclaimed.

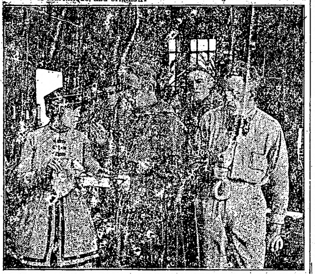
The priest shook out an old and faded parchment. "This," he exclaimed, "is the grant—the original grant."

Hernandez in his eagerness, seized a corner of the grant. The priest brushed his hand away.

"Patience, son," he said, "there can be no delivery until I am satisfied. This charge has been handed down to me."

Inez pointed toward a paper on the table. "There!" she exclaimed, "is my photograph—and the letter from the governor of Martinique."

Brother Anselmo picked it up and looked it over. It was Annette's letter—and it had been vised by the governor of Martinique, and originally it had been attached to the photograph of Annette Ilington. Now, however, genuine as the letter was—genuine as was the guaranty of the governor of Martinique—yet the photograph was the counterfeit presentment of Inez Castro.



"This," He Exclaimed, "Is the Grant—the Original Grant."

"Ah, yes," he said, comparing the picture with the face of Inez and taking advantage of the opportunity to search her very soul, "ah, yes. The identification would seem to be complete."

"Then," said Inez, "I may have the grant?"

The priest folded up the papers and returned them to the iron box that had contained them. He rose and smiled.

"Nothing in my life have I ever done," he said, "without prayer and sleep. This is an important matter. It requires praying over—sleeping over. Come on the morrow, daughter, and I shall then make delivery. Until then—adios."

CHAPTER L.

Hidden Peril.

"Look," said Hernandez, catching Inez by the wrist, "the party has arrived."

He handed his binoculars to Inez Castro. She looked. "They are just landing," she said, "it is all up. They will go to the father of the mission and will make their claim."

"What difference does the grant make," she exclaimed, "why take the risk of getting it? Already that old priest suspects something. What I do not know. But he suspects. Why not take the bit in our teeth and make for Lost Island—get there at once? Why not?"

Hernandez shook his head. "We need every advantage," he said, "if we have evidence within our hands, we will have none. Without the grant—without all the evidence, we will not be believed. With it we will be taken at our face value. Let us get all we can. Let us leave her without proof—she will be help'ess then."

Hernandez kicked Ponto with his foot. Ponto sat up rubbing his eyes.

"Ponto," said Hernandez, "the party has arrived."

"They will go to the mission and spoil it all," said Ponto.

"No," returned Hernandez, "thank our lucky stars the mission is a good two miles out of the village. They will first put up at the hotel—later they will start out for the mission. It is then, on the way there, we must intercept them—you must, Ponto. You and the Brute. This time he will do his duty—or I'll flay his hide. Wake him up. You have no time to lose."

Hernandez was quite right. Annette Ilington, even more eager than had been her enemies, could hardly wait the moment when she might stand before the fathers of the Santa Maria mission and claim her own.

Ponto woke the Brute with a vicious application of the whip lash.

"Spare him not, Ponto," said Hernandez," if he disobeys this time, cut his hide into strips—I give you leave."

At a half run Ponto and the Brute started across the desert, dodging here and there behind little hillocks of sand. Finally the village was cut off from their sight.

"Now we can run," Ponto cried, "make haste."

No sooner had he spoken than his foot slipped—he sank into the ground up to his waist.

"Help," he cried, "a quicksand—help."

The Brute pulled him back to terra firma. But it was not a quicksand, as Ponto soon found out. It was a trap—a trap for jaguars.

Ponto shivered. Then he replaced the dried brush and grass and earth.

Nimbly he climbed into one of the overhanging trees. Then he slid down, nodding to himself with satisfaction.

"She must pass within a hundred yards of this place to reach the mission," he exclaimed, "Beast, we wait here until she comes."

Down in the village, at the little old hotel, Annette ordered out two horses.

"I can't wait," she told her foster mother, Mrs. Hardin. "There's no use talking to me. I've got to go."

Annette started for the mission. Half way there two figures darted out from behind a hillock, and one of them seized her bridle and brought her steed to a standstill. Terror-stricken, Annette saw that the two were Ponto and the Brute—two of the band of desperadoes whom she feared.

"Drag her off her horse," commanded Ponto of the Brute. The Brute obeyed. Ponto gave the horse a cut with the whip and the horse ambled off toward town.

At his command the Brute carried Annette across the desert, totally oblivious to her struggles and outcries. Ponto led the way, stopping from time to time to make pleasant remarks to Annette.

By this time they had reached the small, damp, dank oasis with its shading palms and its little pool of water. Ponto led the way into the very depths of this inviting green shelter. Then he struck the Brute on the shoulder.

"Now set her down," he commanded.

The Brute obeyed. Annette gasped with surprise. She was not bound—she was free, untrammeled.

"What are you going to do with me?" queried Annette.

"Nothing senorita," returned Ponto, bowing low.

Annette, wary, fearful, looked behind her as though she expected an attack from the rear. But there was no one to be seen. Beyond was the desert—there seemed to be no hiding places.

Ponto merely bowed again. "Senorita," he said, with a leer, "beauty in distress—ah me!—it touches my heart always. See. The mission lies yonder—behind you. Your path lies there. You are free."

Annette turned. Keeping her glance over her shoulder, to be ready for treachery, she slowly proceeded on her way.

Suddenly, without warning, she sank into the pit. . . .

Ponto laughed in glee. "The stakes—they are like knives," he cried—"they are deadly—they are for jaguars—and little wildcat heiresses—oh, yes—"

With a cry, Annette found herself falling helplessly into the unknown terror underneath.

"Help—help—help," [illegible]

At the Jaguar Trap.

With a bound the Brute was upon her. He darted to the very edge of the pit, and with the surefootedness of an animal crouched there, throwing his entire body forward and catching her by the shoulders just as she disappeared from sight. He drew her back to terra firma. No sooner had he done so, however, than Ponto was upon them both, knife in hand, his teeth literally gnashing with rage.

He hurled a savage knife-thrust at the Brute—and missed. Then he threw himself upon Annette and half tore her in his frenzy from the Brute's grasp, cutting and slashing at them both with his wicked knife.

"I've got you now, you little wildcat," he panted in guttural Spanish, "down you go."

He thrust her savagely into the pit. Once more the Brute caught her—and in so doing swung the three of them around, so that their positions were reversed. Ponto, throwing caution to the winds, kept lunging at the two with his sharp weapon.

"I'll get you both," he yelled, "I'll get you both."

A moment later he was clawing at the air—but it was too late. Making frantic struggle to preserve his balance, he tottered over backward. There was the crash of a heavy body falling—a tearing, thudding sound—a ghastly, hideous scream—then silence.

CHAPTER LI.

The Jaguar's Mate.

A lieutenant from the battleship Missouri clapped Neal on the shoulder.

"Well," he said, "ensign, we're still following your girl. Pleasant occupation for you, eh."

"Looks as if I'd do it all my life," said Neal, "but some day I hope to catch up to her."

The officers were in charge of a small squad of men who had landed at Santa Maria in Lower California, under orders from Washington, and under advices from the United States district attorney in California. They were on the track of a coaling station—the United States wanted to make a treaty with a girl. The girl was here—somewhere.

"Hello," said Neal, "look. There's a horse—a riderless horse. Go on, boys—get it, double quick."

Three of the squad caught the horse and brought it to Neal.

"A woman's saddle," said Neal. His heart was in his throat. "Look." He drew from the pommel an object that had caught there—one of a pair of woman's gloves.

"Annette's," he cried, "something has happened."

"Forward, double quick," commanded the lieutenant. We'll see."

At the hotel they found Mrs. Hardin and Joe, gazing anxiously off toward the mission. Neal caught his mother by the arm.

"Annette," he cried, "we caught her horse. Where is she?"

They told the story of her starting out.

"Not a moment to lose," exclaimed Neal, "come on boys—hurry all you can."

Meantime at the mission. Hernandez and Inez—with full confidence in Ponto's ability to delay the advent of Annette—had once more presented themselves before Brother Anselmo.

"We have been patient, father," said Hernandez, "and we trust that prayer—and sleep—have given you wisdom and enlightenment, and satisfied you of the justice of our claim."

"Ah, you speak truth, son," said Brother Anselmo. He rose and left the room, returning immediately with the iron box containing the documents in question. He set it down upon the table."

There was a hubbub outside in the courtyard. In the midst of it a door was thrust open, and the Brute strode in, carrying Annette in his arms—Annette, still only semiconscious—still suffering from the shock of that writhing figure at the bottom of the jaguar trap back there in the desert. Some instinct had led the Brute back to his master. He laid the figure of Annette upon the table with the air of one who has done his duty well.

"Brothers," cried Brother Anselmo, seeing Annette's plight, "quick—restoratives—[illegible] for this young girl."

Hernandez took advantage of the confusion—though he himself was confused beyond all peradventure. "Listen," he said to Inez, "leave her with the Brute—go at once. I'll do the rest."

Unnoticed, Inez and the Brute obeyed. They left the room, hurried across the courtyard and disappeared. Hernandez watched them go. His coolness returned. Swiftly, with one bound, he was upon Brother Anselmo and had seized the iron box in his iron grasp.

In an instant he was across the room.

But Brother Anselmo had done something more than pray and sleep in his quiet existence. He was an active, well trained individual. With a loud cry he leaped across the intervening space, and bounded upon the shoulders of Hernandez.

"Help, help, brothers," he commanded.

There was help aplenty. Hernandez fought like a madman, but the brothers clung to him like leeches. Slowly, however, he worked his way toward the nearest exit—and then with a mighty wrench, he threw off all his assailants including Brother Anselmo, and darted, with a mighty leap out through the doorway.

He bounded into the arms of Neal Hardin and his squad.

Neal saw at a glance what had happened. He seized Hernandez' wrist—the wrist of the hand and arm that held the iron box, and twisted it suddenly, painfully. Hernandez dropped the box—but jerked away from Neal, sprang to a window and disappeared.

Behind him he heard the steady plup-plup of many footsteps — the steady lope of marines that eats up the long miles in less time than it takes to tell it.

"Damn them," said Hernandez, "I'll beat them to it yet."

Behind him the footsteps stopped. There was a report—a ping. Hernandez had reached the edge of the green oasis. He screamed with pain. It was as though a red hot iron had seared him. He had been hit in the arm.

"Damn you," he screamed in pain, "I'll beat you to it, yet."

With almost unseeing eyes he tore across the small green space—and then he stumbled, and slid, slid, slid—into what seemed a bottomless pit. He just escaped a stake—a bloody one. And he fell—or rather slumped—upon something soft and yielding. With another oath he rose to his feet and peered about him. Then he drew back in terror.

There lay Ponto—his mate—dead, distorted. . . .

Hernandez screamed in terror—he was only human. This thing was horrible A shadow startled him. He looked upward. The Brute was peering down—he was doing more—he slowly slid down into the pit and caught Hernandez in his grasp. Then, somehow, using his broad shoulders and his arms and knees he worked his way back again to terra firma, and drew Hernandez—groaning with the pain of his wound—up after him. Then with the nimbleness of a deer, the Brute—after slinging Hernandez upon his back—trotted off into the safety of the beyond.

Back at the monastery, Annette Ilington opened her eyes and looked into the face of Brother Anselmo.

"I am Annette Ilington," she exclaimed, "I am the heiress of the Lost Isle of Cinnabar."

Brother Anselmo turned to Ensign Neal Hardin.

"Does she speak truth?" he queried.

"She does," said Neal, "and my government will back her to the limit. She is what she says she is. We all will vouch for that."

"Ah," mused Brother Anselmo, "what a wonderful thing is prayer—what a wonderful thing is sleep—"

He stopped. "I have prayed," he went on, slowly, puzzled, "but not yet have I solved the mystery of the eyes of that big man—the eyes—"

He stopped again. For the eyes of Annette Ilington were riveted upon him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 7 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.49
Oats	.43
Barley	.81
Flax	2.66
Rye	1.22
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	1.05
Feed Durum	1.09

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, will conduct services in St. Ann's Catholic church here Tuesday Feb. 13th.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

Watch for the Melting Pot. Coming to the Grand Theatre about the fore part of February. Better than the "Master Key".

For, Lumber and Fence Posts Address.

Ola Saltveit Box 2,
Thorhult, Minn.

FOR SALE—10 ton of good upland hay at $4.50 per ton, ½ mile west of Goodridge. Inquire of:—

Mr. C. Waldron,
Rudell, Minn

A "Hard Time Dance" will be given in the Goodridge Hall, Saturday evening Feb. 3rd. One dollar fine for any gentlemen wearing a stiff collar and $5.00 fine for the lady wearing anything but a calico dress. Everybody come and have a good time.

Come and enjoy yourself at the Hard Time Dance in Goodridge Hall, Saturday night.

Melvin Stephenson, was a business visitor at the county seat, Wednesday.

P. C. Halvorson, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Mrs. Ola Kirkle, was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Wednesday morning.

Extra good program at the Grand Theatre Saturday evening. Don't miss it. Hard Time Dance after Show.

Ole Lund, of Anstad returned Thursday from Warren, where he had been to visit his daughter, Laura, who is attending the North Star College.

L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, was a Goodridge visitor Monday.

Holfton Hanson, of Erie, was transacting business in town Monday.

August Ristan, of Germantown, was was a Goodridge visitor Monday.

A. W. Birmingham, was attending to business matters in town, Monday. Mr. Birmingham will commence hauling lumber, for buildings on his farm north east of here.

Palmer and Alfred Tvedt, were Thief River Falls visitors, Monday.

Rev. F. O. Bostrom, will conduct services here Sunday morning and evening Feb. 11th Services to commence at the usual hours. Everybody Welcome.

The Ward family, living three miles west of here, are under quarantine for Scarlet Fever.

Jerry Race of Reiner, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Monday.

Charley Fitterman of Thief River Falls, was a Goodridge business visitor Monday.

C. H. Rossmon, was a Theif River Falls visitor, Monday.

Chester Tvedt represented the Goodridge State Bank, and Nick Bundhund and H. B. Rockne, the Farmers State Bank, at a meeting of the County Bankers Assn, at Thief River Falls, Friday evening.

Ola Saltveidt, of Thorhult, was in town Monday, after some sheep for his farm.

Stockbuyer Tunick arrived here Tuesday morning from Minneapolis.

Sheriff LaBree was an official viritor in this vicinity Tuesday.

Stephen Bordenheimer, arrived here Monday from Thief River Falls, to visit friends for a few days.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Buy your coal and oats from the Atlantic Elev. Co. See F. C. Peterson.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Don't forget the show and Hard Time Dance at the Grand Theatre, Saturday evening.

City Editor Harrison, of the Thief River Falls News-Press, was a Goodridge visitor, Friday.

Bennie Rustad, of Erie was a Goodridge visitor, Monday. We acknowledge a pleasant call.

Mrs. James Davis, was in town Monday, shipping out her household gods to Canada, where she will join her husband who is holding down a claim.

Irving Quist and Jens Erickron, arrived here Tuesday morning and went out to Thornult to do some survey wrok on ditch 37.

Don't forget the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday evening, The tenth installment of Neal of the Navy will be shown, as well as Pathe Weekly News, and three corking good comedies. Come and spend the evening with Heinie and Louie. Hard time dance after show.

Oscar A. Trytt esamar, from Reynold, was in town Tuesday and closed a deal for the Barney Baker farm.

Andrew Johnson, of Highlanding, was a Thief River Falls business visitor Tuesday.

Paul P. Sund, of Esplee. was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Tuesday night.

Berndt Johnson, was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Tuesday evening.

Miss Eunice Tvedt, went to Red Lake Falls, Friday, to take part in a reading contest; as representative from the local school. If successful in this contest she will go to Crookston to take part in a contest there in connection with the Farm Crop Show to be held soon. She was accompanied to Red Lake Falls by her sister Mrs. F. C. Peterson.

Small building for sale. Inquire at the Faamers State Bank.

Goodridge, Minn.

Services in the Synod Church by Rev. Stavaas at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, evening services at 8 o'clock

Buy your Coal, Corn, Oats and Seeds from the Atlantic Elevvtor Co.

**F. C. Petersen,
Agent.**

A Reminder.

You are again reminded of the "Hard Time Dance", to be given in the Hall here, Saturday evening Feb. 3rd. Good music will be furnished and a good time guaranteed. Come and have a good time while you live, for you are a long time dead.

At The Grand Theatre.

Paul Rainey's Wild Animal Hunt in South Africa and St. Elmo and Ben Hur. These are the best productions of Photo plays ever produced. Don't miss them, as St. Elmo is worth going miles to see, coming Wednesday and Thursday nights Fed. 7th and 8th, including two corking good comedies.

Communication

Thief River Falls, Jan. 29.—At a special meeting held in the Commercia Club room here today by voters of the township of North, Pennington county, the matter of opposing Judicial ditch No. 39 was carried by a vote of 39 to 24.

The polls were open from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. and there was a spirited contest in the matter. The result means that the towship officials are empowered to employ counsel and incur such other expenses as are necessary to oppose the ditch, the cost to be bourn by by the township.

The next step in the program will be a meeting here again on Tuesday Feb. 13th, at which other towships east of this city which are also opposed to the ditch will be represented. Up to the present time the following townships in Pennington county have held meetings and will send representatives to the meeting on Feb 13th: North, Silverton and Reiner and in Beltrami county the townships of Lee and Hamre.

Star News.

Mrs. Vake and Dena Wold entertained Mrs. Ole Tharaldson on Wednesday evening.

Henry Dahlen shot a wolf Tuesday morning.

Gilmour Tharaldson made a business trip to Goodridge Wednesday.

Ole B. Omlid assisted Halvor Ejornearaa Saturday and Sunday.

Tollof Hovet has been on the sick list this week.

Ole O. Omlid was out broncho busting Wednesday.

Gunder Tharaldson of Langhie, Pope county, Minnesota, the oldest brother of Ole Tharaldson of Erie died Sunday Dec. 31st, 1916 at about 72 years old.

Mrs. A. Vake and Mrs. Ole K. Lien went to Highlanding to do some shopping Thursday.

Halvor Syeverson is busy hauling wood for the school house. He also bought a horse from H. C Iverson a short time ago.

Hubert Jacobson is again settled on his homestead.

Kristen Skaaren has been busy hauling wood from H. C. Iverson.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Knute Roysland a baby girl one day last week.

Miss Annie Dolemo is working for Mrs. Knute Roysland.

Amund Louvrak is busy hauling hay from his homestead.

Miss Helen Sware visited with relatives and friends at Barnsville, Minn. and from there she went to Fargo, N. D., where she will work during the winter.

Miss Sadie Toffland visited at Knute Royland's, Thursday.

Mrs. Tronvet called on Mrs. Even Sjulstad Thursday.

Hans Sware was doing some shopping in Goodridge Friday.

Jolly Corner News

Andrew Rolandson and son Melvin were out here from Roland Post Office visiting with relatives a few days,

Services were held at Henry Tellefson's home last Thursday evening by Mr. Simonson from New York.

Tommy Olson and Miss Amelia Simonson spent last Saturday evening at the B. Baker home.

Bobbie Lonson was over to Edwin N. Olson's Saturday night.

Knute Haugen made a trip of about twenty miles north of Grygla last week as he took Mr. and Mrs Carl Olson home.

Henry Tellefson made a business trip to Thiof River Falls last Saturday.

Oscar Olson shot a wolf the other day near Shordeses.

Howard and Ray Knudson were visitors at the Edward Larson home last Sunday.

A meteing was held at Chas. Johnson's last Friday evening.

Mrs. H. Simonson was visiting over at R. Rupprecht's last Sunday afternoon.

V. Baker made a business trip to Goodridge last Saturday.

Edwin N. Olson and family visited at Herbert Olson's place last Sunday.

John Happy is now doing chores for Herbert Olson.

Herbert Olson came home from Thorbult last Saturday evening with a big load of Cedar posts.

Rural School Notes.

Attention of the pupils in our rural schools is called to certain prize winning Essays awared by friends of the Northwestern School of Agriculture Crookston. The prizes will be awarded on Commencement Day 1917.

The Essays must not exceed 3000 and may be on either of these two subjects. "The Advantages of an Agricultural Education" and "The Advantages of Sewing School Training in Home Making".

Each of these prizes carries to the winner a cash donation of $10 00. Suppose our interprising boys and girls on our farms and Enrolled in our rural schools try the scheme. You may surprise yourself in the presentation you can make in Essay writing.

The Essays must be sent to Su C G. Selvig, Crookston, before Feb 20th.

A word to our School officers:

Do you know that the State, year before last paid only 80 cents on the dollar in State for our schools and that for last year, 1916 and this year 1917 it will pay only 70 cents on the dollar. The state promised 100 cents on the dollar of State aid for our schools and it is up to you to see that you get it

If the state fails to keep its promise you will have to raise your local tax to make up what is kept back. Write to your Senators and representatives at once to support a law for this purpose.

Must Sign Relinquishments.

Thief River Falls, Jan 31.—Specially prepared blanks were today furnished to County Commissioners Wohl and Peterson for them to use in securing relinquishments for damages that might result from straightening widening and deepening of the Red Lake river east of Thief River Falls Property owners will be called upon within the next few days by the commissioners and nonresident owners will be written to by Secy. Laird of the Commercial club.

The state of Minnesota will not undertake this work of improving the river so as to better the drainage problem without these relinquishments. And unless something of this nature is done the flooded conditions of farm lands that have prevailed the past two years are liable to be repeated each year. The wording of the blanks follows:

WHEREAS, the State of Minnesota under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon it by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota is about to enter upon the work of improving the Red Lake River in Pennington County, Minnesota for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a sufficient outlet for drainage ditches, constructed and to be constructed by the State of Minnesota, and other authorities, for the purpose of draining a large amount of land owned by the State of Minnesota.

That in carrying out such an enterprise it becomes necessary for the State of Minnesota to obtain the right to the use of sufficient land on each side of the channel of said Red Lake River, on which to deposit the substances removed from the river, and on which the contractor may deposit fuel and operate his plant.

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration, to and in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant and convey to the State of Minnesota, the right, permission, privilege and authority to enter upon and deposit and place all necessary dirt and deposit taken from the Red Lake River in the County of Pennington, Minnesota, upon a strip of land not to exceed fifty (50) feet wide, on each side of said Red Lake River, as the same winds, turns and passes through the in said Pennington County, Minnesota. And also, when necessary, and so determined by the State of Minnesota, it or its contractors, may use and occupy said strip of land in connection with the improvement of said ditch or river.

Hargadine, Fire Marshal Issues Warning To Be Prepared For Winter Fires.

Many of the smaller towns and villages of Minnesota are in need of a reorganization of their fire-fighting systems.

"Recent reports received by this department, says Robert W. Hargadine, state fire marshall," show that it is practically impossible for some of the fire departments in those towns to prevent a serious fire loss especially in the winter time.

"Although the communities are improving in this respect there is still much to be done to make the service adequate. The water supply should be inspected daily if possible, and all hydrants kept clear of snow and ice.

"Another subject that should be considered by those in charge of muicipal affairs should be the exercising of the departments more frequently. Just because there happens to be no serious fires in a village or town is no reason to suppose that the department will not be called out at any time; therefore, we would suggest that fire chiefs and others in charge of the fire departments in all of the smaller towns try to keep their men and apparatus up to the highest point, of efficiency durin these winter mouths, an thereby not only reducing the possibility of serious fire loss but actually be of service when the sudden call comes for unusual effort to save life."

Who Wants to Get Some Good Cows

Fine Chance to Start a Good Herd Or Get A Better One.

M. W. Birmingham who is starting a stock and dairy farm north of Goodridge will leave for Wisconsin about February 8th or 10th to purchase some high grade Holstein cows If there is anyone in this locality would like to avail themselves of the opportunity to get some high grade cows Mr Birmingham would like to hear from them so that he could purchase a car load and thus make a saving on freight.

If you are interested kindly write to Mr. Birmingham, c-o Eleven Towns.

State Banks Make Gain Of 35 Million In Year.

State banks of Minnesota, 1,946 in number have $213,960,614 74 on deposit, a net increase of $35,889,227.64 compared with a year ago.

They have $194,359,187.98 outstanding in loans and discounts, or $1,547,-198.55 more than a year ago. They are not only on a new high level as to deposits carried and business volume represented by loans and discounts, but they are in strong position relative to quick assets and cash resources, the report of State Superintendent of Banking F. E. Pearson, as of date Dec. 27 shows. The dcte is that of the last call for statements by the federal and state banking department and the process of receiving details from state banks and tabulating and comparing them has been on since the call was issued.

The capitalization of the Minnesota state banks now totals $21,019.500, or $1,663,000 increased during the year. Seventy-five new banks were organized last year.

Dance At Mayie.

There will be a dance at the Mayie Hall next Saturday evening, Feb. 10th. Electric car will run, leaving Thief River Falls at 8 P. M., running thru to Goodridge and returning. Lowery's Orchestra of Thief River Falls will furnish the music. Everybody invited to attend.

Non Partisan Meeting.

There will be a Non-Partisan League in the Goodridge Hall, Monday February 12th. Everyone urged to be present.

Fire meeting next Tuesday evening at 8 P. M.

A Proud Moment.

"The proudest day of her life this is," said the woman who watched the third floor bride go out dressed in her prettiest frock.

"How do you make that out?" said another woman enviously. "I thought last Thursday was her proudest day. She got married then."

"Ah, yes, but today she goes calling for the first time and leaves one of her husband's cards with her own. Any married woman who can remember back that far will tell you that the first time she distributed the calling cards of some man who belonged to her was the day she truly felt her importance."—New York Sun.

Hen Gobbles Pearl.

Portland, Ore.—Mrs. Lettie Trapp of this city has a valued pet hen named Clarice. The other day as Mrs. Trapp was feeding her fowls Clarice leaped affectionately up to her shoulder, spied a valuable pearl in Mrs. Trapp's earring, gobbled it and leaped down again, gulping. Mrs. Trapp screamed, first with pain as the pearl was wrenched away and then with horror at her loss. She caught Clarice and imprisoned her, but could not make up her mind to have the pet dispatched so that the jewel could be recovered.

ATTAINING SUCCESS.

He who has confidence in himself will win. The first step on the ladder that leads to success is the firm determination to succeed. The next step is the possession of the moral and physical courage which will enable one to mount up, rung after rung, until the top is reached.

HOW TO DRESS FOR SKATING

European Champions Give Some Advice to Devotees of This Winter Sport.

New York.—Neither women nor men dress properly for skating.

"New York women do not know how to dress for skating," says Mrs. Emmy Bergfeldt, Swedish champion. "They forget about outline and silhouette.

"Some women wear corsets too long and too stiff to permit a free hip movement.

"Skirts should be two and three quarters of a yard around and reach just above the curve of the calf."

"The average man skater is more concerned with keeping on his feet than with his appearance," says Prof. Meyer, winner of European championships.

"But the costume should be correctly cut, tight at the knees and with the knickerbockers only slightly curved at the hips," he advises.

Gas Kills Dogs.

St. Paul, Minn.—Guillaume and Pietro, dog pets of Joseph Demalo, were found dead from gas fumes in their master's home. They died by their own paws. The room in which they lay was filled with gas. Demalo denies they committed suicide. He says they heard rats in the stove and in attempting to open the door of the oven turned on the gas.

Baby Led Her to Break Speed Law.

New York. — Her three-year-old daughter, sitting beside her in the automobile, so engrossed her attention that she did not see she was breaking the speed limit. This was Mrs. Catherine Bailey's explanation to the traffic court here, but she was fined $25.

MAD MONK OF RUSSIA

Sergius Michallow Trufanoff, better known as "Illiodor, the Mad Monk of Russia," was up to the beginning of the war a chaplain of the imperial court at Petrograd. He was an intimate of Gregory Rasputin, the Siberian peasant priest and court confessor whose death was recently announced.

Here is how the "mad monk" got his name, according to his own version:

"Perhaps I may recall the fact that when people want to kill a dog and need an excuse to do it they spread the report that the dog is mad. Well, in Russia they wanted to kill me, or do away with me in some other fashion and so they told the people I was mad—crazy, perhaps is a better word. So they called me "Illiodor, the crazy monk."

They Have City Managers.

Twenty-two American cities are now under the commission manager plan. They are Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Sumter, S. C.; Hickory, N. C.; Morgantown, N. C.; Ashtabula, O.; Sandusky, O.; Dayton, O.; Springfield, O.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Big Rapids, Mich.; La Grande, Ore.; Taylor, Tex.; Denton, Tex.; Amarillo, Tex.; Manistee, Mich.; Jackson, Mich.; Abilene, Kan.; Collinsville, Okla.; Montrose, Colo.; Morris, Minn.; Lakeland, Fla., and Alhambra, Cal.

Perfect Garden.

The perfect garden, from the plant and flower point of view is one where flowers may be picked each and every day of the year, yet where no spot of bare soil is ever seen. Keep reserve stock of annuals and perennials on hand so that when an annual has spent its strength or a plant dies its space may be filled with a young annual or a perennial.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob.

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Ye Farmers!

I will buy your chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, in fact anything in the line of poultry. Bring in what you have and get highest market prices.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel

Board By Day Or Week

Good Accommodations.

Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

Wish all a happy and prosperous New Year.

We also wish to thank you for past business and invite your future business.

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashier.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PRIDE

The housewife who serves pure, home-baked bread makes the home meal a delight and pleasure to all. She shows true motherly pride by giving to her family the most wholesome and strengthening of foods.

All foods consist substantially of fats, carbohydrates (starches and sugars,) and proteins (white of egg, gluten, lean meats etc.). These three substances sustain, operate, and repair the human body. These are the average percentages contained in seven representative staple foods, as shown by U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 142:

	Fats	Carbohydrates	Protein
Wheat flour	1.0	75.1	11.4
Potatoes	0.1	14.7	1.8
Beef, sirloin	16.1	- -	16.5
Butter	85.0	- -	1.0
Milk	4.0	5.0	3.3
Salt codfish	0.4	- -	16.0
Eggs	9.3	- -	13.1

Note the high percentages of proteins and carbohydrates in wheat flour. The butter spread on bread and the shortening used in making biscuits, supply the fat that makes these flour foods the balanced ration.

Vivo Flour Makes Good Bread

For Sale by all Deales

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. Halvorson, Agent

Goodridge, Minnesota

H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

The way of the "blind pigger is hard", at least that is what some of them must think. Another batch has been brought up for slaughter. Last year the county made a neat sum on marketing the piggers, but this time it is reported that they are very lean, and that the marketing will cost more than the pork will bring.

At a recent Patriotism rally held in New York City, Roosevelt came out for universal military training, and a navy equal to any in the world. Of course this is nothing new from windy Teddy, for he is simply war mad. He should have lived in the age of the Vikings, when hand to hand fighting was the rule. And we venture with perfect frankness, that he would not amount to much in an encounter of that kind. It is alright to bluster and brag when there is no danger, or to kill when the prey is defenseless, but to an equal or better foe face to face meet is not his style. The American people have had enough of Teddy's noise, and we would advise him to go into the trenches in Europe if he is so anxious to distinguish himself.

The worthy editor or the Thief River Falls Times devotes an entire column in his editorial page to Judicial Ditch No. 39. We excuse the editor for his ignorance of local Topography, for he is a late arrival among us, and can not be expected to know much. But his own common sense should tell him that men who have made it a business to lay out ditches and are thoroughly acquainted with the country, know what is best. Nature has designated the way water must run, and no wordy article of the Times editor will make it run up hill. We said in our last week's issue, that the rule is to look to the greatest good to the greatest number, in laying out and establishing projects of this kind, but this does not seem to come into his calculations. From his strenuous fight against the proposition in the face of an over whelming majority, one is tempted to conclude that some other interests are involved.

A bill has been introduced into our Legislature whic call for an appropriation of $50,000 to police the northern woods. The object is to spend the money for depnty-sheriffs to quell labor troubles, at least that is the excuse for the law. The result will be far different. It is simply a measure to help the lumber trust cut its logs—that is the state will help the lumber men cut their logs. At the request of the lumber men, any one man in their employ can de deputized as a sheriff and draw pay from the state. There is absolutely nothing to prevent the man from working for the company, and that is really the intention. The difference will be that instead of the lumber baron paying him, the state will.

Now farmers we would suggest that you write to Senator O'Niell and ask him to pass a similar bill for you. He is strong for this law, and as he has always posed as a friend of the farmers, there is no reason why he should not help you as much as he has helped the lumber trust. It would be kind of nice if you could call on the state to help you pay for some hired help during harvest and threshing. The reason for the law is just as urgent in your case as the before mentioned. Write and ask him to introduce such a bill.

A Roof to Last Forty Years

That's what we claim for the shingles we sell, but we only got the nerve to come out in the open and declare it since we put in our stock of zinc coated nails. We have proof of these nails actually wearing over 30 years and good even then for 10 years longer. Let us show you the shingles we recommend to be used with these nails. Come in today.

A. C. Tvedt & Son

[illegible] Foreclosure Sale

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Eleven Hundred One and 67 | 100 ($1101.67) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Thoreson and Anna K. Thoreson, his wife, Mortgagors, to Goodridge State Bank, a corporation, Mortgagee, bearing date the 2nd day of December 1914, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in Book 7 of Mortgages, on page 561; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in siad Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz:

The Southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section twenty-three (23), in Township one hundred fifty-three (153) North, of Range forty (40) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, in Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances: which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 3rd day of March 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of Eleven Hundred, One and 67 |100 Dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any on said premises; and Fifty Dollars, Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th A. D. 1917.

Goodridge State Bank,
Mortgagee.

Hans O. Kjomme,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
(J.11-F.15)

Notice Of Contest.

(For Publication).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota,
January 6th, 1917.

To August Hellquist of Erie, Minnesota, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Henry Bye who gives Erie, Minnesota, as his post office address, did on November 6, 1916, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No.——, Serial No. 010173 made December 20th, 1913, for northeast quarter of the southwest quarter (NE¼ SW¼ Section 1, Township 153, Range 39, 5th Principal Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said August Hellquist has abandoned said land and has been absent without leave therefrom for a period of more than seven months, and has removed the buildings therefrom and that he is not engaged in Military or Naval duties in the service of the United States of America or the National Guard of any of its States in Mexico or along the border thereof or in any mobilization camp elsewhere, as is more fully shown by the affidavit hereto attached and made a part hereof.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

Peter M. Ringdal, Register.

Date of first publication Jan, 18, 1917
,, ,, second ,, ,, 25, ,,
,, ,, third ,, Feb. 1, ,,
,, ,, fourth ,, ,, 8, ,,

SEEDS, TREES, Plants and Flowers

CORN OUR SPECIALTY

WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE, GREENHOUSES and NURSERY

CATALOG FREE

OSCAR H. WILL & CO.

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

DON'T FORGET

We Handle
The Celebrated
Winner Fanning Mill

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Goodridge, Minn.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON

Contractor & Builder

Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.

Goodridge, Minnesota

The Goodridge Pharmacy

I am now in shape to furnish you all kinds of Drugs and other articles found in a first class drug store

H. B. Newell, Druggest

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money, in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

Now is The Time

To order your new suit for Spring. Don't go ont of town for it, for we can take your measure for a tailor made suit just as good as any tailor. We have just received our spring sample book, showing the latest styles, and colors. Come in and look them over and let us take your measure. Do it now.

H. Christianson & Son

Goodridge, Minnesota

When in Goodridge remember Carl Wallenberg at the Watch Hospital across from Garage. All work guaranteed.

Dr. J. T. Turley

THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Saturday February 17, 1917

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls. Minnesota.

Goodridge Barber SHOP
Cha's Stephenson, Prop.
Miller Bldg. Goodridge, Minn

S. M. Stanton H. C. Rowberg J. T. Hoge
STANTON, ROWBERG & HOGE
LAWERS
201-2 Scandia Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS. - - MINN

CITY LOTS
If you are looking for good City Lots. I have them at very low prices.
Carl Lindstrom

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Long or Short Term
Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

"What became of that tenderfoot who said he didn't know how to play poker?" asked Broncho Bob.

"Lynched," replied Plute Pete.

"Fur winnin'?"

"No; fur lyin'."

Sleighs! Sleighs!!

Don't wait until the snow begins to fall before you buy your sleighs,bnt buy yours now and be prepared for when it does come We handle the McLaren sleighs. None better on the Market.

The Hero Grain Cleaern

Will separate the wild oats from wheat and barley. Also cleans Fax, Altalfa, Oats, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction. In order to insure a crop you must have good, clean seed, and it is impossible to have good seed without a Fanning Mill. In order to obtain the best results, buy an HERO GRAIN CLEANER, for sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

An Error Brings an Error

By MARTLAND MALTBEE

Alan Forbes had been engaged to Jennie Hatch for more than a year, and, since his salary was not sufficient to warrant marriage and his prospects of a raise were poor, the two reluctantly determined to give up each other, calling their engagement off.

Jennie had an aunt, an old woman, who lived alone. She was very poor—at least she was supposed to be—and Jennie devoted a great deal of time to her, the old lady being very feeble. About the time that Alan and Jennie decided there was no hope for them the aunt grew worse and died suddenly. On her deathbed she told Jennie that she would find in a crevice in the chimney enough money to bury her and what was left over would be hers.

The day after the funeral Alan received a note from Jennie asking him to meet her at the aunt's house. She had a surprise for him. Alan went to the house at the time mentioned and found no one there. On a table was a little pass book showing deposits of some $12,000. The book bore a number, but not a name.

In turning over the leaves of the book a bit of paper fell out of it. Alan saw the words "Dearest Jennie" written in a man's hand. Yielding to a desire to know who was thus addressing the girl he loved in such endearing terms, he overcame his scruples against reading what had been written. The writer, who signed himself Dick, broke with "Dearest Jennie" on account of a story he had heard reflecting on her good name.

Here was a terrible revelation. Alan, not wishing to see Jennie again until he had made up his mind what action to take with regard to her, went away, leaving the book and the note just as he had found them.

Now, Jennie just before her lover's entrance had gone upstairs and was busying herself putting the house to rights, for it was hers as well as the deposits recorded in the pass book which she had found in the chimney. She had laid the book on the table to show Alan when he came, but a will she had also found she had put in a desk.

When Alan came in Jennie did not hear him, nor was she aware of his going. Noticing that the time she had asked him to come had passed, she concluded to go downstairs and wait for him there. She waited an hour, and, since he had not come, she surmised that he had not received her note. She was greatly disappointed, for she had counted on showing him her inheritance.

Since Alan did not put in an appearance, Jennie sent to his home to learn the reason. She was told that he had gone out about the hour she had expected him and had not returned, nor did he return that day or the next or at all.

His disappearance at a time when their marriage was not only possible, but the wherewithal for their future comfort had been provided, was a terrible blow to her. Moreover, it was a mystery. Had Alan been spirited away, or had he been killed? There was no answer.

Jennie concluded to live alone in the house she had inherited. She had faith that some day Alan would come back to her, and she would receive him in the home that had been provided for them. But year after year passed, and he did not come.

One day an old man came to the house and asked for Jane Hatch. Jennie told him that Jane Hatch had been dead several years. He appeared to be very much cast down. Jennie informed him that she was Jane Hatch's niece and had been named for her aunt. At this the man opened his heart to her, telling her that he had been betrothed to her aunt in their youth and had wronged her, having listened to a story to her injury.

Meanwhile Jennie on taking the pass book to the bank had discovered the note that had driven Alan away, though it had not occurred to her that it was the cause of his going. She now produced the note and returned it to the visitor. This led to her telling him the story of her own bereavement. What had not occurred to her occurred to her visitor. He suggested to her that Alan had come into the house while she was upstairs, found the note in the pass book and, supposing that it was for the living instead of the dead Jennie, had taken himself away.

"My mistake," he said, "has embittered the lives of two generations. This paper shall do no more harm." And he threw it into the fire. Then he added: "I have brought this trouble upon you. I will make it my business to find your lover. If he is alive I will return him to you."

The stranger began a systematic course of advertising for Alan Forbes, and at last one of the notices reached Alan's eyes. He communicated with the advertiser, who at once went to see him.

One morning while Jennie Hatch was attending to her household duties she went from the upper story down to her living room. There stood Alan Forbes. Jennie uttered a cry.

"I have come," said Alan, "to ask your forgiveness for having made what some would call a blunder, but which I now see was a crime. Instead of condemning you unheard I should have listened to your explanation."

"It was all a horrid mistake!" cried Jennie, staggering toward him. He received her in his arms.

TO BUILD SHIPS AT COST PRICE

Bethlehem Steel Will Make Offer to Uncle Sam.

BIDS ON 16 INCH NAVY SHELLS

No Chance For Profit In Them Under Present Tests, Grace Says—Possible Explanation of the Prices Made by an English Firm Which Bids Under All American Manufacturers.

Speaking recently before the Terrapin Club of Philadelphia, Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said in part:

In a peculiar sense Bethlehem Steel serves the American people.

For example, though we have been able to obtain in Europe almost any price, we have adhered, in our charges to the United States Government, to the basis of prices established before the war began.

We agreed—if the Government would abandon its plans for a Federal plant—to make armor for our Navy *at any price the Government itself might consider fair.*

Our ordnance plants are at the disposal of the nation at a fair operating cost, plus a small margin, thus saving the Government investment and depreciation.

One of the special needs of the new navy is sixteen-inch guns—guns sixty feet long and capable of hurtling a 2000 pound shell with such power and accuracy as to hit a 50 *foot square* target fifteen miles away.

We have undertaken voluntarily to construct, at a cost of $4,500,000, a plant fitted to build sixteen inch guns.

Under no conceivable circumstances can orders which we may receive for this plant pay even a fair return on the investment.

Considerable comment has been made upon the fact that a British manufacturer recently bid less than American manufacturers for sixteen and fourteen-inch shells for the navy.

I am unable to state the basis upon which the English bid was made. It should be remembered, however, that this bid was for a specific shell, samples of which are being sent over for test—a test not yet made.

Two years ago we took an order for 2400 fourteen-inch armor-piercing shells at a contract price of $768,000, to be delivered within a certain time or we had to pay a large penalty.

The only specifications for making these shells are that they shall be of a certain size and must pierce armor-plate at a certain velocity on impact. It is impossible to foretell the exact conditions of the tests.

We had made large quantities of shells in the past which had been accepted. But in placing this particular order the Department altered the angle at which the tested shells must pierce armor-plate. The result, however, has been absolute inability on our part to produce in any quantity, shells which will meet these novel tests. In fact, we know of no process of projectile-making through which it is possible to produce in quantities shells which will conform to the requirements.

The result is that up to now on that contract of $768,000, we have put into actual operating expense $447,881., and have been penalized for non-delivery $495,744., a total of $943,625., with no receipts whatever.

Such was the experience in the light of which we were called upon recently to bid for sixteen-inch shells.

We bid on these shells at approximately the same rate per pound as that of a fourteen-inch shell contract of one year ago upon which the Government awarded contracts.

We have not the slightest idea what profit there will be in the making of these shells. We do not know that there will be any. There is no certainty that it would be possible for us to deliver a shell to meet the test.

For officers in the Navy to assume that any bid made under such conditions is "exorbitant" is utterly unfair.

We bid on the new battle-cruisers sums which Navy department experts, after examination of our books, found would yield a profit of less than ten per cent. We agreed to assume risks for increased costs of materials and labor, that made it possible that these contracts might yield no profit whatever.

The costs run beyond the amount appropriated by Congress on the basis of the cost estimates made a year ago.

And because shipbuilders could not alter the inexorable cost facts and reduce bids to early estimates of the Navy Department, the prices are called "exorbitant."

It would be a real advantage to be relieved of this naval construction. The profit from it cannot possibly amount to much, and the responsibility is enormous.

We have determined to make this offer to the American Government.

"If you will build two of the battle-cruisers in Government navy yards, we will build the other two at the ascertained cost of building the ships in the Government yards, without additional expense or commissions of any kind. We will also contract to have our ships ready for service ahead of the Government ships."

A Bridal Commission

By JOHN KENAN

I was sittin' with Amelia before the fireplace, with the logs givin' out a cheerful heat. Amelia didn't seem happy, though, and I asked her why she looked so melancholy-like

"I'll tell you, Mr. Grimshaw," she said. "Did you ever hear the song, 'No One to Love, None to Caress?' Well, that's the way I feel. Father ever since mother's death has been restless and cross, and now he's goin' to give me a stepmother. I haven't any brothers or sisters to love, and I'm goin' to have a stepmother to hate."

"Why, Amelia," says I, "the thing for you to do is to get married."

"How can I do that with nobody to marry me?" she asked, awful sad.

"How you talk!" says I. "You know mighty well there's lots of fellers that would be glad to git you."

"I'd like to know where they are. If you know any sich I wish you'd send em around."

"Sartain. I'll git you a husband in no time. Air you particular about his bein' good lookin' or havin' a farm of his own or anything like that?"

"No, I ain't particular, leastways I won't be if you can fix me out before paw brings that red headed widder into the house, 'cause I know I've got to git out when she comes in."

"How much time is there?"

"Well, I heard paw say the other day that he calc'lated to be married before the end o' next month."

"Supposin' I send you a feller that suits you and you suit him, what is there in it for me?"

"I don't see what I can do for you Mr. Grimshaw, seein' that I haven't got a cent in the world, and there isn't any favor I know of that I can do you. But I suppose"—looking down at the floor—"havin' made the match, you'd be entitled to kiss the bride."

This bothered me a lot. I was to fix up a match by which another feller was to git all the kisses he wanted for a lifetime, and I was to git one kiss on the weddin' day.

"It seems to me, Amelia," I says, "that's like sellin' a man a house wo'th a lot o' money for a commission. He gits a whole house, and the broker gits a few dollars."

"You forgit," said Amelia, "that the broker don't want all the houses he sells. What would he do with 'em? Besides, when a man buys a house it argys that he's able to own a house and wants a house, and wants that particular house. I don't see that the broker earns anything more than his commission. Do you?"

"I don't see as he does," says I, scratchin' my head. And I didn't. Howsomever, I couldn't git it out o' my noddle that I was goin' to git the little end o' the bargain. But I felt sorry for Amelia, powerful sorry, for I'd had a stepmother myself.

"Is it customary," says I, "to pay a commission before the transaction's completed?"

"Not at all," said Amelia. "That wouldn't do."

"Why not?"

"Well, the broker, havin' got his pay, wouldn't take any pains in the matter."

"If he didn't do his work he might return what he'd received."

"In that case he'd git double pay for nothin—that is, if his commission was a kiss."

"Isn't there somepin among business men like payin' part down, the rest when the deal has gone through?"

"That's got nothin' to do with brokers; it's when you buy a piece o' property yourself."

"Well," I says, givin' it up, "I reckon I'll have to wait for my pay till I've done the job."

I got up and was goin' out when Amelia said:

"How soon are you goin' to send a feller?"

"I dunno. Somehow I don't like the transaction. Seems to me he'll git the lion's share."

"Well, Mr. Grimshaw, since you look at it that way I don't know but I ought to make it more to your interest to do the job. I might double the commission, one-half payable in advance."

"Now you're shoutin'," I said, and instead of goin' away I sat down ag'in and tuk the first half o' my commission. It tasted so good that I began right off to hanker for the other half of my pay.

"Amelia," I says, "you couldn't pay it all in advance, could you?"

"Sartain not. What would there be to hold you to your work?"

I thort awhile, and then I said:

"Supposin' I make the deal for myself."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean supposin' I jist take the other feller by the nape o' the neck and put him out. Then, instead o' actin' as his broker, I acquire the property in my own name."

"Land sakes, Mr. Grimshaw!"

That was all the talkin' we done. I was hungry for another kiss, and I tuk her in my arms and had a dozen without stoppin'.

"Good gracious, Mr. Grimshaw, what you doin'?" she says.

"I'm makin' a fust payment to bind the bargain."

Amelia and I was married before her father brought the stepmother to his house, and Amelia found a home with me. One of her old flames on our weddin' day claimed a right to kiss the bride.

"What did you do to earn it?" says I to him.

Amelia bust out larfin.

NEAL of the NAVY

By William Hamilton Osborne,

AUTHOR OF "RED MOUSE," "RUNNING FIGHT," "CATSPAW," "BLUE BUCKLE," ETC.

NOVELIZED FROM THE PHOTO PLAY OF THE SAME NAME PRODUCED BY PATHE EXCHANGE, INC.

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SYNOPSIS.

On the day of the eruption of Mount Pelee Capt. John Hardin of the steamer Princess rescues five-year-old Annette Ilington from an open boat, but is forced to leave behind her father and his companions. Ilington is assaulted by Hernandez and Ponto in a vain attempt to get papers which Ilington has managed to send aboard the Princess with his daughter, papers proving his title to and telling the whereabouts of the lost island of Cinnabar. Ilington's injury causes his mind to become a blank. Thirteen years elapse. Hernandez, now an opium smuggler, with Ponto, Inez, a female accomplice, and the mindless brute that once was Ilington, come to Seaport, where the widow of Captain Hardin is living with her son Neal and Annette Ilington, and plot to steal the papers left to Annette by her father. Neal tries for admission to the Naval academy, but through the treachery of Joey Welcher is defeated by Joey and disgraced. Neal enlists in the navy. Inez sets a trap for Joey and the conspirators get him in their power. In a struggle for possession of the map Hernandez, Annette and Neal each secure a portion. Annette sails on the Coronado in search of her father. In Martinique Annette and Neal are captured, but are rescued by a sponge diver. Inez forges identification papers for herself as Annette. In an insurrection Neal and Annette are again captured, carried to the Sun City and Annette is offered as a sacrifice to the sun god. They are rescued by marines from the Albany. Landed in Tortugo, Annette and Neal are captured and exposed to yellow fever infection by Hernandez, but are rescued by sailors from the Albany. Inez tries to rob Annette and escapes. On her way to Chantillo Annette is captured. Neal is promoted and leads a party of transferred men toward Chantillo, but is caught in a train wreck on the way. Hernandez and Inez present the false identification papers to Brother Anselmo at Santa Maria mission. Ponto is caught and killed in his own trap, set for Annette.

TWELFTH INSTALLMENT

"BACKED BY THE U. S. N."

CHAPTER LII.

A Thorn in the Flesh.

It was late at night when Hernandez and his two companions, Senorita Inez Castro and the Brute, crept to the outskirts of the village of Santa Maria, and stealthily approached the ramshackle old hotel. For two days they had kept carefully out of sight.

They had left the dead Ponto to his fate. He had now become a cipher. He was food for the jackals and they left him to the jackals.

"Then," said Inez, "it shall be Ponto's share for mine."

Hernandez leered at her. "What does it matter," he returned; "what is mine is yours, fair Inez—Inez, mine own."

She crept to him, resting her shoulder against his breast.

"You mean that, Hernandez?" she queried, a jealous note tinging her tone. "There is no one—there never shall be one—save Inez?"

Hernandez leered again. "Time and time have I not told you so?" he answered. "We are one—as in the past—so in the present—so in the future."

Hernandez brushed her gently to one side and rose to his feet. "War first—love afterwards," he said. "Business now—and later, happiness. A whirl of happiness—of world-wide happiness. When I am king of a principality—and you are queen. Come, let us on."

Softly he crept to a secluded doorway of the hotel and knocked cautiously upon it. It was opened in due course. The frowzled head of a servant thrust itself forth.

"Ah," whispered Hernandez, "my good friend."

He slipped a goodly coin into the hand of his good friend—and the good friend became at once a better friend.

"The Americanos?" queried Hernandez. "Have they gone?"

"Gone," returned the servant; "today they went. Enter, senor."

Hernandez, alert but satisfied of temporary safety, beckoned to his two companions and the three crowded into the dingy little closet of the porter.

He turned back to the porter. "Tell us," he commanded, "the best route to San Pedro and Los Angeles. Our way lies north."

Many hours later at Los Angeles, a coterie of Americans sat around a broad table in an unused courtroom in the post office building in Los Angeles.

Spread upon the table were a number of documents—a trinket or two. Among them was a locket. Among them were a patched-together parchment map and a Spanish grant.

The admiral leaned toward the United States district attorney—the latter had come down from San Francisco to place the seal of his department's approval upon the matter now in hand.

"Are you satisfied?" queried the admiral.

"Absolutely," said the district attorney, "the paper title is at present unassailable, and as much to be recognized as though"—he bowed to Annette—"as though our fair daughter here were a sister republic. It remains for you, sir"—his glance bent upon the commander of the battleship Missouri—"to find out who may be in possession—and to bust them in favor of this paper title."

"I wonder whom we'll find?" mused Annette, her eyes glowing.

"Probably no one," returned the admiral.

He returned the documentary evidence and the trinkets to his portfolio. "These," he said to the district attorney, "I take with me."

"Exactly," said the other, "we have photographs of all of them. The investigation has been of interest—a curious situation."

The district attorney placed before Annette a bulky document.

"You will be compensated for this Lost Island," he said, "and the government stands ready now to make you a substantial advance of money upon the signing of this paper."

Annette signed—and sighed with relief.

"That's done," she exclaimed.

The admiral bowed. All rose. "You are rendering our country a great service, Miss Ilington," he said, "and your country will do its level best to protect you. Can we do more?"

Neal saluted. "I understand, sir," he said that I am to command the expedition."

"Yes," interposed the commander, "we've arranged all that with the captain of a steamer. He agrees that what you say shall go—and you'll say it, I feel sure."

"I'll say anything and do anything," returned Neal, "for my country and my—and Miss Annette Ilington."

He said a good deal to her on the way back to her Los Angeles hotel—and kept on saying it.

"But," he added at parting, "careful now. Don't take risks. This man Hernandez is a wonder. I take my hat off to him. He never knows when he's beaten."

"He's beaten now," returned Annette, "particularly if he knows all that has transpired."

He left her—still gravely worried. He would have been more than worried had he known that within a quarter of a mile of Annette's hostelry, in a secluded cafe, sat Hernandez, with his two companions, the Brute and Inez Castro. He would have been more than worried had he known that with them was another individual—Joe Welcher, his own foster brother and Annette's. Welcher was there—depressed, fearful, nervous—but drinking heavily. And he was still the model, shrinking tool, the catspaw.

"And what," queried Hernandez, "about the battleship Missouri?"

Joe produced an extra—its headlines devoted to the navy and the impending Allemanian war.

"The Missouri," he announced, referring to the paper, "steams away tomorrow."

"Where does she steam?"

"To San Francisco."

"Friend Welcher," went on Hernandez, "does this Neal—does he talk—do you get inside information?"

"There's none to get," said Joe, "if there was any, I'd get it."

Hernandez waved his hand. "When does the Missouri sail?" he queried.

"This afternoon," said Joe.

"When she sails," went on Hernandez, "we'll get this girl. We need her. We want her evidence—but we want her, too—until—until we have no further need of her. What we shall run into at Lost Isle no man knows. I want her with us there. Listen, Welcher. You must arrange it. Our paths must cross this afternoon."

Welcher fumed. "I do all the dirty work," he said; "I'm through."

Hernandez poured him another drink, and handed it to him with a glance that ate into Joe's soul.

The drink had just the wrong effect. Joe became angry—noisy—unmanageable.

"I'll be damned if I do your bidding any more," snarled Joe.

Hernandez darted a glance toward Inez. She returned it.

"Leave him with me," she said.

Hernandez did as he was bid. He left her alone with Joe. And in the next fifteen minutes Inez Castro made love to Joe as she never had before. She overwhelmed him with enchantment.

"Tonight," she whispered to him, "tonight, Americano. But breathe not a word to him—he will kill us both."

Half an hour later Annette swung out of the hotel grounds, mounted on a wiry little pony.

She spied Joe and drew in her steed. She noted that Joe was unduly excited.

"Joe," she exclaimed, "tell mother I'll be safe."

Under certain influences Joe's mind acted with unusual rapidity. Drink and the dark eyes of Inez Castro had set him well on edge. Without a moment's thought he stooped by the roadside and plucked a thorny burr. He straightened up again, with the thorny burr concealed within his hand. He did not answer Annette at first, but approached her and her steed.

"Good cow pony!" he exclaimed. He stroked the horse's nose, its neck, its flanks. And then he did another thing.

"Safe as they make 'em," he continued.

And then he did the trick. His right hand stole gently up across the horse's back, behind Annette—stole to the saddle.

Swiftly—and unnoticed—he pushed the thorny burr under the saddle, next to the pony's skin. Then he slouched away in the general direction of the bar.

CHAPTER LIII.

A Dangerous Connection.

There are few drivers of a high-power car who permit themselves restraint upon an open road. But the machine that crept along the avenue in this sparsely settled portion of suburban Los Angeles seemed almost crippled. Everything passed it—even horse-drawn vehicles.

And one horse in particular kept always on ahead. This horse was Annette Ilington's.

There were four people in this car—and three of them were waiting for the inevitable to happen. They crept on and on—always two hundred yards behind.

"Ah!" exclaimed Hernandez finally, "it eats in."

He was quite right. Suddenly the horse ahead swerved sharply to one side, violently shook its head and neck—leaped frantically into the air, and then, with a violent burst of speed, tore down the road like fire.

Hernandez increased his speed to twenty miles—to twenty-five—but the horse tore on before him. Annette was riding like the wind—but she had lost control.

Joe, in the car behind, leaped to his feet and tried to force his way from the car. "Let me out," he cried, struggling; "I got her into this, and I'll get her out."

Hernandez turned to the Brute. "Hold him," he commanded. And the Brute obeyed.

Inez Castro now was on her feet.

"Look—look—look," she cried, "the horse is mad—he'll kill her—look—ah—ah—"

It was all over. In one final burst of frenzy the horse had leaped high in the air, and come down on all fours, not on the solid road, but in the ditch. Annette was flung violently from her steed—and struck the ground with a thud. The horse, freed of his burden, sped on—up the road—sped on.

Hernandez stopped his car. Joe leaped out and ran to Annette.

"She's killed," he said.

Hernandez followed him. "If so, we cannot help it," he returned calmly.

"If she's killed, I did it, you blackguard," cried Joe, remorsefully.

Inez bent over the girl. "She's not dead," she said, "she's very much alive. She's only stunned."

Hernandez motioned to the Brute. "Carry her to the car," he commanded.

And the Brute again obeyed.

"Now, slowly," commanded Inez of Hernandez, "until I revive the girl."

They were in open country now—the community was but sparsely settled. Hernandez glanced warily from side to side.

"We must make haste," he mused, taking a grass-grown road to the right.

He stopped the car before a house. It was an ordinary dwelling. There was no sign of life about it. The grass in the dooryard was a foot high. Everything appeared unkempt. But in the parlor window was a sign: To let, furnished. Hernandez stepped into the dooryard and peered into the windows.

"We'll let it furnished—free—for a short time," he said.

He forced the door and entered.

"All the comforts of home," he said, smiling, "fetch in the girl."

Back in the city, Neal, off duty once again, sought Annette at her hotel.

"She's gone again—alone," said Mrs. Hardin, "she would go. She's so restless she couldn't sit still."

Neal smiled. He was not worried.

He got a saddle horse and started off in the direction taken by Annette.

He Seized a Chair and Whirled It About His Head

Back in the deserted furnished house. Hernandez still looked about him.

"We can hide here till doomsday," he laughed, "running water, too. Look here. Everything but food—everything. Look—yonder on the mantel—even pen and ink. This place was meant for us." He bowed low. "Ah, my charming friend Senorita Ilington," he said to Annette who had recovered consciousness and was staring about her in astonishment, "you have had a long sleep—and pleasant dreams I hope."

He drew down the shades and switched on the light.

"See," he added, "you have slept till evening—pretty sluggard. And how is your good health. No bones broken. That is well."

Annette did not answer. Suddenly she leaped to her feet.

"Joe," she cried, "Joe Welcher—you here?"

"Yes," returned Hernandez, again bowing, "Joe is here—he has always been here—with us. Joe is our good friend. We owe him much—much."

He turned a sneering smile on Welcher. Annette uttered an exclamation.

"Joe—Joe," she cried, "is it—true?"

Joe turned away—his chest heaving, his eyes upon the floor. "Aw, I'm no good," he muttered.

"Never mind, Joe, fair one," said Hernandez, taking from his pocket a legal document already carefully prepared, "we have business at hand. This document—you should really know what it contains. It is in proper shape, I assure you. A bit soiled perhaps, from long disuse in my breast pocket—but well worded. Look—it is complete. It is even acknowledged before a United States consul in Central America—acknowledged by you, fair one."

"It is not," snapped Annette.

"Fair Inez here," went on Hernandez, "signed it Annette Ilington—the consul was quite satisfied that she was you. But—I have erased her signature — she lacks the cleverness called forgery. And your signature may be on record somewhere—who knows. Comparisons are odious. Let us therefore be complete. Take in hand a pen, my pretty. Sign your name, over this erasure—opposite this seal."

"I'll never sign," returned Annette.

"You will sign," said Hernandez evenly, "and you will hand over to us all the evidence you have upon your person. Sign."

"No," said Annette.

"Well and good," went on Hernandez in honeyed accents. "Beast—hold her firm. Disobey and the lash for yours." Hernandez took from his coat pocket a piece of cord. He tied the ends together.

Despite her struggles he fitted this noose-like cord over Annette's head and thrust into it a piece of wood. Then he began to twist.

"Tell me when you've had enough," he said.

Like a stone from a catapult Joe Welcher hurled himself across the room and was upon Hernandez in a flash. Under the assault Hernandez retreated violently to the wall, striking his head against the mantel.

"Are you crazy, you—worm?" cried Hernandez with a snarl.

"I've—turned," snarled Joe in return.

Without waiting for breath he flung himself once more at Hernandez.

"Help!" cried Hernandez. "Inez—tackle this mosquito."

Inez was a valuable ally. She attacked Joe from the rear, and her assault was effectual. Her onslaught was so severe that it caused Joe to retreat. He did retreat until he faced them both.

"Now," said Hernandez. And both descended upon him. Joe was ready for them. He seized a chair and whirled it about his head—frenzy lending him violence and strength.

"Come on!" he cried, "all three of you at once!"

With one wild final swing he brought the chair crashing down on Hernandez' head. No, not on Hernandez' head. It fell short of that, but crashed on something else—the chandelier above Hernandez' head.

There was a ripping, tearing, cracking sound—and then a crash. Down came the chandelier in a tangled heap upon the floor.

For one instant there was a cessation of hostilities. The shades were down—the lights extinguished—the room plunged into semi-darkness.

Annette watched in affright. Suddenly a strange, familiar odor assailed her nostrils.

"Stop—stop!" she cried.

But none heeded her. The Brute still held her fast. And Joe, in his new and ungovernable frenzy, was once more at it with the chair, clearing a space about him on the floor, driving Inez and Hernandez before him into one corner after another.

His chair whirling, touched a live wire—from which the insulation had been torn. The wire, recoiling from the blow, struck a piece of disjointed gas pipe still clinging to the ceiling.

Then—fizz—a spark—a multitude of sparks. A pause—a second's pause.

And then the whole room, with a mighty roar, burst itself out into the open air.

A horseman, speeding down the straight road, heard the boom. He saw the explosion. He spurred his horse. He reached the wayside lane.

Joe Welcher, his head cut and bleeding, was the first to revive. His remorseful frenzy still lent him strength and energy. He sprang to his feet—looked for Annette. He noticed nothing else—save that the room was wrecked.

He found Annette, picked her up and carried her without. She was stunned, but practically unhurt. But Joe didn't know all this. He had

"Up—Up," He Cried, Tugging at Her.

killed her—he must bring her to life again.

With her in his arms he started up the lane—whither he knew not.

Suddenly, in the distance, he saw Neal—on horseback. Welcher broke into a run toward his foster brother.

"She—she lives," said Joe thickly, "at any rate—you can tell her—tell mother—tell yourself—that I brought her back—to life. That pays up—pays up—for—"

He fell prone upon the ground.

Neal knelt by his side. "Gone," he said, taking off his hat, "gone, Annette."

"We'll forget everything," she answered sobbing, "except that he saved me—that he died a hero—a real hero—at the last!"

CHAPTER LIV.

A Piece of Steel.

Neal's first duty was toward Annette—his second toward Joe. He carried Joe tenderly to the side of the road and left him there, covered with green boughs. Then he lifted Annette upon his steed and set off for help. It took time to find a surgeon—time to get a car.

Meantime things happened at the furnished house—the house so swiftly and violently unfurnished by its interloping tenants.

Inside the room nothing but a mass of wreckage was to be seen. But slowly, painfully, impelled by some unseen force, this mass of wreckage slowly rose. Beneath it some giant writhed and wriggled.

Finally a head appeared—the Brute's head.

He looked about the room. Nothing was to be seen. He peered into the depths from which he had just emerged. Then suddenly he saw something.

Seeing—he worked away like mad.

. . .

Inside of ten minutes, Inez, in a stupor, was staring at the Brute from one side of the room—Hernandez from the other.

Hernandez shook the lethargy from him. He crawled to Inez.

"Up—up," he cried, tugging at her, "we have no time to lose. Come on, you beast—come on."

Seizing them both, tearing at them frantically, like mad, he sped with them toward a cluster of trees on the other side of the road.

In the midst of this dense growth he had hidden his machine.

Panting with frenzy, his glance ever over his shoulder, he forced them into the car, sprang to the wheel, threw in the clutch, and was off.

It was three days later, on the high seas, that Hernandez—his other two companions well hidden in the hold—stole out of the companion way of a fruit steamer bound for the southern seas.

He glanced cautiously around a corner.

The first figure that met his sight was Neal Hardin—an ensign in the navy.

"What's he doing here?" demanded Hernandez of himself.

He watched warily. What he saw disturbed him.

Neal was giving orders to the captain of the ship.

Hernandez looked about him. Suddenly he darted forward, stooped, and picked up something from the floor.

"What is it?" queried Inez.

"A piece of steel," he said.

That night, well muffled, he stole toward the compass, and concealed his piece of steel where it would do the most good—or most harm, as you prefer. No one saw him—no one knew.

But on his return, turning a corner, he ran full tilt into Ensign Neal Hardin himself. Neal sprang upon the muffled figure and tore the enveloping cloak from Hernandez' grasp.

"You," cried Neal, leaping for Hernandez, "I've got you now."

They struggled like tigers, but Neal took no chances. This was no test bout. He wanted to make sure of his man. He called for help. Help came. A dozen men pounced upon Hernandez.

When he was safely chained Neal rose to his feet.

"We've got him," said Neal briefly. He gave an order. "Search the ship," he said.

The ship was searched, and within the next quarter of an hour Inez and the Brute, each in the clutch of many powerful men, came into view on deck.

"Lock the woman in a cabin," commanded Neal, "and keep guard upon her day and night."

All night he lay, chained heavily, solitary, in the lazarette, working out his own salvation—not eternal, but material. And he always came to one conclusion—"I'll beat them yet."

All night the pilot puzzled his head over his compass.

As dawn broke, in the crow's nest aloft, the lookout shaded his eyes with his hand—then with the same hand shaded his mouth.

"Land ho!" he cried, "land ho!"

Neal heard him and hurried to the pilot's side. "Can't be Lost Isle," he exclaimed.

"Must be," said the pilot, "we're headed straight for her—straight as the crow flies, sir. But I can't understand it, either—blest if I—"

The sentence was unfinished. With a terrific shock the vessel crashed into an unseen reef—an unknown reef, for they had ventured into uncharted seas

Neal understood the danger. The shock was too terrific to be ignored. It meant a wreck—it would be a matter of minutes only before she filled.

"Man the boats," he cried, "order all on deck. Make haste."

He rushed in person to Annette's door and threw it open. In person he lifted Annette and her mother into the first boat. Inez also was included. It was lowered safely. Neal turned to his crew. "Get the lazarette prisoner," he commanded, "drag him into this boat here. Be about it now."

Hernandez, in a frenzy of fear, had been beating with his chains upon the barred door of the lazarette. They dragged him forth, his face working with fear and rage, and bundled him into the second boat—the Brute leaping in behind. Half way down the side something happened—the gear broke. The boat dropped—its one end still held to the tackle—and plunged its human burden into the sea beneath.

Hernandez, heavy with his irons, clung to the Brute. The Brute was still a paragon of strength. With both Hernandez' hands upon his brawny shoulders—with the dragging weight of Hernandez' irons upon him, he swam, with even, steady strokes, toward the shore—swam for an hour, tirelessly, like some huge dog.

Suddenly his feet touched sand. . . .

Neal and Annette stood upon a strip of beach, staring all about them. "This," said Annette, "must be Lost Isle—and the admiral was right—it is deserted. Unless we find a Robinson Crusoe here—possibly—my father."

Neal shook his head. "I'm not sure it's Lost Isle," he commented, "and I'm not sure it's deserted. See that turn in the short line—let's round the corner and have a better look."

Around the corner, some three-quarters of a mile away, a group of naked natives clustered greedily about a fire. Above the fire something—horribly gruesome—turned and turned upon a slowly-revolving spit. Scattered about upon the ground, were human skulls. . . .

One of the natives held up his arms, uttering guttural sounds and pointed off the shore. The whole crowd broke into a run—reached the shore and waited.

Two men staggered from the water toward the beach.

The group of natives set up a yell of triumph . . . here, then, were two more human skulls—two more gruesome forms to be turned upon a spit over a hot fire. Yes. Mariners were quite right. These were indeed, uncharted seas—Hernandez and the Brute were pioneers.

The Brute looked straight ahead. He placed his arm about his master's quivering shoulders and stepped up out of the sea, straight into that diabolical group of twentieth-century anthropophagi. The Brute knew no fear. The black brutes reached forth clutching hands and touched him—seized Hernandez. The Brute stretched forth a hand, seized a savage by the neck, and whirled him round and round about his head, striking the black men right and left. . . .

Then he tossed his captive into the sea, leaving him to struggle out as best he might.

There was a wild cry among the natives—then suddenly, they prostrated themselves before the Brute.

"He has a white face—white beard," they told each other, "down, down on your faces. He is a god—our god."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 8. GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.60
Oats	.42
Barley	.73
Flax	2.57
Rye	1.20
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	1.50
Feed Durum	1.18

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, will conduct services in St. Ann's Catholic church here Tuesday Feb. 13th.

Watch for the Melting Pot. Coming to the Grand Theatre about the fore part of February. Better than the "Master Key".

For, Lumber and Fence Posts Address.

Ola Saltvelt Box 2,
Thorhult, Minn.

FOR SALE—10 ton of good upland hay at $4.50 per ton, ½ mile west of Goodridge. Inquire of:—

Mr. C. Waldron,
Rudell, Minn

Rev. F. O. Bostrom, will conduct services here Sunday morning and evening Feb. 11th. Services to commence at the usual hours. Everybody Welcome.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

Watch the next week's issue for George Rice's Auction Sale adv.

Albin Johnson, returned Wednesday morning, from Erskine, where he has been helping out in the Soo depot at that place for the past week.

Alfred Hammaesten, of High Landing, returned Wednesday, from Holt, where he had been to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, Hans B. Engen.

Services by Rev. Bjornson, next Sunday afternoon, at 3 P. M. All are Welcome.

Don't forget the joint meeting, the coming Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. of the two Norwegian Congregations in Goodridge. Every voting member on both sides is urged to be present, as this meeting will be the one that will decide whether the Norwegian people in Goodridge and surrounding country shall unite in church affairs or not.

H. A. Halvorson, Sec'y

The social dance given by the Woodmen, last Friday evening, after their regular meeting, was attended by a fair sized crowd. A good time was had by all present.

Frank Srnsky, of Erie was a business visitor in town, Tuesday.

F. S. Ebert, of the Thief River Falls Music Co., was a business visitor in Goodridge, Tuesday.

On account of a breakdown in the powerhouse, there was no show Saturday evening, but there will be a show as usual next Saturday evening.

Rev. O. P. Stavaas, of Thief River Falls, conducted services in the Synod church here Sunday.

L. J. Foss, went to Thief River Falls Monday evening, on matters of business.

P. P. Palmer, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Monday night.

Chris. Urdahl, left Saturday for St. Paul, with a shipment of stock.

On account of the stormy weather, Saturday evening not very many attended the "Hard Time" Dance, but those that were there enjoyed themselves to the outmost. Music was given by Rossmon & Son and Carl Edseth.

Mrs. L. J. Foss, went to Thief River Falls, last Wednesday evening to visit relatives and friends. She returned Saturday.

John Gran, was a passenger to Thief Falls Tuesday night.

Miss Sarah Payne, who is attending school in Thief River Falls, spent the week end at her home here.

Gilmour Grovum, of Grygla spent Sunday in town.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Buy your coal and oats from the Atlantic Elev. Co. See F. C. Peterson.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Small building for sale. Inquire at the Faamers State Bank.

Goodridge, Minn.

Buy your Coal, Corn, Oats and Seeds from the Atlantic Elevvtor Co.

F. C. Petersen,
Agent.

Saturday evening and Sunday this section was visited by one of the most severest blizzard we have had in years. We can consider ourselves lucky that we live here instead of farther south, where they are having the worst storms they have had for many years. Trains are blockaded on account of so many drifts making the tracks impassible. During all the stormy wheather however, the Electric car has been on schedule time, at all times.

The Synod Ladies Aid will be entertained by Mrs. A. R. Johnsrud and Mrs. O. S. Kirklie at Kirklies Restaurant Thursday Feb. 15th from 2 to 5 o'clock. Everybody Welcome.

Last Thursday morning a real live grey eagle arrived here by express, for Ole Williamson of Grygla, shipped to him by relatives in Nebraska. Mr. Williamson, who is a taxidermist, will kill the bird, and stuff and mount it.

E. H. Besoncon, returned Thursday morning from Thief River Falls, where he had been serving on the jury, the court having adjourned for a few days. He left again Monday to resume his duties.

Alvin Rottke and H. W. Smith, went to Thief River Falls last Wednesday evening to receive their first degree in masonary.

—John Hommy of Erie was transacting business in town, Monday.

Star News.

Kittel Homme is busy hauling wood for Oliver Tommerdahl.

Ole K. Lien had the misfortune of losing one of his horses.

Eddie Vatne was seen in Erie Saturday.

A telephone meeting was held at Oliver Tommerdahl's Saturday evening.

Rhinehart Jacobson called on Sackrias Hole one day last week.

Ole O. Omlid visited at Ole' Tharaldson's Tuesday.

Ole T. Rude called on Ole Tharaldson Tuesday.

Ole Tharaldson visited at Mrs. Andrew K. Vake Tuesday.

Ole T. Rude has been working for Albert Gilbrendson the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Haret, and daughter Thelena and son John called on Ole Tharaldson Sunday evening.

Rhinehard and Oluf Jacobson called on Gilmour Tharaldson and entertained the crowd with their new Edison talking machine on Sunday evening and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Tellof Haret called on Halvor Syverson Saturday.

The farmers of Star and Hickory will be well satisfied when the Red River is deepened and straightened and only hope the work will commence at once.

Theodore Rustad is again working at the Erie cash store.

Ole T. Rude visited at Eddie Vatne Saturday.

Mr. Rhinehard, Oluf Jacobson, John and George Haret and Gilmour Tharaldson called on Hans Vake one day last week.

Engvold Syverson made a trip to Neptune Saturday.

John Haret was doing some shopping in Erie Saturday evening.

Henry and Melvin Sware were seen out driving one day last week.

In Iceland whistling is forbidden as a breach of divine law.

America's typhoid fever bill is more than $270,000,000 a year.

When two women get their heads together in a parlor it's a safe bet that they're not discussing the weather.—Detroit Free Press.

Old Resident Passes Away.

Hans B. Engen, an old resident of Marshall county, and for the past five years, a resident of Pennington county passed to the great beyond at the home of his son, John B. Engen, on Thursday Feb. 1st., at the ripe old age of 79 years and 11 months. Death was due to heart disease.

The remains were shipped to Holt, Marshall county, his former home, for burial. Rev. Ordahl conducted the funeral services, and the body was laid to rest in the Free church cemetry at that place, Monday Feb. 5th. Although the weather was cold, the church was packed to its capacity, by old neighbors and friends, who came to show their last respect for the dead pioneer.

Diseased leaves to mourn his death two sons and daughtersl they are, Christian Engen of Holt, John B. Engen of Highlanding, Mrs. Alfred Hammaesten of Highlanding and Mrs. Peter Refness of Reiner.

Non-Partisan Meeting.

The Non-Partisan League held a meeting at Thief River Falls last Thursday at which time a speaker from North Dakota addressed the farmers on the necessity of farmers Organizing Politically. A large crowd of farmers and townspeople gathered at the Commercial Club room inspite of the severe weather.

The first part of the address dealt directly with the subject of organization and was clear and concise. The speaker had his points well fortified with concrete examples which brought conviction to his audience. Every one who listened to his arguments was forced to conclude that the farmers are helpless without some organization to look after their interests.

Mr. Williamson concluded his talk by relating the history of the movement in North Dakota and what the program of the League is over there. The farmers who had come, in the face of a howling blizzard, went home well satisfied with what they had heard and a goodly number were added to the alrendy large list of members in this county.

We need more such meetings, and Goodridge will be favored with one next Monday, February 12th. Farmers in this vicinity should turn out in body and pack our little hall for you will hear something worth while. This is a movement for your benefit and the talk is directly to you. Business men are also invited as you will benefit by co-operating with the farmers in this fight.

Jolly Corner News

Everybody is busy keeping their houses warm now days.

Sam Olson came in this neighborhood last Saturday evening to visit relatives.

A party out here said he plugged the hole for the groundhog, but he must of plugged the wrong hole, because he must have been out and saw his shadow by the looks of this weather.

Rachel and Elvia Baker were over to Henry Tellefson's after oil, last Saturdayr

Mrs. Ole Knudson has not been feeling well for the last week.

Fred Ellertson was a visitor at Edwin N. Olson's place last Saturday night.

Ole Knudson was a visitor at Simonson's last Wednesday.

Henry Tellefson is busy getting his wood home now days.

Amelia Simonson was a visitor at the R. Rupprecht home last Tuesday.

A meeting was held at Chas. Johnson's home last Monday evening.

Eno Olson came home from the woods last Friday afternoon.

Anton Knudson made a trip to Thief River Falls last week.

August Knudson was over to Anton Knudson's last Friday.

Chas. Johnson helped Henry Olson haul hay last Saturday.

It is hard for the school children to go to school now when it is storming so.

"Bugges at Night."

The rare version of the Bible which in one place declares "thou shalt not need to be afraid for any bugges at night" should create a furor in mosquito localities until it is explained that "bugges" means bogy and is the word which the King James version renders as "terrors."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Two New Men Added To Extension Staff.

O. M. Kiser and A. R. Knutson have been added to the extension staff of the Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment station of Crookston. These men will be available for farmers' club meetings during the months of February and March, beginning February 12, it was announced today by authorities at the school.

Both of these men are scheduled for the early part of February.

Money In Chickens.

John Johnson, residing a short distance south of town, says that there is money in chickens, provided they are properly taken care of. Mr. Johnson has a flock of between 80 and 90 hens. Since Thanksgiving they have provided him with an income of five dollars per week, having laid steadily all through the winter months. Mr. Johnson says that his hens are not so very different from others, but that he treats them differently from most folks. He states that the first requisite for a hen is a comfortable place in which to stay. His coop is situated in the southeast corner of the barn, having on one side the horse stable and on another the cow barn, while the third side is filled with hay. This provides a nice warm place no matter what the weather is outdoors, and to this fact he attributes his success. Besides his chickens, Mr. Johnson has a herd of eight to ten milch cows and these have provided him with a cream check averaging $50 per month all winter. Between the cows and chickens his income has been in the neighborhood of $70 per month since the cold weather set in—Thief River Falls Times.

Our Legal Consistency.

A man who has eleven children and earns $10 a week was hauled into the New York courts last week on a charge of nonsupport, preferred by his wife, and the judge who heard the case declared he must support his family or "take the consequences." It did not appear by the evidence that the man was lazy or extravagantly expended his earnings. He seemed industrious and thrifty, but he was in a poorly paid employment and mentally incapable of breaking the chains of circumstances which environed him.

At almost the same time, in another department of the same court, Mrs. Margaret Sanger was being tried for disseminating the knowledge of birth control, and her sister lay in jail after conviction on the same charge. Does this not tend to excite rather satirical comments upon a state of society which allows these things?

If $10 a week labbrers must support their children or "take the consequences," why not permit them, to be the judges of how many children they shall support? If the law denies them the right intelligently to limit the number of their offspring, how can it consistently punish them, if in the course of events they have more offspring than they possibly can support?

All this only emphasizes the absurdity of society's present attitude on the question of birth control. It is a matter of common knowledge that those who are best able to support offspring have easy access to information which is denied to the poor and the ignorant, the very class in need of such instruction. Birth control, of course, is no panacea that will reconstruct society and remove all its ills. But will it not result in preventing a good deal of unnecessary suffering, ameliorate poverty to a certain extent and quite appreciably decrease the number of diseased criminally disposed and defective children who are a curse to themselves and to the rest of humanity?

Yet our medieval legal enactments make it a crime to give such information.

The Roaming Bee.

According to a well known apiarist, if a bee finds a suitable patch of flowers by following a zigzag course of exploration it will seek it again by the same devious route and not in a straight line from the nest. Thus he found that certain bees coming to visit a hollyhock in his garden always came over the wall some twenty-five yards to one side of the flower instead of directly opposite. They were following the devious route by which they had first found the flower.

Valley Folks Will Compile Norse History.

A movement has been launched among the Scandinavians of the Red River valley to gather facts regarding the valley's settlement by the hardy Norse pioneers who had such a large part in redeeming the region from barren wilderness to a state of productive civilization.

Dr. Herman Fjelde of Fargo, has taken the initiative in the matter and Scandinavians of Polk and other counties in the valley are urged to correspond with him.

The first Scandinavian who settled in the valley was a Daniel Olson with his family, who is named among both the French and half breed settlement at St. Joseph or Walhalla in 1861.

The first norwegian buried in North Dakota was a soldier with the name of Lund who was buried at the Fort Abercrombie cemetery in 1862 or 63.

In 1863 a party Scandinavian regiment was stationed at Fort Abercrombie. They were Norwegians and Swedes mostly from Carver county, Minn. Among them may be mentioned the late Rev. Ole Paulson, who died in Fargo some years ago. He was then lieutenant and there is a book by him printed in Norwegian. He is called the grand father of Augsburg seminary in Minneapolis the first Norwegian Lutheran seminary in this country.

The Scandinavian soldiers did not advertise the country as they suffered so much while they were chasing after the Indians. It was a dry year and hard to get water.

The Norwegian discoverer of the Red River valley as a home for settlers was an old lawyer and editor from Norway, Paul Hjelm Hansen. He was sent by the Minnesota immigration commission.—Crookston Times.

Fire Losses in Pennington Co.

The second annual summary of fire loss in Pennington county as prepared by Robert W. Hargadine, Minnesota State Fire Marshall, shows that the people of this county are wide awake to the necessity of fire prevention.

The summary shows that during the year ended December 31, 1916 there were 15 fires in Pennington county, with an aggregate loss of $14,450.

During the corresponding twelve months in 1915 there were 16 fires and the loss aggregated $45,457.

A decrease of 1 fire and $34,007 in losses.

The individual reports as checked up by this department for the year 1916 show beyond a doubt that while there was considerable loss from fires it might easily have been still greater. It is evident that the people of Pennington county, individually and collectively have taken proper and necessary precautions to safeguard both private and public property from fire loss, by reducing the amount of inflammable material to such an extent that the interests of the entire community have been well maintained in the prevention of fire.

Literary Program.

A regular meeting of the Goodridge Literary Society will be held in the school house Thursday evening Feb. 5th. The following program will be given.

Song- America- By Audience
Roll call- Respond with anecdotes and sayings by Washington and Lincoln
Eulogy by Washington- Chester Tvedt.
Song- Star Spangled Banner- Audience
Debate- Washington's work for his country was greater than Lincoln's- Affirmative- Herb. Menzel, Negative- Stuart McLeod.
Song- Dolly stop crying- Eunice Tvedt
Recitation- Milred Seavy
Song- By Primary children
Current Events- Palmer Tvedt
Song-Marching thru Georgia- Audience

After the program a necktie- social will be given. Ladies are requested to bring lunch and cups, and the gentlemen are kindly asked not to forget their pocket books. Everybody invited to attend.

Trees Not Endanger Sewers.

Complaints are heard of tree roots entering sewers, but if the joints are perfect no such thing is possible. Roots are attracted only by soil moisture and cannot partake of food through any other medium. Therefore no moisture, no roots. Concrete is never waterproof, but may be made so by asphalt and other coverings. If so treated and a good job is done, no tree roots will ever enter a sewer through a joint in the pipe.

HOME TOWN HELPS

LEARNING TO KNOW FLOWERS

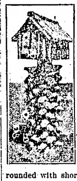
Information That Would Be of Immense Value to the Man Who Is Planning a Home.

The home-maker, with facilities at hand, could choose wisely what to plant in his own home grounds. Lectures, instructive and helpful though they are, can hardly accomplish for the amateur planter in the course of half a year what a single visit to a shrubbery or a perennial garden would accomplish for him in half an hour. And, in addition, as everyone knows, the parks themselves would be all the more interesting and delightful for these garden sections.

The average person knows few shrubs and few flowers. To tell one of these that the snowball with which he is familiar is only one of a score or more of available viburnums; that the shrub he knows as a "lilac" can be had in numerous varieties, some growing even into tree form, or that what he calls the "syringa" or the "mock orange," can be had in dwarf bush that is a mere pygmy beside its robust cousin—to recount facts of this sort is to surprise him. Yet it is important that facts of this sort be brought before him. There is too much uniformity in the planting of city yards—too much use made of the same material. Public gardens, exhibiting not only the common varieties, but the uncommon as well, those not so often met with but despite that, quite as beautiful as the others, would serve to overcome the tendency toward monotony already only too apparent. There are many purposes, as a matter of fact, that these gardens would serve, all of which the park board might do well to consider.

MAIL BOX OF RUSTIC DESIGN

Minnesota Farmer Had Good Idea When He Placed Ornament in Front of His Home.



A rural mail box, rusty and dilapidated, such as one occasionally sees fastened to the top of an insecure post at a distressing angle, presents a sharp contrast to the mail box which a Minnesota farmer has erected in front of his home. The box itself, which is of the ordinary metal type, is inclosed in a miniature log cabin with a gable roof. The post supporting the box and cabin is surrounded with short sticks which have been laid crisscross. The rustic effect is very pleasing.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Fire Prevention Education.

Fire prevention in public schools and fire prevention in homes are matters naturally of keen interest. In the first case the question is largely one of proper legislation regarding the construction and protection of school buildings; in the second case it is largely a matter of individual education. It is estimated that 60 per cent of fires occur in homes, though of course 60 per cent of the fire loss does not result therefrom.

Perhaps it is education which must be relied upon to furnish the chief weapon in the fight for fire prevention. Legislation is important; so is inspection of the construction and condition of buildings so that legislation may be backed up. But, speaking broadly, the co-operation of the individual, due to his "enlightened self-interest," is probably the essential factor in fire prevention as it is in the other activities of the Safety First federation.—Baltimore News.

Owning Home Gives Sense of Security

Ownership, like faith, affords a sense of security—and the whole conception of home is based on a feeling of security. You can close the door and the world is shut out. You can go away from it, and it will be there when you come back.

Now the tenant, the man who lives in other people's houses, can never be sure that it will be there when he comes back. In fact, that is one of the reasons why he lives in another man's house—he doesn't want it there when he comes back. And he sets forth on an eternal quest after an elusive, visionary something whose absence makes this present dwelling a whited sepulcher.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Ye Farmers!
I will buy your chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, in fact anything in the line of poultry. Bring in what you have and get highest market prices.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Small Accounts Grow To Be Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashier.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PRIDE
The housewife who serves pure, home-baked bread makes the home meal a deli[illegible] pleasure to all. She shows the motherly pride by giving to her family the most wholesome and strengthening of food.
All foods consist substantially of fats, carbohydrates (starches and sugars,) and proteins (white of egg, gluten, lean meats etc.). These three substances sustain, operate, and repair the human body. These are the average percentages contained in seven representative staple foods, as shown by U S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 142:

	Fats	Carbohydrates	Protein
Wheat flour	1.0	75.1	11.4
Potatoes	0.1	14.7	1.3
Beef, sirloin	16.1	--	16.5
Butter	85.0	--	1.0
Milk	4.0	5.0	3.3
Salt codfish	0.4	--	16.0
Eggs	9.3	--	13.1

Note the high percentages of proteins and carbohydrates in wheat flour. The butter spread on bread and the shortening used in making biscuits, supply the fat that makes these flour foods the balanced ration.

Vivo Flour Makes Good Bread
For Sale by all Deales
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. Halvorson, Agent
Goodridge, Minnesota

THE ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. SMITH Editor & Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

It now looks like a bone dry Minnesota for 1920. We hope it will come true, for after all state prohibition is better than local option and county option in principle. A wet spot here and there as at present makes conditions worse for such localities. The trend of times is toward total elimination of this evil, and the recent decison of the United States Supreme Court will help considerably towards that end. Hereafter it will not be so easy to ship intoxicating liquor into a dry state for will be a direct violation of the Fedaral law. When Uncle Sam gets after the boot-leggers it will not be such an easy matter to get away. It begins to look as if Mr. Booze was on his last legs.

In our last week's issue we printed a communication from Thief River Falls to the effect that the town of North at a special election had voted to spend money in fighting the establishment of Judicial 39. We are prone to ask under what law or section of the laws has a township the right to spend money in fighting a ditch proceeding where only four or five land owners are interested? Certainly public funds cannot be spent for purposes of that kind. Rumors have even reached us that the township of North and other townships that take similar steps may have to show legal authority before spending this money. Several taxpayers are planning to secure an injunction to stop this foolish expenditure of money. The fun is just begun, and we surmise that the lawyers in Thief River Falls smile up their sleeves at the prospects.

The war lords have at last driven this county into a hole which they have been striving for. In spite of the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the American people, the powers that be are doing their utmost to hurl us into the hellish whirlpool. When will the people wake up to the necessity of running their own government in place of letting the hireling of Big Business and War Munition Manufacturers do it for them? This country is not prepared to go to war, nor has it adequate cause. We can accomplish absolutely nothing by breaking with Germany. We have no army to fight the Germans and we have no navy to sacrifice. England's big navy is powerless and so would ours be, and our army, if we succeeded in landing it in France, would be but a flea-bite to the Germans. What right have we to dictate terms to Germany, when we do not dictate to the Allies? As been England and Germany it is a question of taking advantage of the strangle hold, and we should not be heard to say to one, "You May" and to the other "You Must Not."

Dwindling Wool Supply.

War and embargoes are making textile men uneasy as to the wool supply. World demand is increasing while the supply is growing less. Our own needs are twice what we raise and the chasm between domestic supply and demand is widening. Our production is less today than 25 years ago, while the population has increased 60 per cent. The difference between what we produce and what we use must be made up by imports, with the world bidding against us. The British embargo on wool shows how precarious is our position. Yet, in peace and in war, wool is an absolute necessity. Several years ago when alarm was taken at the declining beef supply many felt that the situation could not be remedied. But today cattle are increasing in the United States. More sheep and wool can be raised also if proper attention be given the industry.

Wages Go Up in Japan.

Thanks to the general business activity in consequence of the great European war the working classes in Japan are now unusually prosperous and contented, says East and West. To quote an example, hatoba coolies in Yokohama are now getting 50 yen per month, while waste paper buyers are making as much as 1.50 yen a day. Sake shops near the foreign and native bunds are now busier than ever, being well patronized by the coolie and lower classes. A fact worth recording is that the latter do not now indulge in gambling on as large a scale as formerly. Salaried men alone are the victims of the steady rise in the price of daily commodities.

Cities Take Up Child Hygiene.

More than 400 American cities, each of more than 10,000 population, have reported to the children's bureau, a branch of the department of labor, that municipal funds are being given special children's hygiene work. In more than 20 cities a special department for this work is being operated. —Providence Bulletin.

Art of Agriculture.

The art of agriculture is "doing the right thing at the right time and all the time."

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Eleven Hundred One and 67 | 100 ($1101.67) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Thoreson and Anna K. Thoreson, his wife, Mortgagors, to Goodridge State Bank, a corporation, Mortgagee, bearing date the 2nd day of December 1914, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in Book 7 of Mortgages, on page 561; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in siad Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz:

The Southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section twenty-three (23), in Township one hundred fifty-three (153) North, of Range forty (40) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, in Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 3rd day of March 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of Eleven Hundred, One and 67 | 100 Dollars. and interest, and the taxes, if any on said premises, and Fifty Dollars, Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th A D. 1917.

Goodridge State Bank,
Mortgagee.

Hans O. Kjomme,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
(J.11-F.15)

Notice Of Contest.

(For Publication).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minnesota,
January 6th, 1917.

To August Hellquist of Erie, Minnesota, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Henry Bye who gives Erie, Minnesota, as his post-office address, did on November 6, 1916, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. ——, Serial No. 010173 made December 20th, 1913, for northeast quarter of the southwest quarter (NE¼ SW¼ Section 1, Township 153, Range 39, 5th Principal Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said August Hellquist has abandoned said land and has been absent without leave therefrom for a period of more than seven months, and has removed the buildings therefrom and that he is not engaged in Military or Naval duties in the service of the United States of America or the National Guard of any of its States in Mexico or along the border thereof or in any mobilization camp elsewhere, as is more fully shown by the affidavit hereto attached and made a part hereof.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

Peter M. Ringdal, Register.

Date of first publication Jan, 18, 1917
,, ,, second ,, ,, 25, ,,
,, ,, third ,, Feb. 1, ,,
,, ,, fourth ,, ,, 8, ,,

SEEDS, TREES, Plants and Flowers
CORN OUR SPECIALTY
WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE, GREENHOUSES and NURSERY
CATALOG FREE
OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

DON'T FORGET
We Handle
The Celebrated
Winner Fanning Mill
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AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

The Goodridge Pharmacy
I am now in shape to furnish you all kinds of Drugs and other articles found in a first class drug store
H. B. Newell, Druggest

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

Now is The Time
To order your new suit for Spring. Don't go ont of town for it, for we can take your measure for a tailor made suit just as good as any tailor. We have just received our spring sample book, showing the latest styles, and colors. Come in and look them over and let us take your measure. Do it now.
H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

When in Goodridge remember Carl Wallenberg at the Watch Hospital across from Garage. All work guaranteed.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Saturday February 17, 1917

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Sleighs! Sleighs!!

Don,t wait until the snow begins to fall before you buy your sleighs,bnt buy yours now and be prepared for when it does come We handle the McLaren sleighs. None better on the Market.

The Hero Grain Cleaern

Will separate the wild oats from wheat and barley. Also cleans Fax, Altalfa, Oats, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction. In order to insure a crop you must have good, clean seed, and it is impossible to have good seed without a Fanning Mill. In order to obtain the best results, buy an HERO GRAIN CLEANER, for sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

Professional Cards

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LAWYER
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CITY LOTS
If you are looking for good City Lots. I have them at very low prices.
Carl Lindstrom

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown,M innesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Long or Short Term
Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest Prevailing Rates
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THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

One of the toughest things to do is to push on a rope.

Misery loves company, and she usually has plenty of it.

A DIVER'S STORY

By HOWARD C. BEACH

There are two situations either of which is calculated, when one is in it, to chill one's blood. One is up in the air, the other under water.

I have never been up in the air, but I have been under water many times. I am, or, rather, I was, a professional diver. I didn't adopt the calling because I considered it dangerous, for when properly done diving in armor is not dangerous. The same may be said of aviation. I became a diver in order to make a living. I ceased to be a diver after receiving a shock under water.

I was hired to go down to examine a yacht that had been overturned and sunk in a gale with a view to learning where the chains were to go under her to lift her. I was told that the owner was a scientific man, a great student, an investigator. He had invented a number of scientific devices that had made him a great reputation. The wrecking company told me that he was determined to go down with me. rather for the sensation of breathing under water than for being of service.

When we stood on the wrecking boat putting on the diver's uniform I cast a glance at my diving companion, on whose head they were about to put the helmet. Why I did not then and there refuse to go down with him I don't know. I suppose it was a dislike to do something unpleasant. Singular that I should have been willing to risk a horrible death rather than do something unpleasant. However, I presume it is the same feeling that compels a man to expose himself in battle to certain death because he is expected to do so.

Mr. Cheney, my diving companion, went down by one ladder, I by another some twenty feet distant from his. The water was clear, and the sun was shining upon it, so that I could see about me to a comparatively long distance. I kept an eye on Mr. Cheney, who struck the yacht at the bow, I amidships. She had settled on her keel, and her masts were nearly perpendicular. I was about to drop over the side to hunt for a place to get a support under her when my attention was attracted to Mr. Cheney. He had mounted the gunwale and stood with one hand on the ratlines. Then he began to go up hand over hand. He stopped a short distance from the surface and began to drop, sliding his hand along the upright ropes.

This was certainly not making investigations. It seemed to me that he was amusing himself as a child might do going up and down, being nearly balanced by the density of the water. Not liking his actions, I stood where I was, and when he had gone up and down a few times he let himself down on the deck and came toward me.

Divers usually carry a knife, since there is a probability of needing one. At any rate, I had one in a pocket in my diving suit, and Mr. Cheney had been provided with one. He was obliged to move slowly through the water, and meanwhile I was wondering what his intention was in coming to me. As soon as he reached me he gave me a push and at the same time made a grab for my signal line. In the tussle that followed I lost it, and he grasped it.

I would not have believed that so much strength and agility could be utilized under water. My antagonist got his arms around my body and, pulling his knife from his belt, cut the rope connecting my waist with the men above. Then he began to dance about on the deck, evidently delighted that he could jump so high and come down so gently.

I was some thirty feet under water, with neither life nor signal line, at the mercy of a madman, for his actions confirmed that glitter in his eye I had noticed just before his helmet was put on. Why the others had not noticed it I do not know, except that there are things which, though plain to some, are invisible to others. The only article connecting me with the world above was the air pipe. I was getting plenty of air, but the maniac had proved himself stronger than I—probably on account of his madness—and if he interfered with the supply of air I would suffocate.

Having danced to his satisfaction, Mr. Cheney started for me again. I could see by the way he held his head that he was observing my air tube to see where he could cut it, for he held his knife still in his hand, evidently quite pleased whenever a beam of sunlight glittered on it through the water. I drew my own knife, determined, if necessary, to save my life by killing him. When he came within a few feet of me he jumped and, catching the tube above my head, severed it.

He must have pulled on his signal line, for I saw him rise rapidly. There was enough air in my helmet to prevent instant suffocation. I saw above me one chance for escape, the feet of my would be destroyer. I was just in time, by a spring, to reach an ankle with one hand. He tried to kick me off, but I not only hung on, I clutched the other ankle with my other hand. With a death grip I was drawn to the surface.

That is all I knew till I came to myself on the deck of the wrecking boat, my helmet removed and a number of anxious faces bending over me.

Mr. Cheney is now in an insane asylum. I am a retired diver. I have never since been under water.

How the Cats Came to Strongsville

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

It was not Hezekiah King's fault that he was born a half wit and with a twisted leg besides. His parents died when he was ten years old, and Hez became a sort of child outlaw. He wandered here and there till he finally settled in Strongsville.

Hez found the farming class much more sympathetic than the villagers, but he was imposed on by them to a certain degree. When he had got to be a youth of fourteen or fifteen he could hoe corn or potatoes or chop and split wood as well as almost any man. They would hire him by the week and give him such food and lodgings as they saw fit, and when he was through with his week he was given some old clothes or a few cents in money.

The years passed on until Hezekiah was twenty, and he was more of an outlaw than ever. A man named Brooks went to work in the sawmill at Strongsville. He was an old bachelor, and he rented a small house and lived alone. In passing the boy on the street one day he must have given the victim a look of sympathy, for when he got back to his house again he found Hezekiah seated on his doorstep. He invited him in and gave him a meal and a good bed. From that day the unfortunate had a home.

To make clear what followed the reader must know that Strongsville had a strong antipathy to cats. It was founded on sanitary principles. There had once been an epidemic of scarlet fever and again an epidemic of measles, and the doctors had agreed that the germs of both were carried from house to house by the feline population. Thus it came about that the cats were exterminated to the last one and the mice had a play day every day in the year. The old bachelor learned this fact as soon as he talked of renting a house in the village. He was told that if he brought a cat along with him she would certainly be poisoned off in short order.

One day after Hezekiah had had a home for six months he went to work for a certain farmer at wages set by Mr. Brooks, who had become a guardian to him. After working for three or four days Hezekiah unearthed a box of gold coin amounting to $5.000. They were English coins and had been buried in the long ago—so long ago that the box had become mere punk. He carried the money home with him wrapped in his old coat, and it sent forth metallic clinks as it was thrown on the table. He was smiling almost for the first time in a year, and after an effort he managed to say:

"I dug it out of the ground."

"Did you tell the farmer?" asked Mr. Brooks when he had recovered from his astonishment.

"Not a word," was replied.

"Well," continued the old bachelor after the money had been counted, "this find has made you rich, but don't say anything about it to any one. The people of this town have used you shamefully, and I want to see you get even with them. You know what I mean, don't you?"

In reply Hezekiah's face lighted up and he nodded his head. He had been aware for a long time that no one had played him fair, but he felt his helplessness to resent it.

In thinking how he might revenge the young man's wrongs the old bachelor brought up the cat question, and he soon had his plans laid. The next tin peddler that came along was stopped and held in private conversation for half an hour, and then he winked and laughed and drove away. He stored his tinware temporarily and loaded up 200 felines in its place.

That wagon re-entered the village at 11 o'clock at night, when every man woman and child was sleeping his first sleep. It paused in front of the town hall, and the door was opened, and the cats came bouncing out.

Two hundred cats might have been exterminated in time, but the tin peddler returned next evening with 200 more re-enforcements and again the third night. The town had now been turned into a cat town. It had more cats walking the fences or seated around the back doors than any town of four times its size in this state. By night it was a constant serenade that prevented sleep except at brief intervals. There were enough cats to carry the germs of a dozen epidemics. It is a cat town today. Men were hired by the week to shoot or trap them, but kittens were born about as fast as old cats were killed off, and at last the people gave up and settled down to bear the infliction with what pains they could.

After the cat invasion was a month old the bachelor said to the half wit:

"Hezekiah, you know what a cat is, don't you?"

Hezekiah nodded and grinned.

"After paying all expenses of dumping 600 cats into Strongsville I have $4.500 of your gold left. I am going to put it in the bank for you and send you to New York city to see if the surgeons can make you over. I hope they will be able to help you. If they can't, you can come back home and live with me the rest of your life. Do you understand what I mean?"

The surgeons helped him some—enough so that when he caught sight of twelve or fifteen cats sunning themselves on some householder's veranda he could appreciate the situation and go home and say to Mr Brooks:

"There were just three barrels of cats on Brown's veranda—just three barrels—and Brown was out there looking at them, and looking very sad."

A Romance at Lucerne

By MARTHA V. MONROE

A young man entered a hotel at Lucerne, Switzerland, and, taking a pen, was about to enter his name when he noticed on the page, just above where he was about to write, the name of Arietta Townsend Kentwood, U. S. A.

An hour later Miss Kentwood was standing at the hotel entrance preparing to go out when she saw a trunk carried in bearing on an end the name of Lawrence Lowrie. Realizing that the owner of the trunk had just arrived, she sauntered into the office and glanced at the register. The ink was scarcely dry in the name of Wendell B. Colgate, and that was the only name entered since the day before.

Miss Kentwood's view of Mr. Lawrence Lowrie's name on his trunk spoiled a very pretty game.

Both Mr. Lowrie and Miss Kentwood were very rich. It is a well known fact that rich persons marry rich persons. This is natural. A fortune can only be matched by a fortune. Mr. Lowrie desired to marry a fortune, and Miss Kentwood had been suggested as a suitable party for him. Miss Kentwood had the same desire, and Mr. Lowrie had been suggested to her as a husband. Neither had seen the other. It occurred to Mr. Lowrie to win Miss Kentwood's heart as a poor man, and it occurred to Miss Kentwood to play the same game with Mr. Lowrie.

Lowrie secured an introduction to Miss Kentwood at the casino as Wendell Colgate. He found her quite ready to improve the acquaintance. She did not know whether he knew of her fortune or not. But he pretended to be ignorant of it, and she was satisfied that he did not. He believed that the lady was smitten with him, and she believed that with him it was a case of love at first sight.

There is no better courting ground than Lucerne. The town is quaint. It has the Casino. Every evening a roulette wheel is spinning with a crowd around it risking silver pieces from 1 franc upward, while in another part of the premises an orchestra is discoursing classical music. Refreshments are served by girls in the attractive Swiss costume.

As to the environs of Lucerne, one may ascend the Righi or one of the other surrounding mountains or may make excursions on the beautiful Lake of the Four Cantons. Mr. Lowrie and Miss Kentwood made trips on the lake or ascended the mountains. In the evening they lounged in the Casino.

One night while looking at the gamblers Mr. Lowrie suggested that they each risk a franc just for fun. Miss Kentwood demurred on the ground that she was restricted in the amount she possessed for her travels, and even the loss of a few francs would embarrass her. Mr. Lowrie said that he, too, needed to be economical, but he thought he would risk a franc. This decided Miss Kentwood to make a like investment. Mr. Lowrie placed his franc on one number, Miss Kentwood on another.

Both won, and both reinvested their winnings.

Persons came and went, standing about the roulette table for a time, looking at the gambling. Now and again some young man or old woman would put down a franc or a 5 franc piece and when it was lost would pass on. Some, like a fly caught on sticking paper, would stay, usually losing all their spare cash. Mr. Lowrie won quite a sum, then lost it and quite a larger sum. Miss Kentwood soon evinced a disposition to plunge. When their evening's amusement was over Mr. Lowrie was minus 1.200 francs and Miss Kentwood 700 francs.

The next morning there was an exchange of notes between them; not only written notes, but banknotes. Mr. Lowrie wrote inclosing 700 francs and saying that he had drawn the balance of his letter of credit to restore a loss that would doubtless fall heavy on Miss Kentwood. Miss Kentwood wrote inclosing 1.200 francs, begging Mr. Lowrie to accept it as a loan. She would be obliged to cut short her trip, but this was more than made up by the pleasure of serving one whom she had come to appreciate highly.

On receipt of this noble sacrifice Mr. Lowrie cocked his head much as one who had discovered a "mare's nest." Miss Kentwood received Mr. Lowrie's benefaction while her maid was preparing her toilet for breakfast. She burst into a laugh. Mr. Lowrie was to call at 10 o'clock, and when the hour arrived she went to the hotel reception room, dressed to go out with him, but instead of being in plain clothes she wore a $300 street costume. Advancing to her visitor, she handed him his donation. He accepted it and returned hers.

"Mr. Lowrie," she said, for the first time addressing him by his real name, "we have spoiled a theme for a novel."

"Or a picture play."

"Romance and riches are incompatible."

"Just so."

"If you care to join our fortunes I will refer you to my uncle in New York, who is my business manager."

"I will call upon him on my return to America."

"Let me see. We were to take a walk together this morning."

"Being too poor to pay for a ride."

Both laughed.

"I think I will charter a steamboat and we will make the tour of the lake."

"Do so. My maid will serve for chaperon."

NEAL *of the* NAVY

By: WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORNE

Author of "Red Mouse," "Running Fight," "Catspaw," "Blue Buckle," etc.

Novelized from the Photo Play of the Same Name Produced by the Pathe Exchange, Inc.

(Copyright, 1915, by William Hamilton Osborne)

SYNOPSIS.

On the day of the eruption of Mount Pelee Capt. John Hardin of the steamer Princess rescues five-year-old Annette Ilington from an open boat, but is forced to leave behind her father and his companions. Ilington is assaulted by Hernandez and Ponto in a vain attempt to get papers which Ilington has managed to send aboard the Princess with his daughter, papers proving his title to and telling the whereabouts of the lost island of Cinnabar. Ilington's injury causes his mind to become a blank. Thirteen years elapse. Hernandez, now an opium smuggler, with Ponto, Inez, a female accomplice, and the mindless brute that once was Ilington, come to Seaport, where the widow of Captain Hardin is living with her son Neal and Annette Ilington, and plot to steal the papers left to Annette by her father. Neal tries for admission to the Naval academy, but through the treachery of Joey Welcher is defeated by Joey and disgraced. Neal enlists in the navy. Inez sets a trap for Joey and the conspirators get him in their power. In a struggle for possession of the map Hernandez, Annette and Neal each secure a portion. Annette sails on the Coronado in search of her father. In Martinique Annette and Neal are captured, but are rescued by a sponge diver. Inez forges identification papers for herself as Annette. In an insurrection Neal and Annette are again captured, carried to the Sun City and Annette is offered as a sacrifice to the sun god. They are rescued by marines from the Albany. Landed in Tortugas, Annette and Neal are captured and exposed to yellow fever infection by Hernandez, but are rescued by sailors from the Albany. Inez tries to rob Annette and escapes. On her way to Chantillo Annette is captured. Neal is promoted and leads a party of transferred men toward Chantillo, but is caught in a train wreck on the way. Hernandez and Inez present the false identification papers to Brother Anselmo at Santa Maria mission. Ponto is caught and killed in his own trap, set for Annette. Annette proves title and turns over Lost Island to the government. Welcher dies in a remorseful effort to save her from Hernandez. Annette and Neal, on their way to Lost Island, are wrecked on a cannibal island by Hernandez' trickery. The brute is accepted by the cannibals as their god.

THIRTEENTH INSTALLMENT

WHITE GODS

CHAPTER LV.

Anthropophagi.

A white face—a white beard! Potent factors even with a savage tribe. The man-eaters of this South Pacific island, cringed in terror before the blank and staring eyes of the big Brute.

His blank and staring eyes! They, too, had their weird effect.

"Look—see," whimpered this crowd of latter-day cannibals, the one to the other, "he sees across the world—he talks with spirits—he is a god!"

The Brute, save for the slight weaving of his massive figure from side to side, stood quiet and impassive. He was wholly unafraid.

Behind him, however, crouched another figure that told another story. Hernandez, his hands still manacled, trembled with fear. But he was still resourceful—he knew his power.

"Beast," he whispered—and tremulous though it was, it still was a command, "Beast, you've got them down. Seize the foremost spike and run them through. Be quick."

The Brute heard his master's voice, and immediately obeyed. He stooped, and stooping, wrenched from the foremost naked figure the deadly weapon that the latter held within his grasp. It was relinquished without a struggle. Its former possessor stretched himself full upon the ground, waiting the death thrust. His savage companions drew back upon their haunches, their eyes glowing with religious fervor.

"A sacrifice," they cried, "a sacrifice."

But there was no sacrifice. Instead, the Brute merely held the spear aloft for a moment—held it in the air with both his hands. Then he brought it crushing down across his knee, and broke it clean in twain.

"Eye-yah!" There was an ejaculation of wonder—of brute applause for brute strength.

The erstwhile possessor of the spear—as ugly-faced an individual as ever ate a pound of human flesh—touched the Brute upon the shoulder and pointed toward the jungle.

"Follow him, Beast," cried Hernandez a bit impatiently, "nothing can harm us now."

For the first time the Brute seemed conscious of his master's presence. He turned and faced Hernandez. He grunted in uncertainty.

"Look—see," said the leader, in his guttural accents and primitive tongue, look—see. This man is his captive. The god is hungry. He would eat."

The leader pointed to the manacled hands of Hernandez. He made a sign—a sign immediately obeyed. A dozen blacks sprang forward, seized Hernandez and swung his body to their shoulders. Then at another word of command, they started off, jog trot toward the jungle. Hernandez struggled like a maniac, but to no purpose. Then he yelled:

"Follow, Beast, follow," he cried. "Save me. Come."

The Brute followed, wondering. Not for one instant did he suspect the man-eaters had sinister designs upon his master.

Finally they entered a wide clearing. In the middle of this clearing was a village of straggling huts and tents. It was a ghastly village—an ill-smelling village. Scattered about it were skulls and bones enough to furnish Jolly Rogers to a hundred pirate ships. It became clear then to Hernandez that the party on the beach—the small company of cannibals that had surrounded him and his companion, were merely a side issue. Here was a city—here a multitude. He had little time, however, for reflection. He was flung violently to the ground. The leader of the little band touched the Brute upon the breast and made a sign.

"Look—see," he signed. The Brute followed, staring, mildly wondering, possibly—perhaps not wondering at all.

The leader led the way to a rude hut, larger than the rest, and grotesquely daubed with clay. In front of this he paused and chanted some weird song. A figure, huge and unwieldy, appeared in the doorway. Huge and unwieldy as he was, he was a pygmy compared with the big Brute.

He was a chief, this man, and he looked it, every inch. He was the greasiest, the dirtiest, of all the greasy, dirty crew. In his right hand he held a bone. Now and then he gnawed upon it—now and then he used it as a scepter. He extended it and touched the approaching native on the forehead. The latter bowed—then turned and pointed at the Brute.

"This," he jabbered in his native tongue, "is a god, and risen from the sea. He is hungry. He would eat."

The chief in turn threw himself upon his face. He called to all the multitude, and bade them do likewise. Then he remembered. He rose and signed to the Brute.

"He is hungry," he repeated. "The god would eat."

Then he led the way to the fire. The Brute stared at it contemplatively. He smiled.

"The god is pleased," exclaimed the chief, "let us therefore eat."

He cast from him the bone he had been holding. He made another sign. The Brute glanced to one side. There upon the ground, wild eyed with fright, lay three human beings.

Upon one of these miserable victims a dozen men now pounced. They lifted him, writhing, into the air, and started toward the flames. They were about to fling him across the flames when something happened.

The Brute understood. With one bound he was upon them, and with wide sweeps of his powerful hands and arms he scattered them right and left.

There was a wild murmur against this outrage—a sudden handling of spears and stone heads, but the Brute never heeded the outcry. Instead he calmly stooped over each victim, one by one, and tore the bonds of each apart, and set them free. He held back the angry mob while the three captives trotted nimbly off into the nearby jungle.

The chief stared at him astounded. He might, indeed, have brained the Brute with his club had he not felt the terrific grip of the Brute upon him. Then he realized—once more—that the Brute was not a mere man, after all.

There was a wild clamor, but the chief stilled it with uplifted hand. Then the leader of the beach band stepped forward and saluted.

"He has his own captive," he whispered to the chief, "see, yonder. He brought him with him, out of the sea."

The chief understood. He gave an order. A dozen more braves sprang toward Hernandez and bore him to the chief. The chief pointed toward the poles and the green vines lying torn upon the ground. In an instant, Hernandez lay prostrate—in another instant half his clothes were torn from his back.

"Beast," he shrieked, "save me, Beast."

The Brute saved him. He charged into their midst like a raging bull—he tore Hernandez from their grasp.

The Brute snarled in his throat—he kicked and clutched and clawed at the little nucleus of savages. They fell back before him as before a whirlwind—they were stunned.

Again, murmurs. But again the murmurs were silenced by the chief himself.

"He is his own captive," said the chief to his followers, "let him do as he will."

Hernandez, once upon his feet, was not slow to act.

"Quick," he said to the Brute, "get a stone—two stones. Knock these wristlets from my hands."

He held out his manacled wrists—the Brute understood, and obeyed. With his two hands free, Hernandez' brain was working once again. Quick as a flash he stooped and picked up a short piece of twisted vine. Raising his hand high in air, he brought this piece of vine—a stinging, snakelike whip—swishing down upon the head and shoulders of the Brute.

The Brute cowered, cringed, whimpered. Hernandez folded his arms, stared sternly at the Brute for one swift instant, and then turned and met the glances of the chief and all his tribe.

The chief was startled. He plucked his lieutenant by the arm.

"Look," said the chief, "the big man is a god, but this is his master."

CHAPTER LVI.

S. O. S. on Land and Sea.

Neal, from quite another portion of the beach, scanned the horizon with alarm.

He shook his head. The horizon line was clear—there was no hint of smoke.

He turned to the first mate of the wrecked fruit steamer that lay stranded on the reefs.

"We've got to get word to the Missouri, somehow," he said, "beside, we've left Annette and my mother starving back there. Let's return."

Neal found his mother and Annette where he had left them.

Cocoanuts and clams, hurriedly gathered, supplied them with a satisfactory meal.

Neal stretched his arms. "I never can think upon an empty stomach," he remarked, "so I'm just beginning to dope things out. Look at friend sea," he exclaimed, "she's like a millpond. The tide's out. There's not a wave splashes over the wreck. I'm off."

"Where to?" queried his mother in alarm.

"I'm going to row over to the wreck and help myself—to some S. O. S."

He strode to the water's edge. He beckoned to the first mate.

In another moment they were launched and pulling with even, steady strokes toward the wreck beyond.

They made fast the boat, shipped their oars and clambered up the side of the almost submerged fruit steamer.

"Good," said Neal, "the wireless room is intact."

He sent out his call—cast it to the four winds—his messenger, seeking everywhere for the Missouri.

On the Missouri the wireless operator got it—feebly at first.

"S. O. S." clamored Neal.

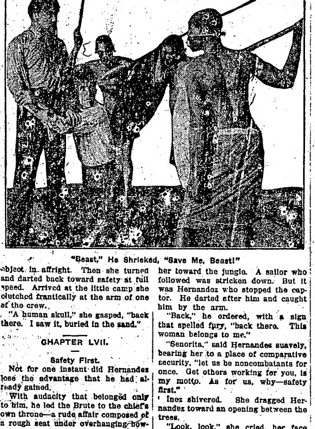
"Who are you?" queried the battleship.

Neal told him.

"All right," said the Missouri, "we'll be there in three shakes of a lamb's tail." Or words to that effect.

On shore, meantime, Annette, the wanderlust ever strong within her, had wandered up the beach and out of sight. The solitude was appalling, but not unpleasant.

Tripping along gayly, she had stumbled over something half hidden by the sand. Her firm step had loosened it—but it had nearly sent her sprawling. She drew back, regarding the object in affright. Then she turned and darted back toward safety at full speed. Arrived at the little camp she clutched frantically at the arm of one of the crew.



"Beast," He Shrieked, "Save Me, Beast!"

"A human skull," she gasped, "back there. I saw it, buried in the sand."

CHAPTER LVII.

Safety First.

Not for one instant did Hernandez lose the advantage that he had already gained.

With audacity that belonged only to him, he led the Brute to the chief's own throne—a rude affair composed of a rough seat under overhanging bowers.

"Go—sit," he exclaimed to the Brute. He enforced the command with a shower of blows. The Brute obeyed.

"Hungry," said the eye and hand of Hernandez, to the chief, "the god still hungry—and the master of god, very, very hungry, still."

The chief spread his hand. He pointed toward the jungle whence had sped the several captives unbound by the Brute.

Hernandez smiled—a deadly, wicked smile.

"Beast," he exclaimed, "stay where you are." He beckoned to the chief.

"You come with me," he signed.

The chief nodded, beckoned to a number of his bodyguard, and followed Hernandez through the jungle. At a knoll on its outskirts Hernandez held his fingers to his lips. Then he pushed the chief's head through the bushes.

"Look," he said, enforcing the command

The chief looked. He looked far out across the placid waters of the Pacific, and there he saw a wreck.

"Um-m!" exclaimed the chief, smacking his lips.

"Ah," laughed Hernandez to himself, "you know what that means all right."

The chief started through the bushes at breakneck speed—but Hernandez restrained him, keeping his finger on his lips.

"Me," signed Hernandez, "follow me. Do what I do."

For one instant he looked about him, getting his bearings. Then he started on. For many minutes the party skirted the edge of the jungle, never once showing itself, and moving always silently as the grave itself. At length Hernandez once more halted—this time on the edge of a grove of palms. Holding his cannibal crew back, Hernandez beckoned to the chief to advance alone. The chief obeyed. With the swiftness of two savages, Hernandez and the chief darted behind the trunks of two separate trees. Hernandez pointed toward the beach.

"White meat, you old gourmand," whispered Hernandez, "white meat. And very tender."

Down on the beach, busying themselves about their self-appointed tasks, were Annette and her foster mother. There were several members of the fruit steamer's crew—all white. There was Inez Castro—also white—but an outcast, sitting, brooding by herself.

Hernandez counted the men.

"We need four to one, at least," he said to himself. Then he nodded to the chief and held up the fingers of both hands several times. The chief understood. He was a warrior. He knew that much safety lay in numbers. He beckoned to two of his men and gave them orders. They crept back, silently through the trail.

Hernandez and the chief wriggled back into the undergrowth and then sat down to wait.

Annette's party suddenly made up its mind to decamp. The discovery of the skull upon the beach was a disturbing fact.

"When Neal comes—" said Annette.

"Right," said a sailor, "we'll put it up to him."

He glanced casually toward the grove of palms, this sailor. Then with an oath he sprang to his feet.

"Boys," he cried aloud, feeling for a weapon, "we're in for it. Women in the shed. Look, here they come."

The other sailors, with the swiftness of seamen in a sudden squall, were upon their feet, each with a weapon in his hand. They forced the women into the hut and formed a circle, guarding it. And then broke the storm.

With the yell of a thousand demons, the black man-eaters were upon them.

One warrior seized Inez in his grasp, and with a cry of triumph darted with her toward the jungle. A sailor who followed was stricken down. But it was Hernandez who stopped the captor. He darted after him and caught him by the arm.

"Back," he ordered, with a sign that spelled fury, "back there. This woman belongs to me."

"Senorita," said Hernandez suavely, bearing her to a place of comparative security, "let us be noncombatants for once. Get others working for you, is my motto. As for us, why—safety first."

Inez shivered. She dragged Hernandez toward an opening between the trees.

"Look, look," she cried, her face rigid with terror, "its horrible, horrible, horrible."

A short time later, by the side of Hernandez, she stumbled blindly through the jungle—in the midst of a howling, panting mob of half-naked warriors. The warriors were the victors. And they bore with them the spoils—two women, still alive, a small squad of torn and battered sailors, and a few silent figures—silent forever.

"What are they going to do?" wailed Inez.

Hernandez shrugged his shoulders. "Its out of my hands," he said, "but I've got to see it through. I've got to know what happens. I've got to be there—or else they'll get me too. We'll be lucky to escape. But we'll escape, you and I, never fear. I've arranged for it. I've arranged for—safety first."

CHAPTER LVIII.

The Feast.

Because Annette Ilington and her foster mother had ever lived in the vicinity of New York—because they had always been within the newspaper zone—because they had enjoyed the advantage of telephone and motor car, and motion picture because of all the luxury and civilization surrounding them, they never once supposed that man-eating savages still existed.

Struggling with her captors, Annette stumbled on blindly through the jungle. Behind her she heard the muttered oaths of the male members of her party. Just once she heard a whisper.

"Don't tell the women—for God's sake don't tell the women. They'll be knowing, soon enough."

At that moment there was a distant shout that grew stronger and stronger. The cannibal crew answered it—it rollicked back and forth. Then in the near distance Annette heard the breaking of bodies through the undergrowth and a fresh crowd of savages appeared, yelling like mad. This new crowd seized Annette and swung her to their shoulders, and with her, ran through the undergrowth like deer.

And then—they dashed into the clearing. They darted across the open space, still with Annette in their clutches—and laid her down before the Brute—who still sat on his crude dais, staring, always staring into space.

Annette struggled to her feet and looked wildly about her. Her foot touched something and she started back—looked down.

The object was a skull.

Annette shrieked in terror—she tried to hide her face but could not.

She saw the fire—she looked into the eyes of her fellow captives. Upon their foreheads sweat stood out in beads—cold sweat, the sweat of fear.

She asked a question of them with her eyes, but they turned their heads away.

Then, understanding at last, Annette swooned—slumped into a heap at the feet of the Brute.

The Brute staring, always staring, rose to his feet. He stooped down. But before he could touch the girl, the chief intervened. The chief himself lifted her, and held her where the god man could look upon her. He mouthed and smacked his lips.

And the Brute, recognizing Annette, nodded his head and smiled with that vacant smile of his.

"Eye-yah," yelled the multitude of savages, "the god is hungry—he will eat."

"All—all will eat," cried the chief in triumph. "This white girl first."

He made another sign, and a dozen savages broke away and came back with huge logs, which they swung into the dying fire, sending its sparks high into the air. They seized one of the long poles, and tied Annette to it—tied her with green, strong vines.

They waited for a moment to let the fire gain headway. . . .

They clustered round her, danced about her—touched her. . . .

Down on the beach, two merry men leaped out of a lifeboat and drew her well upon the shore.

"The gang—" began the mate. Then he stopped. With a wild yell he darted up the beach, Neal by his side.

"What's happened," stammered Neal, "where are—"

He said no more. By this time they were standing on the blackened embers of a scattered fire—by the rude hut shattered and broken—and by two or three red splotches that stained the white sand and soaked it.

Neal, his face gone white with terror, clutched the mate by the arm. "Blood," he gasped. "blood. Whose blood? You tell me that."

Then the two men—only two—still side by side, sped on toward the jungle. The footprints led that way. At the grove of palms they stopped. They glanced about uncertainly.

"Here," cried Neal, darting forward, "a bit of Annette's dress. Come on."

It was easy now; following this trail. But ever and anon Neal glanced at his comrade.

"Whose blood?" he demanded, "tell me that."

And the two men—only two—went on. . . .

At last, guided now by shouts and cries of triumph, they reached the clearing and peered across it.

"My God," cried Neal aloud, "look—look."

Two savages—two at first and then a dozen—had seized the long pole and had begun to swing it out across the fire. Upon it, limp, unconscious, tightly bound, lay the form of Annette.

Neal was across the clearing in a bound.

Like a maniac, Neal charged into the group of warriors who held one end of the long pole and stripped them from it. With the same fearful energy he charged into the gang at the other end and knocked them down. Then, bestriding the prostrate form of Annette—and he knew not whether she was alive or dead—he squared himself and howled defiance.

"Come on," he cried, "the whole bunch of you. Come on."

Over in a hut, crouched and cowering, was Inez Castro—watching with eyes wide with fear.

"Hernandez," she shrieked, "Hernandez—here."

Hernandez crept toward her. "You are right, Senorita," he said, his breath coming and going, his heart beating like a trip hammer with excitement, "you are right. It is not in our hands. Now is our good time. Let us get away."

"Horrible," cried Inez.

"Therefore—away," went on Hernandez leading her by the hand, "away from here—and to our fortune, Lost Isle."

"Horrible," repeated Inez, holding her hand across her face.

"Ah," said Hernandez, now dragging her with him, a bit roughly, "but they are all accounted for—except the boat. And the boat is on the sands. Come—you come with me."

Almost lifting her from the ground, he darted with her across the open space, unnoted by any of the savage crew and safely reached the jungle trail. Reaching it, he put his hand upon his lips.

"Careful," he said, "we know n whom we may meet. Careful. Com We're safe."

Back before the fire, two men foug back to back. One was Neal—and o the mate. They fought like tigers for a moment, but not more. Twen to one the man-eaters hurled the selves upon two white men and bo them, senseless, to the ground.

The Brute meanwhile, was gazi wildly all about him—looking for h master and looking in vain. Suddenl he of all men, saw the exit of He nandez—saw him steal away. At fir he may have been impelled to follow—for he started off. But a close o server might have noted an expressi of relief cross his countenance, for sank back once more upon his and watched the fight.

He even laughed—to him it seeme like a new game. A fight was child play to the Brute. But when the u conscious forms of Neal and the ma were borne away, he seemed alarme He started once more to his feet.

"Eye-yah," cried the chief to his f lowers, "the white god hungers. C with the feast."

Once more the bearers seized A nette—still lashed firmly to the pol Then for the first time the Brute re ized that something was wrong—here was horror.

He darted into the midst of the wa riors and swung his arms.

"No—no," he cried.

But the mere word of a god cou never stop them now. They were hu gry—they had fought for spoils an the spoils were theirs. They shou dered him aside, and went on. . . .

They didn't get far. The Brute wa fresh—he had been resting. With on fell swoop he once more charged upo them, and tore them—broke them wi his hands, broke their backs across h knees—cracked their skulls with single blow. He swept them all befo him, carrying the fight across th clearing. He seized one of the lon poles and mowed them down lik grain.

He was more than one man—he wa ten. But he was only ten—n more. . . .

Meantime, Neal's captors, dete mined on a little private vengeanc had trussed him up, or tried to. that tough young man, having partia ly revived, permitted his captors—there were but two—to go just so fa Then he came to life, and applied th gentle art of jiu jitsu to each of the in turn. It was effective—and bon breaking.

Then Neal saw—and his hea leaped. Annette for the moment wa deserted. The fight was centered o the Brute. Neal sprang to Annett and with deft fingers loosed her bond He lifted her gently to his shoulde and started off.

He was too late. For the fight w the Brute was over. For one instan the Brute had left open a vulnerabl point—his defense had failed. With mighty swung of a mighty war clu one of his antagonists dealt him swinging, deadly blow upon the hea The Brute fell like a log.

Then somebody saw Neal and A nette. . . .

Like a tidal wave, the whole crow surged back to their fair victim.

Neal, surrounded, dropped Annet to the ground and held his hands in air.

"God help us—help us," he cried desperate need.

At that moment there was a ringin volley of rifle shots. A dozen savage fell dead. The rest turned to fac another foe—a new kind. Out of th bushes sprang a squad of marines fro the Missouri. They had landed in re sponse to Neal's wireless. They ha struck the trail. They had arrived—just in the nick of time.

"Pick your man," cried Neal, "fire—ah."

With a wild shout the savage cre turned and fled—fled in vain, each pu sued by a man in uniform, each ou matched by one man.

And when the squad had finishe there was no village—and no villager

Neal saluted the officer in charg and apologized. "Wasn't my busine to give orders, sir," he smiled, "but you'd been in my place. . . ."

The officer saluted in his tur "Don't worry, son," he said, "you'll b in my place if you keep on fight like that—you'll keep going up—an up."

Neal revived Annette—no very dif cult task, for Annette Ilington ha inherited from some source remark able strength and endurance and wo derful nerve. He found his mothe still insensible, but suffering only fro the shock.

"It's a good thing," Annette whi pered to him, "that she didn't see all."

Neal clenched his hands. "It's bad thing any of us saw it," he e claimed, "somebody's got to pay f this—somebody's got to pay."

With Annette clinging to him h strode over to a group of seamen wh clustered about an object on ground. The lieutenant was bendin over the Brute.

"He still lives," said the lieutenan "he may pull through—but that's no saying much."

Annette kneeled down by the figur of the Brute. "He must live," sh murmured, "he's saved my life—no once but many times."

In a small boat out at sea—a boa set with an improvised sail, Hernande and Inez Castro glided over the face of a placid ocean.

"On—to Lost Isle," cried Hern in glee.

Inez stared, motionless, expressionless, into space.

"Horrible," she moaned dully, "ho rible. Oh, God."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 9 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.59
Oats	.44
Barley	.83
Flax	2.56
Rye	1.23
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	1.19
Feed Durum	1.17

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Buy your masks from P. P. Palmer,

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Ed Singer, of Erie, was a passenger to Thief River Falls Monday evening.

E. J. Olson returned Monday evening from a trip to Portland, Oregon.

A. C. Tvedt, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Tuesday.

Buy your masks at P. P. Palmers.

C. O. Elg, of Erie was a Goodridge visitor, Monday.

Oluf O. Onlid, of Erie, was transacting business in town, Monday.

Ole O. Sundsdahl, of Erie, was transacting business in our burg, Monday.

Mr. Van Tassel, of Casson, Minnesota is visiting at the McLeod home, west of town.

Alvin Rottke and H. W. Smith, were visitors in Thief River Falls Monday night.

Mrs. George Rice, returned Wednesday from Decatur, Mich., where she has spent the winter with her folks.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, of Thief River Falls, conducted services in St. Anns Catholic church here Tuesday.

Charley Palmer and Kurien Johnson, of High Landing were passengers to Thief River Falls, Tuesday evening.

Supt. Miller, of the Atlantic Elevator Co., was in town Monday looking over things at the local elevator.

Sever Halvorson went to Thief River Falls, to attend a hearing on ditch No. 39.

Julius Anderson, of Anstad spent day, visiting friends in the vicinity Thief River Falls.

The United Ladies Aid will meet at Edwin Hanson's Wednesday February 2nd. Everybody Welcome.

The United Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. H. Christianson, Thursday Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. Everybody cordially invited to come.

FOR SALE—Some clean 1915 white Russian Oats.

T. Hommestvedt,
Kratka, Minn.

The Hanson & Barzen Elevator Co. at Goodridge has some fine Marquis seed wheat for sale at their elevator.

Buy your masks from P. P. Palmer.

W. G. Hunt of Sunbeam, was a passenger to Thief River Falls, where he is up before the court on a charge of libel.

[illegible] For, Lumber and Fence Posts Address.

Ola Saitvelt Box 2,
Thorhult, Minn.

Don't forget the Masquerade Ball and best show of the season, at the Grand Theatre, Washington's Birthday, Thursday Feb. 22nd. Everybody come.

640 Acre Homesteads in Montana—New law just passed. New towns. Business opportunities. Send 25c for maps and information. Address, U. S. Commissioner, Outlook, Montana.

Irving Qaist and Jens Erickson who are doing some survey work, near Thorhult, passed thru here Saturday enroute for their homes in Thief River Falls. They returned to their work again Tuesday morning.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Nessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in Old Soo Hotel.

George Rice, who leaves shortly for Petaluma, California, will hold an auction sale on his farm, half mile south, and 2¼ miles east of Goodridge, on Friday Feb. 23rd. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. For further information read the advertisement in this issue.

A full line of masks at P. P. Palmer.

Farm For Rent—Inqure at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Buy your masks for the Masquerade Ball Feb. 22nd, from P. P. Palmer.

Miss Helen Barackman, spent Sunday at her home in Thief River Falls.

Bert Walker, of Thief River Falls, was a Goodridge visitor Tuesday.

Palmer Tvedt, left Monday evening for Thief River Falls, where he was called to serve on the jury.

Mrs. O. W. Lowery, of Thief River Falls, spent Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Foss.

L. J. Foss, returned Friday evening from Thief River Falls, where he had spent a few days.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

M. O. Seavey returned Tuesday morning from a trip to the woods, in the vicinity of Bemidji.

R. R. Johnson, returned Tuesday morning from St. Paul, where he had been with a shipment of stock.

John Foss accompanied by his sisters Lottie and Rose, attended the dance at Mavie Saturday evening.

Mrs. M. O Seavey returned Tuesday morning, from a visit with friends at Plummer.

Paul Hoppe returned, Tuesday morning from Bemidji, near which place he has been working in the woods.

Bill Lowery, who is visiting at the home of his brother, Charley Lowery in Thief River Falls, spent Sunday at the Foss home.

Three cars of stock were shipped from here to South St Paul, Saturday R. R. Johnson, Christ Larson and M. Tunick being the shippers.

Osmund Urdahl, arrived here Tuesday, morning from Granite Falls, Minn., to visit relatives and friends and look after his land interests here.

Misses Sarah Payne, and Rose Foss, and Arthur Tvedt, arrived here Friday evening from Thief River Falls to visit at their respective homes They returned Monday evening to their school duties.

Fred Blake, of the American Drainage Co., came up from Thief River Falls, Tuesday, and went out to Thorhult, to see how things were stacking up at the dredge.

Buy your Coal, Corn, Oats and Seeds from the Atlantic Elevvtor Co.

F. C. Petersen,
Agent.

Buy your masks from P. P. Palmer

Home Destroyed by Fire.

The farm home of John Montague, north-east of town, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday morning, while the family were in Goodridge, attending services at St. Ann's Catholic church. A neighbor phoned into town and informed the unfortunate family what had happened: So far we have not heard what caused the fire or if any insurance was carried on the house and contents.

Non-Partisan Meeting Draws Big Crowd.

The Non-Partisan League, meeting which was held here Monday, drew a large crowd to the Goodridge Hall, which was comfortably filled with farmers desirous of gaining information regarding the league.

Arthur Williams, of Fargo N. Dak. had charge of the meeting, and in a very able manner explained the object of the league. Mr. Williams was a very forceful speaker, and his address was enjoyed by all present.

Quite a number of farmers in this vicinity joined the league.

SEEDS, TREES, Plants and Flowers
CORN OUR SPECIALTY
WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE, GREENHOUSES and NURSERY
CATALOG FREE
OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Star News.

Sam Olson from Black Duck dropped in at "Camp Sub Urban" last Friday for a short talk on Backwoods topics. Mr. Olson is a professional hunter and trapper and was on his way to Reiner township where he expects to hunt wolves during the rest of the winter. He made his way by rail to Gully and walked the rest of the way. Quite a sprint even for a hunter through the blizzard.

Knute Tellefson was a caller at H. C. Iverson Tuesday on business matters

Sakarias Hole had a large supply of wood sawed up the first part of the week which he says is going to last him until next fall whether he gets married or not.

Ole Tharaldson made a short call at the Hans Svare home Thursday evening.

A telephone meeting was held at Erie Saturday evening.

Ole T. Rude made a short call on Ole Tharaldson, Thursday.

C. O. Johnson assists with the chore work at Knute Sunsdahl while the latter is employed in the lumber woods for the rest of the winter

Hans Svare is hauling lumber from Neptune to rebuild his house.

Tellof Haret called on Ole Tharaldson Thursday evening.

Thelma Haret and Opal Tharaldson called on Mrs. Ole K. Lien Friday evening.

Rhinehart Jacobson made a flying trip to Erie Friday afternoon.

Gilmour Tharaldson was seen hauling hay, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Tommerdahl and family were callers at the Ole Tharaldson home, Sunday.

Ole Tharaldson called on Halvor Bjornearaa Wednesday evening.

H. C. Iverson is so delighted with his new "Alladin" gas lamp that he says, its the best ever, it gives double amount of steady light and uses hardly more than half as much kerosine as the common open flame lamps Compared with other mantle lamps the "Aladdin bids fair to hold its own and then some. By its use you can save at least $8.00 in a year burning it three hours a night.

Gilmour Tharaldson made a short call on Sub Urban Wednesday evening.

Halvor Syverson and son Erick are busy chopping wood for G. G. Olson.

Knute Danielson is busy hauling wood these cold winter days.

Eddie Vatne called on his brother Tellof Vatne one day last week.

Gilmour Tharaldson was doing some business in Erie Thursday.

Henry Svare has been busy hauling wood for Knute Berg.

Henry Dahlen called on Knute Roysland Monday evening.

Mrs. Dalmo and Christain visited at Mrs. Henry Dahlen one day last week.

Tellof Haret has been busy hauling hay for Ole Kein while the latter is employed in the lumber woods for the rest of the winter.

Mrs. Hans Svare called on Mrs. Knute Roysland Monday.

Halvor Syverson and Tellof Haret were attending to business matters in Goodridge, Wednesday.

Melvin Svare was doing some shopping in Goodridge Thursday.

Mrs. Theodore Jacobson is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Dalmo called on Mrs Jacobson one day last week.

Knute Roysland is busy hauling wood from Ed. Arverson's grove.

Mrs. Oliver Tommerdahl calls up Otto Parnow by telephone and tells him he can have another brush chase after wolves, and he gets his horse and is on the trail at once and he lands in H. O. Tommerdahl's grove where he strikes a fence and leaving his horse there he starts on foot but finds it slow walking. How's wolf hunting Otto.

At The Grand.

There will be a show at the Grand Theatre, Saturday evening. The eleventh installment of Neal of the Navy will be shown, as well as Hearst Pathe News No. 6 and a corking good comedy entitled, "Like A Double".

Come and spend the evening at an up-to-date Movie house.

Masquerade Ball.

A Masquerade Ball, and the best show of the season will be given at the Grand Theatre, Thursday evening Feb. 22nd. Show to commence at 8 P. M. Music for dance will be furnished by Lowery's Orchestra, of Thief River Falls. A prize will be awarded to the best dressed Lady, the best dressed gentleman, the most comically dressed lady, and the most comically dressed gentleman. Dance tickets $1.00. Masks are on sale by P. P. Palmer.

The following is a copy of Bill as passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

An Act

To restore homestead rights in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act Act any person who has heretofore entered under the homestead laws and paid a price equivalent to or greater than $4 per acre, lands embraced in a ceded Indian reservation, shall, upon proof of such fact, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to the benefits of the homestead law as though former entry had not been made: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who has failed to pay the full price for his former entry, or whose former entry was cancelled for fraud.

(Copy of telegram received last Thursday evening.)

Washington, D. C.
February 8th, 1917.

Wilhelm Michelet, Esq.,
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Senate amendment to Ferris Bill agreed to in the House today. This passes the bill which gives the settlers on the Eleven Towns the right to take another homestead.

Halvor Steenerson, M. C.

The effect of this bill is that it gives to all settlers on the Eleven Towns who did not have a homestead before filing on the Eleven Towns an opportunity to make another homestead entry. The bill has now passed the Senate and house of Representatives and will become law when signed by the President.

No Government Work On Stream.

Word has been received from the war department that the proposition for the improvement of the Red Lakes and the Red Lake river from its outlet to its junction with the Red River of the North at Grand Forks, with a view to devising plans for regulating works whereby the level of the Red Lakes and the flow of the Red Lake river may be controlled in the interest of navigation, has been reported upon unfavorably by those who have investigated the matter.

The investigation was authorized by an act of Congress July 27 last year. The principal grounds upon which these adverse conclusions are based are that the cost of the proposed improvement, by regulating works at the outlet of the lakes and the dredging of the river from the outlet of the lakes to near Highlanding would be so great, and that the present and prospective commerce is so small, that no reasonable co-operation by the United States on the grounds of navigation would be warranted.

Just what action will be taken in the future is undecided at this time, but there is still an opportunity to appeal from the conclusion above announced to the board of engineers for River and harbors, a permanent body sitting in Washington, to which all examination and survey reports of this character are referred. The appeal may be made either orally or in writing, and should be in possession of the board by March 3, at the latest.

If, as is quite probable, an appeal is made and the above time is not sufficient an extension is possible, but such action must be communicated to the board without delay.

The above information was received from Col. Edward H. Schulz, of the corps of engineers, located in St. Paul, who recently conducted the hearings in this city following a survey of the lakes and river by E. J. Dugan some time previously.—Thief River Falls Times.

Sometimes the Result.

"People who snubbed my wife made me rich."

"How so?"

"Oh, I had to struggle until she got into a position where she could snub them!"—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Communication.

Editor Eleven Towns:—

Your request for an article on the "Plan of Assessment" of Judicial Ditch No. 39, can hardly be complied with at this time. I have not had an opportunity to see the Viewers Report as yet, but I suppose that the statements made in the last issue of the Thief River Falls Times are about correct. According to the Times the assessments are made such that when added to all the previous leins they will aggregate $5 per acre. Of course the assessments are made so as to provide an ample margin above the estimated cost, possibly 20 per cent or 30 per cent. It is a usual practice to provide about 20 per cent. In the cases of No. 20, 13 and 18, the margin was used for bridges and culverts and levied in a second lein. In the case of No. 39 the estimated cost covers the whole proposition, including excavation leveling grades, bridges, culverts, clearing right of way, engineering and administration and contingences. So there will be no "Second" slapped on later to finish the work. Mr. Walker is engineer in charge of Judicial Ditch No. 21. The excavation is completed and the other minor contracts near completion. The lein was levied according to his estimates and when the work is finished there will be about $10,000 left in the contingency fund. A man has poor judgement who makes an estimate of costs and forgets the details which cost about 25 per cent more.

The assessment against any piece of land can be secured by addressing the County Auditor at Bemidji.

We will soon know the date of the hearing

Yours truly,
Irving E. Quist, asst. Engineer

WAR AIRPLANE NOW FLIES 140 MILES AN HOUR

French and German Speeders Go Much Faster Than American Machines.

THEY BATTLE 25,000 FEET UP

Flight Lieutenant Faulkner Gives Interesting Account of Fights Between Hostile Bird Fleets In the War Zone Along Western Front.

New York.—The swift German Fokker, less than a year ago king of the air on the western front, is now obsolete.

This was the news brought here by Flight Lieutenant Lloyd Faulkner, of the British army, recently injured in an airplane when shot down near Ypres.

In the desperate competition to build the most efficient hawk of the air, the Germans themselves have undoubtedly improved over the Fokker type, but a new allied airplane has just arrived on the front which exceeds by far anything the world has ever seen, according to the lieutenant's story.

"The new machine, the name of which may not be mentioned, makes 138 miles an hour," he said. "It is a great surprise and is only arriving on the front now.

"The most wonderful feature is its ability to climb. It can ascend straight up, without banking, and has reached 15,000 feet in seven and a half minutes.

"This makes it the ideal machine for Zeppelin work, it can get height quickly enough to catch the dirigible.

"Our new machine is the greatest fighting machine in the world and will guarantee that we maintain the supremacy in the air."

Lieutenant Faulkner received his preliminary training as an aviator in the Wright school at Dayton, Ohio. He said the machines used in the United States were way behind those possessed by the belligerent nations.

"Our battleplanes weigh two and a half tons," he said, "and are driven by two Rolls-Royce motors of 250-horse power each. They have twin propellers, and can make more than 100 miles an hour. Other big 'planes' have 300-horse power motors driving one propeller.

Smaller Machines Faster.

"The smaller machines, which carry only a pilot, are much faster. The Sopwith 'pup' makes [illegible] miles an hour; the Nieuport 'bullet' [illegible] miles; the Spad [illegible] miles, but all these are surpassed by the new wonder.

"At the front our work is divided into four classes. The first is the reconnoissance, during which we sometimes fly from 100 to 150 miles back of the German trenches. This work is done by regularly organized squadrons, in which the most important machine is the one carrying the camera. The reconnoissance unit is composed of five battleplanes and ten or twelve Nieuport scouts or Sopwith 'pups,' little fast machines, carrying only one pilot and a machine gun. The little machines are the destroyers or guards, for the big battleplanes. The big machines each carry at least two men and two guns.

"When in flying and working formation, the reconnoissance squadron is arranged in this way: The camera battleplane flies at about 5,500 feet, with a fighting battleplane on either side, flying at about 6,000. To the rear, directly behind each of the fighting battleplanes, are two more battleplanes, flying at 7,000 feet. These five machines fly 100 to 110 miles an hour. The little destroyers with their faster speed fly all about them, always ready to attack an enemy squadron.

"If the little fellows happen to be off on a bit of their own and the battleplane squadron sees enemy machines the pilots fire their alarm pistols and call the destroyers, who drive off the enemy, unless he is in much superior force, and then there is a fight.

"Flying at six or seven thousand feet, the observation machines are always being "archied," which means they are being shot at by every sort of gun, even those firing five-pound shells. Hits by antiaircraft guns are one of the natural risks and we used to bank back and forth, or zig-zag through the air, so as to throw the gunners off. That does not always work, as I found out when a shell carried away one of my ailerons and I landed in a smash that sent me to the hospital.

Fokkers Very Speedy.

"While doing this reconnoissance work it is always necessary to look out for Fokkers. You'll see five or six black spots up twenty to twenty-five thousand feet and when they get over you they'll suddenly nose-dive and drop. These Fokkers drive by at a tremendous speed, firing as they go, and then they scuttle for safety.

"The second important use for airplanes is artillery observation work. First Lieutenant Vernon Castle was doing this when I last saw him in the late fall, and had been mentioned in dispatches for his excellent work. Before going up, the pilot arranges his signals with his battery. He uses wireless.

"Observation pilots also watch every movement behind the enemy's lines. It has been arranged that if they see a large or important movement, such as the march of an army division or a large section of transport, they can give a certain signal which will call for help from every gun in that section.

"A third use to which we put our machines is night flying, which is mostly bomb work. The Germans, for some reason or other, do not fly at night. Our bombers travel in squadrons of 50 to 100. They start out in the dead of night and fly very low, not more than 300 feet up. It is practically impossible to hit them and there are few casualties among our men. This night bombing was forced on us by the fact that the Germans move their troops and stores at night.

"The last important work done at the front is the patrolling. This is done by two machines acting together and flying at five or six thousand feet. High above them, soaring and watching, at about 20,000 feet, are some of the little, fast fighting machines. These we know as 'strafers,' and it is their object to drop onto any German machine that tries to cross over our lines. This patrol work, like all the other regular flying, is done without regard to weather. Pilots have gone up in a 70-mile wind, in snow, sleet and rain.

"Phosphorous bomb raids are very popular methods with us for getting rid of the 'sausage' balloons the Germans use for observation. We used to wait for dark days for this work. Then we'd swoop down on the 'sausages,' which were usually tied at between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. As we'd drive over them we'd pull the lever and let a shower of bombs drop. If it was hit the 'sausage' would burst into flames and then you'd see a lot of Germans drop out of its observation car in their parachutes."

DISEASE OF LITTLE CALVES

Keep Youngsters Away From Cold Drafts and Protect Them in Dry Well-Bedded Place.

Pneumonia is a common disease of little calves. The cold nights that come on suddenly and unexpectedly are the chief causes.

Keep the little calves away from those cold drafts and protect them in a dry, well-bedded place during the cold wet nights. Prevention is better than cure. Only a few recover.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Ye Farmers!

I will buy your chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, in fact anything in the line of poultry. Bring in what you have and get highest market prices.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel

Board By Day Or Week

Good Accommodations.

Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Small Accounts Grow To Big Big Ones

We welcome small accounts at this Bank

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

We pay Interest On Time Deposits.

Come In And Get Acquainted.

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashier.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PRIDE

The housewife who serves pure, home-baked bread makes the home meal a delight and a pleasure to all. She shows true motherly pride by giving to her family the most wholesome and strengthening of foods.

All foods consist substantially of fats, carbohydrates (starches and sugars,) and proteins (white of egg, gluten, lean meats etc.). These three substances sustain, operate, and repair the human body. These are the average percentages contained in seven representative staple foods, as shown by U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 142:

	Fats	Carbohydrates	Proteins
Wheat flour	1.0	75.1	11.4
Potatoes	0.1	14.7	1.8
Beef, sirloin	16.1	- -	16.5
Butter	85.0	- -	1.0
Milk	4.0	5.0	3.3
Salt codfish	0.4	- -	16.0
Eggs	9.3	- -	13.1

Note the high percentages of proteins and carbohydrates in wheat flour. The butter spread on bread and the shortening used in making biscuits, supply the fat that makes these flour foods the balanced ration.

Vivo Flour Makes Good Bread

For Sale by all Deales

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. Halvorson, Agent

Goodridge, Minnesota

[illegible] ELEVEN TOWNS

H. W. SMITH Editor & Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn., as second class mail matter.

The Eastern part of Pennington County has had its share of publicity during the past term of District Court. It has cost the county a round sum of money to settle a family quarrel, but after all it might be money well spent. In olden times such matters were settled summarily by the parties themselves, but now we fight it out in courts, and advertise our virtues to the galleries. We hope the participants will go home and let bygones be bygones, and be more circumspect in words and deeds hereafter.

The Legislature of North Dakota is having a hard time to secure the reforms which the Non-Partisan League set out to get last summer. The Old Gang dies hard and the holdover senators are doing their utmost to block any move that might be a credit to the new party. The will of more than 80 per cent of the people cuts no figure with them. It is an excellent example of the saying, "money talks". Big Business still pulls the string and its few hirelings who still remain dance lustily. We foresee the day when some of these hirelings will look back with shame on their actions.

And now comes a proposal for universal military training. Our masters are resolved to make us imitate the European nations in spite of the universal aversion to such a system in America. Thousands upon thousands left their native land on the other side and came to America, in order to get away from the hated military training. To establish the same practice here will be to them, like a slap in the face. As usual the burden will fall most heavily upon the poor. A father of small means with two or three sons between the ages of 19 and 26 will find it almost impossible to let them spend six months of the year learning to kill in an approved way. How would you farmers like to have your sons called out for military practice in harvest and threshing time? Here is where another letter of protest to your Representatives and Senators may be of benefit. We hope that the people will wake up and not allow this thing to be put over on them.

W. J. Bryan on Preparedness

Go back to the time when they commenced to pass laws against the carrying of concealed weapons and you can get all the material you want for a speech on preparedness, because the arguments made in favor of carrying revolvers can be put into the speeches made today in favor of preparedness, without changing a word. Did you ever hear of a man who wanted to carry a revolver to be agressive? No, it was just to protect his rights and defend his honor, but they found by experience that a man who carried a revolver generally carried with it a disposition to use it on slight provocation and a disposition to provoke its use by others. For the promotion of peace, every state in this union has abolished preparedness on the part of individuals because it did not preserve peace. It provoked trouble, and unless we can convince ourselves there is a moral philosophy applicable to nations that are just the opposite of the moral philosophy applied to individuals, we must conclude that, as the pistol toting man is a menace to the peace of a community, so the pistol toting nation is a menace to the peace of the world.

More Sociable.

"Has the scientific study made much difference in your boy, Josh?"

"Not as much as you might think," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Out in the garden he calls everything by its botanical name. But when he's sittin' up to the table passin' his plate he's careful to use the kind of words we all understand."—Washington Star.

His Only Friend.

Wife—You can see now how much your friends care for you. During your long illness only one has called to see you.

Husband—And that was Brown, wasn't it?

Wife—Yes. He came every day, and he said he was very sorry you were too ill to see him. He is the only real friend you've got.

"Yes, I suppose so. The day before I was taken ill I promised to lend him $10."

An Abrupt Ending.

Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly British first lord of the admiralty, made a little talk at a dinner of literary men some years ago, when he was known to fame as only a young author. He began by saying, "I, like Moses, am the author of five books, but I will not pursue the parallel further."

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Eleven Hundred One and 67 | 100 ($1101.67) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peder H. Thoreson and Anna K. Thoreson, his wife, Mortgagors, to Goodridge State Bank, a corporation, Mortgagee, bearing date the 2nd day of December 1914, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in Book 7 of Mortgages, on page 561; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in siad Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz:

The Southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section twenty-three (23), in Township one hundred fifty-three (153) North, of Range forty (40) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, in Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 3rd day of March 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt of Eleven Hundred, One and 67 | 100 Dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any on said premises, and Fifty Dollars, Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 6th A. D. 1917.

Goodridge State Bank,
Mortgagee.

Hans O. Kjömme,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
(J.11-F.15)

They Have City Managers.

Twenty-two American cities are now under the commission manager plan. They are Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Sumter, S. C.; Hickory, N. C.; Morgantown, N. C.; Ashtabula, O.; Sandusky, O.; Dayton, O.; Springfield, O.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Big Rapids, Mich.; La Grande, Ore.; Taylor, Tex.; Denton, Tex.; Amarillo, Tex.; Manistee, Mich.; Jackson, Mich.; Abilene, Kan.; Collinsville, Okla.; Montrose, Colo.; Morris, Minn.; Lakeland, Fla., and Alhambra, Cal.

Perfect Garden.

The perfect garden, from the plant and flower point of view is one where flowers may be picked each and every day of the year, yet where no spot of bare soil is ever seen. Keep reserve stock of annuals and perennials on hand so that when an annual has spent its strength or a plant dies its space may be filled with a young annual or a perennial.

Big Span Collapses; Many Lives Are Lost

(Daily Press Dispatch, Sept. 12, 1916)

Quebec—The second attempt to bridge the St. Lawrence river here resulted in another failure when the massive center span, weighing over 5,000 tons suddenly collapsed and fell into the river yesterday causing a loss of 27 lives. The span was being raised from pontoons and was about 15 feet above the water when, from some unknown cause, it collapsed and sank into the river, which is 200 feet deep at this place. About 90 men were caught on the span when it began to sway and all of them went down into the water with the structure. The bridge is the largest in the world, its contemplated length from shore to shore being 3,239 feet, with a distance of 1,800 feet between anchor buttresess. The central span is 640 feet long. The first collapse occured Aug. 29, 1907 when 60 engineers and workmen perished in the disaster.

This paragraph might well have been written about the main incident in the new serial we have secured and the first installment of which will appear in an early issue of this paper. The story is

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady, Father and Son

It is a tale of strong, daring, honorable men, of faithful women, of high adventure, of great success and failure, of love, and tragedy.

Don't Miss It!

DON'T FORGET

We Handle

The Celebrated

Winner Fanning Mill

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Goodridge, Minn.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON

Contractor & Builder

Everything In The Line Of Cement Work

Estimates Furnished.

Goodridge, Minnesota

The Goodridge Pharmacy

I am now in shape to furnish you all kinds of Drugs and other articles found in a first class drug store

H. B. Newell, Druggest

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - - - MINNESOTA.

DO YOU KNOW

That We Carry a Complete Line The Latest Styles and colors in

Boys Suits

Bring in your boys and get them fitted out with that new suit you have promised them so long. We will be pleased to have you come in and look them over.

H. Christianson & Son

Goodridge, Minnesota

When in Goodridge remember Carl Wallenberg at the Watch Hospital across from Garage. All work guaranteed.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Saturday February 17, 1917

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

AUCTION

As I am leaving the country, I will sell at public sale all of my personal property, on my farm, the South half of South half of Section 23, Township of Goodridge, half mile sotuh and two and half miles east of Goodridge, on

FRIDAY
FEBRUARY 23, 1917

Sale Commences At 10:00 O'clock A. M.

HORSES

1 grey Mare, 7 years old, weight about 1400
1 grey Mare, weight about 1400
1 black Mare, 8 years old, weight about 1200
1 black Horse, 5 years old, weight about 1200
1 buckskin Horse, weight about 1000

CATTLE

1 Cow 4 years old, fresh in Spring
1 Cow 3 years old, fresh in Spring
1 Heifer 2 years old, fresh in Summer
1 Heifer 1 and one half years old
1 Heifer 9 months old
1 Bull 11 months old
18 white Chickens
1 Scotch Collie pup

MACHINERY ETC

2 sets of Heavy Harness
1 set of light Harness
1 Saddle
2 single Harnesses
4 Ox Harnesses
1 6 foot Deering Binder
1 18 single disk grain drill
1 14 disk Osburn harrow
1 14 disk Osburn harrow, good as new
1 3 horse smothing harrow
1 1 horse cultivator
2 wide tire wagons
1 light spring wagon
2 8x16 Hay Racks 2 Mowers 1 Hay Rake
1 16in Sulky Plow, with breaking attachment
1 14in. Breaker 1 1 horse Jumper
1 set bob sleighs, extra long cross chains.
1 foot power Emery Grinder 1 Fanning Mill

Some woven wire, fence posts, and tamarak poles. About 1000 ft. lumber, 5 tons good hay, Farm tools etc. Household Goods, consisting of stoves, cupboard, kitchen cabinet, tables, chairs, beds, bedding, dresser commode, kitchen utensils, dishes and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

2 Farms: I will also offer for sale at this time the South 1-2 of of the S1-2 Sec. 23 and NW1-4 Sec. 22. Goodridge twp.

Free Hot Lunch At Noon

TERMS: All sums under $10.00, Cash. On sums above that amount bankable papers will be taken, due November 1st, 1917.

George Rice, Owner

W. J. LaBree, Auctioneer. Goodridge State Bank, Clerk.

Sleighs! Sleighs!!

Don,t wait until the snow begins to fall before you buy your sleighs, bnt buy yours now and be prepared for when it does come We handle the McLaren sleighs. None better on the Market.

The Hero Grain Cleaern

Will separate the wild oats from wheat and barley. Also cleans Fax, Alfalfa, Oats, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction. In order to insure a crop you must have good, clean seed, and it is impossible to have good seed without a Fanning Mill. In order to obtain the best results, buy an HERO GRAIN CLEANER, fcr sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls. Minnesota.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.
Miller Bldg. Goodridge, Minn

C. M. Stanton H. C. Rowberg J. T. Hoge
STANTON, ROWBERG & HOGE
LAWERS
201-2 Scandia Block
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN

Long or Short Term
Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, - MINN.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

Metchnikoff's Dramatic Death.

Professor Metchnikoff, says the World's Work, came to his laboratory on July 13, 1916. He did not attempt to hide his uneasiness at the weakness of his heart. He surprised his students, however, by saying as he put on his things to go home: "Tomorrow is the 14th, isn't it? So we won't work. I am afraid that this will be my last day here. I cannot last two days. I shall die tomorrow."

He died, in fact, on the 15th, and his pathetic farewell made a deep impression even on the pathology students.

IF your Father's good reputation were weighed in the balance against your love for a girl—

What Would You Do?

READ

Web of Steel

By
Cyrus Townsend Brady, Father and Son

Our New Serial
A Big, Gripping Story

Neal of the Navy

By

WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORNE

Author of "Red Mouse," "Running Fight," "Catspaw," "Blue Buckle," etc.

Novelized from the Photo Play of the Same Name Produced by the Pathe Exchange, Inc.

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SYNOPSIS.

On the day of the eruption of Mount Pelee Capt. John Hardin of the steamer Princess rescues five-year-old Annette Ilington from an open boat, but is forced to leave behind her father and his companions. Ilington is assaulted by Hernandez and Ponto in a vain attempt to get papers, which Ilington has managed to send aboard the Princess with his daughter, papers proving his title to and telling the whereabouts of the lost island of Cinnabar. Ilington's injury causes his mind to become a blank. Thirteen years elapse. Hernandez, now an opium smuggler, with Ponto, Inez, a female accomplice, and the mindless brute that once was Ilington, come to Seaport, where the widow of Captain Hardin is living with her son Neal and Annette Ilington, and plot to steal the papers left to Annette by her father. Neal tries for admission to the Naval academy, but through the treachery of Joey Welcher is defeated by Joey and disgraced. Neal enlists in the navy. Inez sets a trap for Joey and the conspirators get him in their power. In a struggle for possession of the map Hernandez, Annette and Neal each secure a portion. Annette sails on the Coronado in search of her father. In Martinique Annette and Neal are captured, but are rescued by a sponge diver. Inez forges identification papers for herself as Annette. In an insurrection Neal and Annette are again captured, carried to the Sun City and Annette is offered as a sacrifice to the sun god. They are rescued by marines from the Albany. Landed in Tortuga. Annette and Neal are captured and exposed to yellow fever infection by Hernandez, but are rescued by sailors from the Albany. Inez tries to rob Annette and escapes. On her way to Chantillo Annette is captured. Neal is promoted and leads a party of transferred men toward Chantillo, but is caught in a train wreck on the way. Hernandez and Inez present the false identification papers to Brother Anselmo at Santa Maria mission. Ponto is caught and killed in his own trap, set for Annette. Annette proves title and turns over Lost Island to the government. Welcher dies in a remorseful effort to save her from Hernandez. Annette and Neal, on their way to Lost Island, are wrecked on a cannibal island by Hernandez' trickery. The Brute is accepted by the cannibals as their god. Hernandez shows his power over the Brute and is accepted by the cannibals. Annette is captured but rescued by Neal and party from the Missouri. Hernandez and Inez escape in an open boat.

FOURTEENTH INSTALLMENT

"THE GREAT GOAL"

CHAPTER LIX.

Who Am I?

In the sick bay of the battleship Missouri an anxious little group—uniformed and otherwise—grouped themselves around the form of an unconscious man. He lay upon a cot. His head was swathed in bandages. The surgeon, seated on a camp stool by his side, raised his head and glanced at those about him.

"The vitality of this man is little less than marvelous," he said.

Annette Ilington started forward. "Then he will live?" she said.

The surgeon nodded.

The little group bent forward. And with good reason. The figure on the couch stirred slightly—the huge form quivered. At last the unconscious man became no longer so. He opened wide his eyes. He stared wildly about the cabin, struggling the while to rise.

"You'll never know from me where Lost Isle is," he muttered. "Look at Pelee—death—destruction. Pray God, the Princess—"

He lifted his head. The surgeon seized him by one arm and a uniformed attendant by another. But he tossed them from him as though by the turn of a wrist and struggled to a sitting posture.

"You will," he snarled, clutching at the two men. "It's just as well I found you out, Hernandez—you and your henchman, Ponto; just as well before— Come on, both of you together."

In another instant he would have been upon his feet. But his eyes fell upon Annette Ilington.

"Anne," he cried. He stretched forth a hand as though to touch her, then suddenly withdrew it. He shrugged his shoulders. "What's the use?" he muttered to himself, "I'm dreaming—dreaming."

"Dreaming," said the surgeon somberly, "for thirteen years."

Neal gripped his mother's arm. "Look at his eyes," he whispered, "his eyes. Something has happened to him. He has become a man."

The brute man glanced inquiringly at the surgeon. "What is the matter with me, doctor?" he exclaimed, his voice strong, his tones resonant with reason. "Did my friend—the Portuguese—Hernandez—get me after all? I know I struggled with him; that's the last thing I remember. The Mexican must have black-jacked me from behind."

The surgeon smiled. "He black-jacked you from behind, all right," he said.

"Where's Manuella?" went on the figure on the cot. "And where is the little girl?"

The surgeon nodded to Neal. "He's a man all right," he whispered. "The soul has come back into the body after many years."

"The little girl," went on the brute man. His glance shifted and again he sought Annette. "Anne," he cried again. Once more his glance became doubtful.

"Excuse me, nurse," he went on, nodding to Annette, "I thought you were my wife come back to life. May I ask your name?"

"I am not a nurse," said Annette. "My name is Annette Ilington."

The man started.

He dropped his head upon his chest; then he clutched something with his hand. It was his beard—the growth of many years. He held it out before him.

"What's this," he said, "another joke?"

"Pull it and see," suggested the surgeon.

The man gave the beard a mighty tug.

"Ouch," again he cried. "It's glued."

The surgeon, somewhat uncertain of his ground—fearful of results—touched the man upon the arm.

"It is not glued," he said, smiling and watching fearfully for the slightest change of expression. "It grew—it has been growing for over thirteen years. You're a Rip Van Winkle—you have come back to life."

He paused and waited while that fact sank home. Then in a businesslike manner he drew forth a memorandum book and without further glancing at his patient held his fountain pen poised in air.

"Your name, sir—and address," he said.

The matter-of-fact tone roused the patient from a dangerous reverie.

"Me," he exclaimed. "Who am I? I am Ilington—Ilington of Martinique."

* * * * * * *

A few days later Ilington, clean shaven, sat upon the deck of the Missouri. He was a handsome man—as handsome as he had been some thirteen years before—save that time had carved deep lines upon his face. His forehead still was bandaged.

Annette crouched at his side and she held between her hands the hand of Ilington—the hand that had been so often raised to strike her down. Neal strode to the little group and saluted.

"Off duty for the present," he explained. "How is the head?"

Ilington grunted. "Sore as the dickens outside," he returned, "but working right inside—at least so far as I can tell." He glanced quizzically at Neal. "Ensign," he said, "I can't get information out of anybody. They think I've got to grow up like a child; but today I am feeling fit—I am all here and I want to know. Tell me something."

"I'll tell you everything," said Neal. "The surgeon quite agrees with you. He has discharged you cured."

And then they told him—and it took hours in the telling. They told him the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

"Let me get hold of that Portuguese, just once," he muttered, "and I'll tear him with my bare hands, limb from limb."

CHAPTER LX.

Quicksilver.

Out of the sea at sunset, bearing in his arms a burden, staggering up upon the shore of the Lost Isle of Cinnabar—there strode a man. Behind him silhouetted against the horizon, was a small sailboat, deserted and stranded on a sandbar.

The man was the Portuguese adventurer, Hernandez. The burden in his arms was a woman, and the woman was Inez Castro, his companion.

He dropped her gently to the ground, and she lay there for an instant, well spent, half exhausted. Then she, too, staggered to her feet.

"This," cried Hernandez. "is Lost island. We are in possession—and possession is nine points of the law. The god of chance has favored us so far, little one, and so long as the god of chance joins with Hernandez, Hernandez wins."

They traveled inland. The sun had set, the moon was full. For many minutes they had traveled through a clearing. and suddenly before them, rough, ragged and forbidding in the moonlight, there loomed a ruined structure built of stone.

"It's the fort," whispered Hernandez, "the Morro castle of the Ilington map."

In the far distance there was a red glow against the sky and the dull, faint clang of metal against metal.

"We are not alone," whispered Hernandez. "Someone works the mines. So much the better. We shall have allies. Let us seek them now."

Inez sank down at his feet. "Leave me alone—here," she whispered. "You can find me easily. I can go no farther and I am afraid—afraid."

Already Hernandez had bounded across the clearing, turned a corner of the crumbling ruin and was on his way. Within the next few moments he was standing on the edge of what seemed to be a crater of a volcano—a huge pit that seemed to belch forth fire.

But it was not a volcano and it did not belch forth fire. It was a cinnabar mine—or a series of cinnabar mines—pits cut into the surface of the earth and illumined by brush fires.

Hernandez crouched upon the edge of this huge man-made crater and watched the scene with interest. In each pit half a dozen men or more worked away like ants, their shadows flung against the walls in fantastic shape.

Hernandez drew a deep breath of satisfaction.

"This is the life," he said to himself. "These men are my men or my name is not Hernandez."

He drew forth a brace of pistols and examined them carefully in the moonlight. Satisfied that they were in working order, he rose and skirted the edge of the crater, creeping stealthily around behind the furnace. Then, with remarkable agility, he hurled himself as from the skies into a circle of bright light, lifted up his voice and called aloud.

In an instant he was surrounded by a motley crew of men—men strange, weird—men whose faces were overgrown with a rank, untrimmed crop of hair and beard. They hailed his advent with delight.

Out of this multitude a huge individual pushed his way through to Hernandez and placed a grimy hand upon the latter's shoulder.

"Whence come you?" he queried in Spanish.

Hernandez answered him. "I was set adrift in a small boat," he returned, "and I came ashore here not knowing where I was. Who, sir, are you, my countryman?"

"Twelve years ago," said the pirate chief, "we were wrecked—ground to pieces on this shore. And we found what? Enough to eat? Yes. A place to sleep—a place to live. But this is a God forsaken island, senor. Only the mines have kept us from going mad. We have worked for wealth madly—hoping against hope."

"What do you mine?" asked Hernandez.

"Cinnabar," returned the chief.

Hernandez raised his eyebrows. "Quicksilver," he said. "It should make you rich."

The chief held up his arms. "Rich," he cried. "Senor, follow me."

He called for a torch and nodding to Hernandez led the way to the edge of a nearby pit and down a ladder. At the foot of the ladder he crawled into an opening and bade Hernandez follow. The opening was a cave—a cave whose floor was covered with huge earthen jars.

"Quicksilver, senor," hissed the pirate chief—"millions of pesetas worth—possibly a billion—who knows."

"Did you come alone, senor," he asked. "Is there any woman with you?"

Hernandez shook his head, but a terrific fear clutched his soul.

"No woman," he returned. "I am alone."

The chief fell back, disappointed; then he raised his voice to its normal tones again. "All this, senor," he exclaimed, appealing to his companions, "a king's treasure. We have carted it for twelve long years. We would give it all for women." He thrust his face into Hernandez'. "I, senor, would give it all for one."

CHAPTER LXI.

Cutthroats.

As the keel of the Missouri's launch grated against the sand. Annette sprang out and waded gleefully ashore. Neal was a close second.

"He Has a Right to Know," She Said.

Two sailors carried Mrs. Hardin through the shallow water. A lieutenant leaped out with Ilington, and bounded to dry land.

It was two hours later that Annette, pursuing a hairless little tropical animal along the beach, rounded a corner, and espied a sail.

Her heart leaped into her throat. Upon her person she carried a sure fire automatic; she examined it and found it in excellent condition. Then she turned her glance once more upon the sail.

And then Annette's heart stood still again. For within the boat there was a human figure. Annette shrank behind a rock and watched. And suddenly she knew—

The figure was Inez. She was alone, and seemed to be making frantic efforts to sail the boat. Annette watched her with interest. And while she watched a stiff breeze sprang up and nearly swamped the boat.

"Inez—Inez," she cried, "do as I say—Inez—"

Inez heard her, and immediately forsook the tiller and the rope and held out her hands beseechingly over the gunwale of the boat. It was the best course she could have pursued. The little boat, left to itself, swung about and plunged full tilt toward the shore.

As it struck Annette was there to meet it. She dashed into the surf and dragged Inez in safely to dry land. Inez was frantic with fear.

"Where," asked Annette, "is the Portuguese, Hernandez?"

Inez waved her hand wildly inshore. "Somewhere—in—there—with—the beasts," she cried. "Don't ask me. I don't know. I—I ran away from him."

"The beasts?" faltered Annette.

"Worse than that," returned Inez, "you're a woman. I'm a woman. I've been hiding from them—even from him—for three days. He—he doesn't know where I am—he hasn't found me. Oh!"

She sank upon the sand—her form shook with agitation.

Annette, wondering, knelt by her side. "Why have you run from him?" she queried.

"I—I can't blame him," cried Inez, suddenly facing Annette. "He's mad—crazy for wealth, Hernandez. So am I. And wealth is here—you don't know— He told me all about it—before I began to suspect—"

"Suspect—what?" asked Annette.

"Ah," went on Inez, checking her agitation, for the presence of Annette gave her courage, "you should see—he told me—there are millions of dollars worth of quicksilver—all ready for the market—stored away. Millions of dollars' worth. And the mines—they're not half worked. And these beasts are working them—"

"Beasts?" said Annette again.

"Cutthroats—men—all of them, men," groaned Inez, "and they've been here years and years—and they've been alone. They're wild-eyed enough to kill each other. And they offered Hernandez all the quicksilver that they've got if he'll find some way to bring them women. Ah, for hour after hour he harped on that—to me. Hour after hour he repeated it—talked about it in his sleep. And finally I understood—"

"You're safe," said Annette, "at least so far as Hernandez and these—beasts are concerned. There's a battleship riding in the bay around the bend. Nothing can harm you now"

Inez gasped with relief. "Nothing can—" she began. Then she uttered a wild yell. "Ugh—arg-g-gh—look."

Annette looked—almost too late. Out of the brush behind them bounded two frightful figures—half-clad—with matted hair and beard. With hoarse cries they darted toward the women. Inez turned frantically and fled up the beach One of the cutthroats darted after her. Annette swiftly drew her pistol, aimed and fired. The pursuer of Inez dropped in his tracks. But in another instant Annette was seized in a pair of strong arms and tossed over the shoulders of a giant and carried swiftly inland.

Suddenly their path was blocked. A figure shot out before them and stood with folded arms. This figure was Hernandez—and Annette almost hailed him as a friend

"So," said Hernandez, "I have kept my promise. The woman is yours—the treasure is mine. It is a bargain." Then he uttered a sudden exclamation. "It is not Inez," he cried, "it is you—you little wildcat of an Ilington. So you have arrived. It is better so—better so."

"It is barter, eh?" he queried, "you the woman. I the jars of quicksilver."

The chief regarded him fiercely. "You lie in your throat, stranger," he exclaimed in guttural tones. "I captured the woman—you kept her from me. I took her by force—and I have waited long." He laughed loud—a derisive laugh. "I took her by force. I have her. Yes, and you have our treasure—after you, too, have waited long—after you have taken it by force, Ho, ho."

Hernandez understood.

He sprang at the pirate chief, striking at him frantically, and clutching at Annette, trying to tear her from him.

In a moment a multitude of beasts swarmed through the underbrush—entered the arena of events.

CHAPTER LXII.

Onslaught.

On the chief's part it was a horrible mistake. In his momentary excitement he had thought to exterminate Hernandez. But the cutthroats who bounded into view never even saw Hernandez. Hernandez was there, agile, alert, ready to defend himself. But they didn't know it.

Caught Her in His Arms.

The only thing they saw was Annette Ilington, clutched in the mighty grasp of their chief. Like a mob of ravenous wolves they pounced upon her. The chief beat them off.

"There are two," he exclaimed, "two. The other runs free upon the beach. This one is mine. The other on the beach. Scatter and find her."

Some half dozen of the crew, accustomed to obedience, scampered off. But not so the rest. Shoulder to shoulder, thigh to thigh, they struggled on after their chief holding out their hands toward the trembling girl upon his shoulder. Step by step he fought his way, clutching her firmly to him, until he reached the entrance to a cave—his cave. He stooped to enter.

Then broke the storm.

Down on shore Neal and Ilington, alarmed at the prolonged absence of Annette, had scattered—Neal scoured the beach in one direction—Ilington in another.

At last Neal found her—Inez, crouching behind a rock. Inez, panting with fear, leaped into his arms. He cast her off—for he did not understand.

"Annette," she cried, "they've got her—there—that way—that way."

Annette, numb with fear, lay quivering just within the mouth of the cave. Behind her was the dark—the unknown. She was too terror-stricken to move. But she was quick-witted and she saw—and understood—that this terrific fight was helping her. She collected herself—she began to plan. Inch by inch she crept farther into the darkness.

When the fight was at its hottest the chief lunged far out in the midst of it and left the cave's mouth temporarily uncovered. Like a flash Annette wriggled out of the cave and slunk swiftly toward the undergrowth. She reached it, when a figure blocked her path.

It was Neal. With a wild cry she flung herself into his arms. But Neal repulsed her for the instant, and with forethought. Almost brutally he flung her behind him, and unshipped his navy gun. For action was at hand. One man and only one had seen Annette crawl from the cave's mouth and that man was the pirate chief. As soon as he could disentangle himself, he was away and after her. And here he came, tearing through the undergrowth with savage bounds.

Neal fired thrice—hit once—missed twice—and then the cutthroat was upon him.

Ilington from the shore, heard the shots. He looked upward and saw, peering down at him from at eminence, the face of his arch enemy, Hernandez.

He shook a massive fist at the face, and the face disappeared.

Ilington hastened back to the temporary camp and found that the lieutenant and his men were making ready for a run.

"Come on, foot," cried Ilington, leaping into the undergrowth, "I'm ready for a fight. I saw a head just now, and I'm going to hit it hard."

Neal fought with fury, but his fight was futile. So, be it said, was the fight of the pirate chief. For Neal's shots had brought the other beasts swarming like human hornets about their heads. Annette's temporary escape had been discovered—they had been cheated—vengeance was their due. They pounced upon Neal and their chief like harpies—once more pandemonium reigned. Annette crouched unseen—horror-stricken.

Suddenly she shrieked aloud—for Neal had disappeared beneath a mass of men—.

She shrieked and ran like wild for the shore—for succor. There was no fight in her—she was beaten by fear. That shriek was fortunate for Neal. His assailants left him and darted after her—scurrying like wild dogs through the brush.

And then—crack—crack—crack—. The bark of a dozen navy rifles. A dozen men plunged headlong.

It was a bad fight—a desperate fight. Neal's men were outnumbered.

Meantime a solitary figure slunk through the brush and crept past all the fighters. This was Hernandez. Ilington, during a lull, saw him pass, but knew not where he went. Hernandez knew. He was still hoping against hope—he still lusted blindly after treasure. He reached the edge of the artificial crater and crept down a ladder and plunged into the treasure cave. He plunged his hands—his arms, into the living quicksilver—he tossed it into the air.

"They've never beaten me yet," he cried, "this is mine—all mine."

He started suddenly. Across the pit there was a lull. And then the deadly crack—crack—crack of rifles.

"Re-enforcements," he muttered.

He was right. One boatload of marines had reached the shore in another launch, had plunged through the thicket and had reached the conflict just in the nick of time.

CHAPTER LXIII.

The Edge of the World.

Hernandez crouched behind one of the huge earthen jars. The light that streamed in at the cave's mouth darkened suddenly, and a huge figure crept in. At first Hernandez thought this was the pirate chief—but that fierce fighter was lying far across the pit with a bullet through his head. The figure crept on farther—then Hernandez saw.

It was Ilington. Ilington was unarmed—his face was blood covered. He was a figure fearful to behold. Hernandez climbed the ladder in fearful haste. Ilington saw him and followed, caught him, tore from him Hernandez' ever ready knife, and faced him squarely.

"I swore to tear you apart with my hands," cried Ilington beside himself with rage, "and I'm going to do it."

"Two can play at that," panted Hernandez, "come on."

Ilington came on—reckless of the fact that he was fighting on the edge of a precipice.

Far to the rear Annette plucked Neal's wrist.

"Look—look," she cried, "Hernandez and my father—and the Portuguese has a knife."

She was not the only watcher. Below on shore a fresh boatload of marines were landing. They had seen the fight—they watched it now. Their officer peered through his glasses.

"Our friend, the Portuguese," he said, "we've got to get him and take him back. The world needs one Hernandez less."

Even as he spoke, Hernandez struck with his knife and ripped open Ilington's arm.

With a wild cry the fresh marines scrambled up the cliff. Hernandez, cool with coolness of desperation, sidestepped, and lifting one foot, neatly tripped his man.

Ilington fell heavily, with one arm hanging over the precipice.

And then Hernandez looked—for the first time he took note of his surroundings.

Behind him ranged Neal and his squad, with fixed bayonets and with death shining in their eyes. Below, scrambling up the cliff were twenty men, dangerous—desperate.

Hernandez paused—his eyes narrowed. He was beaten and he knew it.

Hernandez rose to his full height. "Sorry gentlemen," he said, "but you've never beat me yet and you cannot beat me now."

He retreated a pace or two, gave a sudden run—and leaped far out over the edge of the precipice.

Neal formed his men in line—they were joined by the squad that climbed the cliff.

"Forward, march," said Neal. Annette and her father followed them. Inside of fifteen minutes the little squad were scurrying about the inside of the cave. They were plunging their hands into the liquid metal and letting it run through their fingers.

"Some little island, this," they commented.

"It took you boys to get it for us," returned Ilington, "without you, Lost Island would have been lost forever, and so would we."

He turned to Annette, "Annette," he said, "this is yours—all yours. You are a princess—this is your kingdom." He stretched wide his arms to include all Lost Island. "Your kingdom," he repeated.

Annette looked at Neal. Neal loked at Annette—then he rushed forward and caught her in his arms.

Annette glanced at the boys in blue. "And this—my king," she said.

THE END

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 10 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1 66
Oats	.45
Barley	.88
Flax	2.59
Rye	1.27
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	1.19
Feed Durum	1.17

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

FOR SALE—Some clean 1915 white Russian Oats.

T. Hemmestvedt,
Kratka, Minn.

The Hanson & Barzen Elevator Co. at Goodridge has some fine Marquis seed wheat for sale at their elevator.

For, Lumber and Fence Posts Address.

Ola Saltvelt Box 2,
Thorhult, Minn.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

J. P. Jensen, left Wednesday evening for Thief River Falls, to spend Washington's birthday at his home.

Miss Nellie Nelson, arrived here from Asnabrock, N Dak., and will visit at the Chris Thoreson home, near High Landing.

Jerry Race Jr., returned Wednesday from Wisconsin, where he has been working all winter.

Charley Stephenson left Thursday evening for Pelican Rapids, where he intends to work, having turned over the barber shop to Bert Walker.

Matt Barzen, of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in Goodridge Tuesday.

Miss Lottie Foss, left Friday for Thief River Falls to visit with relatives she returned Tuesday.

Bert Walker came up from Thief River Falls, Friday, and will operate the barber shop here.

The following Auctions, will be conducted in this neighborhood the next few weeks:

Feb. 28th, Harvey Wayne, Germantown. March 1st, Lysbakken and Thoreson, High Landing. March 16th, E. J. Olson, Reiner.

In this week's issue appears an auction adv. for Magnus Lysbakken and P. H. Thoreson, to be held next Thursday March 1st. Read it thru carefully and see what they have to offer for sale. There may be something you need amohg the list of articles advertised.

Gust Gulseth, returned Friday from Crookston and Erskine where he purchased a fine team of heavy work hosses.

Mrs. H. Christianson visited with friends in Thief River Falls from Saturday until Monday.

Andrew Speten, of Esplee, was a visitor in Goodridge, Tuesday.

P. P. Korstad, of High Landing was a Goodridge visitor, Monday.

John Coan, of Erie, was transacting business in town Wednesday.

Palmer Tvedt. was a county seat visitor, Monday evening.

F. C. Petersen was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Monday.

Oscar Gran left Monday evening on a business trip to Thief River Falls, returning Tuesday evening.

John Gran returned Monday evening from an over Sunday visit at Thief River Falls.

FOR SALE—200 bushels fine seed Barley.

P. P. Palmer.

Read the first installment of Web of Steel, our new serial. It appears in this issue.

H. C Iverson, of Erie was a Goodridge visitor, Wednesday.

We seem to have a share of the storms this winter. We were visited by regular old time blizzard Friday, and by another, corking good one, Tuesday.

A full line of masks at P. P. Palmer.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N, Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Buy your Coal, Corn, Oats and Seeds from the Atlantic Elevvtor Co,

F. C. Petersen,
Agent.

Read the first installment of Web of Steel, our new serial. It appears in this issue.

Dr. Newell, has been in town the past couple days, packing up his drug stock which he will remove to Thief River Falls. We hate to see the drug go, but the lack of business is the doctors reason of quitting. We are of the opinion that a drug store would pay here if it was attended to right. For one can't expect a business to pay when he only gives half his time to it, the same as the doctor has been doing with his drug store.

August Anderson, was a business visitor in Mavie, Tuesday.

Herb. C. Johnson of Strandquist was a Goodridge business visitor Wednesday.

The 12th installment of Neal of the Navy, Hearst-Pathe news No. 8, and Worlds Wonderland will be shown at the Grand Theatre Saturday night. Don't Miss Them.

Dr. Froelich of Thief River Falls, was called up here Monday morning to the Sever Anderson home where one of the boys was quite sick. He was called to the Professor Halvorson home, where his little boy was sick and what turned out to be a mild case of Scarlet Fever.

The Goodridge Literary Society, met last Thursday evening at the school house. A very interesting program was rendered, after which a neck tie social was given. A large number of neck ties were sold, which brought the neat little sum of $20 20, which will go towards the piano fund for the local school. G. C. Gulrud was the auctioneer, after the sale was over, games of various kinds were indulged in, and every one enjoytd themselves immensely.

John Kast, of Germantown, was a Goodridge visitor Monday. He tells us that from a flock of 35 Rhode Island Red chickens, during the month of January, he received 400 eggs That is a pretty good record for this time of the year. Anyone who does not beleive chickens pay, had better talk to John.

R. R Johnson, left Saturday for St. Paul with a car load of stock.

Notice.

If you are in need of Happy Farmer Oil tractor, Farquahar Threshing Machines, the Longdon Feeder See or write.- Gust Gulseth,

Grygla, Minn.
Agent at Goodridge and Grygla

M. C. Cutter Dead.

News was received here Tuesday morning that M. C Cutter, Editor and Publisher of the Thief River Falls News-Press was dead. He was attending to business matters in Chicago, and fell dead while standing in a hote office. Death is said to have been caused from heart trouble.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the District No. 8 of Pennington County at the Schoolhouse on the 5th. day, of March 1917 from one o'clock P. M. to four o'clock P. M. for the purphse of voting on the proposition of issuing to the State of Minnesota the bonds or said municipality in the aggregate sum of $10,000.00 bearing interest at the rate of four (4) per centum per annum, the proceeds thereof to be used for the following purposes: $5000.00 for taking up the floating indebteness, $5000.00 for installing new heating plant and finishing the upper rooms to be numbered and to mature as set forth in the resolution now on file in the office of the clerk.

Dated February 21st 1917.

Nick Bundhund, Clerk.

Literary Program.

The next meeting of the Literary society will be held in the school house Thursday evening March 1st. The following is the program for the evening:

Song- History of Act- Anna Gunderson
Anecdotes Herbert Menzel
Dialogue—Train to Mauro, characters Mrs- Buttermilk—Mrs. C. Christianson, Mr. Knight—Hugo Menzel, Johnnie Buttermilk—Stuart Ferdinandson
Solo—Cupids Queries—Harry McDonald
Recitation-Little Jack-Joseph Christianson
Reading — Teresa Olson
Vocal Duet—Mrs. C. H. Christianson, Mrs. M. O. Seavey.

Speaks on Drainage Question.

Thief River Falls, Minn. Special to Eleven Towns.

Sen. D. P. O'Neill of this city Saturday afternoon spoke to a large gathering of business men of the city and of settlers east of Thief River Falls and who are deeply interested in the proposed widening, deepening and straightening of the Red Lake River between here and the Red Lakes; the speaker also told of a bill which he is going to introduce in the interests of those who have ditch taxes maturing this year and who on account of losing their crops from inundation are unable to pay these taxes, the bill providing for an extension of five years, the county to bear the cost of carrying the bonds therefor.

The bill which the senator has introduced into the senate providing for the river improvement was explained in detail and it was pointed out that the state is not to bear more than 50 per cent of the total cost. The Red Lake Indians, it is understood, wish their land drained and are willing to stand their share of the cost of the river improvement which is first necessary before any ditching of the reservation will be productive. Thus a large part of the intended improvement will be borne by the Indians. Lands benefitted will also bear their share of the expence but as there is a limit of $5 per acre to which lands can be assessed for drainage the cost to such benefitted lands will not be large.

The bill to aid property owners whose ditch taxes come due this year and who will be unable to meet them is appending and is a measure that will bring relike to many if adbpted by the county board after passing the legislature.

A motion to send five or more delegates to a special meeting of the state legislature committee having such matters in charge was made, seconded and carried, two of the committee to be members of the county board of Pennington county and the other three to be farmers living on lands effected by floods such as have prevailed. They will probably leave the latter part of next week, the time of the meeting having not been definitely decided upon as yet. Secy. Laird of the Commercial Club will be first advised and he in turn will notify the committee.

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE COUNTY BOARDS IN ANY COUNTY OF THIS STATE HAVING A VALUATION OF NOT LESS THAN FOUR MILLION NOR MORE THAN SIX MILLION DOLLARS, AND HAVING AN AREA CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND NOR MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND TO EXTEND THE TIME OF PAYMENT OF DITCH ASSESSMENTS UPON PROPERTY SITUATED THEREIN AND PROVIDING FOR THE EXTENSION OR REFUNDING OF BONDS ISSUED THEREFOR.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The County Board of any county in this state having a valuation of not less than four nor more than six million dollars and having an area containing not less than 400,000 nor more than 500,000 acres of land, may by resolution made upon the filing with the county auditor on or before May 1, 1917, of a petition from not less than one fourth of the persons, firms or corporations assessed for benefits on account of the construction of any one county drainage ditch, postpone, for a period not to exceed five years from the date of such resolution, the payment of any or all of such assessments for benefits becoming due or payable on or before June 1, 1921, including any such assessments and interest becoming due or payable on June 1, 1916.

Section 3. Upon such extension being allowed and granted under the provisions of this act, the county Board shall so contract with the holders of the bonds issued by such county to cover the expenses incurred in such ditch proceedings had, so that their security shall be safeguarded and the obligation of their contracts remain unimpared. If such county Board deems it expedient to refund such bonds by a new bond issue, they are hereby authorized and empowered to do so.

Esplee News.

Well it has been snowing this week and the cold weather has set in again.

John Halvorson from Callaway, Minn. is up visiting with Herman Svenpladsen's family now.

Oscar Olson went home from Shores last Saturday with the run away news.

Miss Mabel Speten and her brothers Clifford and Ruddie were visiting with Mrs. Shores, last Thursday.

Andrew Speten was after a load of wood yesterday.

Herman Svenpladsen and Eno Olson came home from the woods last Saturday

Mrs. M Baker was visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Herman Svenpladsen Monday.

Andrew Speten and family were visiting at the H. Svenpladsen's home last Sunday.

Hamre News.

Oluf Thompson spent Friday at the Svining home.

John Grande, Chas. Wells and his brother Fred and Mr. King made a trip to Grygla Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. Osborn and wife and son Raymond and Clarence Perle spent Sunday with the Thronsen family.

Jack Huskin spent Sunday at the Stover home.

Jim Thornill passed through here on his way home after spending a day shopping at Grygla.

Henry Morken spent Monday visiting at the Thronsen and Knutson homes.

Nathalia Rave left for her home near McIntosh, Minn. where she will be staying with her mother for a few weeks.

A few of the young folks spent Sunday evening with the Knutson family.

Cheer up "Shorty" "Mutt" will soon return.

Clell Danielson' Ray Paskewitz and Ducan Stanton of Spruce Grove spent Sunday evening visiting friends in Hamre.

Clarise and Myrtle Knutson left Tuesday for Thief River Falls where they will be working for some time.

Jolly Corner News

Everybody has been busy hauling wood in this vicinity last week.

Edwin N. Olson, H. Simonson, B. Baker and Robert Rupprecht made a trip to Goodridge last Friday,

Chas. Johnson helped Mr. Bogreen haul hay last Saturday.

There are some awful hungry dogs in this neighborhood, they kill sheep. Beware boys if you don't want your sheep killed.

Mrs. Edward Larson has been sick the last week.

Mrs. V. Baker called at the Simonson home last Wednesday afternoon.

Rachel Baker took a walk over to Henry Tellefson's last Saturday.

The B. Baker family were all up to the meeting on Hungry Island last Wednesday evening.

The Robert Rupprecht family were visitors at B. Baker's on Monday evening.

Sam Olson is bothered with rheumatism now days.

Knute Haugen has been busy helping Nels Jorgenson haul wood the last week.

Aug. Knudson made a business trip to Thief River Falls last week.

Mrs H. Simonson was a visitor at Rupprecht home last week.

Miss Ruby Knudson was home for a short visit with her folks and friends over Sunday. She went back to Thief River Falls Tuesday morning to take up her short course studies again.

Star News.

Mr. Longhone was in this visinity hunting wolves.

Jessie Toffland called on Eddie Vatne one day last week.

Mrs. Berget Danielson called on Mrs. Ole Tharaldson one day last week.

Gilmour Tharaldson called on Halvor Bjornearaa Sunday evening.

Kittel Homme and Mrs. Olive Tommerdahl were callers at Halvor Bjorneraa, Sunday.

Gilmour Tharaldson was transacting business at Erie Monday evening.

The following attended the Ladies Aid at Tellof Hovets:- Mrs. John Toffland, Mr. and Mrs. John Bye, Mr. and Mrs Knute Roysland and Halvor Roysland and others.

Ole K. returned from the woods at Big Falls last week. He will return to that place in a short time

Halvor Bjornearaa and Kittel Hommy went to Brunkberg Monday on business.

John Hovet called on Osmond Lunden of Deer Park returning Sunday accompanied by Mrs. Lunden.

Ole K. Homme of Greibrock, Minn. is visiting with his sister Mrs A. K. Vake of Erie.

Mrs. Henry Dahlen had the misfartune to fall and break her left arm making it necessary to visit the doctor at Grygla.

Does the war scare hinder the drain-question? we hope it don't.

Mrs. Borget Danielson and Ole Nelson called at the Ole Tharaldson home, Friday.

Halvor Roysland was a visitor at Erie Friday.

Mrs. Hans Svare and Mrs. Knute Roysland called on Mrs. Theordore Jacobson, Thursday.

Mrs. John Toffland went to Thief River Falls Friday, to see a doctor.

Melvin and Hans Svare were to Goodridge Wednesday to do some shopping.

Halvor Bjorneara and Kittle Homme were Erie callers, Saturday.

Mr. Rhinehart and Oluf Jacobson are busy hauling hay for Mr. Roland the Erie mail carrier.

Torgy Roysland is busy helping Tom Vatne haul wood.

Mrs. Knute Roysland is on the sick list this week.

Halvor Syverson and son Erick called on Tellof Hovet Sunday evening.

Ole Tharaldson called on Daniel Danielson, Sunday.

Mr. Rhinehart and Oluf Jacobson were callers at the Tellof Hovet home Sunday evening.

The wolves are getting numerous in this neighborhood.

Kittel Homme was visiting at Halvor Bjorneara's Sunday.

Gilmour Tharaldson called on Tellof Hovet Sunday evening.

Ole Nelson will leave for McIntosh Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Tharaldson were doing some shopping in Erie Saturday.

Miss Dena Wold and Miss Thelma Hovet were callers at Mrs. Knute Roysland Sunday.

Ole O. Omlid called on Ammound Bjorgufson, Sunday.

Ole Tharaldson is busy hauling hay from the Halvor Syverson farm.

Mrs. Theodore Jacobson is feeling very sick but we all hope that she will recover.

Burglars! Mercy.

(BY SUB URBAN)

Some one got away with about twenty pounds of choice cut pork and some sausage from the cooking department of school district No. 1. (Star twp), last week when the occupants were on a week-end visit home near Kratka. Rumors are to the effect that one or the other or both of the nearby located "Bachelor Profs" are the culprits, but flimsy circumstantial evidence is all that has been proved against them so far and a "conviction" on the "facts" is yet a matter of conjecture. But a warning is hereby given to such "enterprising" parties to "look out" for dead-falls after this.

Respectfully submitted.
H. C. Iverson.

Annual Stock Breeders Meeting.

On Saturday, March 3rd, the Pennington County Live Stock Breeders Association holds its annual meeting at the Auditorium in Thief River Falls at 11 o'clock. At the same time and place the Guernsey, Holstein and Shorthorn societies will also hold separate meetings. An attempt will be made to organize for the block system of purchasing sires. The speakers include Professors McKerrow and Gay of the College of Agriculture, both of whom are considered live stock leaders in the Northwest. Prof. Hoverstad, alfalfa expert Haney of North Dakota and local people will also do their part to make the event a success It is expected that this meeting will surpass any of the stock gatherings ever held in the county. No farmer interested in live stock can afford to be absent--there is something of value for all.

Henry Werner,
Sec'y Pennnington County
Live Stock Breeders' Association.

First Annual Poultry Show.

Poultry raisers of Pennington County are notified that on Friday, March 2nd, at the auditorium in Thief River Falls the first annual poultry show will take place and a county poultry association will be organized. Prizes of $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00 will be given winners for pens of standard varieties of chickens. A pen must consist of one rooster and two hens or one cockeral and two pullets. Any form of crate will serve for the first show. Prof. C. E. Brown, the poultry man of the Crookston School of Agriculture, will judge the birds. Prof. Chapman of the College of Agriculture,, St. Anthony Park, one of the greatest poultry experts in the country, will aid Prof Brown on the platform. These men of themselves are worth going a long way to hear.

Poultry raising is becoming an important industry in this section, six carloads of poultry having been shipped out of this city during 1916. The state also appropriates $400 annually to each county association which is properly organized. Poultry lovers are therefor urged to attend the first Pennington County Poultry Show and help organize for the future.

Agriculture Department.
Thief River Falls High School

Easy to Please.

"So." said his girl's papa furiously. "you think you could make my little girl Arethusa happy?"

The young man considered his prospective pa-in-law, who had gout and a face like a fire engine and an eighty horsepower temper.

"She's been happy with you, sir, hasn't she?" the young man asked.

"I think so, my boy—I think so," replied his girl's papa. "I certainly think so. I think so certainly. I'm certain I think so."

"Well," chimed in the young man sweetly, "if she's been happy with you I certainly think I can make her happy." I think so. I think so certainly. I'm certain I think so."

The Fleur-de-lis.

The fleur-de-lis, the well known emblem of France, is said to have been brought from heaven by an angel to King Clovis, he having made a vow that if he proved victorious in an impending battle with the Alemanni near Cologne he would embrace Christianity. It was the national emblem until the revolution of 1789, when the tricolor (white, red and blue) was adopted. The royalists later tried to restore the old emblem to the flag, but without success.—New York American

Leading Up to It.

Some Scotch yokels were enjoying the fun of the fair. Seeing an old fiddler in the street, a few of them went over to him, and one, handing him twopence, asked him to play the "Battle of Stirling Brig." The old fiddler took the money and went rasping away the same as before. The yokels getting tired of this, the spokesman again went over to the fiddler and said to him, "Hi, man, that's no' the 'Battle of Stirling Brig.'" "I ken," replied the old fiddler. "That's the skirmish before the battle."

SEEDS, TREES, Plants and Flowers
CORN OUR SPECIALTY
WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE.
GREENHOUSES and NURSERY
CATALOG FREE
OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Genasco
THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT
Ready Roofing

Make your roof leak-proof to stay. Lay Genasco and you'll have a roof that makes you free from care and saves your repair-money.

Genasco lasts because the natural oils of Trinidad Lake Asphalt give it resisting, lasting life. It doesn't dry out and crack like ordinary roofing. Come and let us explain its economy.

Winton-Nichols Lumber Co.
Goodridge, Minn

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Ye Farmers!

I will buy your chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, in fact anything in the line of poultry. Bring in What you have and get highest market prices.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Small Accuonts
Grow To Big
Big Ones
We welcome small accounts
at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashier.

The ELEVEN TOWNS

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn, as second class mail matter.

The opposition to Judicial Ditch No. 39 must concede weakness of their cause, otherwise they would not need to take such desperate measure. An attorney of Northern Minnesota is not ever good enough. Mr. Hannahan, unquestionably is an able attorney, but whether he knows anything about drainage laws or not, this bunch forgot to find out. We wager that there are any number of lawyers in this neck of the woods who could handle this case for most of them have had experience with the working of the drainage law before.

Brother Hunt of the Sunbeam does not agree with us in our criticism of Senator O'Niel for his support of the bill appropriating $50000.00 to hire deputy sheriffs for the lumber interests in Northern Minnesota. But we ask, what is the underlying motive of this bill after all? Is it not to throttle free speech and free assembly? Then it seems to us that brother Hunt should think differently. Was it not for this very same thing that he had to defend himself at the last term of District Court? He won out in the fight and we are mighty glad, for had it resulted otherwise, no editor would dare to call attention to acts which he deems inimical to the public good. We can imagine that his lawyer made an eloquent plea for a free press, telling of the great good the newspaper does in educating the public, and that criticism of public officials by newspapers tends to make them more careful in their actions. We are in perfect accord with such a view, and believe that the press should be unrestricted as much as possible, but at the same time, what applies to one should apply to another. If we are anxious to secure for ourselves the right of free speech and free assembly, we should be willing to give it to our fellowmen.

We cannot help but call attention to the doings of our last Grand Jury. So many people have an idea that the usefullness of the grand jury is to be estimated by the number of indictments it can bring in, that we believe it is high time this notion was corrected. Seven whole days of last term of court were spent in trying cases were no conviction was had. It cost the county something like $2,000.00 and the individuals concerned about one half that sum, and for absolutely nothing. If the grand jury had failed to bring in indictments, the county would be money ahead. More care should be exercised before dragging persons into court to answer to a criminal charge. The facts presented to the grand jury in the above cases could not have been more convincing than those presented at the trial, and certainly it was far from enough to convict. In fact, the parties themselves took it somewhat as a joke, knowing that no sufficient cause existed. Of course, if the county wants to spend money in settling family quarrels or personal spite, it may do so with the consent of the county attorney, but the people should have a voice in the matter. Our taxes are high enough at present and we would not be forced to maintain entertainment for the citizens of the county seat, which seems to be the principal value of these trials, outside of the practice it may give the attorneys interested.

In a lengthy editorial, the News-Press of Thief River Falls endeavored to convey the idea that the Non-Partisan League is a dangerous organization of which the farmers should beware. It wants you to infer that the editor has gained this knowledge from a personal visit to Bismark where the North Dakota Legislature is in session, composed largely of members elected by the above mentioned organization. But singularily enough, he fails to point out any specific thing wherein you can be harmed by joining, and gives, as his only reason, that the money spent should stay at home. Undoubtedly the editor should like to have some of it applied on an increased subscription to his own paper, which we would not object to ourselver. Still we feel, where any movement is attempted for the purpose of emancipating the farmers it should receive our hearty cooporation and support. We do not beleive it would have been necessary for the editor to go any farther than Grand Forks in order to get up an editorial of that nature The Herald over there is more that anxious to supply such stuff.

Now, you farmers, who are members of the league, do not let any editors of that nature discourage you; nor cause you to lose interest. It is but the beginning of a fight against you in this state, just as they are fighting the boys in North Dakota. Possibly the editorial was inspired by the same interest. Whenever the humble and down-trodden try to something for themselves, the big ones try to make you beleive there is great danger in the undertaking. You see, some of these fellows cannot get over the old notion that you farmers have not enough brains to run anything but your farms and pay interest, and that politics and government is a sacred thing to be let alone, so that the wise ones can do as they please. It is our sincere hope that this movement will sweep the entire country and brush all the old gang politicians into the waste basket. You have the number and the brains and if you stick together, there is no power strong enough to say to you nay.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFCE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

February 20th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Alexander Shores, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on Feb. 24th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 07362, for NW¼, Section 10, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 28th day of March, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Oleander Uglem, of Goodridge, Minn.
Andrew Speten, of Goodridge, Minn.
J. G. Turnbaugh, of Goodridge, Minn.
Oscar Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

POLES AND WIRES HURT CITY

Los Angeles Newspaper Complains of Conditions Which Work Harm in Many Other Municipalities.

The residents of Los Angeles are to be congratulated if the city shall quickly acquire the privately owned lighting systems and avoid the multiple pole-and-wire systems now borne by the northeast districts. In the latter, in Garvanza and Highland Park districts particularly, more landscape beauty has been blotted out in a few months than the residents have been able to create in several years. Poles and wires are everywhere, trees despoiled, private property rights violated, in stringing wires without permission, and all the evils usually attendant upon service by employees protected in their vandalism by civil service. It is most sincerely hoped that acquisition of existing lines by the city will result in the removal of at least two-thirds of the present jungle, for the district is now despoiled.—Los Angeles Times.

City Managing a Profession.

When the commissioners in charge of Niagara Falls, N. Y., were looking about for a manager for the city they heard of a young fellow at Cadillac, Mich., named Carr. Cadillac was paying Carr $3,500 as city manager, and it figured that it had made a good investment, for he had saved the city $7,000 out of a budget of $78,000.

Carr looked over the ground at Niagara Falls and said he would take the job at $5,000. But he agreed to save the city $25,000 by putting the city on a business basis. It looks as if he would make good.

That's what the city manager plan makes possible. It builds up a corps of trained men who know how cities ought to run. Then it permits a city to bid for the services of a man who is conspicuously successful in the business.—Kansas City Star.

Father of "Tanks."

Patriotic Scotsmen might plausibly claim that the real inventor of "tanks" was John Napier of Merchiston, who also invented logarithms. He had many varied intellectual activities besides the higher mathematics, and was a zealous protagonist of Protestantism. For confounding all "enemies of God's truth" he confided to Bacon's elder brother certain "secret inventions." These included a chariot of metal, double musket-proof, the motion of which was controlled by those within, "who discharged shot through small holes, the enemy being abased, and uncertain what defense to make against a moving mouth of metal." This looks like the original "tank," but Napier directed the detailed designs for his weird instruments of war to be kept secret until necessity compelled their use.

Right Type of Patriotism.

Every American who does not think his land the fairest that ever the sun shone on, his own state the finest in the Union, and his town the best place in which to live has not reached the same celestial plane of joy and patriotism as the foreigner, who thinks his little wind-swept bog is the happiest spot in the happiest land the good God ever made. This is the love of country that glorifies a land and the people that inhabit it. This is what makes every hill and valley, every rock and rill, the most beautiful in the world, because it is ours, made sacred and beautiful by the memories woven around it.—Exchange.

DON'T FORGET
We Handle
The Celebrated
Winner Fanning Mill
A. C. TVEDT & SON
Goodridge, Minn.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

The Goodridge Pharmacy
I am now in shape to furnish
you all kinds of Drugs and other
articles found in a first class drug store
H. B. Newell, Druggest

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

There's a hat style
For every man

The style that suits you might not become the next man.

We have hats to suit every man's style and taste.

But there is only one best make for all men—
the matchless

Gordon
H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

When in Goodridge remember Carl Wallenberg at the Watch Hospital across from Garage. All work guaranteed.

Dr. J. T. Turley

THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Saturday February 17, 1917

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

AUCTION

Having sold my farm, I will sell at public auction on the North East quarter of Section 26, in Highlanding Township; 2 miles Southwest of Erie P. O., 2 1-2 miles east of Highlanding P. O. and 6 1-2 miles south and 2 1-2 miles east of Goodridge, the following personal property, on

THUSDAY

MARCH 1st, 1917

Sale Commences At 10:00 O'clock A. M.

Live Stock

One Percheron Stallion, 10 yrs. old, weight 1800 lbs.
Five Horses, geldings, 6 to 10 years old, weight from 1200 to 1600 lbs.
One red Cow, 10 years old, fresh December 24th
One red Cow, 6 years old, fresh soon
One red Cow, 5 years old, fresh in May
One red Cow, 4 years old, fresh January 20th
One red Cow, 3 yrs. old, half Guernsey. fresh in May
Two Heifers, 2 yrs. old, half Guernsey, with calf
Four yearling Heifers, half Guernsey
One yearling Steer
One full blooded Guernsey Bull, 18 months old.

MACHINERY ETC

Two Fuller & Johnson sulkey plows
One 1 horse cultivator One 4 horse wooden drag.
One 7 foot Minnesota binder One light wagon
One 5 foot Minnesota mower Three light sleighs
One 4 horse power Detroit Gasoline Engine
One 16in Emerson Sulkey plow, with breaking attacnment One new Feed Mill One tank pump
One 30in. circular wood saw One blacksmith forge
1 DeLaval cream separator No, 12
1 100 lb. platform scale 200 Oak fence posts

About 5oo feet fine oak flooring
1ooo feet oak and tamarack plank, some pine flooring and other lumber Some dry popler wood
7o bushels spring Rye 60 bushels potatoes
Some seed flax and seed barley 1 steel culvert
About 5o bushels 1915 Marquis seed wheat
About 7o bushels 1915 Golden Yellow Seed oats
A few sacks of extra early Orlof seed oats
Some new prelude wheat, earliest wheat known
Some timothy and alsyke clover seed, mixed
Some alfalfa hay. 1 oak extention table
1 dresser 1 wash stand 1 sewing machine
1 washing machine 1 spinning wheel
Small farm tools, household goods, furniture and other articles too numerous to mention.

Free Hot Lunch At Noon

TERMS: All sums under $10.00,Cash. On sums above that amount bankable pap ers will be taken, due November 1st, 1917,

Magnus Lysbakken & P. H. Thoreson, Owners

W. J. LaBree, Auctioneer. Goodridge State Bank, Clerk

Sleighs! Sleighs!!

Don't wait until the snow begins to fall before you buy your sleighs,bnt buy yours now and be prepared for when it does come We handle the McLaren sleighs. None better on the Market.

The Hero Grain Cleaner

Will separate the wild oats from wheat and barley. Also cleans Fax, Altalfa, Oats, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction. In order to insure a crop you must have good, clean seed, and it is impossible to have good seed without a Fanning Mill. In order to obtain the best results, buy an HERO GRAIN CLEANER, for sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls. Minnesota.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown,M innesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.
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Physician and Surgeon
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Metchnikoff's Dramatic Death.

Professor Metchnikoff, says the World's Work, came to his laboratory on July 13, 1916. He did not attempt to hide his uneasiness at the weakness of his heart. He surprised his students, however, by saying as he put on his things to go home: "Tomorrow is the 14th, isn't it? So we won't work. I am afraid that this will be my last day here. I cannot last two days. I shall die tomorrow."

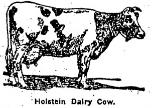
He died in fact, on the 15th, and his pathetic farewell made a deep impression on his pathology students.

SCRUB COWS AND DAUGHTERS

Iowa College Makes Interesting and Instructive Comparison—Record of Holstein Grade.

A very interesting and instructive comparison is made between the records of individual scrub cows and their own grade daughters as shown by experiments at the Iowa college.

The best monthly record of one Holstein grade shows an increase of 67 per cent in amount of milk and 33 per cent in the amount of butterfat as compared with the best monthly record of her dam, this being the best monthly record for these two cows during three lactation periods for each one. The average for the three lactation periods shows that the Holstein cross had an increased production of 101 per cent in milk and 53⅓ per cent in fat as compared with her mother, which was one of the original scrubs.



Holstein Dairy Cow.

One Guernsey cross showed an increase of 110 per cent in milk and 107 per cent in quantity of butterfat as compared to the corresponding best month of her mother; whereas her average increase, that is, her increase in total amount of milk and butter for the entire period of lactation, showed an increase of 181 per cent in milk and 136 per cent of butterfat as compared with her mother.

WEB of STEEL

By

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

"AUTHOR of "THE CHALICE OF COURAGE," "THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION," ETC.,

AND

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY JR.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

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CHAPTER I.

Love of Woman.

If meetings only lived up to their anticipations, life would be a succession of startling climaxes. It had been some months since Meade had seen Helen Illingworth. He had dreamed of meeting her every day and had pictured the meeting differently and more rapturously after every letter. As a matter of fact the whole thing was casual and ordinary to the last degree. It always is.

Doctor Severence, a retired physician, who was vice president and financial man, and Curtiss, the chief engineer of the bridge company, were hard upon Miss Illingworth's heels as she stepped down from the car to the station platform. He saw her, as it were, surrounded by prosaic men. The woman he loved got the same welcome and the same handshake as her father and the other two men. It was not until big Abbott, who had been belated by some sudden demand of work, came sweeping down the platform to engage the attention of the men that the anxious Meade had a moment with the girl herself.

Now Helen Illingworth had also been seeing visions, so that she had been as disappointed as he. The only real satisfaction that either of them could take in the situation lay in the fact that the other was there. It was midsummer and the girl was dressed in some light, filmy fabric which well became her radiant beauty. Meade could look at a bit of structural steel work and tell you all about it. All that he could have told you about the dress she wore was that it was exquisitely appropriate, but it never occurred to him that with a great price to a great artist Helen Illingworth had obtained that look of delightful simplicity.

The gown was not wasted on Meade, she decided, as she caught his rapturous glance. She had never looked lovelier. She was not a fragile, ethereal woman; quite the reverse. That was one of ten thousand things Meade liked about her. She could do all those athletic and practical things that modern young women can do and she could do them well.

Meade was intensely practical and efficient. He could do all of those things himself and many more and he liked to do them, and that is one reason why he had been attracted to her; yet not for that alone did he love her. On that soft summer afternoon she looked as subtly delicate as every man would at one time or another have the woman he loves appear, and as far removed from things strenuous as if in another world! He was wearing the rough clothes, flannel shirt, khaki trousers, heavy shoes and leggings which were his habitual use at work. Contrasted with her filmy and delicately colored fabric his well-worn olive-drab habiliments stood forth hideously. That is, he thought so, and the contrast somehow seemed typical of the difference between them as he considered her.

There was the careless insouciance of conscious power in the bearing of the engineer which differentiated him from most of the men with whom she had been thrown in contact during her life. The International Bridge was the biggest thing of the kind the Martlet company or any other American structural plant had ever undertaken. It had been a constant topic of conversation wherever her father was. She had heard all about it, and although, strictly speaking, the bridge was the work of Meade, Sr., yet she always identified it with Meade, Jr. There was a feeling in her mind that it was her bridge and that, through him, she commanded it. She was a supremely assured and entirely confident young lady, yet with the man by her side she experienced a passing sense of uneasiness, such as one might conceive the butterfly would feel in the presence of a steam hammer.

They were as awkward and constrained when left to themselves as if one had not been all over the world on man's jobs for a decade and the other had not queened it among the nicest girls of the land for half as many years. And with thoughts burning, passionate, and words embarrassingly torrential at hand to give them utterance, they only spoke commonplaces!

"How is the bridge getting along?" asked the girl, repeating her father's words of a few minutes before, as these two fell behind the others marching down the long platform, while the maid standing by the private car with the porter looked curiously after the moving group and wondered if that gray-green, long-legged young man was the reason for the New York gown!

"It's doing splendidly," was the answer, and even with his heart full of the girl by his side whom he longed to clasp in his arms but did not even dare touch the hem of her garment, some little enthusiasm came into his voice. "It is the greatest bridge that was ever erected," he said.

"How you love it," said the girl.

Had Meade loved the bridge? Ah, there could be no doubt as to that. He had studied its growth hour by hour. As the great steel web rose, his heart expanded with it. He took pride in it even more when they began to push the suspended span across the river on the outer end of the completed cantilever, toward its fellow rising on the other side. He lingered about it when the rest of the workaday world which was concerned with it had withdrawn to rest. Frequently late in the night he had arisen and had left the sheet-iron shack he occupied near the work (for the topography of the land and the course of the river had determined the location of the bridge far from any town), and in the moonlight he had gazed bewitched by the great web of steel, all its mighty tracery delicately silvered, faintly outlined, lacelike, lofty, lifted high into the heavens.

He fell into a little reverie for a brief moment from which she recalled him.

"Well?" she asked.

"Yes, naturally," he found himself saying in a conventional tone of voice, "it means a great deal to me. My father—"

"Oh, your father," she began indifferently, although she knew and liked the great engineer.

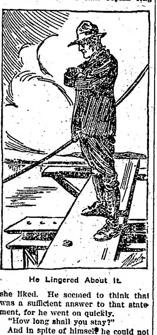
"It is his crowning work and—"

"Your beginning."

"It is not in me, or in any engineer, to begin where my father left off," he said. "But this will count a great deal, because through father's kindness I had some hand—"

"I believe you did it all," interrupted the girl.

He broke into sudden laughter, and his merriment had that boyish ring she liked. He seemed to think that was a sufficient answer to that statement, for he went on quickly.



He Lingered About It.

"How long shall you stay?"

And in spite of himself he could not keep his anxiety out of his voice.

"I think father's going on to the city sometime tomorrow—probably in the morning."

Meade's face fell.

"So soon as that?"

"I will try to persuade him to stay longer. I've seen lots of bridges built but never one like the International, and I should enjoy standing by and watching you work."

"I don't do the work. Abbott does that, and the men, of course."

"Your work is the work that makes possible and profitable the labor of the others," she answered. "You plan, you lead, the rest only follow. By the way, father told me to ask you and Mr. Abbott to dine with us tonight in the car."

Meade's mood changed into positive gloom.

"I can't," he said dejectedly. "I haven't any clothes, neither has Abbott. We left our dress suits behind us when we came into the wilderness to work."

"Oh," she laughed. "What difference does that make? Come just as you are. It will be a relief. I like you that way. I get so tired of black and white," she went on quickly to prevent him from taking advantage of her incautious admission.

"Hang the clothes," said the man, radiant once more in that admission, "since you will allow it, I will come with what I can rake up. But you'll have to tell me which fork to use. I have almost forgotten out here in the wilderness."

"It isn't six months since you were at our house."

"Six months! It's a thousand years," he went on, "and I'm going to take you out on the bridge after dinner. It's great at any time. It's the most magnificent sight on earth even now, but in the moonlight—there it is now," he pointed as the little group walked past the station which had hid the view and the great structure suddenly was revealed to them.

The four men ahead had stopped and stood silent. There was something awe-inspiring and tremendous about the great, black, outreaching, far-extending arms of steel. The first sight of it always gave the beholder a little shock. It was so huge, so massive, so grandly majestic, and withal so airy, seen against the impressive background of deep gorge and palisaded wall and far-off mountains. So ether-borne was it in its perfect proportion that even dull and stupid people—and none of these were that—felt its overpowering presence. Meade and the girl stopped too. After one glance at the bridge, she looked at him. And that was typical. For the first time he was not at the moment aware of, or immediately responsive to, her glance. And that, too, was typical. She noted this with a pang of jealousy.

"You love the bridge," she said softly.

He straightened up and threw his head back and looked at her.

"I thought so," he said simply—"until today, but now"—he stopped again.

"But now?" she asked.

"I have just learned what love really is and the lesson has not been taught me by a bridge," he answered directly.

Yet Bertram Meade, the younger, did truly love the bridge which he had seen grow from the placing of the first shoe—the great steel base on top of the pier which carries the whole structure—to the completion of the soaring cantilever reaching out to meet its companion on the other side—the great International, which was to be the tie that bound, with web of steel, two great countries which lay breast to breast; already in touch save for the mighty river that flowed between them.

By no means would Meade, the younger, have been charged with the great responsibilities of the bridge had it not been for his exhaustive preparation and wide experience. To a thorough technical training at Harvard, in the Lawrence Scientific school, had been added a substantial record of achievement. A fine bridge which he had erected in faraway Burma, triumphantly achieving the design despite all sorts of difficulties, had attracted the attention of old Colonel Illingworth, the president of the Martlet Bridge company.

He had kept the young man under his eye for a long time. When he commissioned his father, Bertram Meade, Sr., to prepare the plans for the great International, the most-sought-for and famous of bridges, he had noted with satisfaction that the older man, who stood first among bridge engineers on the continent, had associated with himself his son. Meade, Jr., had recently returned from South America, where he had again shown his mettle. The two worked together in the preparation of the designs for what was to be the crown and triumph of the older man's life, the most stupendous of all the cantilever bridges in the world.

The great engineer had a high idea of his only son's ability. He was willing to proclaim it, to maintain it, and defend it against all comers except himself. When the two wills clashed, he recognized but one way, his own. The relations between the two were lovely but not ideal. There was leadership not partnership, direction rather than co-operation. The knowledge and experience of the boy—for so he loved to call him—were of course nothing compared to those of his father. When, in discussing moot points, the younger man had been unconvinced by the calculations of the elder, he had been laughed to scorn in a good-natured way. His carefully set forth objections, even in serious matters, had been overborne generally, and by triumphant calculations of his own the father had re-enforced himself in his conclusions; and the more strongly because of the opposition.

Young Meade's position was rather anomalous. He had no direct supervision of the construction. He was there as resident engineer representing his father. He had welcomed the position because it gave him an opportunity to see from the very beginning the erection of what was to be the greatest cantilever bridge the feet of the world had ever trod upon, the wheels of the world had ever rolled across. He had followed with the utmost care, constantly reporting the progress to his father, every step taken under the superintendence of Abbott, a man of great practical ability as an erector, but of much less capacity as a scientific designer or office engineer. Meade had watched its daily growth with the closest attention. Like every other man in similar case, the work had got into his blood. It had become a part of his life. He loved the bridge; yet more he loved Helen Illingworth.

It Had Been a Part of His Life.

CHAPTER II.

The Witness for the Defense.

One of the pleasant evidences of the possession of riches is in the luxury of a private car. Although Colonel Illingworth was personally a man of simple tastes as became an old campaigner, there was no appointment that wit could devise or that money could buy which was lacking to make his private car either more comfortable or more luxurious in its napery, glass, china and silver, the dining table needed not to apologize to any other anywhere. The colonel was most punctilious in dressing his part and Meade and Abbott were both scrubbed to within an inch of their lives, but, climbing about the bridge, their hands were scratched, roughened, stained and torn. Aside from that, Meade was certainly most presentable, and old Abbott, in spite of his indifference to such matters, looked the able and powerful man he was.

The conversation at dinner was at first light and frivolous.

"I'm lost," began Abbott, "overpowered with all this silver and glass and china."

"Yes," laughed Meade, "we should have brought along our granite ware and tincups, then we would be free from the dreadful fear that we are going to drop something or break something."

"You can break anything you like," said the colonel with heavy pleasantry, "so long as the bridge stands."

"And that is going to be forever, isn't it, Mr. Meade?" asked Helen quickly.

"I don't think anything built by man will survive quite that long," he answered as much to her father and the others as to her, "but this gives every promise of lasting its time."

"You know," observed Curtiss, "there was some question in my mind about these big compression members. When I first studied your father's drawings, I wondered if he had made the lacing strong enough to hold the webs."

"That matter was very thoroughly gone into," said Meade quickly. "It was the very point which I myself had questioned, but father is absolutely confident that we provided latticing enough to take up all the stresses. I looked into that matter myself," he went on with much emphasis.

"I guess it's all right," said Curtiss lightly. "I examined the webs and lacings carefully this afternoon. They seem to be as right as possible."

"Those trusses," said Abbott emphatically, "will stand forever. You need not worry about that."

"Are you going to finish this job on time?" asked Severence, the vice president. "You know the financial end of it is mine, and much depends upon the date of completion."

"That depends upon you people at the shop, doctor. If you get the stuff here to me I'll get it in place in short order," answered Abbott.

"We aren't worrying about anything with you and Meade on the job, Abbott," said the colonel genially.

"Yes, you are, father," said the girl. "Ever since the International has been started you have scarcely been able to give a thought even to me. I'm tired of it. I hope the old thing will soon be finished, so that we can all go back to normal life again."

"I hope so, too," assented the colonel, "and I guess you are right. The fact is the bridge is an obsession with us all. It is the biggest job the Martlet has ever handled. Indeed, it is the biggest thing in the world. It's the longest cantilever, the greatest span, the heaviest trusses, the—"

"I've heard all about it," interrupted the girl, waving him into silence, "ever since you began it. Sometimes I think it's beginning to obsess me, too."

"You don't look like it," whispered Meade, under cover of the general laugh that greeted her remark.

"What do I look like?" she whispered back quickly, in return.

But Meade had no opportunity to tell her.

"It is not exactly a subject for dinner conversation," said the colonel with sudden gravity, "but all of us here, even you, my dear, must realize how much that bridge means to us. I won't go so far as to say that its failure would ruin us, but it would be hard for us to survive."

"Have you ever known anything that my father designed to fail?" asked Meade somewhat hotly.

"No, and that is why we took his plans in spite of—"

"In spite of what, sir?"

"In spite of Curtiss here and some others."

"Mr. Curtiss," said Meade, turning to the chief engineer, "if it will add anything to your peace of mind, I will assume my full share of responsibility for the matter. You know the books by Schmidt-Chemnitz, the great German bridge engineer?"

Curtiss nodded.

"At first I—that is, we—thought that there might possibly be weakness in those compression members, but I checked them with the methods he advocates and then submitted the figures to my father, and then he went through the whole calculation and applied coefficients he felt to be safe."

"I'm willing to take your father's judgment in the matter rather than Schmidt-Chemnitz', or anybody's," said Curtiss, "so successful has been his career."

"Now that I have seen the members in place I have no doubt that they will stand," said the colonel.

"Sure they will," added Abbott with supreme and contagious confidence, an assurance which helped even Meade to believe.

"Of course we all know," said Doctor Severence, who had been long enough in touch with engineering to learn much about it, "that there is always more or less of experimenting in the design of a new thing like this."

"Yes," said the colonel, "but we don't want our experiment to fail in this instance."

"They won't," said the young man boldly.

He had long since persuaded himself that he had been all wrong and his father all right, so that he entered upon his defense and the defense of the bridge with enthusiasm. He was ready to break a lance with anybody on its behalf.

"Well," began the colonel, "we have every confidence in your father and in you. I don't mind telling you, Meade, it need not go any further, that when this bridge is completed we shall be prepared to make you personally a very advantageous offer for future relations with the Martlet company if you care to accept it. On the strength of your probable acceptance we are already planning to venture into certain foreign fields which we have hitherto not felt it to our interest to enter."

"That is most kind of you, Colonel Illingworth," said the young man gratefully, "and it appeals to me very strongly. I have been associated with father latterly. He wants to retire with the completion of this bridge, and before I open any office of my own I should like the advantage of further experience. Such a connection as you propose seems to me to be ideal, from my point of view. No man could have any better backing than the Martlet Bridge company."

"Well, we shall look to you to be worthy of it," said the colonel kindly.

His glance vaguely comprehended his daughter as he spoke. Colonel Illingworth was a very rich man. The Martlet Bridge company was nearest his heart, but he had many other interests. His only daughter would eventually be the mistress of a great fortune. Meade was not poor. Of course, his means were limited compared to Colonel Illingworth's great fortune, but what he had earned, saved, and invested was sufficient—yes, even for two. And he would inherit much more. Old Meade had not been the greatest engineer of his generation for nothing. Independent and self-respecting, young Meade could not be considered a fortune hunter by anybody. He was the kind of man to whom a decent father likes to intrust his daughter. Old Colonel Illingworth found himself gazing wonderingly at the two.

After dinner the men sat out on the observation platform with their cigars and coffee. For those that liked it there was something in tall glasses in which ice tinkled when the glasses were agitated, but Meade declined all three.

"With your permission, sir," he said, "I am going to take Miss Illingworth out on the bridge. The moon is rising and—"

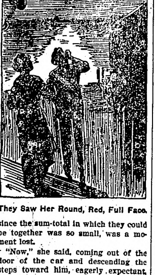
"I have heard so much about it," said the girl, standing by the door. "I want to see it when the workmen are all off and it is all quiet, in the moonlight."

"Very well. You had better change your dress, Helen, before you go," said the colonel, turning to Abbott and engaging him in conversation on technical matters.

"I'll wait for you at the front door of the car," said the engineer, his heart beating like a pneumatic riveter and sounding almost as loud in his ears.

"I won't be long," she whispered as she left him.

Helen did not want to waste time any more than Meade did. So, instead of taking her father's advice, all she did was to cover her beautiful shoulders with a light wrap and hasten to the car door in the shortest possible time. Every moment they were apart, since the sum-total in which they could be together was so small, was a moment lost.



They Saw Her Round, Red, Full Face.

"Now," she said, coming out of the door of the car and descending the steps toward him, eagerly expectant, "I want a prize for my swiftness."

"A prize!" returned the man, "why, you've been gone years, and you haven't even changed your gown. You can't go out on a bridge in that gown and those slippers, tramping over dirty tracks, piles of steel, rough wooden planks, paint and—"

"Can't I?" she said; "you just see."

"I hate to see you spoil your dress," he said uncertainly as she stopped.

Really what gown on earth was worth half an hour of her society? At least that is the way he felt about it and evidently she felt the same way.

"It is settled, then," she said, slipping her arm through his as they walked down the long wooden platform near the siding. At the end the platform, as they turned about t temporary station and storehouse fore them rose the bridge. The mo was rising over the high hills th sprang up from the steep clifflike bar of the other side of the vast rive They saw her round, red, full fac through an interlacing tracery of ste The lower part of the bridge was sti in deep shadow. Indeed, the moon ha just cleared the hills of the opposit bank of the great gorge cut by th broad river flowing swiftly in its darkness far below. At the farther end c the suspended arm extending far ove the water the top of the traveler gli tened. The cantilever on the opposit shore, incomplete and sunk under high rise of sand, was still in shad and not yet discernible.

Unwittingly the woman drew a littl near the man. He became more conscious than before of the light touc of her hand upon his arm. It was ver still where they stood. The shack of the workmen had been erected below the bridge about a quarter of mile to the right along the banks of the little affluent of the main stream. They could hear faint but indistinguishable noises that yet indicated humanity coming from that direction. The fires in the machine house and the engines were banked. Lazy cur of smoke rose to be blown away in the limitless areas of the upper air. In the darkness all the unsightly evidences of construction work were hidden.

"Oh," said the woman, drawing a long breath, "I don't wonder that you love it. Isn't it beautiful, flung up in the air that way? One would think it wasn't steel but silver and gold and—"

"Time was," said the man, "when I loved a thing like that above everything except my father, but now—"

In spite of herself the woman looked at him.

"But now?" she whispered as he hesitated, and then she turned her head half fearful of his answer.

"I am almost afraid to say it," he said, lowering his voice to match her own.

"A soldier of steel," she said, "and afraid!"

"Well, then, all that was the second now takes the third place."

"And before your father comes?"

But she did not give him time to answer. "Come," she said, "let us go out on the bridge."

"It's a rough place for you. Those little slippers you wear—"

He looked down, and as if in obedience to his glance she outthrust her foot from her gown. It was not the smallest foot that ever upbore a woman. Quite the contrary. Which is not saying it was too large, not at all. It was just right for her height and figure, and its shape and shoe left nothing to be desired.

"Never mind the slippers," she said "they are stronger than they look. They'll serve."

"But the distance between here and the bridge is inches deep in dust."

"Dust!" she exclaimed in dismay. "I don't mind rough walking, but dust—"

"I never thought of that," admitted the man. "The fact is I have thought of nothing but you since I saw you, but now we'll have to go back or—"

"I shall not go back," she answered firmly.

He stepped down off the platform, and before she knew what he would be at, he lifted her straight up in his arms. He did not carry her like a baby, he held her erect, crushed against his breast, and before she had time to utter a protest, or even to say a word, he started through the dusty roadway toward the bridgehead.

It was a strange position. She knew she ought to protest, but the words would not come. Whilst she was trying to think them up, they had crossed the little desert that intervened between the portal of the bridge and the end of the platform. Then he set her down gently.

"Thank you," she said simply, "that was very nice of you. You are wonderfully strong."

The moon, by this time, had passed the floor level and the cross-bracing cast a network of shadows over them, upon track and floor beams and stringers. The silence of the half-light, the mystery of it all oppressed them a little. It was with beating hearts that they pressed on.

TO BE CONTINUED

EARLY AND GENTLE TRAINING

Task of Halter-Breaking Heifer Calves Cannot Be Begun Too Early—Handle Them Daily.

Halter-break all the heifer calves before they get very large. Can't do it too soon. No matter whether you ever lead your cows or not you want them broke to lead. Handle the calves daily as they grow. Rub them, fool around their hind quarters so that they will not be scared or ticklish the first time they are milked.

FOR PURE DAIRY PRODUCTS

Clean Milk, Quick Cooling and Prompt Delivery Are Factors of Much Importance.

The number of bacteria in milk depends largely upon cleanliness of milking and handling, temperature at which milk is kept and age of milk. Therefore, clean milk, quick cooling, and prompt delivery are very important factors in producing pure dairy products.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 11 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1 70
Oats	.46
Barley	.88
Flax	2 59
Rye	1.32
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	1.18
Feed Durum	1.17

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. R. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

The Hanson & Barzen Elevator Co. at Goodridge has some fine Marquis seed wheat for sale at their elevator.

For, Lumber and Fence Posts Address.

Ola Saitveit Box 2,
Thorhult, Minn.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

FOR SALE—200 bushels fine seed Barley.

P. P. Palmer.

Jesse LaBree was up here, Friday crying the sale for George Rice. He reports that everything brought a fairly good price. He stayed over Saturday and that evening took Carl Narveson to Thief River Falls, who was indicted by the grand jury for the illegal sale of liquor.

Show Saturday night at the Grand Theatre, the 13th installment of Neal of the Navy, Hearst-Pathe News, and a rattling good comedy will be shown.

Charley Fitterman of Thief River Falls, was a business visitor in town, Wednesday.

The cold weather still keeps up. We would like to see it moderate some, as coal is a pretty scarce article in town, just at the present time.

Joseph Pruch, of Erie, was a Goodridge, visitor, Tuesday.

Clifford McBrair, went on as conductor, on this line Monday, to take the place of Lee Babcock, who is down with the mumps.

Alvin Johnson, is helping out at the depot this week, while MacBrair, is doing the conductor's stunt.

Bill Dempsey, of Rudell, returned Monday from a trip to Thief River Falls.

Irving Quist, Jens Erickson, and Oscar Schultz, spent Tuesday night in town. They were on their way to Thief River Falls, from Thorhult where they have spent a few weeks doing some survey work.

E. J. Olson, went to Mavie, Tuesday evening to do some advertising for his auction sale, which he will hold on his farm Friday March, 16th. Watch for his adv. in next week's paper.

Jake Koehler, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Monday.

Miss Sarah Payne, spent Sunday at her home here.

Andrew Ellingsen of High Landing was a Goodridge visitor, Wednesday.

Wm. Parnow of Kratka was a business visitor in Goodridge, Tuesday.

Iver L. Rockne and Julius Anderson of Anstad were business visitors in Goodridge, Tuesday.

Miss Una Miller, who teaches school at Highlanding spent Sunday in Thief River Falls.

C. H. Rossmon, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Monday.

Bills are out announcing an auction sale, for Julius Anderson, to be held on the old Westby farm, on S. E. ¼, Sec. 12, town of Goodridge, Monday March 12th. Watch for his adv. in next week's issue.

Carl Loen, left Friday evening for Radium, to spend a few days visiting at his home there. He returned Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rice, left Saturday for Petaluma, Calif., where they will make their future home.

Oluf Tessum, of Thief River Falls, has been up here the past few days taking care of the feed store during the absence of Carl Loen.

A full line of masks at P. P Palmer.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund, Saturday February 24th, a baby girl.

Will Korstad, arrived here Saturday from Thief River Falls, and went out to Highlanding to visit relatives.

Arthur Tvedt, who is attending school at Thief River Falls, spent the week end at his home here.

Buy your Coal, Corn, Oats and Seeds from the Atlantic Elevvtor Co.

F. C. Petersen,
Agent.

Guy Rouze returned last Wednesday from Iowa, where he spent the winter with his folks.

Church Services.

Rev. Bostrom preached to a very appreciated audience in Nelson's Hall at Mavie Tuesday evening.

The English services conducted by Rev. Bostrom in Goodridge last Sunday evening was well attended.

English services March 11th in the United Lutheran church by Rev. Bostrom. Time 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Card Of Thanks.

We wish to thank Miss Giefer and her school pupils, for their last tribute paid to our son, Olaf. We also extend our thanks to all others for their good will and offerings to us in our hour of sorrow. May God bless you in return.

Sover Anderson and family.

Olaf Anderson Passes Away.

On Saturday, February 24th., the angel, death entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sever Anderson, taking from thence, their little son, Olof, at the early age of six years and seven months. A few weeks ago he was taken sick with scarlet fever, which was the cause of death. The remains were taken to Erie for burial.

The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of all during their hour of sorrow.

Masquerade Ball.

The Masquerade dance given in the hall here was attended by a large crowd. Excellent music was furnished by Lowery's Orchestra of Thief River Falls. There were a large number masked, and all the costumes were very good. The prizes were awarded as follows:-

The best dressed Lady-Miss Otto Gulrud
The best dressed gentlemen - Palmer Tvedt.
The most comically dressed lady - Mrs. Frank Olson.
The most comically dressed gentleman-Frank Olson.

Jolly Corner News

We are all waiting for March to bring us milder weather.

A meeting was held at Herbert Olson's home last Friday afternoon there were not many present on account of the bad roads.

John Happy and Ray Knudson spent last Saturday evening at the Edwin N. Olson home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tellefson was to a meeting at Louis Carlson's last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Herbert Olson visited at the Edwin N. Olson home last Saturday.

The school has been closed for a few days now as the teacher and most of the children are sick with the mumps.

V. Baker was at Esplee after hay last week.

E. Bogreen was a visitor at the Chas. Johnson home last Sunday.

Edwin N. Olson was after a load of hay at his fathers place last Saturday.

Tom Olson and Amelia Simonson were visitors at the Edwin N. Olson home last Sunday.

Quite a number of people from here attended the Auction Sale near Goodridge last Friday.

Eno Olson went to Grygla to attend a party last Saturday evening.

Star News.

Halvor Bjorneara went to Thief River Falls on business and returned the same day.

Ammound Lovrick has returned from the lumber camps and expects to stay in this vicinity this winter.

Knute Danielson is hauling wood from his brother Duniel Danielson.

Tellof Hovet called on Halvor Syverson, Monday.

Gust Iverson was seen hauling hay Monday.

Miss Bertha Grue called on Mr. Andrew K. Vake one day last week.

Tellof Hovet is busy hauling wood from Ole Skaandahle.

Lloyd Toffland shot a wolf last Sunday.

Kittel Homme and Gilmour Tharaldson called on Halvor Bjorneara one day last week.

Mrs. Tellof Hovet visited at Mrs. Knute Roysland's Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Herman Sunsdahl moved to Ole O. Sunsdahl of Erie. She expects to be there till her husband returns from the woods.

John Hovet called on Gilmour Tharaldson, Thursday.

Ole Holeam of Grygla called on Halvor Bjorneara Wednesday. He then went to Wanke to visit his sister.

Gilmour Tharaldson called on Daniel Danielson one day last week.

Mrs. Ole Tharaldson called on Mrs. Knute Sunsdahl one day last week.

Ole Sunsdahl visited at the Knute Sunsdahl home Friday.

Ole Tharaldson is busy hauling wood for the school house.

Herman and Knute Sunsdahl returned from their work at Big Falls, Minnesota, Thursday afternoon.

Halvor Syverson and son Erick are hauling green wood for the school house.

Ole Sunsdahl will return to the woods in a few days.

Daniel Stanly and Knute Berg called on Andrew K. Vake Friday evening.

John Hovet and Gilmour Tharaldson made a flying trip to Erie Saturday evening.

Sakarias Hole was doing some business in Erie Saturday.

Mrs. Halvor Bjorneara and daughter Gertie were Erie callers Saturday

Daniel Danielson was seen hauling hay, Saturday.

Knute Roysland made a flying trip to Erie Saturday.

Gilmour Tharaldson spent Sunday at the Tellof Hovet home.

Rev. Strom of McIntosh held a Sermon in school house Dist. 1, Sunday forenoon and in the Dalmo school house in the evening.

Mrs. Ole Tharaldson and her two daughters Opel and Evelyn visited with Mrs. A. Vake Sunday afternoon.

H. R. Leslin of Rhinehart was seen in this vicinity Sunday.

Otto Parnow was seen in Erie Saturday evening.

Herman Sunsdahl and Daniel Danielson called at the A. Vake home Sunday.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the District No. 8 of Pennington County at the Schoolhouse on the 5th day of March 1917 from one o'clock P. M. to four o'clock P. M. for the purpose of voting on the proposition of issuing to the State of Minnesota the bonds of said municipality in the aggregate sum of $10,000 00 bearing interest at the rate of four (4) per centum per annum, the proceeds thereof to be used for the following purposes: $5000.00 for taking up the floating indebteness, $5000.00 for installing new heating plant and finishing the upper rooms to be numbered and to mature as set forth in the resolution now on file in the office of the clerk.

Dated February 21st 1917.

Nick Bundhund, Clerk.

The financial committee looking after Rev. Bostrom's salary take the opportunity to state to those in arrear that they should appreciate very much that portion subscribed for Jan. and Feb. due him as a report is required covering this time. A statement will be given from the Pulpit regarding this matter.

Anent The Proposed Bond Issue

When the first bonds of $10,000 were issued against our district, the assessed valuation of the real property prohibited a larger issue Those $10,000 were found inadequate to carry the cost of a modern building that could not be erected for less than $15000. The difference created the present.

FLOATING INDEBTEDNESS of $5000, which draws interest at six per cent per annum. The district is liable for this debt whether it exists as at present, in the shape of a floating debt at six per cent interest or in the form of bonds at the rate of four per cent. $7500 at four per cent is equal to $5000 at six per cent. That means that we can borrow fifty per cent more under the bond proposition and still have no more interest to pay than at present. This is only an application of common sense, isn't it? Bonding will improve our credit, lower the rate of interest, and give us all the usual advantages of being on a cash basis.

$5000 will take care of the floating indebtedness. An additional of $5000 is needed to install a STEAM HEATING PLANT and to finish the upper story of the building. The necessity for a better heating system is obvious to all patrons of the school and to everybody else that have had any connection with the institution during the two years past. In spite of of the fact that a good roaring fire has been kept going all night, and the fan has been kept running above two hours practically every morning before the opening of the morning session, it has often been necessary to send the children home or to crowd them into one or two rooms. Both of these methods are unsatisfactory. They are conducive neither to good discipline nor to steady work, and when it happens day after day it retards the regular work to such an extent that it becomes well nigh impossible for some of the pupils to make their grade.

This condition can be attributed to but one thing; namely the inadequacy of the present heating system. It is plainly not large enough for the size of the building nor suited to our northern climate.

Besides the necessity of keeping the children warm and comfortable, there is one other point to consider, that is the future growth of the school. In the near future we shall apply for a position as a class A. consolidated and as a graded school. For entrance to the graded list the state requires steam heat or hot water. Then we shall draw $500 state aid for the former and $600 for the latter a total of $1100 as compared with the $250 we now receive.

At the same time that the steam heating plant is installed the UPPER STORY should be completed. It is very necessary to provide more room, and it will be cheaper to do it now than later. A class in high school work will be started next year; and with the necessary addition of another teacher, more room will be needed. There is quite a number of young people in our district now, who are anxious to enter high school. If we do not provide them with high school facilities here, they will have to choose between going away to school or give up school altogether. The first alternative is an expensive experiment, as those know who have children away at school. It is also a hazardous one; the more the children can be under home influence the better. Giving up school altogether is a hard task for many a child that has an ambition. It has shattered many a boy's and girl's dearest hopes This ought not to be so.

Taking these things into consideration does a total bonded indebtedness of $20,000 seem too large? Let us see, careful figuring discloses the fact that as the present assessed valuation of the district, including both the county and the village, the total tax on each quarter section of land outside of the village will amount to approximately one hundred and fifty dollars. At four per cent the interest on this will amount to six dollars annually. This will neither make nor break anybody in the district. It should not stand in the way of completing what splendidly has been begun.

The game of polo was introduced into Britain from India in 1872.

Even the man who is a dreamer attracts attention—when he snores.

Dietz Battle of Cameron Dam

In Moving Pictures At The Grand Theatre Saturday Evening March 17th.

Nearly every man, woman and child have heard of the Dietz family of Cameron Dam, Wisconsin. John Dietz left Rice Lake to make a home for himself and family in the northern woods of Wisconsin. They purchased a tract of land from the Cameron estate. The Lumber Company insisted upon using Dietz's property without making any payment whatever.

Hounded almost to starvation, John Dietz and his family undertook to protect their home and property against a powerful corporation. The odds were to great, the fight was lost, and John Dietz was sent to prison for a crime he never committed.

A wonderful film taken on the actual fighting grounds and the entire Dietz family are shown in their fight for rights, lectured by Leslie Dietz. Showing the battle of Cameron dam where over 1000 bullets struck the Dietz cabin where John Dietz defended his home and rights against a piratical Lumber company, will be shown at the Grand Theatre at Goodridge, Saturday, March 17th. Dance after show.

Hamre News.

Mr. C. P. Thompson and wife made a trip to Thorhult Monday.

Ole Brekke left for Halstad, Minn. Monday to see the Doctor.

T Thorjnson called on Sviningson Thursday.

Mrs. C. Thompson and son Oluf, Mrs. T. Thronsen, and Mrs. A. Brekke attended the Ladies Aid at the Knute Johnson home Thursday. The next meeting will be at the Ole Neslavds home, Thursday, March 8th.

Clarise, Myrtle and Otto Knutson left for Thief River Falls Tuesday, where they will work for some time.

Hazel Sorneson spent Thursday with the Thronson family.

Henry Morken is laid up for a few days on account of having a bad cold sore on his cheek. "The Kissing Bug" must have been to close.

B. K. Homme and I. O Lillivold are busy sawing lumber now days.

Clarence Perle called on Ole Knutson Thursday.

Joe Vann from Madicine Hat, Canada came out here Wednesday to look after his farm interests, and to visit old friends. He returned home Monday.

Bennie Howland and family and Mr. Burhart were Grygla shoppers Saturday.

Ed. Thronson visited a few hours with the Grande family Thursday.

Mrs. A. Brekke from Kratka, accompanied Walter Dalton from Goodridge last week to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. Osborn transacted business in Grygla last part of the week.

Mr. Howland and wife and son Oliver spent Friday evening of the Thronson home.

Gave Him Away.

With a stormy look on his face, the master of the house waylaid the servant in the kitchen.

"Look here," he began angrily, "how dare you tell my wife what time I came home this morning, after I had told you not to?"

The Irish girl eyed him steadily.

"Shure, an' Oi didn't!" she replied calmly. "She asked me phwat toime yez came in, an' Oi only towld her that Oi was too busy gettin' the breakfast ready to look at the clock."—London Mail.

HAPPINESS.

"I am sometimes accused of being too optimistic, but I have never denied the troubles and sorrows of life. I never said that men are happy, but only that they might be; that if they are not so the fault is generally their own; that most of us throw away more happiness than we enjoy."

DAIRY

BALANCED, RATION FOR MILK

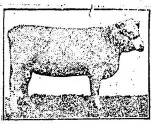
Cow Must Be Given Combination Necessary to Maintain Her Functions and Produce Milk.

For the most profitable milk production, the cow must be fed a balanced ration at the cheapest price such ration can be provided. By balanced ration is meant the combination of such a proportion of nutrients and in such quantities as the cow requires to maintain her bodily functions and as she can utilize in the production of milk. These nutrients are classified as protein, carbohydrates, and fats. Protein is one of the principal constituents of milk; fats and carbohydrates perform much the same functions, that is, produce energy and heat, and in the balancing of a ration are usually classed together. If the cow is given a ration containing an excess of either element, the excess is liable to be wasted; hence the economical importance of a balanced ration.

USE SHORTHORNS FOR DAIRY

American Association Representing This Class Fixes Basis at 60 Per Cent for Milk.

The question is often asked, in judging dairy, or dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle, how much is allowed for beef and how much for milk. The American association representing this class of cattle fixed the basis at 60 per cent for dairy qualities and 40 per cent for beef. This is a very good basis to work from. More should be given for dairy, for this is most likely to be deficient, and a larger rating will have a tendency to stimulate the dairy development. Some stock shows and fairs fix the ratio at 50 per cent for each; but the rating given above seems better. More emphasis is being placed on the development of the dairy qualities of this breed, bringing it back to its original standing among the breeds of the world—one of the best for dairy purposes.



First Prize Shorthorn Heifer.

SILAGE IN PRODUCING MILK

Increase of 17 Per Cent Is Seen in Test Conducted by Ohio Experiment Station.

Cows fed a ration composed largely of silage produced 17 per cent more milk and 28 per cent more butterfat than those given a ration consisting mainly of grain in a feeding test conducted for 121 days at the Ohio experiment station. The silage ration was also cheaper for milk production.

PREVENT LARGE DAIRY LOSS

Contagious Abortion Costs Farmer and Stockman $20,000,000 Yearly in Dead Calves.

Every farmer and stockman should fight contagious abortion in his district, and do his part to save $20,000,000 loss in dead calves and sterile cows. The disease is preventable and controllable. Isolate affected animals, treat aborting cows, disinfect the bulls and clean up the premises. This is good business for cattle owners.

COMMON CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Next to Overfeeding Calf Is That of Feeding Milk Too Cold—Feed at Blood Heat.

Possibly next to overfeeding the calf on milk, the commonest cause of trouble is that of feeding milk too cold.

Feed milk at as nearly blood heat (98 degrees F.) as possible and remember that 20 degrees below blood heat may result in a case of scours with very young calves.

Genasco
THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT
Ready Roofing

Make your roof leak-proof to stay. Lay Genasco and you'll have a roof that makes you free from care and saves your repair-money.

Genasco lasts because the natural oils of Trinidad Lake Asphalt give it resisting, lasting life. It doesn't dry out and crack like ordinary roofing. Come and let us explain its economy.

Winton-Nichols Lumber Co.
Goodridge, Minn

Trinidad Lake

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Ye Farmers!
I will buy your chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, in fact anything in the line of poultry. Bring in what you have and get highest market prices.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Small Accounts Grow To Big Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK SUNDHUND, Cashier.

The ELEVEN TOWNS

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

We are pleased to note that our Legislature is favorable towards an appropriation to combat the spread of infantile paralysis. We might suggest that the $50,000. which was to be used in fighting the I. W. W's, would be better spent in combating this dread disease among children. If our law makers would forget to listen to private individuals with an ax to grind, there would be less critism of their action. This is a measure in which the people is interested and should receive the unconditional support of the Legislature.

It is reported from the county seat that the police have again pulled in the drag net and found a nice bunch of blind-piggers ensnared in its meshes. When will men learn to know that the illegal sale of booze must be stopped? We cannot understand why anyone will endeavor to evade the law in this respect. Can there possibly be so much profit in the peddling of this stuff that men are willing to take such desperate chances, or is it simply a state of mind? Here is a problem in psychology we wish some one would solve.

The jingos and militarists are at it again. This time congress will be asked to pass a law giving the President authority to prohibit any criticism of the Army and Navy or any propoganda against preparedness. Is this country an oligarchy or a republic? Can anything be more autocratic and less democratic? Our forefathers fought and bled to establish the principals eunciated in the Declaration of Independence and later embodied in the Constitution, but these men care little about that. The Constitution is a great instrument to them as long as its provisions sustain their intentions, but to h— with it whenever its provisions are in the way for their plans.

The Insurance Federation of Minnesota is out to defeat a bill introduced in the Legislature, calling for state insurance of working men. Insurance agents throughout the state have received letters requesting them to use their influence with the lawmakers to kill the bill. We surmise that this is another move by the vested interests to defeat a good law, and would urge our readers to ask our senator and representatives to stand by the measure. At present, rates for compensation insurances are almost prohibitive, and small contractors are forced to carry their own risks or pay the entire profit of their contracts to insurance companies for protection. Practically all the money paid for this kind of insurance goes out of the state, and a goodly postion of it across the ocean into the coffers of English corporations. State liability insurance is now in force in Wisconsin and other states, where it has worked out to the entire satisfaction of the people. It is the only just and equitable way of carrying this risk and we are in favor of having such a law put on the statute books of Minnesota.

The editor of the Thief River Falls Times cannot understand the reason for bread riots when our country is so prosperous. We always felt that he was rather light when it came to figuring out problems that confront the public. A trip to some of our large industrial centers and a year or so spent as a working man in New York City would open his eyes. Prices on food stuffs have gone up on the average three times as fast as the wages. The simple reason for the bread riots is that the workers find that their meager wage no longer suffices to buy bread and that work as hard as they can, they still are forced to starve. And then he goes on to say that "with every man at work who wishes to work", he cannot account for it. Where did you learn that every man had work. We make a guess that in his own city there are more than a hundred able bodied men right now willing to work who cannot find an hours labor. Just insert an adv. in your paper, Mr. Editor, telling them that you have work for five men at $2 a day and we miss our guess if you will not hava five times as many applicants as jobs. Try it as an experiment.

SEEDS, TREES,
Plants and Flowers
CORN OUR SPECIALTY
WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE,
GREENHOUSES and NURSERY
CATALOG FREE
OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of Germany

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, imperial chancellor of Germany, whose recent speech in the reichstag caused a worldwide sensation, is the fifth man to hold that high office since Germany was erected into an empire. Bismarck was the first; then in order came Caprivi, Hohenlohe and Von Buelow, whom the present chancellor succeeded in 1909.

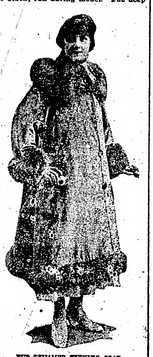
Von Bethmann-Hollweg is a Prussian, sixty years old, and was at Bonn university when the kaiser was there as a student. The two were fast friends and belonged to the same fraternity, and it is said that Bethmann-Hollweg owes his rise through politics to the friendship then formed. It is said of him that he is a philosopher rather than a great statesman, although he is by no means lacking in statesmanlike qualities. Modest and retiring, there is nothing flamboyant in his makeup. He is, above all, thoroughly sincere and honest, and his influence is always on the side of moderation. The tricks of the professional politician and diplomat are beneath him.

DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

What Housewives Are Glad to Know

Last Thing In Coats

The chic and becoming evening coat for misses is featured in chiffon velvet in gold, French blue, coral, green, rose or black; full flaring model. The deep cape collar, cuffs and border are trimmed with mouflon fur. This coat can be worn fastened or open at the neck. The garment is lined throughout with soft silk, warmly interlined. Design by Franklin Simon & Co., New York city.



FUR TRIMMED EVENING COAT.

Getting Acquainted.

"We hesitated about renting this place," said the woman who had just moved in, "until we learned that the families on both sides of us owned their houses. It is so unpleasant to live where the people next door are always changing and you never know what kind of neighbors you are going to have."

"Yes," responded the woman on the other side of the fence, "that's one reason why we're trying to sell our house."—Chicago Tribune.

DON'T FORGET
We Handle
The Celebrated
Winner Fanning Mill
A. C. TVEDT & SON
Goodridge, Minn.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

The Goodridge Pharmacy
I am now in shape to furnish you all kinds of Drugs and other articles found in a first class drug store
H. B. Newell, Druggest

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, - MINNESOTA.

There's a hat style
For every man
The style that suits you might not become the next man.
We have hats to suit every man's style and taste.
But there is only one best make for all men---
the matchless
Gordon
H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

When in Goodridge remember Carl Wallenberg at the Watch Hospital across from Garage. All work guaranteed.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Saturday February 17, 1917

I will visit Goodridga about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Sleighs! Sleighs!!

Don't wait until the snow begins to fall before you buy your sleighs,bnt buy yours now and be prepared for when it does come We handle the McLaren sleighs. None better on the Market.

The Hero Grain Cleaner

Will separate the wild oats from wheat and barley. Also cleans Fax, Altalfa, Oats, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction. In order to insure a crop you must have good, clean seed, and it is impossible to have good seed without a Fanning Mill. In order to obtain the best results, buy an HERO GRAIN CLEANER, for sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls. Minnesota.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown,Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.

Real Estate Loans
ade at the Lowest Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, - MINN.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFCE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

February 2uth, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Alexander Shores, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on Feb. 24th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 07362, for NW¼, Section 10, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 28th day of March, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Oleander Uglem, of Goodridge, Minn.
Andrew Soeten, of Goodridge, Minn.
J. G. Turnbaugh, of Goodridge, Minn.
Oscar Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal.
Register

Home Town Helps

SITE SHOULD FIT THE HOME

One of the First Things One Must Remember When Making Plans to Build the House.

Most of the suburbanites who are saving to build a house—the sort they have dreamed of possessing—give so much attention to the actual plans of the dwelling that they do not stop to think at all of the vast importance of the house's setting.

There are joys and profits in site hunting, and the average home-builder who is willing to content himself with the first strip of land in a desirable neighborhood with which his real-estate dealer confronts him never guesses.

Obviously, the average suburban lot is the "flat, treeless, 50 by 100," on which, of course, there is little possible latitude in building. The house must be oblong and stand on one of its ends about in the center of the lot, with an inconsequential margin on either side of green in front and rear. There are interminable streets of these in every suburb.

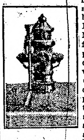
But in every suburb also there are odd corners that have been passed by as unsuitable. Like the neglected creed beds in the farmer's fields, they are generally in odd shapes and wooded, the hand of the "improver" having passed them as hopeless. In rural districts where land is rated by its cultivatable area, these are literally waste and can often be bought for very little.

One of the least-appreciated kind of sites for a home is the gully or draw. Everywhere among the hills there are places where the waters have cut out a bed to the rocks and a stream splashes swiftly downward among the trees.

If you have a definite plan for your house in mind before you have an idea for the site, you should seek your site to fit the home. A chateau would be out of place where a bungalow cottage would be wholly at ease. A barn might be badly misplaced on the ideal site for a farmhouse. Your house, as has been said, is the chief element in your composition.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN FOR CITY

Are Attached to Fire Hydrants, and Have Been Installed in Prominent Eastern Places.



Sanitary drinking fountains designed to be attached to fire hydrants have been installed at a number of places in Rochester and New York city for the benefit of pedestrians. The device is an invention of an employee of the department of public works of the former city and is being installed in Gotham by a temperance society and social - welfare organization in districts where a drink is a difficult thing for a person on the streets to get except in saloons and soda emporiums. The contrivance is of the bubbling-cup type and drains through a waste pipe into a gutter adjacent to the plug to which it is attached.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Abused Superlatives.

It is hard to make people understand that the adjective almost invariably weakens the noun, and that the word "very," for instance, does not strengthen a statement, but qualifies it. A good example might be taken from the August communications of our president, who weakens the word "sincere" by saying "very sincere." But the use of the superlative is even more abused. We talk of the "unimpeachable" honesty of somebody or other, knowing perfectly well that anybody's honesty may be impeached. What seems to be required is a readjustment of our habits of thought, and better teaching of the value of words and even of the usefulness of grammar. A superlative necessarily involves an axiom. It commits you, like saying that the sum of the angles of any triangle is equal to two right angles. Your dilemma arises when you try to prove it. "Impregnability" and "invulnerability," and all the other superlatives in such general use are posing as axioms when they are mostly fallacies.—Wall Street Journal.

Outlawed Rob Roy.

When the sheriff court was removed from Inverarary to Dunoon, there was among the documents the proclamation making Rob Roy an outlaw. The letter-press is as black as when it left the press of the king's printer, nearly 200 years ago. The indorsement is as follows: "Proclamation for the accusing and apprehending Robert Roy Campbell, alias McGregor, dated 10th March, 1718. 27th March, 1719.—Published at the Mercat Cross of Inveraray by John McPherson, messenger, before these witnesses: James Campbel, Provost there: Archibald Campbel and Charles Stewart, writers there, and divers others."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

The DAIRY

PRODUCTION OF BLOODY MILK

More Objectionable as Matter of Appearance Than as Menace to Health—Various Causes.

Bloody milk is more objectionable perhaps as a matter of appearance than as a menace to health. Hemorrhages may occur within the udder as a direct result of a bruise caused by rapid motion, by a bad position while the cow is lying down, by the tread of a cow in an adjoining stall, or because of the breaking of a tiny blood vessel or the escape of red corpuscles through thin vessel walls. Heavy feeding may also produce bloody milk.

The remedy is careful milking and light feeding with laxative foods and repeated small doses of mild physic. When the trouble occurs with cows giving a heavy flow of milk and under heavy feed, improvement follows a marked reduction of the ration. A change of stall may give good results, if it allows a cow to obtain a better position and avoid uneven pressure on the udder while lying down. Cows with long, heavy udders should be driven slowly and should not be driven over high sills.

IMPORTANT FOR DAIRY CALF

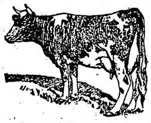
Modern Experiments Show That Good Flesh Is Desirable Feature—Mixture for Grain Feed.

The importance of feeding and caring for dairy calves is emphasized by J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Calves should be fed whole milk until they are one month old, when they should be changed to skim milk," said Professor Fitch. "They should be fed skim milk until they are six months old. While they are on milk they should be given grain and alfalfa hay.

"A good mixture for grain feed is four parts of corn or corn chop, one part of oil meal, and two parts of wheat bran. After taking the calf off the milk increase the grain gradually to two pounds a day in addition to silage and alfalfa hay.

"It used to be considered that good flesh was undesirable in dairy calves, but experiments show that this is not the case and that quite the contrary is the case, especially before calving.



Guernsey Is Desirable Type.

"The heifer should be bred so as to calve when from twenty-four to thirty months of age, depending upon the breed and growth of the animal. The Guernsey and the Jersey should be bred so as to calve when from twenty-four to twenty-six months old, while the Holstein and Ayrshire breeds should be bred so as to calve when thirty months of age. If bred so as to calve earlier than this, their growth is apt to be injured."

BEST PLACE FOR MILK ROOM

Should Be in Some Building Other Than Barn—Northeastern Exposure Is Favored.

The milk room should be in a building other than the barn. It should be located if possible with a northeastern exposure. Immediately after being drawn the milk should be strained and put in shallow pans to cool quickly. This applies to conditions where a milk cooler cannot be used.

Where no separator is available it is necessary to cool the milk as soon as possible to enable the cream to rise. Where five or more cows are milked it is advisable to invest in a cream separator, because running the milk through a separator immediately after milking is the best way known for getting absolutely clean milk, even if the whole milk is to be used.

BE SUCCESSFUL WITH COWS

Plenty of Feed and Balanced Ration Essential—Grain Should Be Supplied in Winter.

To be successful with cows one must be a good feeder. This takes plenty of feed and a balanced ration. To get milk in winter, grain should be fed. With butterfat at 35 cents it can be fed with profit. If silage with fair corn in it is fed use enough bran and cottonseed meal or oilmeal to balance the ration. Where alfalfa is fed the grain ration may be largely reduced.

Inspiration Miscellany

Your Work and Why It Is Done

There is a reason for everything, but we don't know the reason for everything. There's a reason why black is black and white is white, and there is a reason for knowing which is which.

So in your work find out the reasons for doing things. You will work better. You will earn more, for this is what is meant by the big expression "standardization of work" It is getting the best returns for the least expenditure of energy.

The world is strewn with lost energy. The bulk of the loss could be avoided if only workers found out the reason and remedied the leakage. Most women rush headlong to a task. Now, I advocate quick action and decisions. But I object to blind, headlong rushes.

When put to a task find out the cause of its being done. Get a definite idea of your work. Get a realization of what it leads to. Find out why.

What would you think of an architect who built a house without working drawings or an artist who painted a picture without making a sketch of his work? For the same reason make a picture of your work—figuratively.

Every piece of work done in a factory or in business house has an influence on something else. That is why your work tells in the long run. From the office boy to the director the work of each member of a firm is necessary. If the office boy forgets to mail an important letter it means a loss to his office. Accuracy in all work helps to create a solid system and a smoothly current running of affairs. That is why your work, however unimportant it is, must be done with exquisite care. Never say, "Oh, it doesn't matter." It may not matter to you, but it does matter for the welfare of the concern.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Courage of Life

The two virtues that help us along most in life are trust and courage. Apart from the tragedies invited by sin and violence and self indulgence, a large part of our trouble comes from anxiety, distrust, apprehension. It was not all frivolity that dictated the answer of a young girl who, being urged to prepare herself for a profession or a definite work, responded: "I'm not going to look ahead and worry. I can do a lot of useful things. I can mend, and make salad, and amuse children, and be patient and economical, and help people to enjoy themselves, and I don't believe nice girls starve." Courage and faith are always assets. Even if life goes back upon them and fails to come up to expectations the practice of these virtues is just that much to the good, and we have at least not lived in the evil moment until it arrived.

What Do You Save?

A wealthy man, who died the other day, said that his one rule for financial success from the lowest rung of the ladder was to save 25 per cent of his wages. Some economists have been content to suggest that every individual budget should be so adjusted that one-tenth to one-fifth of the annual income be set aside for future emergencies. Whatever the ratio of saving may be—$1 in $4, $1 in $10 or some ratio between these limits—the essential is to have some fraction specifically determined on as the saving ratio—then stick to it through thick and thin.—Milwaukee Journal.

Imitate Nature.

Many a little flower is crushed beneath the foot of the wayfarer. Nature, rich and inexhaustible, replaces it a hundred—aye, a thousand—fold. Imitate nature. That is to say, do not stop to bemoan the first effort as wasted, but go on to produce something more. The one who refuses to be beaten must eventually be the victor.

Be Strong.

It is easy to quarrel. A weak man can do it if he can find some one to quarrel with, but it takes a strong man to return good for evil and even under strong provocation to endeavor to live peaceably with all men. Be a strong man.

HOPE ON, HOPE EVER.

Hope on, hope ever! Though today be dark,
The sweet sunburst may smile on thee tomorrow.
Though thou art lonely, there's an eye will mark
Thy loneliness and guerdon all thy sorrow
Though thou must toil 'mong cold and sordid men,
With none to echo back thy thought or love thee,
Cheer up, poor heart, thou dost not beat in vain,
For God is over all and heaven above thee—
Hope on, hope ever!

Hope on, hope ever! After darkest night
Comes, full of life, the laughing morning.
Hope on, hope ever! Springtime flushed with light
Aye crowns old Winter with her rich adorning.
Hope on, hope ever! Yet the time shall come
When man to man shall be a friend and brother
And this old world shall be a happy home,
And all earth's family love one another—
Hope on, hope ever!

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Author of "The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.

CIVIL ENGINEER

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the International bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III.

Fall and Revelation.

"It's rather confused in here," said the man, "but we will soon get out toward the end and then the view is magnificent. You can see up and down the river for miles and the night boat will be along in a few minutes."

"Isn't that it?" asked the woman, pointing up the river to where a cluster of lights rounded a huge bend not far away, and swung out in midstream.

"Yes," said the man, "if we listen I think we can hear her."

They both stopped and, sure enough, faintly across the water came the noise of clanking paddles of the big river steamer. With that sound also mingled the song of the night wind, for a wonder comparatively gentle, making strange, weird harmonies as it sifted through the taut and rigid bars of steel. She listened enchanted with the sound.

The big floor beams extended from one side to the other of the bridge, between the trusses at intervals of fifty feet. At right angles to them and six feet apart, the stringers ran lengthways parallel to the trusses. Here and there pieces of timber falsework had been thrown across the stringers for the convenience of the workmen, but as these two slowly moved toward midstream at last these pieces became fewer, and finally there was nothing to be seen but the heavy floor beams and the lighter stringers.

After they passed the top of the pier and got beyond the small space of river bank on which the pier was set, there was nothing between them and the water, now moonlit and quivering, except these cross-girders of steel on either hand beyond the planking in the tracks.

"Have you a clear head?" asked the man. "I mean does it affect you to be on high elevations? Do you get dizzy?"

"I never have," was the answer, "but—"

"I think I'll hold you," was the reply.

He grasped her firmly by the arm. The loose wrap she was wearing over her shoulders did not cover her arms, and it was a bare arm that he took in his hand.

"I beg your pardon," he said quickly, "but—"

"It doesn't matter. I understand. You would better hold me, I might slip." There was something electric and compelling in the pressure of his strong hand upon the firm flesh of her round arm. She shrank closer to him, again unthinkingly, by a natural impulse.

The moon was now well clear of the brow of the highest hill. Its yellow was turning to silver and in its cold and beautiful illumination the whole river flowed bright beneath them. Every inch of the bridge was now clearly revealed in the white, passionless light.

Fifty feet away it ended in the air. They were now almost directly beneath the traveler, near the end of the suspended span. Its huge legs sprawled out like those of a gigantic animal on the extreme edges of the bridge on either side above their heads. The wooden platform on the track ran out half the distance to the bridge end. Slowly the two walked along it until but a few feet were left between them and the naked floor beams and the stringers carrying the ties to which the rails were bolted and the planks laid.

By the side of the track on the top of the stringers had been placed a pile of material surmounted by a large flat plate of steel, which lay level upon it. It was triangular in shape, the blunt point inward. The base which was about six feet wide paralleled the course of the river. The plate on the top of the pile was raised about three feet above the level of the track. They stopped abreast of it.

"Can't we go any further?" asked the girl in low tones, still close to the young man, who still lightly clasped her arm.

"I'm afraid it wouldn't be safe to go any farther," he said.

"I want to see the steamer. It will pass directly under the bridge."

"They have no business to pass under the bridge," said Meade. "They've been warned hundreds of times and orders have been issued. There is always danger that something might fall."

"Why can't I stand up there?"

"On that gusset plate?"

"Is that what you call it?"

"Yes, it bears the same relation to structural steel that a gusset does to a woman's dress."

"Exactly. But can't I stand on it?"

"Wait," he answered.

He climbed to the center of it, lifted himself up and down on his feet to test it, and found it solid apparently.

"I think so, but I shall have to put you up," he said at last as he lifted her up and set her down on her feet in the middle of the plate of steel.

"Oh, there comes the steamer," she cried. "I can see it beautifully from here."

"Be careful. You must not move. Stand perfectly steady. I am not so sure of that plate." He reached over from where he stood on the track below her and by her side and gathered the material of her dress in an iron grasp.

"I do not think that is necessary," she said. "This plate seems as solid as the rest of the bridge and—oh, there's the steamer! She's right under us."

The big river craft was filled with light and laughter. The wind fortunately blew the smoke away from the bridge so that they had a clear and perfect view of her. There was a band playing aboard her. They heard the music above the beat of the whirling paddles, the song of the rising wind. The passengers were congregated about the rails on the upper decks staring upward. The bridge was as fascinating to them as it was to the people ashore evidently.

"How interesting," said the delighted girl. "Why don't you come up here yourself, you can see so much better?"

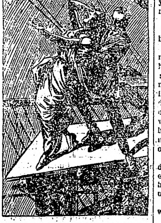
The man had dropped her gown, lifted his right foot to the pile on the stringers to follow her suggestion. Thoughtlessly she stepped toward the outer end to give him room, quite forgetful of his caution. Before he could complete his step or warn her of the danger, it now bent forward. It tilted distinctly. In spite of herself, Helen Illingworth was carried still farther forward as she sought to regain her balance. The piece of steel began to slip downward, grating on the pile of beams as it moved; another second and it would be off and on its way irrevocably.

Meade threw himself at the girl. He lunged out and caught her just as she was slipping downward with the plate now almost perpendicular. To catch her he had to step to the very edge of the planking beyond which the rails ran naked on the ties.

With a tremendous effort he caught her by the waist, swung her up and in, and stood fast on the brink quivering, heaving himself desperately backward as he sought to maintain his balance and take the backward step that meant safety.

A wild shout rose from the steamer as the huge plate dropped, like the blade of a mighty guillotine, straight down through the air. If it had struck the boat, it would have cut through like a knife. Fortunately it cleared the gangway by inches. In a second it had disappeared. Screams, shouts, arose from the boat which promptly sheered off into midstream.

Helen Illingworth's back had been toward Meade as he seized her. She had seen as he had everything that happened. Recovering himself at last, he stepped back slowly, almost dragging her, until they were a safe distance from the edge. His face was ghastly white in the moonlight. Sweat covered his forehead. He was shaking like a wind-blown leaf.



He Lunged Out and Caught Her.

"The whole world went black when I saw you go," he said slowly.

"Do you care that much?" asked the girl, trembling herself.

There was no necessity for maidenly reticence now.

"Care?" said the man. "Care?"

"I'm all right now."

"You are more fortunate than I. I stood to lose you, you stood to lose only life. Don't you see? Can't you understand?"

Suddenly he swept her to his breast as this time she faced him. She was very near him and she did not make the slightest resistance. She had waited for this hour and she was glad. They had faced death too nearly for any hesitation now. She knew he loved her, and knew that he had saved her at the imminent risk of his own life. There had been swift yet eternal moments when it seemed that both of them, trembling on the brink, would follow the downward rush of the gusset plate. Now as he strained her to him, she lifted her face to him, glad that she was tall enough for him to kiss her with so slight a bend of the head.

There, under the great trusses of steel, amid the huge, gaunt, massive evidences of the power of the might, of the mastery of man, two hearts spoke to each other in the silence, and told the story that was old before the first smelter had ever turned the first ore into the first bit of iron, before Tubal Cain ever smote the anvil; the story of love that began with creation, that will outlast all the iron in all the hills of the earth—that is as eternal as it is divine!

After that wild embrace, that first rapturous meeting of lips, he released her slightly, though he still held her closely and she was quite content.

"I'm quite calm now," he began, "that is, I am as composed as any man could be who is holding you in his arms. But if it had not been for me, you would never have been in danger. It was my fault. I should have made sure. I shall never forgive myself."

"But if I had not been in danger I might not now be here in your arms. And if I were not here," she went on swiftly, too happy in her love to be mindful of anything else, "I certainly would not be doing—this."

And of her own motion she kissed him in the moonlight.

"And if you were not doing this," said he, making the proper return, "I might not have had the courage to tell you."

"You haven't told me anything—in words," she answered, fain to hear from his lips what she well knew from the beating of his heart.

"It's not too late then to tell you that I love you, that I am yours. To give myself to you seems to be the highest possibility in life, if you will only take me."

"And do you love me more than the bridge?"

"More than all the bridges in the world, past, present and to come; more than anything or anybody. I tell you I never knew what love was or what life was until I saw you sliding to your death. If I had not succeeded I should have followed you."

"I felt that, too," she answered dreamily.

"We must go back, dearest," he said at last, "I am so fearful for you even now that I am almost unwilling to try it. Every time I glance down through these interspaces between the stringers my blood runs cold."

"You supported me before; I will support you now," laughed the woman, woman.

"No," said the man, "we will go together."

They turned toward the shore. He took her hand and slipped his other arm about her just as simply and naturally as if they had been any humble lover and his lass in the countryside. By and by they got to the end of the bridge. Far down the platform they could see the lights of the car.

"Listen," she said as they walked slowly along. "You must not tell father anything about this little accident."

"I obey, but why not?"

"It would only worry him, and it was my fault."

"No, mine."

"I will not hear you say it."

"But I must speak to your father about—"

"And the sooner the better; he is in good humor with you and the bridge now. I have heard him speak well of you. I believe he will be glad to give me to you."

"And if not?"

"I should hate to grieve my father, but—"

She turned and looked at him in the moonlight, her glorious golden head, her neck, her shoulders, her arms bare and beautiful in the celestial illumination. He seized her hand and lifted it to his lips as a devotee, and she understood the reason for the little touch of old-world formality and reserve, when nought but his will prevented him from taking her to his heart and making her lips, her eyes, her face, his own.

"Now may God deal with me as I deal with you," he said fervently, "if I ever fail at least to try with all my heart and soul and strength to measure up to your sweetness and light."

"My prayer for myself, too," she whispered.

"You need it not."

"You must wait here," she said, deeply touched, as they had now reached the steps of the car, "until I have changed my dress; father would notice—anybody would—that tear. When I have finished I will come back to you and then we will seek him and tell him."

Accordingly Meade stood obediently waiting outside the car in the shadow it cast. There was no one about. The servants had gone to bed. The porter of the car was nodding in his quarters, waiting for the time to turn out the lights. The engineer had the long platform all to himself. After a time he chose to walk quietly up and down, thinking. The future looked very fair to him.

"Bert," a sweet voice came to him out of the darkness. He turned to discover her standing in the door of the car dressed as she should have been for such an excursion had she at first followed her father's wise suggestion. His heart thrilled to the use of the familiar name. "Bert, I'm coming down to you."

Hand in hand they walked to the rear of the car, where the observation platform was still brightly lighted. Abbott had gone and the other three men were on their feet. They were about to separate for the night, although it was still rather early.

"Father," said his daughter out of the darkness.

"Oh, you're there," answered the colonel. "I wondered when you were coming back. I was just thinking of going to fetch you. Is Mr. Meade—?"

"I'm here, sir."

"Good night, gentlemen," said the colonel as the others turned away, leaving him alone on the platform. He came to the edge and leaned over the brass railing.

"Are you two going to make a night of it?" he asked jocosely.

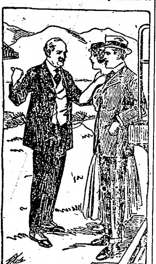
"Colonel Illingworth," began Meade.

"Father," said his daughter at the same time, "we have something to say to you."

Colonel Illingworth opened the gate, lifted the platform, and descended the steps.

"Here I am," he said as he stopped by the two.

His daughter took him by the arm and they walked down the platform so as to be out of any possible hearing from the car.



"When the Bridge Is Finished."

"Now," she said to Meade, who followed her.

His heart was beating almost as rapidly as it had on the bridge, and for exactly the same reason—fear of losing her. He tried to speak.

"Well, young man?" said Illingworth, flicking the ashes from his cigar and wishing to get it over, "you said you had something to say to me."

"It's a very hard thing to say, sir." He looked helplessly at the girl, but she was speechless. It was his task. If she were not worth asking for, she was not worth having, she might have said. "Well, sir," he began desperately, "I love your daughter, Helen. I want to marry her."

"Umph," said the colonel, "I supposed as much. How long have you and Helen known each other?"

"Over a year, sir, but I loved her from the very moment I saw her. I did not dare hope, I didn't dream, I never imagined, and strange as it may seem, sir, she—seems to love me."

"Of course I do," said Helen, realizing that it was now high time for her to come to the rescue of her lover, "and so would any other woman."

"You know, of course, that while I am not rich, I am not poor, and I can support my wife in every comfort, sir," urged the man, greatly relieved by the woman's prompt avowal.

"She'll need a few luxuries besides, I'm thinking."

"Yes, of course, sir, I'll see that she gets them. This bridge is going to make us all famous, and I shall have my father's influence and—"

"When the bridge is finished," said the colonel decisively, "come to me and you shall have my daughter."

"Oh, father, the bridge won't be finished for—" began the girl.

"I understand, sir," answered the engineer, too happy at her father's consent to make any difficulties over any reasonable conditions he might impose. "Yes, Helen, it's all right; your father is right. This job's got to be done before I—"

"Oh, don't say before you tackle another," protested the girl, half disappointed, and yet seeing the reasonableness of both men, while the colonel laughed grimly.

"That's about the size of it," said the old man, "no matter how you put it. One thing at a time. Meade, I don't know anybody on earth I would rather have for my son-in-law than a clean, honest, able American with a record like yours. A man who can look me in the eye and grasp me by the hand, like this."

He put out his hand as he spoke. Meade's own palm met it and the two men shook hands unemotionally but firmly, after the manner of the self-restrained, practical American, who is always fearful of a scene and does not wear his heart upon his sleeve. The colonel threw away his cigar, slipped his arm around his daughter's waist, kissed her softly on the forehead.

"I hate to lose you, Helen. I hate to give you up to anyone. We have been very happy together since your mother died, leaving you a little girl to me; but it had to come, I suppose, and perhaps I shall be glad in the end. Good night, Meade. You will be coming in presently, Helen?"

He turned and walked away as they answered him. They watched him go slowly with bended head. They watched him climb, rather heavily, up the steps to the car—that he was an old man seemed rather suddenly borne in upon them. He stood for a moment in the light, smiling, remembering, and then turned and marched within the car. He switched the light out as he passed down the corridor.

"Wasn't he splendid?" said Helen, when she had time to breathe and freedom to speak.

"One of the finest old men on earth. He and father would make a great team."

"I was interested in the bridge, before," said the woman, "but think how I shall watch it now. You must write me every day and tell me every inch that you have gained."

"Trust me, I'll measure it in millimeters."

"And now, sweet love, good night," she whispered. And she laughed as she looked back at him through the door.

CHAPTER IV.

The Deflection in the Member.

Three days after the departure of the Illingworth party the young engineer fell ill with follicular tonsilitis, which is about the meanest small thing that can lay a strong man low. He fretted over his enforced absence from the work and in the end had to pay for that very fretting, for he got up too soon and went out too quickly, and was promptly forced to bed again as a consequence of his impatience.

Now, after a week's confinement in his cabin, he felt strong enough to venture out again and to attack his problems. They were personal problems now, much more intimate than before, for he was building not only the bridge but weaving in its web of steel his own future happiness.

Of course he had been able to get out on the rough porch of his galvanized iron shack where he had the bridge in full view, and the day before he had even walked unsteadily down to the river bank, where he had been equally surprised and delighted at the progress that had been made. Abbott was a driver after his own heart. Really things seemed to have gone on just as well without him as if he had been on the job. He had not been lonely in his illness, for all of the chief men connected with the construction had done their best to beguile the tedium of his hours by visiting him whenever they could spare the time.

Abbott had been especially kind in his somewhat rough-and-ready way. The big construction superintendent was fond of Meade, although he undervalued him. He regarded him more as a theoretical than a practical man and the inevitable antagonism between the theorist and the practical man, when they are not combined in one personality, was latent in Abbott's heart. Nightly, he brought to Meade details of the progress of the work. That evening, just before leaving, he remarked in the most casual manner in the world, as if it were a matter of little or no importance, that C-10-R was a trifle out of line.

Now C-10-R was the biggest member of the great right-hand truss on the north side of the river. It consisted of four parallel composite webs each formed of several plates of steel riveted together. These webs were connected across their upper and lower edges by diagonal latticing made of steel angle bars. C-10-R and its parallel companion member, C-10-L, in the left-hand truss, carried the entire weight of the cantilever span to the shoe resting on the pier. These members were sixty feet long and five feet wide. The webs were over four feet deep and in size and responsibility the great struts were the most important of the whole structure.

To say that C-10-R was out of line meant that it had buckled, or bent, or was springing, and had departed from that rigid rectangularity and parallelism which was absolutely necessary to maintain the stability and immobility of the truss and the strength of the bridge. To the theorist nothing on earth could be more terribly portentous than such a statement, if it were true. To the practical man, who, to do him justice, had never dealt with such vast structures—and he was not singular in that because the bridge was unique on account of its size—the deflection noted meant little or nothing.

"Good God!" exclaimed Meade, aflame on the instant with anxious apprehension. The night was warm and he was dressed in his pajamas and had been lying on the bed. As if he had been shocked into action he sat up, forgetful of his weakness. "Deflection!" he fairly shouted at Abbott, who regarded him with half-amused astonishment, "a camber in C-10-R? Why didn't you tell me?"

By this time Meade had got his feet into his slippers and was standing erect.

"It isn't enough to make any difference," answered Abbott quickly, perhaps a little disdainfully.

"It makes all the difference on earth," cried Meade. "It means the ruin of the bridge."

He reached for his jacket, hanging at the foot of the bed, and dragged it on him.

"Don't worry about it, youngster," said Abbott rather contemptuously, although he meant to be soothing. "I'm going to jack it into line and—here," he cried as Meade bolted out of the door, "you'd better not excite yourself that way. Come back to bed, man, and—"

But Meade was out of the house. It was summer and the sun had set, but the long twilight of the high latitude still lingered. Before him rose the gigantic structure of the bridge. For all its airiness it looked as substantial as the Rock of Gibraltar, and it looked even more substantial if possible, as the man, seizing a lantern and, forgetting his weakness, ran down beneath the overarching steel to the pierhead, climbed up to the shoe, and crawled out on the lower chord as rapidly as he could.

Meade needed but one glance to see the deflection from the right line in the important member. For all his years of inexperience he was a better trained engineer than rough-and-ready Abbott. What appeared to the latter as a slight deflection, Meade saw in its true relation. There was a variation in the center of the member of an inch and a half at least, although unnoticeable to an untrained eye. It had all come in the last week. They had extended the suspended span far out beyond the edge of the cantilever and, with the heavy traveler at the end, the downward pressure on the great lower chord members had greatly increased.

It was a terribly heavy bridge at best. It had to be to sustain so long a span, the longest in the world. And the load, continuous and increasing, had brought about this, to the layman trifling, to the engineer mighty, bend. If it bent that way under that much of a load, what would it do when the whole great span was completed and it had to carry its transitory loads of traffic beside?

When two different views meet it is natural that age, experience, reputation and authority shall carry the day. Although Bertram Meade, Jr., had never been persuaded in all particulars of the soundness of his father's design, and could not be persuaded, that vast experience, that great reputation, that undoubted ability with its long record of brilliant achievement had at last silenced him. He had accepted through loyalty that which he could not accept in argument. Once accepted, he acted accordingly, heartily seconding and carrying out the wishes of the older and, as the world would say, the abler man.

The thing that smote the engineer hardest was that this weakness was exactly what he had foreseen and pointed out. It was the possibility of the inability of this great member to carry the stress that young Meade had deduced by using the formula of Schmidt-Chemnitz. It was this point, and this point particularly, that he had dwelt upon with his father and which they had argued to a finish. So strongly had he been impressed with the possible structural weakness of this member that he had put himself on record in writing to his father. The old man had overborne him and now the little curve, one and a half to one and three-quarter inches in sixty feet, established the accuracy of his unheeded contention. Vainly now he wished he had not let the old habit of affection and the little touch of awe with which he regarded his father persuade him against his reason.

He stopped, feeling suddenly ill, as a very nervous high-strung man may feel under the sudden and unexpected physical shock. He was weak still from the tonsilitis. He leaned against the diagonal at the end of C-10-R, clinging to it tightly to keep from falling. Abbott, who had followed more slowly, stopped by him, somewhat surprised, somewhat amused, more indignant than both.

"Abbott," said Meade fiercely as the erecting engineer joined him on the pierhead, "if you put another pound of load on that cantilever I will not be answerable for the consequences."

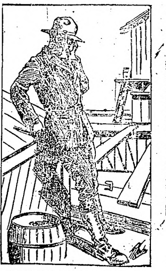
"What do you mean?"

"That deflection is nearly two inches deep now and every ounce or pound of added weight you put upon it will make it greater. Its limit will be reached mighty soon. If it collapses—" he threw up his hands—"the whole thing will go."

"Yes, if it collapses, that's true," said Abbott, "but it won't."

"You're mad," said Meade, taking unfortunately the wrong course with the older man.

"Why, boy," said Abbott, "that bridge will stand as long as creation. Look at it. That buckle doesn't amount to anything. It is only in one truss anyway. The corresponding member in the other truss is perfectly straight."



He Stopped, Feeling Suddenly Ill.

"Abbott, for God's sake, hear me," pleaded Meade in desperation. "Draw back the traveler and put no more men on the bridge. Stop work until we can [illegible] want to—"

[TO] BE CONTINUED.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 12 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.79
Oats	.51
Barley	.92
Flax	2.66
Rye	1.36
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	
Feed Durum	

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

The Hanson & Barzen Elevator Co. at Goodridge has some fine Marquis seed wheat for sale at their elevator.

For, Lumber and Fence Posts Address.

Ola Saltveit Box 2,
Thorhult, Minn.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

FOR SALE--200 bushels fine seed Barley.

P. P. Palmer.

Come and see Leslie Dietz son of John Dietz the famous Cameron Dam fighter, Saturday and Sunday March 17th and 18th. Dance after show Saturday evening. Music by the Dietz Orchessra.

WANTED—A man to cut cord wood big timber $1 00 per cord.

Inquire B. G. Walker, Goodridge.

George Wilder, of Sunbeam left Monday for Fargo to attend a dog [illegible]

A Hammersten, of Highlanding was Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs Frank Olson left last Thursday for Montana, where they will look over the country.

Miss Ina Foss, spent Sunday with relatives in Thief River Falls.

A. S. Johnson, was a business visitor hief River Falls Monday.

. G. Hunt, of Sunbeam was a usiness visitor in Thief River Falls onday.

Don't miss the Show at the Grand heatre Saturday afternoon and eveng and Sunday evening 17th and 18th he actual Photos of John Dietz the reat defender of the famous Cameron am.

Supt. Miller, of the Atlantic Elev. o. was a business visitor in town Wednesday.

Andrew Nelson, of Highlanding was Goodridge visitor Wednesday.

Ted Veldie left Wednesday for ellow Medicine county where he will cate. He shipped out his farm stock e same day. His father spent a few ys up here assisting him in loading.

George Wagner, arrived here Tuesy evening from Freeborn county h two cars of emmigrant goods, ong which were 15 head of good ws and 7 head of good horses. He ll go to farming on the old Johnson rm 3 miles west of town, he having ught it.

W. A. Swanson, of Rhoda was a siness visitor in town, Wednesday.

n this week's issue appears three ction sale adv. Read them thru efully. You may find something ong them your wish to purchase.

Nick Bundhund was an over Sunday itor at Germantown.

Bert Walker spent Monday evening his home in Thief River Falls.

Magnus and Sivert Lysbakken were ief River Falls visitors Monday.

lvin Rottke and H. W. Smith were ef River Falls visitors Monday.

. P. Palmer was a Thief River Falls itor, Monday evening.

rs. P. P. Palmer returned Wednesfrom High Landing where she has a few days visiting.

Kellier, was a passenger to River Falls, Tuesday evenins.

he Famous Battle of Cameron Dem he Grand Theatre Saturday and day, March 17th and 18th.

A full line of masks at P. P. Palmer.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Buy your Coal, Corn, Oats and Seeds from the Atlantic Elevvtor Co.

F. E. Petersen,
Agent.

Max Siegler, of Bertha, Minn. was in town for a few days last week end looking over the proposition of starting a creamery here. He met with the commercial club, Friday evening to talk over the proposition, and to see what inducement they would offer him. He left Monday for the cities, but expects to be back here inside of a few weeks.

Irving Quist of Thief River Falls was a Goodridge visitor, Monday.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Development Telephone Co., was held in the hall here, Monday. Not very many were attending. The proposition of having a joint swith board in Goodridge, fell thru.

Caucus.

Notice is hereby given that a caecus will be held in the Goodridge Hall Friday evening March 9th, at 8, P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming village election, to be held Tuesday March 13th. All voters urged to be present.

Bonds Carried.

At a special school election held here Monday in the school house, for the purpose of voting to raise a $10,000 bond, for the purpose of taking up the purpose of taking up the floating indebtedness, idstalling a new heating plant and finishing the upstairs rooms. The bonds carried by a vote of 26 to 1. Work of instal[l]ing the plant and finishing the upstairs room will be done during the summer vacation and it is expected that the building will be in first class shape before another winter sets in.

Literary ProgrAm.

The next meeting of the Literary Society will be held in the school house Thursday evening March 15th. The following is the program for the evening:—

Ladies Quartette.
Recitation - - - Lloyd Ferdinandsen
Dialogue - Train to Mauro
Pantomine - Auld Lang Syne - Eunice Tvedt, Daniel Payne, accompanied by Alvin Rottke and Henry Rockne.
Essay - - - - - - Chester Tvedt
Solo - - - - - - Harry McDonald
Hypnotic Performances - Hypnotist Palmer Tvedt, Assistant Stuart McLeod
Current Events - - Harry Van Tassel
Song - - - - - - - - - Audience

North Saar News.

(TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK).

Jack Frost is still sending out cold weather, but the people must be satisfied that they can see the sun.

Ole Larson visited at the schoolhouse Dist. No. 5 last week sometime, he was there on business.

Bernt Johnson is helping Carl Doleme haul hay this week.

Ammound Bjorgufson went to Thief River Falls on special business, returning the same day.

Sven Bjorgufson called on Halvor Bjornearaa Monday.

Ole Omlid and Charles Stucy were hauling hay from Torgerson last Tuesday.

Jolly Corner News

March has come again with cold and stormy weather.

John Happy made a business trip to Thief River Falls last week.

Henry Olson of Esplee, came out to his brother's place last Sunday where he is going to stay this coming summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tellofson, skiid over to Ole Knudson's last Wednesday evening.

Aug. Knudson and John Happy have been hauling hay for Anton Knudson last week.

Tommy Olson went to visit his brother at Grygla last Wednesday afternoon.

The B. Baker family were visitors at Jack Coan's last Sunday.

Services were held at the Big Grove School house last Sunday evening by Rev. Hoyaum last Sunday evening.

Miss C. Strom was visiting with friends a few days last week before she returning to Thief River Falls, where she is going to begin work again.

Edwin N. Olson and famils visited at the Simonson home last Sunday.

Edward Larson made a business trip to Thief River Falls last Friday, returning home again Saturday.

Robert Rupprecht made a trip out to his brother's place southwest of Germantown last Saturday.

Herbert Olson was over to his brother Edwin N. Olson's place last Saturday.

Edwin N. Olson left for Montana last Monday where he intends to take land.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tellofson were to a meeting up North last Sunday.

Espiee News.

(Too late for last week).

It has been snowing and drifting some last week making the roads quite bad again.

Andrew Speten and John Halvorson were in Goodridge last week.

Oscar Olson went over to Shose's last Monday.

Ole Saltvedt got stuck in a snow drift and did'nt get more than out of one before he got stuck in another.

Andrew Speten hepled Ole Saltvedt out of the snow drifts Thursday.

Herman Svonpladsen got stuck in a snow drift last Friday night while on his way from Goodsidge.

Quite a snow strom visited this part of the country last Sunday so we are expecting another cold spell again.

Oscar Olson and Warren Louis went over to Shores Monday to haul hay.

Star News.

Gilmour Tharaldson called on H. K. Bjornearaa Sunday evening to see the new comer.

Oliver Tommerdahl and Ed. Torgerson returned from the woods last Saturday.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Bjornearaa a baby boy, Friday.

Mr. and Oluf B. Omlid visited at the H. K. Bjornearaa home, Sunday.

Miss Anna Dolemo made a trip to Goodridge last Friday.

The Stork visited at the Mr. and Mrs. Sjudestad home last Friday and left a big baby boy.

Gertie Bjornearaa was seen at Erie last Friday.

Tom Bisbing and Carl Dolemo were seen in Goodridge, Monday.

Harry Bisbing was out chasing wolfs last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Toftsland returned from Grand Forks last Saturday.

Jessie Tofteland was seen out chasing wolfs last Friday afternoon.

Miss Christina Dolemo visited at the Bjorgufson home Sunday.

Miss Helen Svare returned from Bainsville, Saturday.

Bennis Bjorgufson was seen at Erie Saturday.

M. C. Dolemo returned from Grand Forks last Friday.

Mrs. Sven Dahle is staying at the Sjvestads the present week.

Tellof Hovet was a Goodridge visitor Monday.

Erick and Engvold Syverson were to Goodridge on matters of business Monday.

Knute Perg and Ammound Sverick were seen in Goodridge, Monday.

Gilmour Tharaldson was transacting business in Goodridge Monday.

It is a known scientific fact that the hottest region on earth is along the Persian gulf.

"There are some ugly features in every business."

"Well, I'll bet photography holds the record for 'em."—Baltimore American.

Rural School Notes.

NURSE FOR THE RURAL SCHOOLS

Through the co-operation with the State Board of Health, the Pennington County Health Association has secured the service of a nurse for the rural schools. This movement was made possible by the selling of Red Cross seals last December. The rural schools are to be complimented for the interest taken and it is through their generosity in purchasing these stamps that this service is secured.

Miss Clara Henderson, R. N., will visit the rural schools in conjunction with the Co. Superintendent the coming weeks. To what extent this will be done will depend on the extent of the work incured in the various schools visited, the weather conditions, and lastly, on the funds available.

Teachers and school patrons will aid materially in the success of this the first initiatory movement by showing a receptive attitude, following the instructions given. This is a precarious time as the health conditions in our county are not good. Scarlet fever and other infections are threatening our schools. For these reasons a visiting nurse is now double welcome. Let us make the most of it in the protection of our homes.

EXAMINATIONS.

The State High School Board examinations will be held on March 22nd & 23rd. These examinations are now a part of the regular school plan and work of the county. Upon them depends the completion of the Course of Study for the rural schools.

The schools have pupils listed for examination will close for those days while the exams. are going on as school work and examinations cannot be carried on at the same time. There are about thirty eight examinations that have been requested in the various schools. As the county is limited to only twenty exams. it is obvious that some schools will be grouped together. Some teachers therefore, in order to take the exams. must go with their pupils to some adjoining school district and there jointly conduct the exams.

The teachers in the districts named below will conduct the exams. in the presence of the teachers if grouped as designated.

The schools in which examinations will be held are as follows--

Dist. 228, 57, 48 70 - Herbert Race, Teacher. Dist. 56, 47, 59, unorg 1 - Agnes Aubol, teacher. Dists. 2, 25, 219, 135 - Anna Rust, teacher. Dist. 149, 194, 166 - Erick Anderson, teacher. 64, 147, 127, - Mrs. Hilda Sande, teacher. Dist. 69, 180, 7, - Selma Silvarness, teacher. Dist, con. S. 8, and 28 - A. O. Halvorson, teacher. Dist. 66 and 44 - Hannah Halverson, teacher. Dist. 41, 81, 68, Unorg no. 2- Annie Haugen, teacher. Dist. 165 and 18 - T. R. Falls H. S. Dist. 102 - Prof. W. R. Wacks, principal. Dist. 6 and 154 - Stella Widness, teacher. Dist. 54 and 73 - Clara Linde, teacher. Dist. 10 - Ida Folkdahl, teacher. Dist. 94 - Clara Loberg, teacher. Dist. 99 - Nora Highberg, teacher. Dist. 29 - Anna Tandberg, teacher. Dist. 50 - Julia Griebrok, teacher. Dist. 133- A. O. Brevig. Dist. 125 39 and 35 - J. W. Erlandson, teacher.

Examination paper will be sent out from this office if requested in time, as to the amount needed to cover the want for the respective schools. Teachers should not fail to make this request in time. The graded and the consolidated schools are expected to furnish their own paper.

The sets of examination questions will be sent in time to each teacher designated to conduct an examination. The sets will contain a program, class lists, and rules for conducting the examination. Teachers will please study these rules carefully, particularly must the teacher conducting the exam. not fail to fill out and return the "Certificate" On back of the program noting exactly the time for each subject and the other items therein called for.

The pupils should be instructed how to fill out the "brief" on the examination paper when handed in. They should designate the place of examination by giving the number of the home district, not the name school. The teacher for such school must mark such paper in the left hand column of the class list; also to write address of pupil on said class list. I trust there will be class lists sufficient in number so that each school having pupils for examination can have them.

Teachers will mark and send in their papers to this office not later than March 27th.

There is an excellent chance for a county graduation exercise this year.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue, Co. Supt.

Will Reduce Taxes.

St. Paul, Feb. 26.—Friday afternoon before a large audience in the house chamber, the tax committe held a public hearing on the bills introduced into the senate by Senator Richard Jones of Duluth, and several others, and into the house by Representative Indrehus and about a dozen more.

These bills materially reduce taxes on all farm crops, machinery, cattle and household goods; all merchandise and fixtures; all manufacturing material, machinery and finished products; and on all buildings, structures and improvements in and upon land including the value of clearing, drainage and fertilizing.

Former Governor John Lind made a very vigerous speech in favor of the general principal involved in these bills, and strongly urged legislation in this direction.

He showed how the present system penalizes the working farmer and encourages the speculator in farm lands: how the city business man and home owner are fined by taxation while the owner of vacant lots is encouraged by low taxation.

These bills, Governor Lind insisted, would releive the situation.

The entire hearing was very interesting, and Governor Lind rose to a high level of eloquence and earnestness when he declared that we must look at all such questions in the broad light of the general good.

"All will be benefited, some more than others, it is true," said Governor Lind, "but all who labor and produce; all who would build up and improve, all who are engaged in useful service, these will be benefited. Only the land monopolists will be injured, and they have no claim to consideration. They are employing no labor, but are preventing employment by holding lots and lands at a prohibitive price. They are producing no wealth, but are preventing others from producing.

"They are building no homes, opening no farms, starting no industries, but are hindering and preventing all these by forestalling the land and holding it out of use".

Mr. Armson and Mr. Lord of the Minnesota Tax Commission strongly favored the principal of the bills: but pointed out certain practical objections that in their opinion could easily be overcome.

Senator William A. Campbell of Minneapolis told the story of how he was fined by a tax of more than $60 per year because he built a bungalow; while the four vacant lots lying next to his home, that in summer were covered with weeds and unsightly rubbish and in winter were left with the sidewalk covered two feet deep with snow, were only taxed $10.00 each.

"Now isn't this a good way to encourage home-owning?" asked Senator Campbell.

Mr. Marwin of the committee urged the favorable consideration of the bills for the reason that they would employ labor and help the workingmen.

"A vacant lot employs no workmen, but when we force the owner to improve, he must hire workmen," said Mr. Marwin.

"Higher taxes on vacant lots will force them into use, set labor at work, increase the number of homes and raise the general level of prosperity."

Mr. Indrehus of the committee strongly favored the bills because, he said, they would make it easier for those who take up land in the country, fit it for permanent usefulness, and raise food for the people.

"No country can long endure whose rural population are renters," said he, "no country can long endure where landlordism flourishes. And the bulwark of landlordism is low taxes on land values and high taxes on industry."

As soon as a man gets everything he wants he finds that the things he has are not the things he wanted.—Chicago Herald.

It is said that a young man is formed at twenty-five, but it takes much longer than that to reform him.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SEEDS, TREES,
Plants and Flowers
CORN OUR SPECIALTY
WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE,
GREENHOUSES and NURSERY
CATALOG FREE
OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

THE DAIRY

GIVE HERD BULL ATTENTION

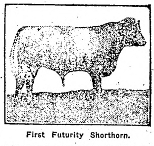
From Birth He Should Be Given Best of Care and Feed to Make Maximum Development.

(By W. W. SWETT, Missouri Agricultural College.)

It is a well known and very true saying that "the sire is half the herd," yet this important "half" seldom receives the attention he deserves.

From birth, the bull should be given the best of care and feed in order that he may make the maximum growth and development. He should receive plenty of skim milk and grain and be treated as well if not even better than the heifer calves.

At the age of five to six months he must be separated from the other calves. From this time on he must receive regular exercise and must be gently handled. When he is ten to twelve months of age he may be given light service—possibly one cow every three or four weeks. From the age of twelve to sixteen months this service may be increased to one cow per week.



First Futurity Shorthorn.

A satisfactory feed for a mature bull is alfalfa or clover hay and a grain mixture of corn, with oats or bran. A bull must have plenty of exercise. He does not need to be housed in a warm barn but is kept in the best condition when given a dry but open shed with a paddock attached so that he can go in or out at will.

Every mature bull should have a ring in his nose. There is some difference in opinion in regard to dehorning but it is always safer to handle a bull without horns.

DAIRY COWS RELISH SILAGE

In Feeding Test 17 Per Cent More Milk and 28 Per Cent More Butterfat Obtained.

Cows fed a ration composed largely of silage produced 17 per cent more milk and 28 per cent more butterfat than those given a ration consisting mainly of grain in a feeding test conducted for 121 days at the Ohio experiment station. The silage ration was also cheaper for milk production.

The cows gained nearly 8 per cent in milk yield when put on the silage ration. They produced butterfat at a cost of 13 cents a pound, while the cost of a pound from the cows fed mainly grain was 22 cents. There was little difference in the gains in live weight between the two lots.

In addition to 58 pounds of silage and 6.8 pounds of hay, the one lot received only four pounds of grain consisting of oilmeal and bran. The grain-fed lot received only 12 pounds of corn stover and hay but 13.5 pounds of a grain mixture of oilmeal, corn meal and bran.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF COWS

Total Yearly Product of $66.09 Given by New York College of Agriculture—Cost of Keep.

Estimates on the value of the average dairy cow's product in New York state, made by the college of agriculture, give a yearly total of $66.09. Costs of maintaining her are estimated at $61.85, not including the cost of labor. The difference, amounting to only $4.25 per cow, would give to the man who cared for 20 cows a yearly wage of $85, which is less than the lowest wage paid to ordinary farm labor.

SECURE BEST COW POSSIBLE

If One Cannot Get Good Animal, Then Take an Ordinary One—Get a Start Somehow.

Get a good dairy cow if possible. If one cannot get a good cow, then get an ordinary cow, one that is healthy, one that will breed, and then try to get her mated to a good bull. If one cannot buy a cow giving milk, then buy a heifer. If a heifer cannot be purchased, then buy a heifer calf. Get a start somehow.

Remember We can Print your Auction Bills

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!
Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Small Accounts Grow To Big Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashier.

The ELEVEN TOWNS

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second-class mail matter.

All this talk about following the flag and supporting the President goes pretty much after the same music as the well known song; "I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way". It is noticeable that those who sing this are generally on the way to bankruptcy, headache or an early grave.

The high cost of living is even hitting the garbage collectors in the large cities. Heretofore, part of their income has come from the sale of the garbage to rendering plants as soap material. They now find that so little meat stuffs and fats are thrown away that the soap manufacturers can not pay anything for the refuse. One can surmise from this that the poor must eat much spoiled food for the lack of means with which to buy fresh supplies. It is always the poor who get ground between the upper and nether mill stones.

During the past six months farmers of the Northwest have been greatly interested in Dr. Ladd's milling tests of the poor grades of wheat and many have hoped that in the adjussment of grades now going on by the federal government, these tests would be taken into consideration, In this they were badly mistaken. The man in charge of the federal grain grading was in perfect harmony with the powers that prey and listened to the arguments of the milling interests like an obedient servant should. The statements made by the farmors and independent millers were ignored. A few more bumps of that magnitude will awaken the good old party farmers to a realization that they have voted away their interest long enough. The "back of the country" will arise in its might and throw the yoke of party affiliation off its back and elect men of their own class, and let the political soft soaper stay at home.

We have written several editorials before relative to the importance of this village taking steps in support of the establishment of Judicial Ditch No. 39. Our location is not on a sandridge but rather in a slough hole and drainage is one of the crying needs. With the deepening and widening of Ditch No. 18 we would be given a fair outlet for the water from our streets, as well as for the water coming from the east. A ditch was dug from this village north to No 18 during the past summer, but the fall in that direction is very slight, and with a high stage of water in 18 it is a serious question if the ditch dug last summer will not serve to bring more water upon us than away from us. This would be remedied if 18 was made deeper and wider, which is the present plan if Judicial 39 is established.

There is considerable opposition to 39 in the town of North and also some in Silverton, and if nothing is done or said in favor of the ditch, it is likely to be turned down. A committee should be selected and sent down to Bemidji at the time of the hearing to present the proposition for our village. Get some men who are not afraid to talk both long and loud for that is what counts at hearings of that kind. We want this drainage and it is up to us to do something for it. If we sit back and hope that everything will turn out well, we will wake up to find out that we were left out in the final reckoning. We consider this of such public importance and we are not ashamed to call the attention of our readers to it even if it may be the seventh time.

GIRL, FOLLOWING FASHION, CHARGED WITH INSANITY

Kansas City.—"If all young women followed the dictates of fashion to the letter there would be few out of the asylum," was the way a sanity commission put it when it ordered the liberation of Margaret Waguer, seventeen years old, who was held on complaint of her mother. The latter thought the girl insane because, despite cold weather, she wore decollete gowns and short skirts. The daughter's defense was, "All the other girls dress that way."

Most Fatal Disease.

As regards the matter of mortality the race is close between the following diseases: Consumption, heart disease, pneumonia and the various diseases of the digestive organs, with the advantage slightly in favor of consumption or tuberculosis of the lungs. Bright's disease is latterly looming as a strong competitor with tuberculosis. — New York American.

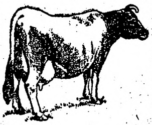
DAIRY FACTS

MILK FROM THE FAMILY COW

Animal Should Be Housed in Clean, Well-Lighted Shed and Provided With Yard for Exercise.

The family cow should be a constant source of cheap, pure and delicious milk, says Clemson agricultural college of South Carolina. Such may be the case, if a few precautions are taken. It is frequently observed, however, that under the conditions surrounding the family cow only dirty, diseased milk can be produced.

A cow may be suffering from tuberculosis, the worst disease to which she is subject, and still show no signs of it to the proud owner. For the sake of the children who drink this milk, a qualified veterinarian should be called upon to inspect and test each cow every year.



Fine Type of Jersey.

With the assurance of a healthy cow, she should be housed in a clean, well-lighted shed and provided with a clean yard in which to exercise. The milk should be drawn into a clean, small-topped milk pail and kept cool until consumed.

Milk sours and spoils because of the bacteria which enter it with dirt from the cow and from pails not thoroughly washed. Keeping these bacteria out of the milk and preventing their growth by keeping the milk cool, are easy and efficient means of procuring the best of milk from the family cow, provided she is free from disease.

COWS FOR MACHINE MILKING

Farmers Should Study Herd From Standpoint of Fitness—Avoid Defective Udders.

(By PROF. C. LARSEN, South Dakota State College.)

Dairy farmers who wish to use milking machines should study their herd from the standpoint of fitness for a milking machine. The reason why some men are successful with milking machines and others are not can be traced in part to the difference in cows.

When the milking machine is installed the owner will have better success if he will cull out the cows that do not readily and completely give down their milk, cows with uneven udder and placement of teats and cows with very fleshy teats. Some herds may not contain any defective cows, some may contain one or two and some herds may contain several.

Cows with such defective udders and teats should never be used as foundation cows. The heifer calves from the cows that milk easily by machine should be selected. It is especially important to select a herd bull that comes from ancestors that have well-formed mammary organs, and better still to select a proved herd bull that is known to produce daughters of large, symmetrical, and well-placed teats of good quality.

SUITABLE PLACE FOR COWS

Stalls Should Be Provided for Each Animal—Plenty of Ventilation Is Recommended.

To give best results milch cows should be provided with suitable quarters for feeding and milking. Stalls should be provided for each cow and feed boxes and manger racks should be so arranged that they will be of easy access for cleaning at least once every day. Twenty-five dollars, plus the labor, should fit any ordinary barn with stalls for five cows and the necessary feed boxes, mangers, and gutters. Plenty of ventilation is necessary, because the cow is somewhat like the human being, she thrives best where there is plenty of fresh air available. Provision should be made to take care of the manure. This can be done by providing plenty of bedding in box stalls, or, if stanchions are used, by having water-tight gutters about 14 inches wide and 10 inches deep running full length of the stable.

RELIEVE SCOURS IN CALVES

First Thing Is to Remove Cause, Then Give Limewater, Says Expert of North Dakota.

To relieve scours in calves, W. H. Peters, of the North Dakota station gives the following remedy:

The first thing is to remove the cause and then give them limewater in the milk. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day for a calf two months old and for larger calves half a cupful.

Make the limewater by putting a handful of lime into a pail of water. When it has slacked and settled pour off the clear portion and bottle it for future use.

GOOD AND EVIL.

The very best gifts, those that we should covet above all others if we understood their real value, are not those which may or may not chance to come to us, but those which must inevitably follow us when we are good and true, faithful and wise. The worst calamities are not those which may come upon us unawares, but those which follow from our own conscious wrongdoing.

Philadelphia school children, by contributing pennies, endowed a bed in a hospital for consumptives.

To Open a Pocketknife.

Opening pocketknives is often very hard on finger nails, and a stiff hinged penknife or jackknife is practically useless to a boy if he can't open it readily. Tear off a piece of newspaper or writing paper about three inches square. Fold it across once and then slip the crease under the blade of the knife. Grasp the paper firmly between the thumb and forefinger, as close to the blade as possible. Then pull steadily as if you were opening the knife without the paper. If you do not jerk it the paper will not tear. In this way you can open many a rusty blade that has been useless for months.—American Boy.

Forty-five per cent of American income is spent for food and 30 per cent for rent.

Machinery
This spring you will need tillage implements, harrows and cultivators.
Riding attachments and other special features can be furnished for all spring and peg tooth harrows. If you want the best your money will buy, come in and look over our stock.
A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, • • MINNESOTA.

RUBBERS
Spring is coming fast, and you will need some
RUBBERS
when the snow thaw in the spring.
We carry a full line of spring
Rubbers
Come in and get yours now
H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

AUCTION

I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at my farmn in the Town of Reiner, 4 miles east and 2 miles north of Goodridge, on Section 7, near the School House Dist. No. 228-153.

Friday March 16th, 1917

Sale Commences at 10 O'clock A. M.

HORSES

One bay Horse
One Colt
One grey Horse
One bay Mare

CATTLE

One Cow, fresh May 1st.
One Cow, fresh now.
One Cow, was fresh in January
One Cow, fresh in April
One Cow, fresh in March
One Cow, fresh in June
One Cow, fresh
Two yearling Bulls
Four Calves
Twenty Chickens
One Cow, fresh now
One Cow, fresh now
One Cow, fresh in April
One Cow, fesh in April
One Cow, fresh in April
One Cow, fresh in June
Five Heifers, one year old
One Bull, two yearsold
All milk Cows and Calves are grain fed

MACHINERY

One Deering Binder, nearly new
One McCormick Mower
One three horse Steel Harrow
One LaCrosse Sulky Plow
One LaCrosse Brush Breaker, with riding attachment
One 14 inch Walking Plow
One Ottumwa Hay Stacker, new
One 5 inch burr Feed Mill, new
One side hill Plow
One narrow tire Wagon
One Hay Rack
One Road Cart
One Bobsleighs
One Ditch side pusher
One double seated Buggy
One Jumper
One Deering Mower
One Milwaukee Hay Rake
One Monitor Drill
One 12 inch Breaking Plow
One 1 horse Cultivator
One I. H. C. 3 wheel lever sweep Rake
One Gasoline Engine
One Bettendorf Steel Wagon
One double Wagon Box
One Single Buggy
One Economy King Cream Separator
One Stone Boat
One Lawn Mower

MISCELLANEOUS

Some Oak Lumber
Some oak logs
80 feet 4 inch well casing
Four farm Harnesses
One Hog and Sheep dipping tank, 8 bbl.
One self feed Coal Heater
One Kerosene Range
One Edison, $40.00 Phonagraph, 20 records
One Harmony Disc Phonagraph, 33 records
Two steel Beds, with mattresses, complete
Forty five Grain Sacks
About 12 tons excellent Hay
All other articles too numerous to mention.
300 Oak Posts, split
One Pump, with pipes, complete
One Pump Jack
Two single buggy Harnesses
One 2 bbl. Water Tank
One Cook Stove
One kerosene 55 bbl. steel Barrel
One Office Safe, 500 lbs.
All Household Goods
One Carpenters Work Bench
About 150 bushels Potatoes

Free Lunch at Noon **Free Cigars**

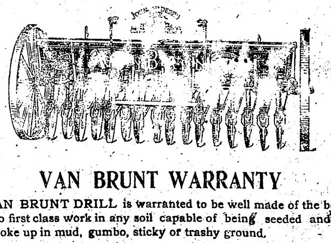
TERMS: All sums under $10 Cash. On sums over that amount bankable papers will be taken, due November 1st, 1917.

E. J. OLSEN, Owner

W. J. LaBree, Auctioneer
Farmers State Bakn of Goodridge, Clerk

Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us. Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material, to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

WIN YOUR SPURS.

Young men often talk of trusting to the spur of occasion. That trust is in vain. Occasions cannot make spurs. If you expect to wear spurs you must win them. If you wish to use them you must buckle them to your own heels before you go into the fight.—James A. Garfield.

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Author of "The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.
CIVIL ENGINEER

Copyright by Fleming H. Revell Company

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the International bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel, who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a deflection in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, wires his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER IV—CONTINUED

"Don't talk to me, boy. I know my business. I tell you I can jack it back. That member's big enough and strong enough to hold up the world."

"What are you going to jack against?" Meade asked, and for the first time a little of Abbott's contempt appeared in the younger man's voice.

Abbott reflected that there was nothing firm enough to serve as a support for jacks and said rather grudgingly, for it seemed like a concession to the younger and junior engineer:

"Well, I can hook on to the opposite truss and pull it back with turnbuckles."

"That will damage the other truss too much, Abbott," Meade retorted promptly. "It isn't possible."

"Then I'll think up some other scheme," returned Abbott indifferently, as if humoring the other. "We can't wait; we've got to hurry it along. There's going to be no penalty against us on account of me. I won't stop work a minute," he explained patronizingly.

"There will be a bigger penalty if you don't do what I say, and paid in another way, in blood. And it will be your fault."

Now both men were angry and in their passion they confronted each other more resolute and fierce than ever.

"Look here," said Abbott, his fiery temper suddenly breaking from his control, "who are you anyway? You're only a kid engineer. Your father approved of the plan of this bridge. I guess we can afford to bank on his reputation rather than yours."

"Well, he doesn't know of this."

"Nobody is on the bridge now, and nobody is going to be on there until tomorrow morning. Wire him if you like. He'll wire Illingworth down at Martlet and we'll get word what to do."

"You won't put any men at work on the bridge until—"

"Not until tomorrow morning," said Abbott decisively, "if I don't hear from somebody at Martlet tomorrow morning the work goes on."

"But if my father wires you—"

"I take orders from the Martlet company and no one else," was the short answer with which Abbott turned away in finality, so that the other realized the interview was over.

Meade wasted no more pleas on Abbott. As ill luck would have it something had happened to the telephone and telegraph wires between the city and the camp. Meade dressed himself, got a handcar, and was hurried to the nearest town on the railroad's main line. From there he sent a telegram and tried to get connection with New York by telephone, but failed. Moved by a natural impulse, in default of other means of communication, he jumped on the midnight train for New York. He would go himself in person and attend to the grave affair. Nothing whatever could be so important.

There had been some friction between Abbott and Meade before on occasions, not serious, but several times Meade had ventured to suggest something which to Abbott seemed useless and unnecessary, and the fact that subsequent events had more often than not proved Meade's suggestions to be worth while, had not put Abbott in altogether the best mood toward his young colleague. Abbott never forgot that Meade had really no official connection with the building of the bridge and that he was only there as a special representative of his father, and although he could not help liking the younger man, Abbott would have been better pleased if he had been left alone.

Meade had not gone about it in the right way to move a man of Abbott's temperament. He realized that as he lay awake on the sleeper speeding to New York. Abbott was a man who could not be driven. He was a tremendous driver himself and naturally he could not take his own medicine. If Meade had received the announcement more quietly and if he had by some subtle suggestion put the idea of danger into Abbott's mind all would have been well, for when he was not blinded by prejudice, or his authority or his ability questioned, Abbott was a sensible man thoroughly to be depended upon. But the news had come to Meade with such suddenness, Abbott had only casually mentioned it at the close of a lengthy conversation regarding the progress of the work as if it were a matter of no special moment, that the sudden shock had thrown Meade off his balance.

Therefore he could see nothing but danger and the necessity for action. How he should handle his superior, or rather the bridge's superior, was the last thing in his mind. Aside from his natural pride in his father and in the bridge and his fear that lives would be lost if it failed, unless he could get the men withdrawn, there was the complication of his engagement to Helen Illingworth.

Meade could not close his eyes, he could not sleep a moment on the train. His mind was in a turmoil. Prayers that he would get to his father and the bridge people in time to stop work and prevent loss of life, schemes for taking up the deflection, strengthening the member, and completing the bridge, and fears that he would lose the woman, stayed with him through the night.

CHAPTER V.

The Death Message.

Meade, Sr., was an old man. Although unlike Moses his eye was dim and his natural force abated, the evidences of power were still apparent; especially to the observant. There rose the broad brow of the thinker. His power of intense concentration was expressed outwardly by a directness of gaze from the old eyes which, though faded, could flash on occasion. Other facial characteristics of that snow-crowned, leonine head, which bespoke that imaginative power without which a great engineer could not be in spite of all his scientific exactitudes, had not been cut out of his countenance by the pruning knife of time.

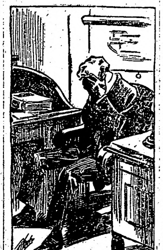
He was a great engineer and looked it, sitting alone in his office with the telegram crushed in his trembling hand, despite the fact that his gray face was the very picture of unwonted weakness, of impotency, and abiding horror. The message had struck him a terrific blow. He had reeled under it and had sunk down in the chair in a state of nervous collapse.

The telegram fairly burned the clammy palm of his hand. He would fain have dropped it yet he could not. Slowly he opened it once more. Ordinarily, powerful glasses stimulated his vision. He needed nothing to read it again. It is doubtful whether his eyes saw it or not and there was not need, for the message was burned into his brain.

He read again the mysterious words:

One and three-quarter-inch camber in C-10-R.

There could be no mistake. The name that was signed to it was the name of his son, the young engineer, the child of his father's old age. The boy, as the old man thought of him, had ventured to dispute his father's figures, to question his father's design, but the elder man had overborne him with his vast experience, his great authority, his extensive learning, his high reputation. And now the boy was right.



All He Could Think of Was the Impending Ruin.

Strange to say some little thrill of pride came to the old engineer at that moment.

He tried to find out from the telegram when it had been sent. That day was a holiday—the birthday of one of the worthies of the republic—in some of the United States, New York and Pennsylvania among them, and only by chance had he come down to the office that morning. The wire was dated the night before. And he recalled that the state from which the bridge ran did not observe that day as a holiday. They would be working on the International as usual unless—

One and three-quarter inches of deflection! No bridge that was ever made could stand with a bend like that in the principal member of its compression chord, much less so vast a structure as that which was to span the greatest of rivers and to bring nation into touch with nation. He ought to do something, but what was there to do? Presently, doubtless, his mind would clear. But on the instant all he could think of was the impending ruin.

The Uplift building, in which he had his offices, was mainly deserted on account of the holiday. The banks were closed and the offices and most of the shops and stores. It was very still in the hall and, therefore, he heard distinctly the door of the single elevator in service open with an unusual crash; then the sound of rapid footsteps along the corridor as of someone running. They stopped before the outer door of the suite which bore his name. Instantly he suspected a messenger of disaster. The door was opened, the office was crossed, a hand was on the inner door. He sank back almost as one dead waiting the shock, the blow.

"Father," exclaimed the newcomer, "You got my telegram?"

The other silently exhibited the crumpled paper in his hand.

"What have you done?"

"It's a holiday, don't you know? I only got it a few moments ago. The bridge?"

"Still stands."

"But for how long?"

"I can't say. The Martlet's resident engineer is mad. I begged, threatened, implored. I tried to get him to stop work, to take the men off the bridge, to withdraw the traveler, but he won't do it. Said you designed it, you knew, I was only a cub."

"But the camber?"

"He said, 'I'll jack it into line again.' Like every other engineer who sees a big thing before him it looks to him as if it would last forever. I tried to get you on the telephone here and at the house last night and failed. I wired you. Then I jumped on the midnight express and—"

"What is to be done?" asked the old man.

Meade, Sr., was thankful that the younger man had not said, "I told you so," as well he might. But really his father's condition was so pitiful that the son had not the heart.

"Telegraph the Martlet Bridge company at once," he answered.

"What shall we say?" asked the old man, uncertainly.

The young man shot a quick look at him, that question evidenced the violence of the shock. His father was old, broken, helpless, dependent, at last. . . .

"Give me the blank," he answered, "I'll wire in your name."

He repeated the telegram that he had sent to his father and added these words as he signed the old man's name to it:

Put no more load on the bridge. Withdraw men and traveler.

"I can't understand why we don't hear," said the young engineer two hours later, walking up and down the room in his agitation. "Two telegrams and now we can't get a telephone connection, or at least any answer after our repeated calls."

"It's a holiday there as well as here," said the older man. "There is no one in the office at Martlet."

"I'll try the telephone again. Someone may come in at any time."

He sat down at the desk, and after five minutes of feverish and excited waiting he finally did get the office of the Martlet Bridge company. By a happy fortune it appeared that someone happened to come into the office just at that moment.

"This is Meade," began the young man, "the consulting engineer of the International bridge. Well, at ten thirty this morning I sent a telegram to Colonel Illingworth and an hour later I sent another. What's that? Both telegrams are on the desk? Give me your name—Johnson—you're one of the clerks there? Well, telephone Colonel Illingworth at his home—what! He isn't at home? Is the vice president there—the superintendent—anybody? How far away are they? Twenty miles! There's no telephone? Now, listen, Johnson, this is what you must do. Get a car, the strongest and fastest you can rent and the boldest chauffeur, and a couple of men on horses too, and send up to that place wherever they are, and tell Colonel Illingworth that he must telephone me and come to his office at once. There are telegrams there that mean life or death and the safety of the bridge. You understand? Good. He says he'll do it, father. We've done all we can," he added. He hung up the receiver, sprang to his feet, looked at his watch. "It's so important that I'll go down there myself. I can catch the two o'clock train, and that will get me there in two hours. You stay quietly here in the office and wait until I get in touch with those people. I mean, I want to know where I can reach you instantly."

"I'll stay right here, my boy. Go, and God bless you."

As usual when in a great hurry there were unexpected delays and the clock on the tower above the big structural shop was striking five when a rickety station wagon, drawn by an exhausted horse, which had been driven unsparingly, drew up before the office door. Flinging the money at the driver, Meade sprang down from his seat and dashed up the steps. He threw open the door and confronted Johnson.

TO BE CONTINUED

PREFECT HOOTED FOR BOY'S ERROR

Lad Hoisted Italian Flag at Half Staff When Francis Joseph Died.

MISTAKE CAUSED A RIOT

All Sovereigns Looked Alike to the Governor's Little Servant; Got "In Bad."

Rome.—Strangely enough, there was a city in Italy where a flag was hoisted half staff on the prefect's residence as a sign of mourning for the death of Emperor Francis Joseph. This city was Ascoli Piceno in the Marches, where the prefect, or governor, is one of the most intelligent and patriotic officials in Italy, one who advocated Italy's war against Austria from the very beginning and sent his two sons to the front, where one of them was killed.

Obviously the prefect had no reason to regret the death of Italy's hereditary enemy, Francis Joseph, and yet his palace was the only building in Italy where a flag was hoisted half staff. The prefect risked losing his post, too, and it took him some time to justify himself and explain the mistake. Because, of course, it was all a mistake, and this is how it happened:

Early one morning a telegram reached the prefect from Rome with the news of the emperor of Austria's death. The telegram was given to the prefect's servant, or office boy, to file, and as office boys all the world over are generally very smart this particular office boy when he read the telegram came to the conclusion that it was his duty to put out the flag in sign of mourning.

Sovereigns Are Sovereigns.

It is true that we are at war with Austria, he explained to a fellow servant, but sovereigns are always sovereigns—in fact, they are each other's cousins—and when they die official mourning is indispensable. The fellow servant was not convinced and warned the smarter one to be careful. He suggested that before putting out the flag he had better ask the prefect. So the office boy knocked at the prefect's door and asked:

"Must we put the flag out at half staff for the emperor's death, sir?"

The prefect was busy at his desk, but when he heard the question he turned around and sternly looked at his office boy, ironically saying:

"Do you think that it is necessary to ask such a question?"

"All right, sir. Please excuse me for troubling you, sir," said the office boy, and he rushed out and told his friend: "You see I was right. The prefect said that it was not necessary to ask such a question." And within a few minutes the flag was out half staff and a crowd collected outside hooting and jeering at the prefect, whom they called "a dirty Austrian."

Naturally the flag was taken away, the prefect was furious, the smart office boy was kicked out and the government had to issue official statements explaining how the mistake occurred.

Cardinal as Censor.

Another incident in connection with Francis Joseph's death occurred in Rome, and in a way it is equally amusing. The editor of the Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Holy See, was instructed by the cardinal secretary of state, Cardinal Gasparri, to write an article regretting in mild terms the death of the Catholic emperor. He was warned to be careful about the censor, and accordingly wrote the article emphasizing the deceased's religious faith and his attachment to the Holy See. Then he submitted the article to the censor, who passed it for publication.

Owing to the Vatican's neutrality of course it was only natural that the official organ of the Holy See should express regret at the death of a Catholic sovereign. The censor explained this to the editor, who was encouraged to ask whether there would be any objection if the paper came out with a black border, as was the custom on the death of a Catholic sovereign. The censor said there would be no objection, as he had nothing to do with the makeup of the paper, but only with what was printed in it, and he added: "You can have as wide a border as you please."

The editor rushed to the cardinal secretary of state with the proof sheets and informed him that the censor had not only passed the article but the black border as well. To his surprise Cardinal Gasparri insisted that the black border should be removed.

"We have to regret the emperor's death," he said, "but we are not bound to go to mourning for him as he was so bitterly hated in Italy that if the paper came out with a black border the people are bound to wreck your office."

The editor naturally obeyed and the Osservatore Romano was not in mourning for Francis Joseph. Everybody, of course, assumed that the black border had been censored by the censor, but the editor made the mistake to explain that it was Cardinal Gasparri, who censored it, with the result that the cardinal's popularity increased considerably, while in all probability Austria will protest that the Holy See's neutrality is not complete.

PRODUCT OF IMPROVED COW

Wild Animal Gave Only Enough Milk to Nourish Its Young—30,000 Pounds Yearly Now.

The wild cow gave only enough milk to support its young. Proof of what man has been able to do in improving dairy cattle is found in the fact that production is more than 30,000 pounds, the present world's record for milk per year.

CHIEF FACTOR IN CREAMERY

Much of Success or Failure Depends Upon Density of Cream—Thin Cause of Big Loss.

The density of the cream is one of the most important factors in the success or failure of a creamery.

Thin cream is chiefly responsible for the abnormal loss of butterfat and quality of butter and hence the low price paid the patrons for butterfat.

The Wind Claimed Her.

"And you haven't any cook?" said a woman living in the far West to her neighbor.

"No, I'm without a cook," was the reply.

"Why, what became of that excellent one you had?"

"Oh, during that cyclone the other day we lost her."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFCE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

February 20th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Alexander Shores, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on Feb. 24th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 07362, for NW¼, Section 10, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 28th day of March, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Oleander Uglem, of Goodridge, Minn.
Andrew Speten, of Goodridge, Minn.
J. G. Turnbaugh, of Goodridge, Minn.
Oscar Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice:
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

Dietz Battle of Cameron Dam
In Moving Pictures At The Grand Theatre Saturday Evening March 17th.

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

AUCTION

Having decided to quit farming, I will sell at public sale, on the South East quarter, Section 23, town of Kratka, 3 miles west of Highlanding, on

Thursday March 15th, 1917

Sale Commmences at 10 o'clock a. m. Free Lunch at Noon

LIVE STOCK

1 black Mare, [illegible] years old, weight 1500
1 roan Mare, in foal, 7 years old, weight 1400
1 sorrel Gelding, 6 years old, weight 1000
1 bay Gelding, 9 years old, weight 1000
1 black Mare Colt, 2 years old, weight 1100
1 guernsey heifer, coming fresh in May, 2 years old
1 cow, 5 years old, fresh
1 cow, 4 years old, fresh in May
Both above mentioned cows are High Grade Guernseys
1 high grade Holstein bull, 13 months old
1 roan heifer, 1 year old
1 red heifer, 1 year old
1 full blood Duroc Jersey sow and young pigs
1 white sow and young pigs
1 white sow and young pigs
40 full blooded Plymouth Rock chickens
18 full blooded Blue Andlousians chickens
4 Toulons Geese, full blooded

MACHINERY ETC

1 new Deering Hay rake, 10 foot cut
1 new Deering mower, 5 foot cut
1 new Mandt wagon, wide tired 1 narrow tired wagon
1 6 foot McCormick binder in good running order
1 3 horse drag nearly new 1 Emerson sulky plow, 16 inch
1 disk, 12 disks 1 potatoe sprayer 1 single buggy
2 sets of working harness, nearly new
1 bob sleigh, good as new 1 complete set of blacksmith tools
Some carpenter tools 1 Hay rack 1 new Grind Stone
100 bushels of seed barley 1 half bushel of sugar cane seed
500 lbs. of Mammoth Red clover seed
20 new grain sacks
15 bushel first class Early Ohio potatoes
1 new range, No. 9
1 10 foot extention, new dining table and chairs
1 churn, new A lot of small farm tools, other household goods too numerous to mention

TERMS: All sums under $10, Cash. Over thet amount bankable paper will be taken, due November 1st, 1917.

Willie A. Parnow, Owner

Louis O. Kongelf, Auctioneer Goodridge State Bank, Clerk

AUCTION SALE

Being compelled by a late accident to quit farming, I will sell at public sale on the SE. 1-4 of Section 12, township of Goodridge, on the old Westby farm 1 1-2 miles East and 1-2 mile south of Anstad P. O., on

Monday March 12th, 1917

Sale Commences at 10 O'clock A. M.

Live Stock

1 grey Gelding, 8 years old weight 1300
1 black Gelding, 11 years old, weight 1300
1 bay Gelding, 6 years old, weight 1300
1 red Cow, 4 years old, was fresh in October
1 red Cow, 4 years old, was fresh in February
1 red and white Cow, 4 years old, was fresh in Dec.
2 Heifers, 2 years old
4 yearling Heifers
1 yearling Bull
1 Heifer calf, 2 months old

MACHINERY ETC

1 wide tire wagon
2 single Buggies
1 set of Bobsleighs
1 Hay rack 8x16
1 Deering Mower, 6 feet
1 Hay Rake 10 feet
1 6 foot McCormick Binder 1 16 Shoe Drill
1 set of working Harness 1 single Harness
1 Grind Stone 1 walking Plow
1 breaking Plow
1 3 Horse Drag
1 16 Disks Harrow
30 Chickens
About 8 tons good Hay
1 Dresser 1 Washstand 1 Center Table
1 Heater
1 Cook Stove and other articleo too numerous to mention.

Free Hot Lunch at Noon

TERMS: All sums under $10, Cash, On sums over that amount, bankable papers will be taken, due November 1st, 1917.

JULIUS ANDERSON, OWNER

W. J. LaBree, Auctioneer Farmers State Bank of Goodridge, Clerk

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 13 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1 68
Oats	.47
Barley	.92
Flax	2.66
Rye	1.37
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	
Feed Durum	

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

The Hanson & Barzen Elevator Co. at Goodridge has some fine Marquis seed wheat for sale at their elevator.

For, Lumber and Fence Posts Address.

Ola Saltvelt Box 2,
Thorhult, Minn.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

FOR SALE—200 bushels fine seed Barley.

P. P. Palmer.

Watch for the bills announcing a Woodman dance, in the Goodridge Hall, Saturday evening, March 24th. Read the adv. in this issue.

Don't fail to see the Battle of Cameron Dam at the Grand Theatre Saturday evening. Dance after show Saturday evening.

Nick Bundhund, was an over Sunday visitor at Germantown

P. P. Sund, of Espiee, was a business visitor in town, Saturday.

L. O Stover, of Jelle, was a Goodridge visitor, Wednesday.

FOR RENT—Two farms, very reasonable, near Goodridge. Inquire of M. J. Stephenson, Goodridge.

Just arrived one car of whole corn, cracked corn and oats and corn mixed, at the Hanson & Barzen Elev.

Carl Exness, left Tuesday evening for Portland, Oregon, where he will make his future home. His family will follow later.

WANTED—A man to cut cord wood big timber $1 00 per cord.

Inquire B. G. Walker, Goodridge.

Don't miss the Show at the Grand Theatre Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday evening 17th and 18th The actual Photos of John Dietz the great defender of the famous Cameron Dam.

Charley Fitterman of Thief River Falls, was in town Tuesday, and made arrangements to have his building here, moved to Thief River Falls. The building was hauled down Wednesday.

Victor McLeod and Harry Van Tassel, were visitors at Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

George Popps, of Mavie, arrived here Saturday evening, and went out to Neptune, to spend Sunday with his sister.

Mrs Lee Babcock, and Miss Elsie Bundhund, of Thief River Falls, visited at the home of their parents, here Mr. and Mrs Nick Bundhund, Saturday.

Farmers treat your seed grain for smut by using formaldehyde for sale at the Hanson and Barzen Elev. At wholesale prices.

Mrs. Clarence Wayne, of German town visited at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund.

Enjoy a dish of Ice Cream at P. P. Palmer's after the show Saturday evening.

Rarich Johnson of Highlanding was a Goodridge visitor Wednesday.

F. Scattberg, of Highlanding, was transacting business in town Monday.

Karl Korstad, the Highlanding merchant, was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Tuesday evening.

Rev. Fr Nossen, of Thief River Falls, conducted services in St. Ann's Catholic church here, Tuesday.

C. C. Schwartz, of Thief River Falls, was in town Tuesday, attending to business matters.

P. O. Tvedt, was a Thief River Falls visitor [illegible].

Herbe [illegible] took in the sights at the county seat, Monday.

NOTICE.

All those knowing themselves to be indebted to the Atlantic Elevator Co. of Goodridge, Minn. are requested to call and settle before March 24th, 1917. Atlantic Elev. Co.

By F. C. Peterson, Agent.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Buy your Coal, Corn, Oats and Seeds from the Atlantic Elevvtor Co.

F. C. Petersen,
Agent.

Come and see Leslie Dietz son of John Dietz the famous Cameron Dam fighter, Saturday and Sunday March 17th and 18th. Dance after show Saturday evening. Music by the Dietz Orchestra.

I. O. Lillevold, and family, of Carmel left Monday evening for Wisconsin, where he will take charge of his father-in-law's farm. Mr. Lillevold has been manager of the Co-operative store at Carmel for some time.

Osmound Urdahl, left Friday evening for Granite Falls, to get his family. Mr. Urdahl, who sold out last spring has decided that he will go back to farming here again. He says that after being away for awhile, he will be satisfied to stay here now, as there is no place like this.

The Synod Ladies Aid, will meet with Mrs. H. A. Halvorson, Thursday, March 22nd Everybody Welcome.

Tom Steener, of Lakefield, Minn. is up here spending a week, visiting with John Kusmack, and also looking after his land interests 10 miles east of Thief River Falls. He likes this country first rate, and is well satisfied with the land he bought here last year, and thinks he will buy some more in this vicinity.

The United Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Peter Lovly, Wednesday March 21st 1917. Everybody Welcome.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, of Thief River Falls, will conduct services in St. Ann's Catholic church here Tuesday, March 10th.

H O. Tommerdahl of Erie, was transacting business in town Monday.

Willie Parnow, of Kratka, was a Goodridge business visitor, Monday.

W. A. Swanson, of Rhoda, was a business visitor in town Monday.

Ole Bratland, of Erie, was a Goodridge business visitor, Monday.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our most heartfelt thanks to our friends and mostly to Mrs. C. Dolemo and Mrs. J. A Tofteland who so kindly assisted us during the illness and death of our beloved wife and mother.

Theodora Jacobson and children.

Woodmen Dance.

The M. W. A. Camp of Goodridge, will give a dance, in the Goodridge Hall, Saturday evening, March 24th. Music will be furnished by Lowery's Orchestra of Thief River Falls. Come and bring your friends with you. A good time assured.

IT WAS TOO BAD.

The Job was done. The "Butcher" slaughtered the Caucus Ticket.

A. C. Tvedt.

Star News.

(Too late for last week).

Jessie Toffland called on Ole Tharaldson Monday.

Engvold Syverson was seen in Erie Monday.

John Hovet called on Ole Tharaldson Monday evening.

Tellof Hovet called at the Knute Roysland home Monday evening.

George Hovet called on Gilmour Tharaldson Tuesday evening.

Ben Rindahl and Gilmour Tharaldson, called at "Camp Sub Urban" Tuesday afternoon.

H. C Iverson spent Tuesday and Thursday on a combined business and pleasure trip to Thorhult were he visited with Ole Saltvedt.

Miss Dena Wold visited with her folks near Highlanding last week from Thursday till Sunday. Mrs. H. A. Dahlen accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Tharaldson and Mr. and Mrs Tellof Hovet called at the Ole K. Lein home Tuesday.

Ole K. Lein and Tellof Hovet were doing some shopping in Highlanding one day last week.

Eddie Vatne visited at the Ole Tharaldson home Tuesday.

Carl Dolemo left Tuesday for Grand Forks on business matters. He returned Friday evening.

Rhinehart Jacobson was doing some shopping in Goodridge Thursday afternoon.

O. G. [illegible] called at "Camp Sub Urban" Friday afternoon.

Rhinehart Jacobson made a flying trip to Erie Friday evening.

Bjorguf Bjornearaa of Wanke called at the A. K. Vake home Friday.

Gilmour Tharaldson called ot Torjus Halvorson Wednesday.

Knute Vake made a short call on Knute Roysland Friday.

John Hovet went to Dick Kolstrands where he will work for a while.

Gilmour Tharaldson made a short call at "Camp Sub Urban" Friday evening.

Hans Solberg was seen hauling hay Friday.

Rumours to the effect that the Red Lake River River will be dredged and straightened this spring are again heard in this vicinity. We all hope so.

Theodore Jacobson and Gilmour Tharaldson called on Knute Roysland Saturday evening.

Halvor Roysland was seen helping Halvor Bjornearaa saw wood one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Knute Roysland were visitors at the Hans Svare home Tuesday.

Hans and Melvin Svare went to Goodridge on business matters Wednesday.

Tellof Hovet and daughter Thelma were callers at the Ole Tharaldson Saturday evening.

Miss Helen Svare returned from Pelican Rapids were she has been visiting for some time.

Gilmour Tharaldson was a caller at the Sven Bjorgutson Sunday afternoon.

Kittel Homme, Knuts and Elling Vake, George Hovet and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Danielson were callers at the Ole Tharaldson home Sunday evening.

H. R. Leslin and Gilmour Tharaldson made a horse trade one day last week.

Oliver Tommerdahl and Ed. Torgerson returned from the woods at Ray Minn. one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole B Omlid called at the Halvor Bjornearaa home Sunday.

Eddie Vatne called on his brother Tellof Vatne Tuesday evening.

Ed. Torgerson called on Ole Tharaldson Monday afternoon.

Halvor Syverson is on the sick list this week.

Halvor Bjornearaa and Ole Omlid are busy hauling hay from the Ed. Torgerson place.

Knute and Halvor Roysland were busy hauling hay Tuesday

(THIS WEEK'S NEWS).

Knute Omlid was seen hauling hay Thursday.

Tellof Hovet and Ole Homme were callers at the Ole Tharaldson home Wednesday evening.

Joe Stangle was a business caller at Goodridge Wednesday.

Lars Lee transacted business in Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Gilmour Tharaldson was seen in Goodridge Wednesday.

Knute Berg made a short call at Ole Tharaldson's Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Tharaldson, Bergith Danielson and Ole N. Skomedahl returned from Thief River Falls where they attended the County Commissioner meeting for two days regarding the Roads and Drainage in the Eastern part of Star Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Tellof Hovet were callers at Osmond Lunden's Friday.

Gilmour Tharaldson called on Tellof Hovet one day last week.

Kittel Homme is busy helping Halvor Bjornearaa these days.

Be sure to attend the town election at the Emil Gram's schoolhouse.

Gilmour Tharaldson spent Sunday at the Daniel Danielson.

Knute Berg and Ed. Torgarson were callers at Ole Tharaldson's Sunday evening.

Carl Vake returned from the woods Saturday.

Knute Berg and Melvin Svare were to Goodridge on business matters Saturday.

Ole Berg returned from Kellher Minnesota, where he has been working in the lumber camps.

Esplee News.

Andrew H. Speten was in Goodridge last Saturday.

Ole Saltvedt stopped over night at Andrew Speten's place Saturday.

Mr. Hayrum held a meeting in the church last Sunday.

Herman Svenpladsen was hauling hay last Tuesday.

Andrew Speten made a flying trip to Goodridge Wednesday.

Oscar Olson hauled a load of wood for Mr. Shore's last Tuesday.

Mrs. Albert Olson and son Henry were in Grygla last Tuesday.

Mabel Speten was a visitor at the H. Svenpladsen home last week.

John Halvorson is doing the chores for Andrew Speten when he is not at home.

We are having nice weather again.

Oscar Olson went home from Shore's last Tuesday evening.

Andrew Speten hauled a lead of hay last Thursday.

Andrew Speten and family and John Halverson were visitors at the Shores home last Sunday.

Hamre News.

Mrs. A Brekke visited with the Sviningson family the first part of the week.

Clarence Perle left Wednesday for Thief River Falls, where he will be working some time.

Louie Stover and George Olson made a trip to Grygla Tuesday.

The guests at B. M. Howlands Sun. were; Mrs. A. Brekke, Mr. and Mrs. Thronson, daughter Alvilda and son Ed., Ray Paskewits and Clarence Perle.

Christ Anderson made a business trip to Goodridge Friday.

Louie Walbridge of Thorhult is assisting Shoberg with his work this week.

Ed. and Alvilda Thronson spent Wednesday evening with Ruth and Alice Hawkins. The evening was spent by playing cards and singing.

John Grande is hauling hay for Ole Brekke this week.

Fred Sundby called at the Howland home Sunday.

Hazel Sorenson spent Wednesday with the Anderson family.

Clara Thompson spent Sunday at the Brekke home.

JOLLY CORNER NEWS.

Ole Olson, of Grygla was seen passing thru this neighborkood with a big load of hay last Saturday.

A meeting will be held in the Big Grove School house next Tuesday evening.

A meeting was held in the school house last Thursday and Friday evening. The meeting was well attended.

Barney Baker and Edward Larson made a business trip to Goodridge last Saturday.

Henry Olson made a trip to his home at Esplee last Saturday.

H. Simonson and B. Baker were callers at the Robert Rupprecht home Sunday afternoon.

Jim Mearl and family and Annie Koglien were visitors at the Rupprecht home last Friday.

Fred Ellertson called on Aug. Knudson Sunday afternoon.

Edward Larson will have an Auction March 20th.

Amelia Simonson was a caller at the Baker home Sunday afternoon.

Pete Raftness called at the Edwin N. Olson home one day last week.

Gertrude and Bobbie Lonson spent Saturday night at the Edwin N. Olson home.

Mrs. H. Simonson was a visitor at the Robert Rupprecht home Saturday afternoon.

Preacher Threatens To Sue Editor.

Rev. O. F. Bostrom is threatening to bring suit against the editor of the Eleven Towns, for not paying, what, said minister claims to be due on his salary. which ye editor refuses to pay.

In the first place, we did not promise Mr. Bortrom a cent. Rev. Barackman of the Presbyterian church of Thief River Falls, came up here once or twice last summer and held English speaking services. He also informed the people that he would hold services here every other week providing enough money could be subscribed to warrant him coming up here. A list was circulated among the people of Goodridge and I signed my name to it promising 50 cents each Sunday, meaning that I would be willing to give 50 cents each Sunday that services were held here.

In the meantime, Rev. Bostrom came here, whether at the bid of Rev. Barackman, or the English speaking congregation, I do not know; I had no voice in the matter when he was hired, and still I was expected to shell out my hard earned cash to the support of a man I knew nothing about.

After he had been here about two months, the treasurer came around with a bill for four dollars for two months donation, equal to fifty cents every Sunday, whether Bostrom held services or not, I paid this bill, also another one which was presented me later, for which I was given credit to to the first of this year. During this time, Bostrom started up in the moving picture business at Grygla, to make a little easy money on the side, as the salary he got as preacher did not satisfy him, so he went into the movie business. It looked to me that it was the money he was after and not souls. I saw by donating towards his support that I was giving my hard cash to a man who was making easier and more money than I was myself, so I thought it was about time to quit. I bought no more of the matter until my attention was called to a few shady tricks he had put over on several people in town, and I decided right there and then, that I would quit donating to the salary of such a man, and I told the treasurer so the next time he came around to collect that I could not see my way clear to make any more donations to the preacher and gave him a few reasons why.

Since that time I heard nothing of the matter, until the reverend gentleman came into my office with a bill for preachers salary, and told me that I was the only man who had not paid up, which was a falsehood, as he had in his hand at that time a bill against P. P. Palmer, for the same amount, and I called him on it, and he informed me that Mr. Palmer had promised to pay him, which was another falsehood, as Mr. Palmer had promised him no such thing. I refused to pay him, what he claimed he had coming, with that he walked out out of my office, with the words on his lips, that he would sue me for it. He went out in such a hurry that he even forgot to thank the editor for publishing his church notices but then I suppose that this worthy gentleman must think that newspaper space does not cost anything and that a man must donate his work as well as money to the good of the cause.

Time and space will not premit me to go into the details, of the various tricks the reverend gentleman has pulled off around here, but if he so desires, I can give him a few of them in next week's paper. In the meantime I am patiently waiting for that law suit to come off.

The Editor

Called Home.

The death Angel has again called in our neighborhood, and took away to the "Great Beyond", Mrs. Gorthe Jacobson.

She was born in Norway the 22nd 1859, came to Litchfield, Minn. in 1884, and was united in marriage to Theo Jacobson, in 1885 In 1907, she with her husband came to Pennington County, and resided near Erie, until death, due to a long Illness with consumption, carried her quietly to the world beyond, at 12:15 P. M, Saturday March 10th.

She leaves to mourn their loss, two brothers and two sisters, her parents, husband and four children, who have the heartfelt sympathy of all, during their hour of sorrow.

Jerry Race and sons, of Reiner, were in town, Monday after a couple loads of lumber, for a new barn, which they will put up on his farm in the spring.

Village Election Returns.

At the Village election held here Tuesday evening there were even forty votes cast. There were two tickets in the field: One which was gotten at the caucus held last Friday evening, and the other one gotten out later headed the "Citizens Ticket". The Citizens ticket won out by a very close margin.

The following is the results:-

President:-	
G. C. Gulrud	17
H A Halvorson	20
Councilmen:-	
P. C. Halvorson:-	17
R R. Johnson	10
M. J. Stephenson (on both tickets)	36
R H McDonald	25
P. O. Tvedt	20
Treasurer:-	
Nick Bundhund (on both tickets)	39
Clerk:-	
C. H. Christianson (on both tickets)	38
Justices of Peace:-	
H. W. Smith (on both tickets)	38
C. H. Rasmus (on both tickets)	35
Constables:-	
Howard Yohn	24
A. S. Johnson	20
H. A. Halvorson	16
M. O. Seavey	10
Assessor:-	
Fred Peterson (on both tickets)	35

CLARA LEFT HIM $500,000

Janozt Rigo, gypsy violinist, was once the husband of the late Princess Chimay, who before her marriage to the Belgian nobleman was Clara Ward of Detroit. Her father left her many millions when he died. Rigo met the princess when she and the late king of Belgium with members of his staff were dining in a restaurant in Paris. Rigo played and after the performance kissed her hand. A few days later they eloped, dressed as gypsies. For 11 years the princess showered him with presents. Today he possesses caskets of jewels worth many thousands of dollars given him by her. The gypsy talks of nothing now but Clara Ward and her generosity to him, of her gifts and their romance. He declares she left him $500,000. He is now playing in a New York restaurant, and declares that when the war is over he will claim his fortune. The coat he is wearing in the picture was presented to him by the late King Leopold of Belgium.

THE PROPHET ELOPES AGAIN

Famous "Goosebone" Weather Man, Nearly Seventy, Decides to Wed Third Time.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Col. Matt Morrison, known all over the state of Missouri as the "goosebone weather prophet," is married. The prophet, according to his own statement, is "sixty some odd" years old, and Mrs. Amelia Green of Seventy-Six, Mo., is "around thirty-eight." The couple eloped.

"We just hustled out without anybody finding it out," said the prophet, "and went up to Ste. Genevieve, where we got the license and then got spliced. Then we went to a regular hotel, with steam heat, mind you, and it sizzled like the good old summer time.

"No, this isn't the first time I got married, but I have had my eye on this girl for about ten years. My first wife died, you know, and it cost me around about $1,000 to get away from the second. The third time's always a charm and we'll be just like two turtle doves."

Remember We can Print your Auction Bills

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogsto us and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Small Accuonts Grow To Big Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashier.

The ELEVEN TOWNS
Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn., as second class mail matter.

The St. Paul Dispatch has discovered that Congress "has ceased to think in in national terms and has a tendency towards a spirit of narrow sectionalism." Wouldn't that jar you! How keen some editors are? Poor old Dispatch. Where has its editor been hibernating all this time? We dare ask, when did Congress ever think in national terms? Has it not been a matter of trading principles for some post office appropriation, river improvement, land grant, water right, or some such thing, ever since the government was organized. The measures of national importance which have passed upon their merits without some concessions to the grasping interests can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Mr. Editor of the Dispatch, wake up and learn something.

We cannot refrain from saying a good word for Moses E. Clapp, who has just concluded a term in Congress as Senator from Minnesota. He has been affiliated with the progressive element of this body and done what he could to correct existing abuses. One can truthfully say that he has been right, at least part of the time, which is more than we care to acknowledge with regard to his colleague. It is a distinct loss to the people of Minnesota to be deprived of his services. During his term of office we could at least feel that he would some what offset the wrongs of our other Senator. Such will not be the case in the future. We now have a team which will pull perfectly in double harness for United States Steel, Standard Oil and other vested interests. A plutocrat and an autocrat are now looking after the interests of Minnesota producers in the United States Senate. One need but glance at the daily papers to learn with what satisfaction it is announced that Mr. Kellog is right with Big Business, if we had not already come to the same conclusion from the amount of money spent to elect him. It was a rich man's campaign, and it will be rich men's representative.

We understand that the Comet Publishing Company of Thief River Falls is having trouble to get by with its scheme to secure a circulation. The Post Office Department has given notice that the thing looks fraudelent. From what we have seen, it looked the same to us. A reputable concern does not do business in that manner. To the ignorant the scheme sounded great, but it was not new in any way. Similar propositions have been floating around for the past three centuries. It reminds us of the story of a snow ball that started down a mountain. It gathers volume and momentum as it rolls, and pretty soon it breaks down everything in its path and no one is able to stop it. The promoters are liable to find themselver picked up by this snowball and hurled against the granite wall when the snowball hits the foot of the mountain. We are sorry for the men who have been figuring on the thousands of dollars that would jingle in their pocket from this scheme, but we would advise our readers to have nothing to do with it.

Statement of the condition of FARMERS STATE BANK of Goodridge, Minn.

at the close of business on March 6th, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank March 13th, 1917.

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$56,400.37
Overdrafts		184.65
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		4,307.11
Other Real Estate		1,266.45
Due from Banks	$11,698.45	
Cash on Hand	2,639.54	
Total Cash Assets		14,337.99
Checks and Cash Items		385.97
Paid out for Expenses etc., in Excess of Earnings		
Total		$76,891.65

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		1,367.97
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates for money borrowed		
Deposits Subject to Check	$32,598.00	
Cashier's Checks	1,080.76	
Total Immediate Liabilities	33,678.76	
Savings Deposits	608.93	
Time Certificates	29,235.94	
Total Deposits	68,523.58	68,523.68
Total		$76,891.65

Amount of Reserve on Hand $14,673.66
Amount of Reserve Required by Law $5,583.70

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Pennington } ss.

We, J. M. Bishop, President and Nick Bundhund Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. M. Bishop, President.
Nick Bundhund, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: Jay Payne
(Two) Directors Maud M. Bishop

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of March, 1917.

(SEAL) H. B. Rockne,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota.
My commission expires March 10, 1923.

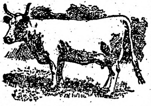
DAIRY

BALANCED RATION FOR COWS

Feeding Should Be Governed by Animal's Capacity to Produce Milk—Good Rules for Winter.

The feeding of the dairy cow should be governed by the cow's capacity to produce milk. By keeping a daily record of each cow's production, the skillful feeder soon finds that some cows in the herd respond to an increased allowance of feed and return a good profit on it, while others are limited in milk capacity and overfeeding them is unprofitable. Profitable feeding requires a thorough knowledge of the individual cows as well as of the values of feeds.

The following general rules will be found invaluable as a guide for winter feeding by the inexperienced feeder:



Mature Ayrshire Cow With Record of 11,708 Pounds of Milk and 536 Pounds of Butter.

1. Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean, adjusting the grain ration to the milk production. Only when the cow tends to become overfat should the quantity of roughage be restricted.

2. A grain mixture should be fed in the proportion of 1 pound to each 3 pints or pounds of milk produced by the cow, except in the case of the cow producing a flow of 40 pounds or more, when the ration can be 1 pound to each 3½ or 4 pounds of milk. An even better rule is 1 pound of grain each day for every pound of butterfat produced by the cow during the week.

3. Feed all the cow will respond to in milk production. When she begins to put on flesh, cut down the grain.

TREAT CALVES TWICE YEARLY

Don't Wait Until Animals Commence to Die of Blackleg Before Administering Treatment.

(By G. H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

Calves should be vaccinated for blackleg twice a year, making it a regular chore, and do not wait until they begin to die before getting ready.

The period of ordinary susceptibility ranges from three months to two and one-half years. Most of the vaccine on the market is reliable and the unsatisfactory results are usually due to carelessness on the part of the farmer in not following directions in using it.

The agricultural college distributes the government blackleg vaccine free to farmers of Colorado. Orders for vaccine will not be filled promptly, however, unless the applicant states that he has a vaccinating outfit, which is very necessary to administer vaccine in this form. A pellet injector will not do, neither will a hypodermic syringe, without the remainder of the outfit, for placing the vaccine in solution.

HIGHER QUALITY OF BUTTER

Article Made by Farmer Should Top the Market—Creamery Has Little Control of Cream.

There is no reason in the world why the farmer cannot make butter of higher quality than that made at the creamery, according to N. E. Olson, instructor in dairy husbandry in the Kansas sate agricultural college.

"The farmer can keep his cream in excellent condition," says Mr. Olson, "while the creamery man has little control over the cream he buys—hence the farmers' butter should top the market.

"The first step in the making of good butter is the production of clean milk. If milk contains no putrefactive and gas-forming bacteria, butter can be produced which will be free from odors and which will not putrefy, if proper precautions are taken with the cream and with the butter after it is churned and packed."

PUREBRED BULL IS FAVORED

Keystone of Herd Improvement Is in Swatting Scrub Sires—Specialization Is Basis.

The keystone of herd improvement is in swatting the scrub and using a purebred sire. The bull is more than half the herd, for with good judgment in mating and culling, all his progeny will "take after father" in a few generations.

The purebred makes better gains for the amount of feed consumed because it has been developed along lines of specialization. Specialization is the basis of profit in every industry. The more highly specialized a machine or an animal, the more efficient it is and the easier it meets competition—and success rests upon the ability to compete.

The Tongue and Typhus.

According to P. Remlinger, quoted in the Journal of the American Medical association, an infallible method of telling whether a patient has typhoid (or paratyphoid) or the much more serious typhus is to ask him to put out his tongue. The typhoid or paratyphoid patient does it without effort, but if he has typhus he cannot get it beyond his teeth.

Aping His Sire.

"Papa," said five-year-old Tommy, "please give me 5 cents to buy a toy monkey."

"You don't need a toy monkey," answered the father. "You are a monkey yourself."

"Well," continued the little fellow, "give me 5 cents to buy peanuts for the monkey."—Christian Herald.

DO YOUR BEST.

The main thing is to keep on doing our very best all the time. Even although at times we may feel discouraged and hopeless, we must never give in. If you do your best your conscience is clear.

A Bluff.

"Are you sure de lady in dat house cooks wit an oil stove?" asked Plodding Pete.

"Positive," replied Meandering Mike.

"And she has a pump right in de kitchen?"

"Yes."

"G'wan up an' ask her if she don't want us to chop some wood or carry some water."—Washington Star.

Machinery

This spring you will need tillage implements, harrows and cultivators.

Riding attachments and other special features can be furnished for all spring and peg tooth harrows If you want the best your money will buy, come in and look over our stock.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

RUBBERS
Spring is coming fast, and you will need some
RUBBERS
when the snow thaw in the spring. We carry a full line of spring
Rubbers
Come in and get yours now
H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls. Minnesota.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFCE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

February 20th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Alexander Shores, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on Feb. 24th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 07362. for NW¼, Section 10, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 28th day of March, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Oleander Uglem, of Goodridge, Minn.
Andrew Speten, of Goodridge, Minn
J. G. Turnbaugh, of Goodridge, Minn.
Oscar Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

Considerable geysers are found in only three places—Yellowstone park, Iceland and New Zealand. Those in our own wonderland are the finest in the world.

[illegible]
GOODRIDGE STATE BANK
of Goodridge, Minn.,
at close of business on March 5th, 1917
Date of report by Bank March 13th, 1917.

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$49,871.09
Overdrafts		192.67
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,650.00
Due from Banks	$13,991.91	
Cash on Hand	1,881.67	
Total Cash Assets		15,873.58
Checks and Cash Items		416.76
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		240.40
TOTAL		$70,244.50

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		557.37
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates for money borrowed)		
Deposits Subject to Check	$25,650.21	
Cashier's Checks	460.47	
Total Immediate Liabilities	26,110.68	
Time Certificates	31,076.45	
Total Deposits	57,187.13	57,187.13
TOTAL		$70,244.50

Amount of Reserve on Hand	$16,290.34
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	4,657.10

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, A. H. Fasel, President and J. P. Jensen Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. H. Fasel, President,
J. P. Jensen, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: Oscar Sponheim
Two Directors H. S. Dahlen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March 1917.

(SEAL)
N. J. Anderson,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minn.
My commission expires, May 16, 1919.

Law Against Cricket.

Until a century and a half ago England's great national pastime figured in the statute books as a crime. The game was declared illegal in the time of Edward IV., owing to its having become so popular as to interfere with archery, the then sport of kings. The law against it was vigorously enforced, and every person convicted of playing the game was fined £10 or sent to prison. It was not until the formation of the famous Hambledon club in 1749 that the statute was repealed.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Charm Worked.

"The ancients treated diseases with charms and trinkets."

"Why not?"

"Can there be any medical virtue in such?"

"I've known a new bracelet to get my wife quickly over what appeared to be a very sick spell."—Kansas City Journal.

Conferring a Title.

While he was governor of Kentucky Proctor Knott sent to the Hon. Stoddart Johnston a certificate, officially signed and bearing the impress of the great seal of the state, duly commissioning him as "Mister," which he said was a distinctive and honorable title that no Kentuckian had ever previously borne.

Tiberius at his death left $118,125,000, which Caligula spent in less than ten months.

HOME TOWN HELPS

RECOGNIZE VALUE OF BEAUTY

Los Angeles County Property Owners Wise in Planting Flowers on Borders of Roads.

"Los Angeles county, California, is the American Riviera, and in no way is the visitor more reminded of the beauty of the famous Mediterranean playground than in the treatment of the roadsides," says the American Highway association. "There is one broad boulevard where, for 18 miles one travels between continuous rose bowers backed with palms or firs. About fifty thousand rose bushes of fifty varieties were used in this landscape gardening.

"In many places the roads wind through orange, lemon and walnut groves separated from the roadway by masses of rose bushes four to six feet high, which charm the eye and fill the air with fragrance even in December.

"The work was done by individuals, but it was so successful that about two years ago a committee was organized to carry on such roadside treatment on a larger scale and in accordance with comprehensive plans. Funds were raised by a direct tax, and the county forestry department was placed in charge of the execution of the project.

"About two hundred miles of road now have 90 road trellises to the mile of highway. Each trellis is 20 feet long, five feet high and supports five bushes. Fifty varieties of roses are used, and give an attractive combination of colors. In addition, poppies, petunias and geraniums, which grow luxuriantly in that climate, have also been used along the boulevards, and palms and eucalyptus trees have been set out where necessary to break flat monotony or furnish a background."

HAVE HOUSE PROPERLY BUILT

Duty Man Owes to His Neighbors and to the City in Which He Plans to Reside.

Any house, whether it have three rooms or twenty, is a fascinating study. It is as full of possibilities as the owner himself, and, like him its character is sometimes fully developed, sometimes not. But even an old, a stuffy house, one that has been as long "for let" as a man's conscience, may be improved! Here a window may be thrown out to admit light or to include a view, there a wing may be added and a dull dwelling transformed into one full of delightful surprises. A properly built house adds greatly to the appearance of the street on which it is built.

"The most fascinating house I ever knew," said an architect recently, "had originally but four rooms, to which every five or six years a new wing was added, the net result being a long, rambling, bow-windowed structure, which one never left without regret, and to which friends came homing as to a dovecote."

Concealed Will in Book.

A remarkable story concerning the discovery of a will was recently made known. Dr. Peter Quin Keegan, an elderly Irishman, and an LL.D. of Dublin university, was keenly interested in botany. A short time before his death he met Mr. Ronald Ellwood, traveler for a Penrith firm, and a friendship sprang up, based on their botanical studies. Doctor Keegan gave him a book on the subject, but Mr. Ellwood had no occasion to refer to it until a few days ago. He then found that two of the pages were fastened together, and outside one of them was an instruction in Doctor Keegan's peculiar writing that the pages were not to be opened until after his death. Doctor Keegan being already dead, Mr. Ellwood opened the pages and found between them the old gentleman's will.

Will Build Russian Canal.

The project for the construction and equipment of a Volga-Don canal, as designed by the Russian minister of ways and communications, has been approved by the government. The projected canal will play an important part in the economic development of southeastern Russia and of the Volga and Don basins. Grain from Tsaritsin and timber and ore from the Urals will thereby obtain a direct outlet to the ports of the Sea of Azof and thence to the Black sea. Moreover, the canal will make it possible to supply coal to all the chief cities and industrial centers of the Volga and surrounding country from the rich coal district of the Donetz basin.

Planting Trees in Streets.

J. H. Reed says of street planting: "Proceed with caution, but proceed. It is too little appreciated that results from ornamental-tree planting, or its neglect, are to continue indefinitely. In the generations to come tree-lovers will be praising the good taste and good judgment of the planters and caretakers before them, or will be criticizing the injudicious work, or the entire absence of what should then have been done."

Plant Vines.

Home grounds whether in the country or city, are incomplete without vines.

WAR TAKES MOST OF COPPER OUTPUT

At Opening of Hostilities Industry Used Nine-Tenths of That Produced.

1916 YIELDS 950,000 TONS

United States Now Able to Mine 2,400,000,000 Pounds a Year—Curtailment Feared After the War Ends.

New York.—Authorities on the copper trade estimate that approximately 75 per cent of the world's present production is being used for war purposes, the remaining 25 per cent going into commercial consumptive channels as before the war began. At the outbreak of hostilities, it is estimated no more than 10 per cent of the copper produced by all the countries with deposits of the metal went into the manufacture of war material. The peaceful trades used up 90 per cent, and this proportion existed for several years before the upheaval in Europe.

These are significant figures, particularly as regards the market for copper after the war ends. The United States produced copper in the autumn months at the annual rate of 2,400,000,000 pounds, compared with about 1,000,000,000 turned out in all of 1916. In July, 1914, the mines and refineries of the country were turning out the metal at the rate of 1,700,000,000 pounds yearly. From the beginning of the war to the present time, then, production has been increased 700,000,000 pounds. This increase alone is greater than the entire production of the rest of the world at the present rate of output.

With talk of peace in the air, it is natural that copper producers and consumers alike should devote a great deal of thought to what may come when the treaty of peace is signed. With three-quarters of all the metal of the world going into munitions, it is plain enough that a tremendous alteration of market and consumption plans will come with peace. It is only natural to assume that prices will reflect substantially the change of conditions, but copper men are not persuaded that there will be anything like a slump. There will also be need for a drastic curtailment of production unless peace demands should suddenly expand to a level offsetting the war demand, which experts in the trade hardly expect.

Next Six Months' Output Sold.

The sellers of copper say they are quite comfortable about conditions for the first half of this year. They have reason to be so, for practically all the expected output has been sold, and sold on "firm" contracts—that is, contracts which call for delivery and payment whatever may be the conditions marketwise. If the war lasts beyond July 1, the copper companies maintain, business must continue good for the allied governments have to come to the United States for their supplies if they are to be adequate to the demands of the armies. It is clear, therefore, that the duration of the conflict is the vital factor in the copper trade, not only as regards consumption this year, but a part of next year as well.

Copper prices after the war, in the opinion of a leading seller, will not be governed solely by the law of supply and demand as hinged on war operations. They will be affected substantially by the attitude of the American producer toward foreign buyers who come seeking the metal for commercial uses. It is estimated that Germany, Austria, Turkey and Serbia are producing copper at the rate of 100,000,000 pounds a year, all of which, and more, is going into the war machine. Such reports on conditions in the central powers as are available show that these nations have raked and scraped the countries over for all copper implements, which means that in the end vast replacements will need to be made of these supplies. The copper cooking utensils for 100 years or more; roofs of churches and dwelling houses; electrical implements and railroad and telegraph supplies have been thrown into the melting pot. In 1913 Germany and Austria imported from this country 500,000,000 pounds of copper, and while a part of this probably went into war reserves, much of the metal was bought for manufacturing purposes.

Curtailment of Buying Expected.

These factors of reduced supplies and the known movement of copper into the central powers in times of peace lead up to the part which American producers will need to play. A great deal of the replacements, doubtless, will have to be made in these and other European countries, whatever may be the cost. But it stands to reason, as copper men see it, that high prices and diffident selling methods will tend to curtail buying, especially if the nations of Europe have financial difficulties to solve. American copper interests are aware that committees have been organized in several countries of Europe to devise ways and means of caring for their needs on an economical basis after the war. These organizations, with government co-operation, obviously are laying plans to buy their metal at prices favorable to themselves or to restrain buying if prices are not suitable.

With the thought in mind that gov [illegible] purchases, it is plain why prominent copper men have lately gone on record with predictions that 30-cent metal will go by the board when the war ends. If production is to be maintained at a high level, prices will be called upon to bear the brunt of the post-war reaction. There are producers who feel that the American output will sag back within a year or two after the conflict is over to where it was in 1913; others are persuaded that it will not again fall so far unless something happens to injure business all over the world. There are producers who look forward to 15-cen copper after the war demand has bee cleared away, while others think tha quotations will not drop under 2 cents. A great deal as regards both production and prices, it is said in th trade, depends upon legislation, whic will permit American exporters to co operate in sales abroad.

1916 Prices Break All Records.

The average price of copper in 19 was 27.202 cents a pound, according the records of the Engineering an Mining Journal, compared with 17.2 cents the year before. Decemb brought the highest average for a month, with a price of 31.890 cen while in November the average qu tation was 30.625 cents. The pric of 1916 were never approached in a other year in the history of the indu try.

Spelter was sold at an average qu tation of 12.804 cents a pound, agai 13.232 cents in 1915, a slump in t middle of the year working to ke the average under that of the prec ing 12 months. Lead, on the oth hand, sold at 6.058 cents, compar with 4.673 cents in 1915 and in I cember the average price for t month was 7.50 cents.

MAY ADD CUBIT TO STATUR

Berkeley Scientists Discover S stance at Base of Brain to Make People Grow.

Berkeley, Cal.—Scientists at t University of California have disc ered the substance that produ growth in the human body, it was a nounced. Tethelin is what they c it. It is in the pituitary body at t base of the brain, and by retarding accelerating its functions it may possible, according to the Berke scientists, to control the stature of h man beings.

Announcement of the discovery w made by Dr. T. B. Robertson, prof sor of biochemistry, who said that had succeeded in isolating tethelin a that he believed it was the first ti in the history of biological science th it had been done.

Doctor Robertson said his expe ments covered a period of four yea He said the ultimate importance of t discovery made by him and his as ciates could not be estimated at th time.

SALE OF CIDER IS STOPP

Nice Discrimination Needed to T Whether It Is a "Wet" or "Dry" Drink.

Wooster, O.—"Sweet" cider is ba in Wooster following a visit to t city representatives of the state liq license commission. The men sa pled the offerings of local restaura which have been selling cider at cents a glass.

Then they conferred with the c police authorities and the dealers w requested to discontinue the sale cider to "avoid complications."

No charges were made that the ci had accumulated more than its allo ance of alcohol, although it is said be more in demand when a nice d crimination is required to tell wheth it is a wet or dry town drink.

CHINESE BY TUNNEL LAWFU

Novel Defense Is Offered by Tw Smugglers in District Federal Court.

Kansas City, Mo.—A novel defense was offered in the federal court in Kansas City, Kan., by Lorne Stoneberg and Edward Hook, who filed habeas corpus proceedings to obtain their release from the federal penitentiary, where they were sent on a charge of bringing a Chinese into the United States.

To evade the federal statute, which says Chinese must not be brought into the country "by land or by water," they brought Mah Chong, alias Mah Gwon Wy, through a tunnel under the Detroit river, to Detroit, from Windsor, Can. After hearing this defense, Judge Pollock took the matter under advisement.

The men were fined $1,000 each and sentenced to two years in prison, in Chicago last July.

LIVES WITH BRAIN EXPOSED

Top of Head Blown Off by Shotgun, Bernard Archer, May Yet Recover Health.

McKittrick, Wis.—Bernard Archer, of this city, is still living, after part of his skull was blown away by the discharge of his shotgun. The movement of his brain can plainly be seen.

Archer was returning from a clay-bird shooting event when a rabbit ran across the road in front of him. In going through the brush his gun was knocked from his hand and was discharged as it struck the ground. He was still able to walk into town after the accident and has never been unconscious.

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

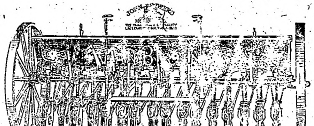
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us. Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

DAIRY FACTS

TO OBTAIN HEALTHFUL MILK

Cows, Barns and Yards Must Be Kept Clean—Small Top Pails Keep Out Foreign Matter.

(By V. R. JONES, Dairy Husbandry Department, South Dakota State College.)

Cows must be healthy and kept clean.

Barns should be kept clean, well lighted and ventilated.

The barnyard should be kept clean and properly drained.

Utensils should be thoroughly washed and scalded or steamed and kept in a clean room.

Cows should be fed good wholesome food and pure water.

Milkers and attendants who come in contact with the milk should be healthy and clean.

Cows should not be fed at milking time or immediately before. Dust from feed falls into the milk and contaminates it with germs.

Wipe the udder and side of cow with a damp cloth and milk with clean, dry hand.

Use small-topped milking pail. This helps to keep foreign matter from the milk.

Remove the milk immediately after milking to a separate room from the barn to be strained and cooled. Cool milk to as low a temperature as possible without freezing. Forty or fifty degrees F. retards growth of most germs, and particularly those that cause milk to sour quickly.

BREAKS A RIB SNEEZING

Mrs. Arthur Heiser Carelessly Twisted Her Body to Avoid Fall, Then Felt Pain.

Mount Carmel, Pa.—A sneeze, a twist of the body—result, a broken rib, according to the experience of Mrs. Arthur Heiser, thirty-five, of Shamokin Dam.

She was emerging from a department store when she sneezed violently, and in an effort to save herself from falling off the steps of the store, twisted her body. She saved herself from falling, but was immediately bothered with a severe pain which sent her scurrying to the doctor. There she discovered she had fractured a rib.

The Wind Claimed Her.

"And you haven't any cook?" said a woman living in the far West to her neighbor.

"No, I'm without a cook," was the reply.

"Why, what became of that excellent one you had?"

"Oh, during that cyclone the other day we lost her."

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Author of
"The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.
CIVIL ENGINEER

Copyright by Fleming H. Revell Company

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the International bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel, who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a deflection in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, wires his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER V—At the great engineer's office father and son try to prevent disaster, but young Meade only reaches Colonel Illingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 150 men, is in the river.

CHAPTER VI—Abbott goes on with the work, ignoring Meade's protests, but while uneasily inspecting C-10-R the lacings snap under his eyes and he goes into eternity with the other men on the falling bridge.

"Did you get him?" he cried.

"He isn't here yet. I sent an automobile and two men on horseback and—"

The next minute the faint note of an automobile horn sounded far down the valley.

"I hope to God that is he," cried the young engineer, running to the window.

"That's the car I sent," said Johnson, peering over his shoulder. "And there are people in it. It's coming this way."

"Johnson," said Meade, "you have acted well in this crisis and I will see that the Bridge company remembers it."

"Would you mind telling me what the matter is, Mr. Meade?"

"Matter! The International—"

"Bert," exclaimed a joyous voice, as Helen Illingworth, smiling in delighted surprise, stepped through the open door and stood expectant with outstretched hands.

Young Johnson was as discreet as he was prompt and ready. He walked to the window out of which he stared, with his back ostentatiously turned toward them. After a quick glance at the other man, Meade swept the girl to his heart and held her there a moment. He did not kiss her before he released her. The woman's passionate look at him was caress enough and his own adoring glance fairly enveloped her with emotion. Johnson coughed and turned as the two separated. It was the woman who recovered her poise quicker.

"What were you saying about our bridge when I came into the room?" she began, and Meade fully understood the slight but unmistakable emphasis in the pronoun—our bridge, indeed—"I was lying down this afternoon, but when I awakened my maid told me about your urgent calls for father," she ran on, realizing that some trouble portended and seeking to help her lover by giving him time. "I knew something must be wrong, so I came here. I didn't expect to see you. Oh, what is it?" she broke off, suddenly realizing from the mental strain in her lover's face, which the sudden sight of her had caused him to conceal for a moment, that something terribly serious had happened, and she turned a little pale herself as she asked the question, not dreaming what the answer would be.

"Helen," said the young man, stepping toward her and taking her hands again, "we're in awful trouble."

"If it is any trouble I can share, Bert," said the girl, flashing at him a look which set his pulses bounding—at least she was to be depended on—"you know you can count on me."

"I know I can," he exclaimed gratefully.

"Now tell me."

"The International bridge is about to fall."

The color came to her face again. Was that all? came into her mind. That was serious enough, of course, but it would not matter in the long run. Helen realized the awful gravity, the terrible seriousness, of the situation of course. The bridge meant much to her even if in quite a different way. It was there he had saved her from the awful fall. It was there that he had told her that he loved her. The bridge might fall, but it was as eternal as her affection in her memory. Their engagement, or their marriage, had been made dependent upon the successful completion of the bridge. What of that? The proviso meant nothing to her when she looked at the white-faced agonized man to whom she had given herself.

Into the Room Burst Colonel Illington.

"It is terrible, of course," she said quietly. "But you can do nothing?"

"If I could, do you think I'd let the bridge, and you, go without—"

"I'm not going with the bridge," was her quick and decisive interruption.

They had both forgotten the presence of young Johnson, who was not only decidedly uncomfortable, but desperately anxious. He was about to speak when, into this already broken scene, came another interruption.

There was a rush of wheels on the driveway outside, the roar of a motor. Before Meade could answer the statement, into the room burst Colonel Illingworth. He was covered with dust, his face was white, his eyes filled with anxiety. The character of the summons had disquieted him beyond measure. Back of him came Severence, the vice president, and Curtiss, the chief engineer.

"Meade, what of the bridge?" he burst out, with a quick nod to his daughter. Colonel Illingworth had not stopped to hunt for a wayside telephone. The automobile driven madly, recklessly through the hills and over the rough roads, had brought him directly to the office in the shortest possible time.

"There is a deflection one inch and three-quarters deep in one of the compression members, C-10-R," was the prompt and terrible answer.

Colonel Illingworth had not been president of the Martlet Bridge company for so long without learning something of practical construction. He was easily enough of an engineer to realize instantly what that statement meant.

"When did you discover it?" he snapped out.

"Last night."

"Is the bridge gone?"

"Not yet."

"Why didn't you let us know?"

"I telegraphed father and, not hearing from him, I came down on the midnight train. It is a holiday in New York as well as here. I just happened to meet father in the office. He sent a telegram to you and not hearing from you, duplicated it an hour later. I tried half a dozen times to get you on the telephone and finally, by a happy chance, got hold of young Johnson."

"Where are your father's telegrams?"

"Here."

Colonel Illingworth tore the first open with trembling fingers.

"Why didn't you tell Abbott?" asked the chief engineer.

"You know Abbott. He said the bridge would stand until the world caved in. Said he could jack the member into line. He wouldn't do a thing except on direct orders from here."

"Your father wires, 'put no more weight on the bridge.' What shall we do?" interposed Colonel Illingworth.

"Telegraph Abbott at once."

"If the bridge goes it means ruin to the company," said the agitated vice president, who was the financial member of the firm and who could easily be pardoned for a natural exaggeration under the terrible circumstances.

"Yes, but if it goes with the men on, it means—Johnson, are you a telegraph operator?"

"Yes, sir."

"Take the key," said the colonel, who, having been a soldier, thought first of the men.

Johnson sat down at the table where the direct wire ran from the bridge company to the telegraph office. He reached his hand out and laid his fingers on the key. Before he could give the faintest pressure to the instrument, it suddenly clicked of its own motion. Everybody in the room stood silent.

"It is a message from Wilchings, the chief of construction foreman of," Johnson paused a moment, listening to the rapid click—"the International—" he said in an awestruck whisper.

It had come!

"Read it, man! Read it, for God's sake!" cried the chief engineer.

"The bridge is in the river," faltered Johnson slowly, word by word, translating the fearful message on the wire. 'Abbott and one hundred and fifty men with it."

CHAPTER VI.

The Failure.

In spite of himself and his confidence in the bridge, Abbott felt a little uneasy the next morning. At bottom he had more respect for Meade's technical knowledge than he had displayed, or even admitted to himself. The younger engineer's terrified alarm, his utter forgetfulness of the amenities between them, his frantic but futile efforts to telephone, of which the operator told Abbott in the morning, his hurried departure to New York, were, to say the least, somewhat disquieting, much more so than he was fain to admit to himself.

Although it involved a hard and somewhat dangerous climb downward and took upwards of a half hour of his valuable time, the first thing the erecting engineer did in the morning was to go down to the pier head and make a thorough and careful examination of the buckled member. C-10-R was, of course, a part of the great lower chord of the huge diamond-shaped truss, which, with its parallel sixty feet away on the other side of the bridge and its two opposites across the river, supported the whole structure. If anything were wrong, seriously, irreparably wrong, with the member and it gave way, the whole truss would go. The other truss would inevitably follow suit, and the cantilever would immediately collapse. Abbott realized that, of course, as he climbed carefully down to the pier head and stood on the shoe.

Abbott, as he stood by the member and surveyed it throughout its length, could easily see that it had buckled, although the deviation was slight, about two inches at its maximum in sixty feet. He brought with him a line and, with infinite care and pains, he drew it taut across the slight concavity like a bow-string. He had estimated the camber, or the distance between the center of the bow and the string, at one and a half inches. As he made more careful measurements, he discovered that it was slightly over one and three-quarter inches. In seven hundred and twenty that was scarcely noticeable, and it did not seem very much to Abbott. As he stood there feeling himself an insignificant figure amid this great interwoven mass of steel, again the sense of its strength and stability came to him overpoweringly, so much so that he laughed aloud in a rather grim fashion at the unwonted nervousness which had been induced in his mind by Meade's words and actions.

But he was a conscientious man, so he pursued his investigations further. He climbed up on top of the member, which was easy enough by means of the criss-crossed lacing, and carefully [illegible] the concavity, or sidewise spring from the right line.

He noticed, by getting down on his face and surveying the lacing bars closely, a number of fine hair-line cracks in the paint, surface traceries apparently, running here and there from the rivet holes. The rivets themselves had rather a strained look. Some of the outer rivets seemed slightly loose, where before they must have been tight, for the members, like all other parts of the bridge, had been carefully inspected at the shop and any looseness of the rivets would certainly have been noticed there. But Abbott's obsession as to the strength of the bridge had grown stronger. Lining it out, crawling over it, feeling its rigidity, he decided that these evident strains were to be expected. Of course the lacings that held the webs together would have to take up a terrific stress. They had been designed for that purpose. Largely because he did not find anything very glaring, and because he wanted to believe what he believed, the chief of construction left the pier head and clambered up to the floor with more satisfaction in his heart than his somewhat surprising anticipation, which had so unwillingly grown under the stimulus of Meade's persistence, had led him to expect.

The whistle was just blowing for the commencement of work when he got back to the bridge floor. He could not but reflect, as the men came swarming along the tracks to begin their day's work, that the responsibility for their lives lay with him. Well, Abbott was a big man in his way, he had assumed responsibilities before and was perfectly willing to do so again, both for men and bridge. The workmen at least had no suspicions or premonitions of disaster.

Wilchings, the chief erecting foreman, knew about the camber. It had not bothered him. As he approached the two exchanged greetings.

"You're out early, Mr. Abbott," said Wilchings.

"Yes, I've been down to examine C-10-R."

Wilchings laughed.

"That little spring is nothing." He looked over the track and through the maze of bracing at the member. "If we had a pier somewhere we could hold up the earth with that strut. You didn't find out anything, did you?"

"Not a thing except some hair-line cracks in the paint around the rivets."

"You'll often find those where there's a heavy load to take up. This bridge will stand long after you and I and every man on it has quit work for good."

Now Wilchings was a man of experience and ability, and if Abbott had needed any confirmation of his opinion this careless expression would have served. He did send him, across the river to examine the half-completed cantilever on the other bank, upon which work had been suspended, awaiting shipments of steel. Wilchings later reported that it was all right, which was what he expected, of course, and this also added to Abbott's confidence.

The day was an unusually hard one. A great quantity of structural steel that had been delayed and which had threatened to hold up the work, arrived that day and the chief of construction was busier than he had ever been. He was driving the men with furious energy. Even under the best conditions it would be well-nigh impossible to complete the bridge on time. Abbott had pride in carrying out the contract and the financial question was a considerable one. Had it not been for that, perhaps, he would have paid more attention to Meade's appeal. So he hurried on the work at top speed.

Late in the afternoon, without saying anything to Wilchings, who had resumed his regular work, or to anybody in fact, Abbott went down to look at the member again. He climbed down a hundred feet or more to make another examination at the expense of much valuable time, for he had not passed so busy a day as that one since the bridge began. Everything was exactly as it had been. Those hair-line cracks had troubled him a little despite Wilchings's remark. He studied them a second time. They were just as they had been, so far as he could tell, no larger, no more numerous. The lacings rang exactly the same under his hammer.

He Made Another Careful Examination.

He climbed back to the floor of the bridge and spent the next half hour inspecting the progress of the work. The suspended span had already been pushed out far beyond the end of the cantilever. The work on the other side of the river had been stopped. As soon as they got the suspended span halfway over they would transfer the workmen and finish the opposite cantilever. Abbott calculated that perhaps in another week they could get it out if he drove the men. He looked at his watch, grudgingly observing that it was almost five o'clock. The men were nothing to Abbott. The bridge was everything. That is not to say he was heartless, but the bridge and its erection were supreme in his mind.

The material was arriving and everything was going on with such a swing and vigor that he would fain have kept them at work an hour or two longer. The men themselves did not feel that way. Some of the employees of the higher grades had got the obsession of the bridge, but to most of them it was the thing they worked at, by which they got their daily bread—nothing more.

Those who worked by the day were already laying aside their tools, and preparing for their departure. They always would get ready so that at the signal all that was left to do was to stop. The riveters, who were paid by the piece, kept at it always to the very last minute.

Abbott had been standing near the outer end of the cantilever and he turned and walked toward the bank. The pneumatic riveters were rat-tat-tatting on the rivet heads with a perfectly damnable iteration of insistent sound. A confused babel of voices, the clatter of hammers, ringing sounds of swinging steel grating against steel, clanking of trucks, grinding of wheels, the deep breathing of locomotives, mingled in an unharmonious diapason of horrid sound.

Abbott was right above the pier head now. He looked down at it through the struts and floor beams and braces, fastening his gaze on the questioned member. There it stood satisfactorily, of course. Yet, something impelled him to walk out on the nearest floor beam to the extreme edge of the truss and look down at it once more, leaning far out to see it better. He could get a better view of it with nothing between it and him. It still stood bravely. It was all right, of course. He wished that he had never said a word about it to anyone. He did not see why he could not regard it with the indifference that it merited. As he stared down at it over the edge of the truss the whistle for quitting blew.

Every sound of work ceased after the briefest of intervals, except here and there a few riveters driving home a final rivet kept at it for a few second, but only for a few seconds. Then, for a moment a silence like death itself intervened. It seemed as if the ever blowing wind had been momentarily stilled. That shrill whistle and the consequent cessation of the work always affected everybody the same way. There was inevitably and invariably a pause. The contrast between the noise and its sudden stoppage was so great that the men instinctively waited a few seconds and drew a breath before they began to light their pipes, close their tool boxes, pick up their coats and dinner pails, and resume their conversation as they strolled along the roadway to the shore.

It seemed to Abbott that it had never been so silent on the bridge before. There was almost always a breeze, sometimes a gale, blowing down or up the gorge through which the river flowed, but that afternoon not a breath was stirring.

Abbott found himself waiting in strained and unwonted suspense for the next second or two, his eyes fixed on the member. The long warm rays of the afternoon sun illuminated it clearly. In that second immediately below him, far down toward the pier head he saw a sudden flash as of breaking steel. Low, but clear enough in the intense silence, he heard a popping sound like the snap of a great finger. Then the bright gleam of freshly broken metal caught his excited glance. The lacing was giving way. Meade was right. The member would go with it. The first pop or two was succeeded by a little rattle as of revolver shots heard from a distance, as the lacings gave way in quick succession. Abbott was a man with a powerful voice and he raised it to its limit.

The idle workmen, just beginning to laugh and jest, heard a great cry:

"Off the bridge, for God's sake!"

Two or three, among them Wilchings, who happened to be within a few feet of the landward end, without understanding why, but impelled by the agony, the appeal, the horror in the great shout of the master builder, leaped for the shore. On the bridge itself some stepped forward, some stood still staring, others peered downward. The great sixty-foot webs of steel wavered like ribbons in the wind. The bridge shook as if in an earthquake. There was a heavy, shuddering, swaying movement and then the 600-foot cantilever arm plunged downward, as a great ship falls into the trough of a mighty sea. Sharp-keyed sounds cracked out overhead as the truss parted at the apex, the outward half inclining to the water, the inward half sinking straight down.

Shouts, oaths, screams rose, heard faintly above the mighty bell-like requiem of great girders, struts and ties smiting other members and ringing in the ears of the helpless men like doom. Then, with a fearful crash, with a mighty shiver, the landward half collapsed on the low shore, like a house of cards upon which has been laid the weight of a massive hand. The river section, carrying the greater load at the top and torn from its base, plunged, like an avalanche of steel, 200 feet down into the river, throwing far ahead of it, as from a giant catapult, the traveler [illegible] end of the suspended span and a locomotive on the floor beneath.

Wilchings, and the few men safe on the shore, stood trembling, looking at the bare pier head, at the awful tangled mass of wreckage on the shore between the pier and the bank; floor beam and stringer, girder and strut, bent, twisted, broken in ragged and horrible ruin, while the water, deeper than the chasm it had cut, rolled its waves smoothly over the agitations of the great plunge beyond the pier. They stared sick and faint at the tangled, interwoven mass of steel, ribboning in every direction—for in the main the rivets held so it was not any defect of joints, but structural weakness in the body of the members that had brought it down—and inclosing as in a net many bodies that a few seconds before had been living men.

They had seen body after body hurled through the air from the outward end and, as they gazed fearfully in horror here and there dark figures floated to the surface of the water. They caught glimpses of white, dead faces as the mighty current rolled them under and swept them on. And no sound came from the hundred and fifty who had gone down with the bridge. The 200-foot fall would have killed them without the smashing and battering and crashing of the great girders that had fallen upon them or driven them from the floor and hurled them, crushed and broken, into the river.

Meade had been right. Abbott had one swift flash of acknowledgment, one swift moment packed with such regrets as might fill a lifetime—an eternity in a hell of remorse—before he, like the rest, had gone down with the bridge!

CHAPTER VII.

For the Son.

The message was received in ghastly silence. No one spoke for a moment. None moved. Colonel Illingworth's face was fiery red. Bertram Meade was whiter than any other man in the room. He was thinking of his father.

The girl moved first. Her father and the young engineer were the two most deeply touched. They were both in agony, both in need of her. Unhesitatingly she stepped to the side of the younger. And the father saw and understood even in the midst of his suffering. She had chosen.

"We are ruined," gasped the colonel, tugging at his collar. "We could stand the financial loss, but our reputation! We'll never get another contract. I might as well close the works. And it is your father's fault. It's up to him. The blood of these men is upon his head. Well, sir, I'll let the whole world know how grossly incompetent he is, how—"

"Sir," said young Meade, standing very erect and whiter than ever, "the fault is mine. I made the calculations. I checked and rechecked them. Nobody could know with absolute certainty the ability of the lower chord members to resist compression. But whatever the fault, it is mine. My father had absolutely nothing to do with it. He is—"

"He's got to bear the responsibility," cried the colonel passionately. "It has his name—"

"No, I tell you," thundered the younger man. "For I'll proclaim my own responsibility. The fault is all mine and I'll publish the fact from one end of the world to the other."

"It's a load I wouldn't want to have on my conscience," said Colonel Illingworth.

"The ruin of a great establishment like the Martlet," added Doctor Severence.

"The dishonor to American engineering," said Curtiss.

"And the awful loss of life," continued the colonel.

"I assume them all," protested the young man, forcing his lips to speak, although the cumulative burdens set forth so clearly and so mercilessly bade fair to crush him.

"It was only a mistake," protested Helen Illingworth, drawing closer to her lover's side, and with difficulty resisting a temptation to clasp him in her arms.

"A mistake!" exclaimed her father bitterly.

"You said yourself," urged the woman, turning to the chief engineer, "that you didn't know whether the designs would work out, that nobody could know, but you were convinced that they would."

"Wait," interrupted the father. "Meade, there is one consequence you have got to bear that you haven't thought of."

"What do you mean?"

"Do you think I'd let my daughter marry a man who had ruined me, an incompetent engineer by his own confession, a—"

"It is just," said Meade. "I have nothing further to do here, gentlemen. I must go to my father."

"Just or not," cried Helen Illingworth, "I can't allow you to dispose of me in that way, father. If he is as blamable as he says he is, and as you say he is, now is the time above all others for the woman who loves him to stand by him."

"Miss Illingworth, you don't know what you are saying," said Meade, forcing himself into a cold formality he did not feel. "I am disgraced, shamed. There is nothing in life for me. My chosen profession—my reputation—everything is gone."

"The more need you have for me, then."

"It is noble of you. I shall love you forever, but—"

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 14. GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1 71
Oats	.49
Barley	.94
Flax	2.66
Rye	1.43
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	
Feed Durum	

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Don't forget the M. W. A. Dance Saturday evening.

Julius Anderson, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Tuesday.

Herbert Menzel, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Tuesday.

L. J. Foss, went to Thief River Falls Monday. He returned Tuesday evening.

N. T. Jorgenson, shipped a car load of stock from here to South St. Paul, Saturday. He accompanied the car.

Dr. Froelich, of Thief River Falls, was a Goodridge visitor, Wednesday morning.

Dr. Newell of Thief River Falls, was attending to professional business in this vicinity, Tuesday.

Jesse LaBree, spent a few days in this vicinity, crying auction sales, the fore part of the week.

Charley Vorachah came up from Thief River Falls Tuesday to clerk at the Larson sale.

FOR RENT—Two farms, very reasonable, near Goodridge. Inquire of M. J. Stephenson, Goodridge.

WANTED—A man to cut cord wood big timber $1.00 per cord.
Inquire B. G. Walker, Goodridge.

W. A. Swanson of Rooda was a Goodridge visitor Monday and Wednesday.

State Inspector of Schools Miss Annie Shelland paid the local school a visit Tuesday.

The Dietz Battle of Cameron Dam will be shown here, Saturday and Sunday, March 31st and April 1st. Don't miss it.

Miss Clara Ferdinandson went to Thief River Falls Saturday morning to have some dental work done. She returned Monday morning.

A new set of Minnesota Free Library books just received. Anyone wishing to get some books to read can do so by calling at the Eleven Towns office.

For, Lumber and Fence Posts Address.
Ola Saltvelt Box 2,
Thorhult, Minn.

Don't forget the change of dates for the Dietz Battle of Cameron Dam. The new dates will be Saturday and Sunday March 31st and April 1st. Dance after the show Saturday eve.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

John A. Goudy, and family, arrived here Saturday from Cass Lake, and will move unto the Newberry farm, which they have rented.

Supt. of Schools. David Johnson, of Marshall County, arrived here, Wednesday mording, and went out to inspect schools in this end of his county.

Bills are out announcing an Auction Sale, to be held on the Felix LaJoie farm, in the Northwest quarter, of Section 35, town of Star, on Monday April 2nd.

Rev. Stavaas will conduct services in the Synod church Sunday March 25, Norwegian services at 11 o'clock a. m. and English services at 8 p. m. Every one invited to attend.

Will sell or exchadge for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.
H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

The following were elected as new officers in the town of Reiner at the annual election. Supervisor, C. O. Wahlin; Clerk, T. Morken; Treasurer, J. A. McEnelly; Justice of the Peace, S. Erwick; Assessor, Christ Tangen, Constable, Eley Aakre.

E. A. Mostue, Supt of schools, was a visitor in this vicinity, Monday.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Peter Bundhund was a Sunday visitor at Thief River Falls.

Even Ose, the stock buyer is at work again in this vicinity.

Joseph Fisher, Frank Stangl and Joseph Prucha, were Thief River Falls visitors Thursday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Rev. O. F. Bostrom, left Monday for Nebraska, where he will visit with his family for awhile.

Rev. Barackman of Thief River Falls, passed thru here Saturday, en route for his home, after spending a few days at Grygla.

Miss Mary Eidelbiss, left Thursday for Crystal, N. D., where she will work. She was accompanied by her brother Joseph.

Dietz Battle of Cameron Dam, at the Grand Theatre, Goodridge, Saturday and Sunday evening March 31st and April 1st. Don't miss it. Dance after the show Saturday evening.

"The Child of the West" at the Grand Theatre Saturday evening. The Goodridge M. W. A. will give a dance after the show.

Miss Sarah Vaughan came up from Thief River Falls Saturday evening and spent until Monday morning visiting at the home of her brother Morgan

Al Boman and Alf Peterson returned Wednesday evening from Northhome, near which place they have been working. They left for their homes near Grygla today.

NOTICE.

All those knowing themselves to be indebted to the Atlantic Elevator Co. of Goodridge, Minn, are requested to call and settle before March 24th, 1917. Atlantic Elev. Co.
By F. C. Peterson, Agent.

Notice.

A certified copy of the Viewers report in Judicial Ditch No 39 Beltrami, Marshall and Pennington Counties has been filed in my office. Parties wishing to look up their Assessment may call and look them us or if they will write to me I will give them the amount of the assessment.

T. P. Anderson,
County Auditor.

Literary Program.

The next meeting of the Literary Society will be held in the schoolhouse Thursday March 29th. The following is the program for the evening.

Speech by pres.	Stuart McLeod
Vocal Solo	Alvin Kottke accompanied by Palmer Tvedt
Reading	Carl Loan
Piano Solo	Mrs. O. Schultz
Dialogue	The Census Taker
Current Events	Victor McLeod
Instrumental Duet	Sam Rouze and Harry Ward
Recitation	Florence Richards
Piano Duet	Ina Foss and Gretta Gulrud
Song	By Audience

Dietz Battle Of Cameron Dam.

The Dietz show, which was to have taken place at the Grand Theatre last Saturday and Sunday evening did not come off. Owning to the worst strom of the season, the train on which they were to come to Thief River Falls on was blockaded, and did not reach the above named city in time to catch the last car out here, Saturday evening. However the people of this vicinity are not to be dissapointed, as they have made arrangements to come to Goodridge and give their show, Saturday and Sunday, March 31st and April 1st. Remember the dates, and come

SEEDS, TREES,
Plants and Flowers
CORN OUR SPECIALTY
WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE,
GREENHOUSES and NURSERY
CATALOG FREE
OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Atlantic Elevator Changes Hands.

Last week a deal was closed whereby A. B. Mandt of Georgetown, Minn, became owner of the Atlantic Elevator here. The new owner expects to move up here with his family sometime in June, in order to be here in time for the next harvest.

Mr. Mandt, was a pioneer resident of Pennington County, having formly lived in the town of Kratka, until a few years ago, when he sold out his farm stock and machinery and moved away. He still holds considerable property in Kratka township. He was also county commissioner, when he was here. During the past two seasons he has been engaged in the grain business at Georgetown, Clay County, and is a man of considerable experience in the grain business.

F. C. Petersen, who has been managing the elevator here for the Atlantic Elevator Co. will be transferred to another point. During his management, Mr. Peterson, thru his courteous treatment has worked up a good business here, and he will be missed by his friends, who will wish him good luck, where ever he should locate.

Goodridge Hotel Under New Management.

A deal was put thru last week end whereby L. J. Foss disposed of his hotel business to Patrick Brick.

Mr. Brick, the new proprietor, has for a number of years been engaged in business in Canada, but for the past few months has been located in Florida from which state he came here. He promises to keep up the high standard set by his predecessor.

Mr. Foss who built the hotel here when the town started, a little better then two years ago, is undecided as to what he will do, but expects to go to farming. He and son John, expect to take a trip to Montana, to look over the country.

The rest of the family will stay here until school is out.

East Star News.

(Too late for last week).

Mr. and Mrs. E. Halvorson and son Gussy and Helen Svare visited at the Dolemo Sunday.

The meeting held in the Dolemo schoolhouse was attended by a large crowd.

Miss Ruto Furstnaw visited at the Dolemo over Sunday.

H. Bjorneraa is busy hauling hay from Brunkeberg these days.

Olaf Gauslaa returned from the woods last week.

Miss Anna Dolemo took the Furstnaw school teachers out for a ride last Sunday evening.

Tho. Jacobson and Carl Dolemo made a trip to Thief River Falls Monday.

Miss Helen Svare called on Mrs. K. Roysland one day lasa week.

J. Tofteland, K Danielson and Carl Dolemo were seen in Goodridge Tuesday.

Knute Berg and Melvin Svare made a flying trip to Goodridge Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Parnow stayed over Monday at the Dolemo home.

Hamre News.

C. P. Thompson and Thos. Thronson made a trip to Goodridge Thursday.

Ben Howland is busy hauling hay this week.

John Grande called at the Thronson and Howland homes Friday.

Ole Knutson left for Thief River Falls, Monday.

Ed. and Alvilda Thronson took in the dance at Grygla last Saturday they reported having had a good time.

Halvor Byklom made a business trip to Goodridge first of this week.

Jesse Straton and wife passed thru here Monday on their way to Goodridge.

Gust Carlson and Mrs. Frank Hendrekson spent Sunday at the Thronson home.

"Are they in easy circumstances?" "They ought to be; they have an auto to support."—Houston Post.

During the reigns of Yao and Chun in 2300 B. C. virtue pervaded China and crime was unknown, while prosperity abounded.

Writes Of His Trip To Norway.

To the Editor of the Eleven Towns and its readers:—

Since there are so many that asked me to write to them, and as it will take quite a long time, before I could get around and write to all, I shall therefore, thru this paper, let you know how we had it on the trip.

We arrived at Minneapolis Tuesday morning, December 5th, and went to the ticket office at once, but there was already a large crowd ahead of us, and the ticket office was filled up all day Tuesday and also Wednesday.

We left Minneapolis Wednesday evening, Dec. 6th, at 6:40, on a special train made up for us, consisting of twelve passenger coaches, which was filled up with about five hundred passengers. Our train arrived at Chicago Thursday morning Dec. 7th, at 9 o'clock A. M., where we stopped for three hours. From Chicago we went to Washington D. C., and arrived there at 2 P. M. Friday where we stopped six hours and had a good chance to look over the city. This was a great city. We did not see the President, but guess he was on the Mexican border, fighting? The greatest of all sights was the depot, it was certainly some building. They say it cost eleven million.

The people all seemed to take life easy at this city, no wonder, as I think they all had government jobs, but I think the majority of the people in the city were negroes.

The weather was very beautiful, no frost here. We left Washington at 9 P. M., and arrived at New York Saturday morning. Bergensfjord was already there. We were supposed to leave at 2 P. M. but were delayed one hour.

The steamer United States left two hours before the Bergensfjord, but we caught up with her, Sunday morning at 4 A. M. and so we were ahead

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I have not decided how long I will stay, but would be pleased if I could not before long, come back and shake hands with old friends again.

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TREES ARE KILLED BY GAS

Many Varieties, However, Are Well Able to Withstand Conditions Found in Many Cities.

The death of many trees in the streets and parks of New York, usually ascribed to poor soil or parasites, is largely due to atmospheric conditions, according to the eminent Massachusetts botanist, George E. Stone. In an article in the journal of the New York Botanical garden he says that here are to be found obstacles greater than in other cities to the successful establishments surrounding Manhattan (New Jersey is not particularly mentioned) sulphur dioxide and other poisons rise, only to fall again upon our poor trees. The victim's malady is chronic rather than acute. Its vitality is weakened and then the parasite ends it.

Mr. Stone declares that with the exception of the Austrian pine "practically all the conifers in Central park are dying from the effects of atmospheric gases, and it is rarely that one observes a Norway spruce anywhere within the vicinity of New York that is not either dead or in a state of deterioration." The botanist believes that it is impractical to continue planting conifers here.

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The jury took the case at night at six o'clock, and the verdict was returned next morning at 10:35.

Watson, it was charged, shot Patterson at Teague on August 28, after Patterson had closed the Farmers and Merchants' State bank at that place, of which Watson was president. Patterson died at Waco on August 28.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 14 OODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.71
Oats	.49
Barley	.94
Flax	2.66
Rye	1.43
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Sample Spring Feed Wheat	
Feed Durum	

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Don't forget the M. W. A. Dance Saturday evening.

Julius Anderson, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Tuesday.

Herbert Menzel, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Tuesday.

L. J. Foss, went to Thief River Falls Monday. He returned Tuesday evening.

N. T. Jorgenson, shipped a car load of stock from here to South St. Paul, Saturday. He accompanied the car.

Dr. Froelich, of Thief River Falls, was a Goodridge visitor, Wednesday morning.

Dr. Newell of Thief River Falls, was attending to professional business in this vicinity, Tuesday.

Jesse LaBree, spent a few days in this vicinity, crying auction sales, the fore part of the week.

Charley Vorachah came up from Thief River Falls Tuesday to clerk at the Larson sale.

FOR RENT—Two farms, very reasonable, near Goodridge. Inquire of M. J. Stephenson, Goodridge.

WANTED—A man to cut cord wood big timber $1.00 per cord.
Inquire B. G. Walker, Goodridge.

W. A. Swanson of Rooda was a Goodridge visitor Monday and Wednesday.

State Inspector of Schools Miss Annie Shelland paid the local school a visit Tuesday.

The Dietz Battle of Cameron Dam. will be shown here, Saturday and Sunday, March 31st and April 1st. Don't miss it.

Miss Clara Ferdinandson went to Thief River Falls Saturday morning to have some dental work done. She returned Monday morning.

A new set of Minnesota Free Library books just received. Anyone wishing to get some books to read can do so by calling at the Eleven Towns office.

For, Lumber and Fence Posts Address.

Ola Saltvelt Box 2,
Thorhult, Minn.

Don't forget the change of dates for the Dietz Battle of Cameron Dam. The new dates will be Saturday and Sunday March 31st and April 1st. Dance after the show Saturday eve.

Feed, Flour and Seed, at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

John A. Goudy, and family, arrived here Saturday from Cass Lake, and will move unto the Newberry farm, which they have rented.

Supt. of Schools. David Johnson, of Marshall County, arrived here, Wednesday mording, and went out to inspect schools in this end of his county.

Bills are out announcing an Auction Sale, to be held on the Felix LaJoie farm, in the Northwest quarter, of Section 35, town of Star, on Monday April 2nd.

Rev. Stavaas will conduct services in the Synod church Sunday March 25, Norwegian services at 11 o'clock a. m. and English services at 8 p. m. Every one invited to attend.

Will sell or exchadge for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.
H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

The following were elected as new officers in the town of Reiner at the annual election. Supervisor, C. O. Wahlin: Clerk, T. Morken; Treasurer, J. A. McEnelly: Justice of the Peace, S. Erwick; Assessor, Christ Tangen, Constable, Elev Aakre.

E. A. Mostue, Supt of schools, was a visitor in this vicinity, Monday.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N, Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Peter Bundhund was a Sunday visitor at Thief River Falls.

Even Ose, the stock buyer is at work, again in this vicinity.

Joseph Fisher, Frank Stangl and Joseph Prucha, were Thief River Falls visitors Thursday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Rev. O. F. Bostrom, left Monday for Nebraska, where he will visit with his family for awhile.

Rev. Barackman of Thief River Falls, passed thru here Saturday, en route for his home, after spending a few days at Grygla.

Miss Mary Eidelbiss, left Thursday for Crystal, N. D., where she will work. She was accompanied by her brother Joseph.

Dietz Battle of Cameron Dam, at the Grand Theatre, Goodridge, Saturday and Sunday evening March 31st and April 1st. Don't miss it. Dance after the show Saturday evening.

"The Child of the West" at the Grand Theatre Saturday evening. The Goodridge M. W. A. will give a dance after the show.

Miss Sarah Vaughan came up from Thief River Falls Saturday evening and spent until Monday morning visiting at the home of her brother Morgan

Al Boman and Alf Peterson returned Wednesday evening from Northhome, near which place they have been working. They left for their homes near Grygla today.

NOTICE.

All those knowing themselves to be indebted to the Atlantic Elevator Co. of Goodridge, Minn. are requested to call and settle before March 24th, 1917. Atlantic Elev. Co.
By F. C. Peterson, Agent.

Notice.

A certified copy of the Viewers report in Judicial Ditch No 39 Beltrami, Marshall and Pennington Counties has been filed in my office. Parties wishing to look up their Assessment may call and look them us or if they will write to me I will give them the amount of the assessment.

T. P. Anderson,
County Auditor.

Literary Program.

The next meeting of the Literary Society will be held in the schoolhouse Thursday March 29th. The following is the program for the evening.

Speech by pres.	Stuart McLeod
Vocal Solo	Alvin Rottke accompanied by Palmer Tvedt
Reading	Carl Loan
Piano Solo	Mrs. O. Schultz
Dialogue	The Census Taker
Current Events	Victor McLeod
Instrumental Duet	Sam Rouze and Harry Ward
Recitation	Florence Richards
Piano Duet	Ina Foss and Gretta Gulrud
Song	By Audience

Dietz Battle Of Cameron Dam.

The Dietz show, which was to have taken place at the Grand Theatre last Saturday and Sunday evening did not come off. Owning to the worst strom of the season, the train on which they were to come to Thief River Falls on was blockaded, and did not reach the above named city in time to catch the last car out here, Saturday evening. However the people of this vicinity are not to be disapointed, as they have made arrangements to come to Goodridge and give their show. Saturday and Sunday, March 31st and April 1st. Remember the dates, and come

SEEDS, TREES, Plants and Flowers
CORN OUR SPECIALTY
WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE, GREENHOUSES and NURSERY
CATALOG FREE
OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Atlantic Elevator Changes Hands.

Last week a deal was closed whereby A. B. Mandt of Georgetown, Minn., became owner of the Atlantic Elevator here. The new owner expects to move up here with his family sometime in June, in order to be here in time for the next harvest.

Mr. Mandt, was a pioneer resident of Pennington County, having formly lived in the town of Kratka, until a few years ago, when he sold out his farm stock and machinery and moved away. He still holds considerable property in Kratka township. He was also county commissioner, when he was here. During the past two seasons he has been engaged in the grain business at Georgetown, Clay County, and is a man of considerable experience in the grain business.

F. C. Petersen, who has been managing the elevator here for the Atlantic Elevator Co. will be transferred to another point. During his management, Mr. Peterson, thru his courteous treatment has worked up a good business here, and he will be missed by his friends, who will wish him good luck, where over he should locate.

Goodridge Hotel Under New Management.

A deal was put thru last week end whereby L. J. Foss disposed of his hotel business to Patrick Brick.

Mr. Brick, the new proprietor, has for a number of years been engaged in business in Canada, but for the past few months has been located in Florida from which state he came here. He promises to keep up the high standard set by his predecessor.

Mr. Foss who built the hotel here when the town started, a little batter then two years ago, is undecided as to what he will do, but expects to go to farming. He and son John, expect to take a trip to Montana, to look over the country.
The rest of the family will stay here until school is out.

East Star News.

(Too late for last week).

Mr. and Mrs. E. Halvorson and son Gussy and Helen Svare visited at the Dolemo Sunday.

The meeting held in the Dolemo schoolhouse was attended by a large crowd.

Miss Ruto Furstnaw visited at the Dolemo over Sunday.

H. Bjorneraa is busy hauling hay from Brunkeberg these days.

Olaf Gauslaa returned from the woods last week.

Miss Anna Dolemo took the Furstnaw school teachers out for a ride last Sunday evening.

Tho. Jacobson and Carl Dolemo made a trip to Thief River Falls Monday.

Miss Helen Svare called on Mrs. K. Roysland one day lasa week.

J. Tofteland, K. Danielson and Carl Dolemo were seen in Goodridge Tuesday

Knute Berg and Melvin Svare made a flying trip to Goodridge Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Parnow stayed over Monday at the Dolemo home.

Hamre News.

C. P. Thompson and Thos. Thronson made a trip to Goodridge Thursday.

Ben Howland is busy hauling hay this week.

John Grande called at the Thronson and Howland homes Friday.

Ole Knutson left for Thief River Falls, Monday.

Ed. and Alvilda Thronson took in the dance at Grygla last Saturday they reported having had a good time.

Halvor Byklom made a business trip to Goodridge first of this week.

Jesse Straton and wife passed thru here Monday on their way to Goodridge.

Gust Carlson and Mrs. Frank Hendrekson spent Sunday at the Thronson home.

"Are they in easy circumstances?" "They ought to be, they have an auto to support."—Houston Post.

During the reigns of Yao and Chun in 2300 B. C. virtue pervaded China and crime was unknown, while prosperity abounded.

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Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
L. J. FOSS, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Small Accounts Grow To Big Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BURCHURE, Cashier

The ELEVEN TOWNS

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn., as second class mail matter.

Certificate Of Incorporation Of The American Drainage Company,

We, the undersigned, for the purpose of forming a corporation under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter fifty-eight (58) of the General Statutes of Minnesota for 1913 any amendments thereof, do hereby associate ourselves as a body corporate, and do hereby adopt the following Certificate of Incorporation:

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. The name of this corporation shall be the American Drainage Company.

Sec. 1. The general nature of the business of this corporation shall be dredging of ditches, road building, road leveling, irrigation, bridge construction, railroad grading, tile drainage, dredge building and repairing, buying and selling of dredge machinery and supplies; to own, hold and dispose of real and personal property, to buy and to sell county, state and municipal warrants and bonds, to enter into contracts for the construction of ditches or performing any of the above named functions of this corporation, to execute bonds for the faithful performance of the contracts entered into, and to do such other acts as may be necessary to carry out the objects of this corporation.

Sec. 3. The principal place of transacting the business of this Corporation shall be in the city of Thief River Falls, County of Pennington, Minnesota.

ARTICLE II.

The time for the commencement of this corporation shall be March 15th, 1917, and the period of its duration shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming this corporation are Fred A. Blake of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, Lester E. Gesell of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, and Katharine Gesell of Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The management of this corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors composed of not less than three and not more than five members.

Sec. 2. The names and addresses of the first Board of Directors are Fred A. Blake, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, Lester E. Gesell, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, and Katharine Gesell, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Sec. 3. The first officers of this corporation shall be:- President Fred A. Blake, Vice President, Katharine Gesell, and Secretary and Treasurer, Lester E. Gesell.

Sec. 4. All of the above named officers and directors shall hold their respective offices aforesaid until the next annual meeting of the corporation to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1918, at which time and annually thereafter, a Board of Directors shall be elected from and by the stockholders of this corporation. The annual meeting of this corporation shall be held at its principal place of business on the first Tuesday in January in each year. Immediately after the election of directors, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the directors shall meet and elect from their number a president and a vice president, and from their number or from the stockholders a secretary and a treasurer. Any office except that of President and vice president may be held by one person. The directors and officers of this corporation shall hold their respective offices until their successors have been duly elected and entered upon the discharge of their duties. The first meeting of the stockholders and of the board of directors shall be held at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, on the 28th day of March, 1917, at 10 and 11 A. M. respectively.

ARTICLE V.

The amount of the capital stock of this corporation shall be Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars, which shall be paid in, in money or property, or both, in such manner, at such times, and in such amounts as the Board of Directors shall order. The capital stock shall be divided into five hundred shares of a par value of $100.00 each.

ARTICLE VI.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation shall at any time be subject shall be the sum of $50,000.00

In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 10th day of March, 1917.

In the presence of
O. A. Naplin Fred A. Blake
Barbara Votava Katharine Gesell
Lester E. Gesell

COUNTY OF PENNINGTON) ss
STATE OF MINNESOTA)

On this 10th day of March, 1917, personally appeared before me Fred A. Blake, Lester E. Gesell and Katharine Gesell, to me known to be the persons named in and who executed the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation, and each acknowledged that he or she executed the same as his or her free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

)NATIONAL SEAL)

O. A. Naplin,
Notary Public, Pennington Co. Minn.
My Commission expires Dec. 1, 1917.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Department of State,

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 14th day of March A. D. 1917, at 4 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book D-4 of Incorporations on page 494.

Julius A. Schmahl
Secretary of State.

Office of Register of Deeds, County of Pennington, Minn.

I hereby certify that the within Instrument was filed in this office for record on the 15th day of March A. D. 1917 at 1:00 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in book H. of Miscel. on page 161.

N. J. Anderson,
Register of Deeds.

Statement of the condition of

FARMERS STATE BANK

Of Mavie, Minn.

at the close of business on March 5th, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank March 12th, 1917.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts		$ 18,728.81
Overdrafts		100.92
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,198.56
Due from Banks	$2,766.19	
Cash on Hand	576.41	
Total Cash Assets		3,342.60
Checks and Cash Items		
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		886.57
TOTAL		$26,253.26

Liabilities.

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (including Certificates for money borrowed)		1,000.00
Deposits subject to Check	$ 8,651.92	
Cashier's Checks	62.00	
Due to Banks		
Total Immediate Liabilities	[illegible].98	
Time Certificates	4,539.28	
Total Deposits	13,253.26	13,253.26
TOTAL		$26,253.26

Amount of Reserve on hand $3,342.60
Amount of Reserve Required by Law $1,3[illegible].64

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, O. A. Naplin, President and Thos. H. Smith, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

O. A. Naplin, President
Thos. H. Smith, Cashier

CORRECT ATTEST: Lester E. Gesell,
Two Directors J. P. Curtis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1917.

(SEAL) Lester E. Gesell
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota.
My commission expires Jan. 8, 1922.

HOME TOWN HELPS

LAWS FOR FIRE PREVENTION

New York City Seeks to Have Them Enforced Against Owners of Property Who Are Negligent.

The fire commissioner of New York city has, with the consent of the city's law department, brought suit against the owners of several buildings who disregarded an order to install fire-checking appliances for the expenses entailed by the municipality in extinguishing fires in those buildings, which occurred subsequent to the service on the owners of notice to comply with the requirements of the commissioner in the matter of providing safeguards against the spread of fire. The orders in question were issued on March 6, 1916, and because of failure to comply with them were sent to the bureau of penalties in the corporation counsel's office on June 2 for the enforcement of the legal penalty.

One of the buildings was converted into a storage warehouse a few months ago, and at the beginning of the summer, when the families in the neighborhood began to move away, was filled with furniture and household belongings. It is stated that the household belongings of about 700 families were stored in the warehouse.

An itemized statement showing the complete cost to the fire department in the services of the firemen, apparatus, expenditure of coal, water, etc., and damage to apparatus was prepared, and the suit was brought for this amount. As it was a four-alarm fire a very large number of fire companies participated. The firemen worked from 10:20 p. m. until 6:30 a. m. The cost of extinguishing the fire is estimated at $1,500.

The Tongue and Typhus.

According to P. Remlinger, quoted in the Journal of the American Medical association, an infallible method of telling whether a patient has typhoid (or paratyphoid) or the much more serious typhus is to ask him to put out his tongue. The typhoid or paratyphoid patient does it without effort, but if he has typhus he cannot get it beyond his teeth.

Aping His Sire.

"Papa," said five-year-old Tommy, "please give me 5 cents to buy a toy monkey."

"You don't need a toy monkey," answered the father. "You are a monkey yourself."

"Well," continued the little fellow, "give me 5 cents to buy peanuts for the monkey."—Christian Herald.

DO YOUR BEST.

The main thing is to keep on doing our very best all the time. Even although at times we may feel discouraged and hopeless, we must never give in. If you do your best your conscience is clear.

A Bluff.

"Are you sure de lady in dat house cooks wit an oil stove?" asked Plodding Pete.

"Positive," replied Meandering Mike.

"And she has a pump right in de kitchen?"

"Yes."

"G'wan up an' ask her if she don't want us to chop some wood or carry some water."—Washington Star.

Machinery

This spring you will need tillage implements, harrows and cultivators.

Riding attachments and other special features can be furnished for all spring and peg tooth harrows. If you want the best your money will buy, come in and look over our stock.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

SHOES!!

If it is shoes you are looking for this the place to get them.

We have the best and largest assortment of Mens, Ladies and Childrens Shoes in Goodridge.

We handle the famous Foot-Schultz shoes. None better.

Come in and look them over.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

Professional Cards

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write.

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Tuesday April 3rd, 1917

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

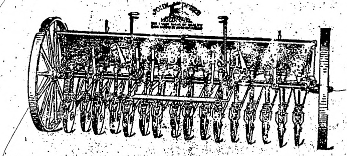
Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us. Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY
The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, — MINN.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFCE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

February 20th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Alexander Shores, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on Feb. 24th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 07362, for NW¼, Section 10, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 28th day of March, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Oleander Uglem, of Goodridge, Minn.
Andrew Speten, of Goodridge, Minn.
J. G. Turnbaugh, of Goodridge, Minn.
Oscar Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

Wandered Into Literature.

The element of chance holds good with our present day writers, and practically all of them have been diverted from the paths of their chosen life work. It was never intended, for instance, by those who had them in charge when they were youngsters that Thomas Nelson Page or John Kendrick Bangs should write novels or humorous stuff. They had been trained for the law and the Supreme court their natural goal. Neither was it intended that Richard Washburn Child, James Hopper, John Luther Long or Owen Wister should be novelists. Some sort of a federal judgeship was the least expected of them, as they also were intended for the law. Arthur Train was a former assistant district attorney in New York city.

FARMERS' SLICE QUITE THIN

Not Much Money Left for Producer After Creamery Man, Railroad and Retailer Get Theirs.

By the time the creamery man gets his slice out of the milk profits, the railroad another slice, the commission man still another and the retail dealer his, the slice that is left for the man who ought to have the biggest slice of all is pretty thin.

MEDICAL ARMY IS BEING MOBILIZED FOR WAR SERVICE

Council of Internal Defense Builds System Based on Experience in European War.

PART OF PREPAREDNESS WORK

Reserve Corps of 20,000 Surgeons, Physicians and Specialists Being Organized—Civilian Medical Resources Also Mobilized.

Washington.—Modern warfare, as well as the warfare of the future, demands the service of specialists, not only along the firing line to operate the great guns, but back of it, step by step, in the opinion of Dr. F. F. Simpson, chief of the medical section of the Council of National Defense. The medical section, under the direction of Doctor Simpson, is engaged on the gigantic work of organizing the medical resources of the country into an efficient working unit, as one of the most important features of military preparedness.

Broadly, the scheme contemplates the creation of a medical reserve corps of 20,000 surgeons, physicians and specialists in all lines, who will be available for service in the army and navy and civilian population in time of need. In addition to this, the organization will conduct a mobilization of the country's civilian medical resources, factories making medical supplies, hospitals for the care of the ill and wounded and schools for the re-education of those whose injuries on the battlefield make them unfit for the life work they had undertaken.

The mobilization of the medical resources of the country is only a part of the great work which is being undertaken by the Council of National Defense, working in connection with the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense. The council proper is composed of members of the cabinet; the advisory commission is composed of civilians who are recognized leaders in certain lines, and the chairman is Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, whose special attention is devoted to the transportation problems that would face the United States in time of war. Dr. Franklin Martin of Chicago is the chairman of the advisory commission which is dealing directly with the question of medicine as related to war.

Began Organizing a Year Ago.

Each of the divisions represented by the members of the advisory commission has a specific section, a sort of department, directed to carry out its particular work. Doctor Simpson is the chief of the medical section and is working with what is known as the medical advisory committee of the advisory commission. The members are: Doctor Martin, chairman; Surgeon General William C. Gorgas of the army, Surgeon General William C. Braisted of the navy, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States public health service, Col. Jefferson R. Kean, director general of military relief of the American Red Cross; Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins university, Dr. W. J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., and Doctor Simpson.

This organization is co-operating with the committee of American physicians for American preparedness, of which Doctor Mayo is chairman and Doctor Simpson is secretary. This committee represents, directly or indirectly, approximately 90,000 members of the medical profession of the United States and was organized more than a year ago as a great patriotic movement for the conservation of life in time of war.

Doctor Simpson, with a staff in his office in Washington, just now is engaged in organizing a medical reserve corps, which will number 20,000 of the foremost surgeons, physicians and other specialists in the country. This is being accomplished through the creation of a committee of nine medical leaders in every state, who will have direct charge of formulating country organizations.

All physicians are being classified according to the work that they do best. Surgeons who are especially proficient in abdominal operations are listed as such; ear, eye, nose and throat specialists all go in one list; dentists—in fact, every branch of the medical profession is dissected and classified, so as to be on hand for particular, special work when the time of need arrives.

Proper Sanitation Important.

It is the object of the commission to get the best men possible in the lines in which they are best. The group will be "hand-picked." When it is completed the medical men who agree to become members will receive a rating in the army or navy and will have any special instruction as to military work that is necessary.

One of the important questions being considered is that of sanitation, and all medical men who are students of this work will be listed as such. Proper sanitation in the mobilization of any army will save thousands of lives, as is demonstrated by a very recent example.

In 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when approximately 165,000 troops were mobilized for service, there developed in the various camps 20,700 cases of typhoid fever, resulting in many deaths. Last summer, when 140,000—almost twice as many—troops were mobilized for service along the Mexican border, only 14 cases of typhoid fever developed. The circumstances, in a general way, were similar. Men were taken from a temperate climate to a warmer climate and were assembled in large camps.

The remarkable decrease in the number of cases of typhoid fever was due to nothing more nor less than the adoption of proper methods of sanitation. The medical corps of the army saw the mistakes of the Spanish-American war and profited by them. It is for the further development of such improved methods that the medical section is now striving.

Lessons From European War.

In this connection object lessons are being derived daily from the war in Europe. Hundreds of reports are being received from medical officers, mostly Americans, who are at the battle fronts and in hospitals, as members of the American ambulance corps and with various Red Cross units. These refer to the new ways of handling the ill and wounded, the treatment of wounds on the battle fields and in hospitals. All of these suggestions are being tabulated for use in the future. Out of them the committee hopes to develop a thoroughly up-to-date system for the United States.

For example, one of the suggestions which is regarded as highly practical is that for conveying wounded soldiers back from the battle lines to far distant hospitals without removing them from the stretchers on which they first are placed. This is accomplished by an interchange of stretchers, a very simple method which never had been put in operation before. In this way the strength of the patient, an important factor for the assistance of his recovery, is conserved.

When a soldier is placed on a stretcher at the battle line he is carried to a waiting ambulance. The ambulance, in turn, receiving the patient, does not place him on one of its own stretchers, but gives a stretcher to the men who have carried the man. If the ambulance drives to a hospital train, which is the general custom where the railroad lines are intact almost to the trenches, the train gives the ambulance a stretcher, accepting at the same time the man and the stretcher on which he is being carried. This system works throughout the system of transportation, so that a British soldier arriving in London, perhaps on the same day he is wounded, arrives on the same stretcher that was at the battle front.

It also is the aim of the commission to work out a system of modern hospital trains, carrying wounded soldiers as far from the battle front as possible, out of the way of the operations and to a place where his recovery is most likely. Delicate operations cannot always be conducted on these trains, but it is possible to do certain things which are important in saving a man's life, such as stopping the flow of blood from a broken artery, the amputation of an arm or leg or the like.

To Learn Full Medical Resources.

When the commission obtains a full list of medical officers throughout the country they will be asked to supply elaborate statistics on the medical resources of the various states, hospitals, schools for the re-education of wounded soldiers, and factories equipped to manufacture medical supplies. The question of finding schools is one of the great considerations. Men who have been blinded will be taught to become self-sustaining at some new line of work; men without arms will be in-

SUCCESSFUL WOMAN LAWYER

Miss Margaret Hamilton Ervin, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn., a successful criminal lawyer after two years and a half of practice, is the only woman lawyer now practicing in Tennessee who has appeared before the state supreme court. Miss Ervin was reared on Lookout mountain and obtained her legal education in Tennessee. She is president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage association and a member of the national council of the National American Woman Suffrage association. At the last Democratic convention she sat with the Tennessee delegation.

CALLED OUT OF TOWN

By JOAN BUSBY.

Jack Newton took down the telephone receiver as the bell rang sharply. "Hello," he called.

"Hello, Jackie!" came his sister's voice. "Are you in a very good humor today?"

He knew what was coming, so he was prepared. "Not very," he answered.

"Oh, pshaw! Well, anyway, I'm going to take a chance."

"Well?"

"Get tickets for the matinee, won't you?"

"I had planned to go fishing."

"I just thought so, that's why I'm heading you off. Now be clever, Jack, and say yes. It's the best show of the season."

Jack knew it and began to soften. "I don't know, sis, I'll see."

"That's the spirit, big brother. You'll thank me some day for saving your life. It's too cold to fish. You'll get pneumonia. And Jackie—" she paused.

"What is it?"

"Get three."

He smelled a mouse. "Why-"

"Flo Van Buren's here."

He exploded. "I thought there was a nigger in the woodpile!"

She was accustomed to his roaring.

"All right, Jackie. We'll be at your office at two. And do be in an amiable mood. Flo is dying to meet you."

"I'm not going to spoil a perfectly good Saturday afternoon trying to entertain a fool girl," he declared to himself. "I'll get the tickets and leave them here, but I'm going fishing."

Which he did.

He went home after lunch, changed his clothes for all the old things he could find in the attic, rubber boots and all, and went out the back way across lots down the road and across country to the river. No one saw him except Susan, the second maid, who, looking out of her own window, saw him leave the yard.

"If those tramps don't stay away from this place," she said, "I'm going to ask Mr. Newton to get a dog."

In the meantime Claire and her guest went to Jack's office promptly at two. On the table was a note with two tickets inclosed. "Sorry, not to be with you, but was called out of town on business. Have a good time. Jack."

"The beast!" cried Claire. "Well, we'll go to the theater, anyway, by ourselves. I guess we'd better hurry. What time is it?"

Flo pulled back her cuff to look at her watch. "Why, I—it isn't here! I haven't got it; it's gone!"

"Florence!"

"Yes, sir, I've lost it! And dad gave it to me when I graduated."

Claire looked her distress. "Oh, I'm so sorry, dear. It was the handsomest one I've ever seen."

Claire called up the house. "It that you, Susan? Will you look and see if Miss Van Buren left her watch there? Look all around, everywhere. I'll wait."

In five minutes Susan returned. "No, Miss Claire, I don't see it. I was just thinkin'. I saw a tramp leave the house a while ago and I'll bet he stole it."

Claire screamed. "What's wrong?" cried Flo.

"It's gone—stolen! Susan says a tramp took it. I'm going to call up the police." Which she did.

Jack Newton, sitting peacefully by a bridge and puffing at his pipe, heard the clatter of hoofs. Looking up he saw three black uniformed gentlemen in black helmets riding his way and evidently interested in him.

"Brown hat turned down, old gray suit and red sweater. It's him," said one, riding quite close.

"Yes, it's me," answered Jack, "and I wish you'd shut up and go away. You're scaring all the fish."

"You're the fish we're after, my man," answered the other. "Stand up! We're going to search you."

They turned out poor Jack's pockets. And there was the watch! One of the policemen held it up triumphantly. "Here's the watch he stole from the Newton house. Come along with us."

"But I didn't get that watch in the Newton house. I found it there on the bridge."

"Tell that to the judge. Just now shut up and come along."

There was nothing else to do, so Jack went.

He would get no hearing until Monday he knew, so he tried bribery. "Say, bobby, when you telephone to the Newtons that you found the watch, ask Miss Claire to come to the station, will you? I'll see that you get something nice for it."

"All right, I'll see what I can do."

So at five o'clock Claire and Flo appeared and were taken to the prisoner's quarters.

"Jack!" screamed Claire.

He grinned. "Did they give you the watch? I found it on the bridge, but they pinched me for a tramp."

"That's where we got out to fix the tire!" both explained at once.

"Jack, this is Miss Van Buren. But I'll introduce you better when you're out of this horrid place. You've made a nice mess out of things this afternoon. Now don't you wish you'd gone with us?"

And, while Claire went away to hunt up somebody to get her brother released he looked at the girl he had declined to meet and who, after all, he decided, was far and away ahead of anyone he'd ever seen.

"Yes, I wish I had," he said intensely. "It just served me right."

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady
Author of
"The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.
CIVIL ENGINEER

Copyright by Fleming H. Revell Company

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the International bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel, who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a deflection in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, wires his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER V—At the great engineer's office father and son try to prevent disaster, but young Meade only reaches Colonel Illingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 150 men, is in the river.

CHAPTER VI—Abbott goes on with the work, ignoring Meade's protests, but while uneasily inspecting C-10-R the lacings snap under his eyes and he goes into eternity with the other men on the falling bridge.

CHAPTER VII—Young Meade has pointed out to his father the possible weakness, but his objections have been overruled. His father now prepares a statement showing his own fault and sends his secretary, Shurtliff, to the Gazette with it.

He turned resolutely away and walked doggedly out of the room. Helen Illingworth made a step to follow him.

"Helen," interposed her father, catching her almost roughly by the arm in his anger and resentment, "if you go out of this door after that man, I'll never speak to you again."

"Father, I love you. I'm sorry for you. I would do anything for you but this. You have your friends. That man yonder has nothing, nothing but me. I must go to him."

She turned and went out of the room without a backward look or another word, no one detaining her. Now it happened that by hurrying down the hill in the station wagon, Meade had just caught a local train, which made connections with the Reading express some twenty miles away, and Helen Illingworth in her car reached the station platform just in time to see it depart. She remembered that ten miles across the country another railroad ran and if she drove hard she could possibly catch a train which would land her in Jersey City a few minutes before the train her lover caught. She told the chauffeur, who scented a romance and drove as he had never driven before.

The girl caught the express and rode to the Hudson terminal in the city. The newsboys on the street were already crying the loss of the bridge. She saw the story displayed in lurid red headlines as she sprang into the taxi and bade the chauffeur hurry her to the Uplift building downtown. The bill she handed him in advance made him recklessly break the speed limit.

* * * * * * *

Bertram Meade, Sr., had not left the office during the whole long afternoon. He sat alone, quietly waiting for the end. As to the drowning life unrolls in rapid review, so pictures of the past took form and shape in his mind. He recalled many failures. No success is uninterrupted and unbroken. It is through constant blundering that we arrive. He had learned to achieve by failing, as everybody else learns. But failures and mistakes, which were pardonable in the beginning of his career, could not be condoned now; those should have taught him. He realized too late that his later achievement had begot in him a kind of conviction of omniscience, a belief in his own infallibility, bad for a man. His pride had gone before, hard upon approached the fall. He had been so sure of himself that even when the possibility that he might be mistaken had been pointed out and even argued, he had laughed it to scorn. His son's arguments he had held lightly on account of his youth and comparative inexperience—to his sorrow he realized it, too late.

Again came that strange feeling of pride, the only thing which could in any way alleviate his misery or lighten his despair. It was his own son who had pointed out the possible defect. Youth more often than not disregards the counsel of age. In this case age had made light of the warnings of youth. It was a strange reversal, he thought, grimly recognizing a touch of sardonic and terrible humor in the situation.

"Whom the gods destroy they first make mad." Well, he had been mad enough. If he had only listened to the boy. And now there was nothing he could do but wait. Yes, as the long hours passed and the sun declined, and the evening approached, there suddenly flashed upon him that there was still something he could do. He had experienced some strange physical sensations during that afternoon, in his breast, some sharp pains about his heart. He forgot them for the moment in the idea that had come to him.

When the bridge fell he would avow the whole responsibility, take all the blame. Fortunately for his plans, his son had reduced to writing his views on the compression members, which had almost taken the form of protest and this letter had been handed to his father. His first mind had been to tear it up after he had read it and had overborne the objections contained therein, but on second thought he had carefully filed it away with the original drawings. It was, of course, in the younger Meade's own handwriting.

He went to his private safe, opened the drawings and found the letter attached to the sheet of drawings. He put back the other drawings and closed the safe without locking it. Then he went back to the desk and considered the document. He had been blind, mad. He laid the paper down on his desk and put his hand to his heart.

Of course he would submit those papers to the public at once. Was there anything else he could do? Yes. He sat down at the desk and drew a sheet of paper before him and began to write. Slowly, tremblingly, he persevered, carefully weighing his words before he traced them on paper. He had not written very long before the door of the outer office opened and he heard the sound of soft footsteps entering the room. He recognized the newcomer. It was old Shurtliff, a man who had been his private secretary and confidential clerk for many years. He stopped writing and called to him.

Shurtliff was an old bachelor, gray, thin, tall, reticent. He had but one passion—Meade, Sr.; but one glory—the reputation of the great engineer. Yes, and as there is no great passion without jealousy, Shurtliff was filled with womanly jealousy of Bertram Meade because his father loved him and was proud of him. Shurtliff knew all about the private affairs of the two engineers, father and son. He knew all about the protest of the younger Meade. The father had told him just what he intended to do with it.

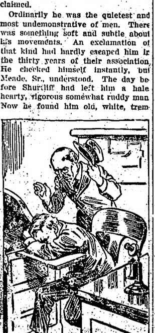
Shurtliff might have been a great man if left to himself or forced to act for himself. But pursuing a great passion so long as he had, he had merged himself in the more aggressive personality of his employer and friend. He had received a good engineering education, but had got into trouble by a failure, a rather bad mistake in his early career, too big to be rectified, to be forgiven, or condoned. The older Meade had taken him up, had been kind to him, had offered to try to put him on his feet again, but his big failure had increased his natural timidity, so he stayed on. He had become a part of the old man's life.

Young Meade had never been able to get very far into the personality of Shurtliff but he liked him and respected him. He realized the man's devotion to his father, and he understood and admired him. Aside from that jealousy the old man could not but like the young one. He was too like his father for Shurtliff to dislike him. The secretary wished him well; he wanted to see him a great engineer. Of course he could never be the engineer that his father was. That would not be in the power of man. But still, even if he never attained that height, he could yet rise very high. Shurtliff would not admit that there was anything on earth to equal Meade, Sr.

The secretary was greatly surprised as he stopped beside his own desk to hear his name called from the inner office. He recognized his employer's voice, of course, yet there was a strange note in it which somehow gave him a sense of uneasiness. He went into the room at once and stopped aghast.

"Good God, Mr. Meade!" he exclaimed.

Ordinarily he was the quietest and most undemonstrative of men. There was something soft and subtle about his movements. An exclamation of that kind had hardly escaped him in the thirty years of their association. He checked himself instantly, but Meade, Sr., understood. The day before Shurtliff had left him a hale hearty, vigorous somewhat ruddy man Now he found him old, white, trembling, stricken. Meade looked at Shurtliff with a lack-luster eye and with a face that was dead while it was yet alive.



"Mr. Meade, What Is the Matter?"

"Mr. Meade," began the secretary a second time, "what is the matter?"

"The International bridge," answered the other, and the secretary noticed the strangeness of his voice more and more. "It's about to collapse. Perhaps it has failed already."

Meade passed his hand over his brow and then brought it down heavily on the desk.

"As we sit here, maybe, it is falling," he added somberly in a sort of dull impersonal way.

Into the mind of the secretary came a foolish old line: "London bridge is falling down, falling down!" He must be mad or Meade must be mad.

"I can't believe it, sir. Why?"

"There's a deflection in one of the lower chord members of one and three quarters inches. It's bound to collapse. The boy was right, Shurtliff," explained Meade. "I was wrong. I am ruined."

"Don't say that, sir. You have never failed in anything. There must be some means."

"Shurtliff, you ought to know there is no power on earth could save that member. It's only a question of time when it will fall."

The secretary leaned back against the doorjamb, put his hand over his face, and shook like a leaf. The old man eyed him.

"Don't take it so hard," he said. "It's not your fault, you know."

"Mr. Meade," burst out the other man, "you don't know what it means to me. A failure myself, I have gloried in you. I—you have been everything to me, sir. I can't stand it."

"I know," said Meade kindly. He rose and walked over to the man, laid his hand on his shoulder, took his other hand in his own. "It hurts more perhaps, to lose your confidence in me than it would to lose the confidence of the world."

"I haven't lost any confidence, sir. We all make mistakes. I made one, you know, and you took me up."

"It's too late for anybody to take me up. Men can't make mistakes at my age. No more of that. We have still one thing to do, set the boy right before the world."

"But if I were your son, sir, said the secretary, "rather than see you ruined I would take the blame on myself. He can live it down."

"But he is not to blame. On the contrary, he was right, and I was wrong. Here, Shurtliff, is his own letter. You know it; you saw him give it to me. You heard the conversation, and I have written out a little account explaining it, stating that I made light of his protests, acknowledging that he was right and I was wrong, taking the whole blame upon myself. He will be back here tonight, I am sure. I intended to give it to him."

"Oh, don't do that, Mr. Meade."

The telephone bell rang.

"The bridge!" clamored the insistent bell.

Staggering almost like a drunken man, Shurtliff left his place by the door, reached his thin hand out and lifted up the telephone, its bell vibrating, it seemed, with angry, venomous persistence through the quiet room.

"It's a telegram," he whispered. "Yes, this is Mr. Meade's private secretary. Go on," he answered into the mouthpiece of the telephone.

There was another moment of ghastly silence while he took the message. It was typical of Shurtliff's character that in spite of the horrible agitation that filled him, he put the instrument down carefully on the desk, methodically hanging up the receiver before he turned to face the other man. He spoke deprecatingly. No woman could exceed the tenderness he managed to infuse into his ordinarily dry, emotionless voice.

"The bridge is in the river, sir."

"Of course; any more."

"Abbott—and one hundred and fifty men with it."

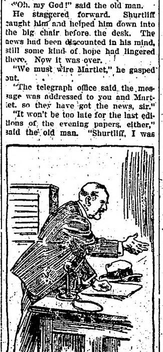
"Oh, my God!" said the old man.

He staggered forward. Shurtliff caught him and helped him down into the big chair before the desk. The news had been discounted in his mind, still some kind of hope had lingered there. Now it was over.

"We must wire Martlet," he gasped out.

"The telegraph office said the message was addressed to you and Martlet, so they have got the news, sir."

"It won't be too late for the last editions of the evening papers, either," said the old man. "Shurtliff, I was going to give these documents to the boy when he got back, but I want them to appear simultaneously with the news of the failure of the bridge. Wait." He seized the pen and signed his name to the brief letter of exculpation.



"We Must Wire Martlet," He Gasped Out.

The writing in the body of the document was weak and feeble, the signature strong and bold. He gathered the papers up loosely.

"Here," he said, "I want you to take them to a newspaper—the Gazette—that will be certain to issue an extra if it is too late for the last edition. I want this letter of his with mine to go side by side with the news. There must not be a moment of uncertainty about it."

"Mr. Meade, for God's sake—"

"Don't stop to argue with me now. Take a taxi and get there as quickly as you can. You are carrying my honor, and my son's reputation. Go."

CHAPTER VIII.

For the Father.

Two and one-half hours later a group of anxious reporters, clustered at the door of the Uplift building, were galvanized into life by the arrival of a taxicab. Out of it leaped Bertram Meade. He was recognized instantly.

"You know about the bridge, Meade?" asked one, forcing his way through the crowd, which broke into a sudden clamor of questioning.

Meade nodded. He recognized the speaker, their hands met. This was a man of his own age named Rodney, who had been Meade's classmate at Cambridge, his devoted friend thereafter. Instead of active practice, he had chosen to become a writer on scientific subjects and was there as a representative of the Engineering News. There were sympathy and affection in his voice and look, and in the grasp of his hand.

"Have you seen my father, Rodney?" Meade asked, quickly moving to the elevator, followed by all the men.

"At the house they said he was not there, and here at the office we get no answer."

As Meade turned he saw his father's secretary coming slowly through the entrance. "Shurtliff," he called out. "My father?"

"I left him in the office two hours ago. He told me to—to—go away and—leave him alone. I have been wandering about the streets."

Outside in the street the newsboys were shrieking:

"Extry! Extry! All about the collapse of the International bridge. Two hundred engineers and workmen lost."

Shurtliff had one of the papers in his hand. Meade tore it from him

"Who Is Responsible?" stared at him in big red headlines.

"Gentlemen," said Meade, "I can answer that question"—he held up the paper so that all might see—"the fault—the blame—is mine."

"We'll have to see your father, Bert," said Rodney.

"He is in this building, we know, and he'll never leave it without running the gantlet of us all," cried another amid a chorus of approval.

Meade realized there was no escape. They all piled into the elevator with him and Shurtliff. They followed him up the corridor. He stopped before the door of the office.

"I forbid you to come in," he said. "This is my father's private—"

"Have no fear, Bert," said Rodney firmly. "We don't intend to break in. We understand how you feel. We will wait here until you say the word, and then all we shall want will be a statement from your father."

"Thank you, old man. Come, Shurtliff," said Meade, turning his key in the lock. The two men entered and carefully closed the door behind them.

The door was scarcely shut when Helen Illingworth left the elevator and came rapidly up the corridor. She had called at the office before and had no need to ask the way. The reporters gathered around the door moved to give her passage while they stared at her with deep if respectful curiosity.

"Pardon me, gentlemen," she began, "but I am very anxious to see the younger Bertram Meade."

"He has just gone into the office," answered Rodney respectfully.

The girl raised her hand to knock.

"A moment, please; perhaps you had better understand the situation. The International bridge—"

The girl came to a sudden determination. She could not declare herself too soon or too publicly.

"My name is Illingworth," she said, and as the hats of the surprised reporters came off, she continued, "I am the daughter of the president of the Martlet Bridge company, which was erecting the International."

"Yes, Miss Illingworth," answered Rodney, "and did you come here to represent him?"

"I am Mr. Bertram Meade, Jr.'s, promised wife, and I am here because it is the place where I ought to be. When the man I love is in trouble, I must be with him."

She raised her hand again, but Rodney was too quick for her. He knocked lightly on the door, and then struck it heavily several times. The sound rang hollowly through the corridor, as it always does when the door of an empty room is beaten upon. There was no answer for a moment.

"Oh, I must get in," said the woman.

Rodney knocked again, and this time the door was opened. Shurtliff stood in the way. He had been white and shaken before, but now so anguished and shocked was his appearance that everybody stared. Shurtliff moistened his lips and tried to speak. He could not utter a word, but he did manage to point toward the private office.

"Perhaps I would better go first," said Rodney, as the secretary stepped back and gave them passage.

Helen Illingworth followed, and then the rest. Young Meade was standing erect by his father's chair. The great bulk of the old engineer was slouched down, his body bent over, his head on the desk, face downward. One great arm, his left, extended, shot straight across the desk. His fist was clenched, his right arm hung limp by his side. He was still.

There was something unmistakably terrible in his motionless aspect. They had no need to ask what had happened. A sharp exclamation from the woman was the only sound that broke the silence, as she stepped to her lover's side.

"You can't question my father now, gentlemen," said Meade; "he is dead."

In the outer office they heard Shurtliff brokenly calling the doctor on the telephone and asking him to notify the police.

"Did he—" began one, hesitatingly.

"He was too big a man to do himself any hurt, I know," answered Meade proudly, as he divined the question. "The autopsy will tell. But I am sure that the failure of the bridge has broken his heart."

"And we can't fix the responsibility now," said Rodney, who for his friend's sake was glad of this consequence of the old man's death.

"Yes, you can," said the young man.

He leaned forward and laid his right hand on his dead father's shoulder. Helen Illingworth had possessed herself of his left hand. She lifted it and held it to her heart. The engineer seemed unconscious of the action, and still it was the greatest thing he had ever experienced. Meade spoke slowly and with the most weighty deliberation in an obvious endeavor to give his statement such clear definiteness that no one could mistake it.

"Here in the presence of my dead father," he began, "I solemnly declare that I alone am responsible for the design of the member that failed. My father was getting along in years. He left a great part of the work to me. He pointed out what he thought was a structural weakness in the trusses, but I overbore his objections. I alone am to blame. The Martlet Bridge company employed us both. They said they wanted the benefit of my father's long experience and my later training and research."

"Do you realize, Meade," said Rodney, as the pencils of the reporters flew across their pads, "that in assuming this responsibility which, your father being dead, cannot be—"

"I know it means the end of my career," said Meade, forcing himself to speak. "My father's reputation is dearer to me than anything on earth."

"Even than I?" whispered the woman.

"Oh, my God!" burst out the man, and then he checked himself and continued with the same monotonous deliberation as before, and with even more emphasis, "I can allow no other interest in life, however great, to prevent me from doing my full duty to my father."

He had been fully resolved to protect his old father's fame had the father survived the shock. The appeal of the dead man was even more powerful than if he had lived. Meade could not glance down at that crushed, broken, impotent figure and fail to respond. It was not so much love—never had he loved Helen Illingworth so much as then—as it was honor. The obligation must be met though his heart broke like his father's; even if it killed him, too.

And the woman! How if it killed her? He could not think of that. He could think of nothing but of that inert body and its demand.

"Have you no witnesses, no evidence to substantiate your extraordinary statement?" asked Rodney.

"I can substantiate it," said Shurtliff, coming into the room, having finished his telephoning. "The doctor and the police will be here immediately, but before they come—" and he drew himself up and faced the reporters boldly. "Gentlemen, I can testify that everything that Mr. Bertram Meade has said is true. I happened to be here when my dead friend and employer got the telegram announcing the failure of the bridge and, although he knew it was his son's fault, he bravely offered to assume the responsibility and he told me to go to the newspapers and tell them that it was his fault and that his son had protested in vain against his design."

"Why didn't you do it?" asked one of the reporters.

"I couldn't, sir," faltered the old man. "It wasn't true. The son there was to blame."

He sank down in his seat and covered his face with his hands and broke into dry, horrible sobs. It was not easy for him either, this shifting of responsibility.

"You see," said young Meade, "I guess that settles the matter. Now you have nothing more to do here."

"Nothing," said Rodney at last, "not in this office at least. We must wait for the doctor, but we can do that outside."

One by one the men filed out, leaving the dead engineer with his son, the secretary, and the woman in the room.

"Bert," said the woman, laying her hand on his shoulder, "why or how I feel it I cannot tell, but I know in my heart that you are doing this for your father's sake, that what you said was not true. Things you have said to me—"

"Did I ever say anything to you," began Meade in fierce alarm, while Shurtliff started to speak but checked himself, "to lead you to think that I suspected any weakness in the bridge?"

The woman was [illegible]ly and listening to him with every sense on the alert. Nothing was escaping her and she detected in his voice a note of sharp alarm and anxiety as if he might have said something which could be used to discredit his assertion now.

"Perhaps not in words but in little things, suggestions," she answered quietly. "I can't put my hand on any of them, I can hardly recall anything, but the impression is there."

Meade smiled miserably at her and again her searching eyes detected relief in his.

"It is your affection that makes you say that," he said, "and as you admit there is really nothing. What I said just now is true."

It was much harder to speak the lie to this clear-eyed woman, who loved him, than to the reporters. He could scarcely complete his sentence, and in the end sought to look away.

"Bertram Meade," said the woman, putting both her hands upon his shoulder, "look me in the face and tell me that you have spoken the truth and that the blame is yours."

Meade tried his best to return her glance, but those blue eyes plunged through him like steel blades. He did not dream in their softness could be developed such fire. He was speechless. After a moment he looked away. He shut his lips firmly. He could not sustain her glance, but nothing could make him retract or unsay his words.

"I have said it," he managed to get out hoarsely.

"It's brave of you. It's splendid of you," she said. "I won't betray you. I don't have to."

"What do you mean?" asked the man.

But the woman had now turned to Shurtliff. In his turn she also seized him in her emotion and she shook him almost eagerly.

"You, you know that it is not true. Speak!"

But she had not the power over the older man that she had over the younger. The secretary forced himself to look at her. He cared nothing for Miss Illingworth, but he had a passion for the older Meade that matched hers for the younger.

"He has told the truth," he cried almost like a baited animal. "No one is going to ruin the reputation of the man I have served and to whom I have given my life without protest from me. It's his fault, his, his, his!" he cried, his voice rising with every repetition of the pronoun as he pointed at Meade.

Helen Illingworth turned to her lover again. She was quieter now.

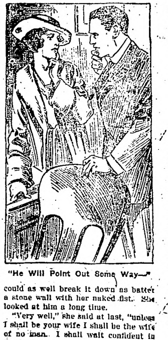
"I know that neither of you is telling the truth," she said. "Lying for a great cause, lying in splendid self-sacrifice. You are ruining yourself for your father's name and he is abetting. Why? It can't make any difference to him now. But it makes a great difference to me. Have you thought of that? I'm going to marry you anyway. Only tell me the truth, Bert. By our love I ask you. If you want me to keep your secret I'll do it. But if you won't tell me I'll get that evidence, I will find out the truth, and then I shall publish it to the whole world and then—"

"And you would marry me then?" asked Meade, swept away by this profound pleading.

"I will marry you now, instantly, at any time," answered the girl. "Indeed you need me. Guilty or innocent, I am yours and you are mine."

"Listen," protested the engineer, "nothing will ever relieve me of the blame, of the shame, of the disgrace of this. But I am a man. I have youth still, and strength and inspiration. Until I can hold up my head among men I am nothing to you and you are free."

There was a finality in his tone which the woman recognized. She could as well break it down as batter a stone wall with her naked fist. She looked at him a long time.



"He Will Point Out Some Way—"

"Very well," she said at last, "unless I shall be your wife I shall be the wife of no man. I shall wait confident in the hope that there is a just God, and that he will point out some way."

TO BE CONTINUED

Not E[illegible]

"Fine ladies 100 years [illegible] to suffer from the vapors, a [illegible] malady."

"I'm still treating 'em under various scientific names," said the f[illegible] physician.—Pittsburgh Post.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 15 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1 77
Oats	.52
Barley	.96
Flax	2.68
Rye	1.48
Butter	:30
Eggs	23
Vivo Flour	$5 20 per 100 lbs.

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

FOR RENT—Two farms, very reasonable, near Goodridge. Inquire of M. J. Stephenson, Goodridge.

Don't forget the change of dates for the Dietz Battle of Cameron Dam. The new dates will be Saturday and Sunday March 31st and April 1st. Dance after the show Saturday eve.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

We desire to make it known to the ladies of Goodridge and vicinity that a well appointed Rest Room is maintained in Thief River Falls, located in basement of Scandia Block under Lambert's Drug Store. Ladies from out of town will be welcomed by the Matron in charge and every possible effort made to contribute to their comfort.

Woman's Club,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

FOR SALE—Some good clean Alsike Clover Seed. Price $10.00 per bushel.

C. L. Stucy, Erie, Minn.

Steve Singer, spent the past few days in town, unloading a car of flour. This makes the ninth car that he has shipped in this winter.

Mesdames M. G. Thoreson, F. C. Halvorson, A. R. Johnsrude, Jay Payne Otto Gulrud and R. H. McDonald.; Missess Lottie Foss, Thelma Gilbertson, Thresa Giefer, Stella Arntz and Hilda Christianson, went to Thief River Falls, Tuesday evening, to attend the "Style Show" at the Princess Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Castello left Tuesday evening for Grand Forks, where Mr. Castello will consult a doctor regarding his health.

Abe Johnsrud was a Thief River Falls visitor, Tuesday evening.

Oliver Reson was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Monday evening.

Supt. Miller, of the Atlantic Elev. Co. spent Monday and Tuesday, checking up F. C. Peterson, who leaves shortly for Alcabo, N. Dak., the company having sold their elevator here.

Reason & Yahn had the misfortune of losing a horse last week.

Steve Singer of Kratka was a Monday evening visitor in Thief River Falls.

H. W. Smith ssent Monday evening in Mavie.

Mr. and Mrs. James Turnbaugh arrived here Friday, from Superior, Wis. to visit relatives in this vicinity for awhile.

Wm. Bi bing, of Erie, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Monday.

Six cars of immigrant goods were shipped from here to Canada, this week, P. H. Thoreson, John Toftland and Karl Dolemo being the shippers.

Three cars of stock were shipped from here to St. Paul, Saturday.

C. H. Rossmon, was a Monday visitor in Thief River Falls.

Sheriff LaBree, was up here Tuesday morning on official business.

Nick Bundlund, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Monday evening.

August Andorson and John Foss, were Thief River Falls visitors Friday.

A. O Fladeland, of Grygla, passed thru here Monday, enroute for Warren to attend a commissioners meeting.

Ole Wiseth, of Anstad, was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Monday evening.

D. B. Bakke of Thief River Falls was up here Saturday on business matters.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Notice.

A certified copy of the Viewers report in Judicial Ditch No. 39 Beltrami, Marshall and Pennington Counties has been filed in my office. Parties wishing to look up their Assessment may call and look them us or if they will write to me I will give them the amount of the assessment.

T. P. Anderson,
County Auditor.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Palmer Tvedt was a business visitor in Thief River Fall Tuesday.

Mrs. F. C. Peterson and Miss Ellen Gunnerson were Theif River Falls visitors Tuesday.

Grant Ohm of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in Goodridge, Tuesday

Steffen Olson left Tuesday for Erskine where he will work for awhile.

Rev. Bjornson, will conduct services in the Synod church here, Easterday, Sunday April 8th. Everyone invited to attend.

Star News.

Henry Dahlen made a business trip to Goodridge, Wednesday.

Carl Johnson visited at the Amound Bjorgufson home, Sunday.

The auction at Carl Dolemo's Monday was well attended.

Rhinehart Jacobson made a flying trip to Goodridge, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Tharaldson visited at Ole K. Lein's one day last week.

Gilmour Tharaldson called on Halvor Bjornearaa Wednesday evening.

Ole Holom of Grygla, called on Halvor Bjornearaa the first part of this week.

Ole Tharaldson of Erie has just received word of his half-sister's death at Grygla, Mrs. Sigri Tharaldson, she was about 77 years old. Her husband Halvor Torjuson died several years ago.

Hans Vake made a short call on Theodore Jacobson one day last week.

Ole Holom made a short call at Ole Tharaldson Thursday afternoon.

Ole Omlid of Wanke, was seen in this vicinity, Thursday afternoon.

Knute Roysland and Knute Sunsdahl were to Goodridge on business matters Friday.

Hans Svare was a Goodridge visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Svare were callers at the Edward Hanson home Wednesday and Thursday.

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Now anything we may have said, except what is contained in the above paragraph, we retract. But how we can libel a concern which is neither an individual, partnership, nor corporation is beyond us. But we retract. If we were a mighty organization like the Comet Publishing Company, with a million subscribers to-be, we would fight it out, for the sake of the freedom of the press, but we are too insignificant, when compared with the mighty. And besides we hate lawsuits, and do not know anything about courts and law[illegible] and feel satisfied as long [illegible] we [illegible] need to use them. So we [illegible] e mighty proud that our [illegible] ead and recognized by [illegible] ersons.

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Treasurers report for year 1916 read and approved.

The following resolution were by the Board of Directors moved and recommended to be approved at the annual meeting in Goodridge on March 5th, 1917.

Resolution No. 1.

That the price of shares of the Eastern Development Telephone company be raised $5.00 per share, from $30 to $35 and all shares now subscribed be assessed the same amount $5.00 and the amount collected on this assessment to be applied on debt of company.

Motion by A. Foragen and seconded by S. J. Gangness this resolution to be approved as read, carried.

Resolution No. 2.

That each and all shareholders in the Eastern Development Telephone Co's. lines who have phones in operation, or getting free service on these lines in any way, shall be required to pay this company $1.50 for Switch Operation at Goodridge, and $1.50 for repairing and maintenance in general of the lines for ensuing year 1917.

Motion by L. P. Poppenhagen and seconded by S. Larson that this resolution be approved and read, carried.

Resolution No. 3.

Rates of Telephone rents inside Incorperated limits of the village of Goodridge for ensuing to be;- When company will furnish and maintain a phone on single line to switchboard $1.50 per month. When renter furnishes and maintains phone on single line to board 75 cents per month. Additional phones on same line 50 cents per month.

Shareholders inside Goodridge to pay 25 cents per month. Rate of renters on Farm lines was moved and carried to be changed to 75 cents per month same as Goodridge. All rents include free Telephone Service to any part of the Eastern Development lines and also other Telephone lines that said company may obtain free exchange with.

Motion by Cunningham and seconded by Julius Anderson that this resolution be approved as read. Carried

Resolution No. 4.

Adjoining Local Telephone lines that desires free exchange with the Eastern Development Telephone company will be required to pay to said company for switching operation at the rate of $1.10 per year for each phone on their line and by the payment of this rate includes free service to any part of the free exchange system obtained in this way.

The officers of each local line is required to do the collecting of these flat rates, and also Tolls if any there shall be for any other lines, and pay same to the Treasurer of the Eastern Development Telephone Co. quarterly in advance, and followed by the report of the number of phones in operation on the line. Further more all local telephone lines are required to charge and collect regular toll rates according to distance from none shareholders or centers on this free exchange system but these tolls are exclucive earnings of the local line where the message originates.

Motion by Cunningham seconded by Julius Anderson that this resolution be approved as read.

Resolution No. 5

That each and all shareholders shall be required, when the telephone line is out of order to look after the cause of trouble along the line one half the distance to the next phone, and if any cause of trouble is found he shall be required to buy and repair same to a serviceable condition without pay. If unable to do so he shall give notice to the nearest Director and this Director shall see too that line is repaired as soon as possible. If the cause of trouble shall be found in any subscriber's phone, said phone shall be taken off the line until fixed.

Motion made by S. Larson seconded by Ole Sund that this resolution be as read, carried.

Resolution No. 6.

That it shall be strictly understood that all toll messages shall be paid at the time of phoning or at the end of each and every month. And further more if tolls or any assessment is not paid within 3 months from time it is due, a penalty of 25 per cent shall be added to the amount so due. And then when tolls, assessment and penalty of any shareholder amounts to $20.00, his certificate of stock shall by the Board of Directors be cancelled and also refused free service on the line.

Motion by E. J. Eberhardt seconded by E. P. Eggestuen that this resolution be approved as read. Carried

Resolution No. 7.

That one party may hold two or more shares of stock in this Company. Providing this same party desires to have two or more phones in operation on the line.

Motion by S. Gangness Seconded by Eggestuen that this resolution be approved as read, carried.

Resolution No. 8.

In regard to free exchange and joint Switch with the Red Lake Eastern Marshall Telephone Company. This resolution was read and discussed, but not voted on. In place of this resolution, a motion was made by E. J. Eberhardt, seconded by Swan Larson that the Board of Directors of this company is considered a committee, to meet with a like committee of the Red Lake Eastern Marshall Telephone company for the purpose to agree on free exchange and Joint Switch in Gooeridge; carried. Motion was made and duly carried that one half of the 1917 assessments shall be due and paid April 1st, 1917, and the balance one half be due and paid November 1st 1917.

Moved and carried that this company from now on shall have 5 Directors, and that two new Directors be elected at this meeting. W. G. Cunningham and Gust Fundaner were nominated as directors for a term of 3 years.

Moved and carried that this meeting suspend rules and elect the officers by Acclamation.

Moved and carried that W. G. Cunningham is elected Director for a term of 3 years. Moved and carried that Gust Fundanet is elected Director for a term of 3 years.

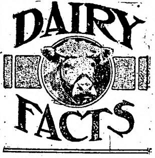
For a Director located on the High Landing line:- Haney Halvorson and Matt Erickson were nominated, and voted on by ballot, Haney Halverson received 8 votes and Matt Erickson received 2 votes, Halverson declared elected for a term of 3 years.

Swan Larson has rendered his resignation as Diaector and same was accepted.

Moved and carried that John W. Anderson be elected Director for a term of one year in place of S. Larson. Moved and carried that O. E. Wiseth be elected Secretary and Treasurer, for a one year term.

Moved and carried that the Secretary shall have the Minutes of this meeting printed and a copy of same sent to patrons of this company who were not present. Meeting adjourned.

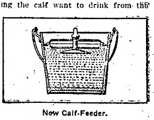
O. E. Wiseth, Sec'y.



CALF-FEEDER IS ARTIFICIAL.

Combination Pacifier and Nurse Bottle Attachment for Milk Pails Is Shown in Drawing.

Who has not more than once angrily kicked a calf "in the slats" while trying to teach it to take its liquid dinner from a pail instead of from its mother's udder in nature's well approved manner? But the new-efficiency movement in the business of farming has approved the artificial method of feeding the calves so as to increase the income to be obtained from milking their mothers. Some ingenious son of a farmer seems to have set himself the task of devising some method of making the calf want to drink from the pail rather than simply, and more or less forcibly, making him drink from it. The result of that thinking is the combination pacifier and nurse bottle attachment for milk pails shown in the accompanying drawing. It consists of a metal float carrying a teatlike attachment on which may be placed a rubber nipple. This arrangement lets the calf bunt and suck all it wants to, but still forces it to draw its nourishment from the pail instead of from the maternal udder. All you have to teach it is to stick its nose downward instead of upward in order to get hold of the nourishing teat.—Farming Business.



Now Calf-Feeder.

DAIRY COW AND HER PRODUCT

Every Animal in Herd Should Be Tested Annually for Tuberculosis —Use Concrete Floors.

It is a good rule to have every cow in a herd tested at least once a year for tuberculosis.

To insure steady motion, a separator must be fastened to a solid foundation. A concrete floor gives this better than anything else.

Sometimes lack of exercise causes barrenness in dairy cattle. It is never well to allow the dairy cow to take on much fat. Always give her plenty of exercise.

The average cow in full milk flow will consume from 30 to 40 pounds of silage to advantage. Add to this some 10 pounds of dry fodder, and the roughage feed is complete.

Only concrete floors should be permitted in a dairy barn. They cost more, perhaps, originally, but they are the cheapest in the long run. For one thing, they make it possible to save some of the liquid manure, a very valuable item.—Clemson College Bulletin.

SIZE OF DAIRYMAN'S INCOME

Noticeable Increase Where Purebred Bulls Are Maintained—Scrubs Do Not Pay for Keep.

Figures recently compiled by the University of Illinois seem to show that there is a definite relation between a good bull and the size of the dairyman's income:

On 124 dairy farms where purebred bulls were kept at the head of the dairy herd, the average farm income was $1,102 after deducting the taxes, interest on investment, etc.

On 406 dairy farms where a grade bull stood at the head of the herd the farm income was found to be $734 per year, and on 83 farms where scrub bulls were used the farm income was —$243, or failed by $343 to pay interest on the investment, to say nothing about pay for the owner's time.

FEEDING COWS WHOLE BEETS

Somewhat Larger Yield of Milk and Milk Fat Obtained Than When They Were Chopped.

In a foreign experiment with dairy cows it was found that the feeding of whole beets produced a somewhat larger yield of milk and milk fat than when chopped beets were fed, this increase probably being due to more complete mastication and utilization.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 15 OODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1 77
Oats	.52
Barley	.96
Flax	2.68
Rye	1.48
Butter	.30
Eggs	23
Vivo Flour	$5 20 per 100 lbs.

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

FOR RENT—Two farms, very reasonable, near Goodridge. Inquire of M. J. Stephenson, Goodridge.

Don't forget the change of dates for the Dietz Battle of Cameron Dam. The new dates will be Saturday and Sunday March 31st and April 1st. Dance after the show Saturday eve.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

We desire to make it known to the ladies of Goodridge and vicinity that a well appointed Rest Room is maintained in Thief River Falls, located in basement of Scandia Block under Lambert's Drug Store. Ladies from out of town will be welcomed by the Matron in charge and every possible effort made to contribute to their comfort.

Woman's Club,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

FOR SALE—Some good clean Alsike Clover Seed. Price $10.00 per bushel.

C. L. Stucy, Erie, Minn.

Steve Singer, spent the past few days in town, unloading a car of flour. This makes the ninth car that he has shipped in this winter

Mesdames M. G Thoreson, P. C. Halvorson, A. R. Johnsrude, Jay Payne Otto Gulrud and R. H. McDonald. Misses Lottie Foss, Thelma Gilbertson, Thresa Giefer, Stella Arntz and Hilda Christianson, went to Thief River Falls, Tuesday evening, to attend the "Style Show" at the Princess Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Castello left Tuesday evening for Grand Forks, where Mr. Castello will consult a doctor regarding his health.

Abe Johnsrud was a Thief River Falls visitor, Tuesday evening.

Oliver Reson was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Monday evening.

Supt. Miller, of the Atlantic Elev. Co. spent Monday and Tuesday, checking up F. C. Peterson, who leaves shortly for Alcabo, N. Dak., the company having sold their elevator here.

Reason & Yehn had the misfortune of losing a horse last week.

Steve Singer of Kratka was a Monday evening visitor in Thief River Falls.

H. W. Smith ssent Monday evening in Mavie.

Mr. and Mrs. James Turnbaugh arrived here Friday, from Superior, Wis. to visit relatives in this vicinity for awhile.

Wm. Bibing, of Erie, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Monday.

Six cars of immigrant goods were shipped from here to Canada, this week, P. H. Thoreson, John Toftland and Karl Dolemo being the shippers.

Three cars of stock were shipped from here to St. Paul, Saturday.

C. H. Rosmon, was a Monday visitor in Thief River Falls.

Sheriff LaBree, was up here Tuesday morning on official business.

Nick Bundlund, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Monday evening.

August Anderson and John Foss, were Thief River Falls visitors Friday.

A. O Fladeland, of Grygla, passed thru here Monday, enroute for Warren to attend a commissioners meeting.

Ole Wiseth, of Anstad, was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Monday evening.

D. B. Bakke of Thief River Falls was up here Saturday on business matters.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Notice.

A certified copy of the Viewers report in Judicial Ditch No. 39 Beltrami, Marshall and Pennington Counties has been filed in my office. Parties wishing to look up their Assessment may call and look them us or if they will write to me I will give them the amount of the assessment.

T. P. Anderson,
County Auditor.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Palmer Tvedt was a business visitor in Thief River Fall Tuesday.

Mrs. F. C. Peterson and Miss Ellen Gunnerson were Theif River Falls visitors Tuesday.

Grant Ohm of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in Goodridge, Tuesday

Steffen Olson left Tuesday for Erskine where he will work for awhile.

Rev. Bjornson, will conduct services in the Synod church here, Easterday. Sunday April 8th. Everyone invited to attend.

Star News.

Henry Dahlen made a business trip to Goodridge, Wednesday.

Carl Johnson visited at the Amound Bjorgufson home, Sunday.

The auction at Carl Dolemo's Monday was well attended.

Rhinehart Jacobson made a flying trip to Goodridge, Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs. Ole Tharaldson visited at Ole K. Lein's one day last week.

Gilmour Tharaldson called on Halvor Bjornearaa Wednesday evening.

Ole Holom of Grygla, called on Halvor Bjornearaa the first part of this week.

Ole Tharaldson of Erie has just received word of his half-sister's death at Grygla, Mrs. Sigri Tharaldson, she was about 77 years old. Her husband Halvor Torjuson died several years ago.

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Motion made by S. Larson seconded by Ole Sund that this resolution be as read, carried.

Resolution No. 6

That it shall be strictly understood that all toll messages shall be paid at the time of phoning or at the end of each and every month. And further more if tolls or any assessment is not paid within 3 months from time it is due, a penalty of 25 per cent shall be added to the amount so due. And then when tolls, assessment and penalty of any shareholder amounts to $20.00, his certificate of stock shall by the Board of Directors be cancelled and also refused free service on the line.

Motion by E. J. Eberhardt seconded by E. P. Eggestuen that this resolution be approved as read. Carried

Resolution No. 7.

That one party may hold two or more shares of stock in this Company. Providing this same party desires to have two or more phones in operation on the line.

Motion by S. Gangness Seconded by Eggestuen that this resolution be approved as read, carried.

Resolution No. 8.

In regard to free exchange and joint Switch with the Red Lake Eastern Marshall Telephone Company. This resolution was read and discussed, but not voted on. In place of this resolution, a motion was made by E. J. Eberhardt, seconded by Swan Larson that the Board of Directors of this company is considered a committee, to meet with a like committee of the Red Lake Eastern Marshall Telephone company for the purpose to agree on free exchange and Joint Switch in Gooeridge, carried. Motion was made and duly carried that one half of the 1917 assessments shall be due and paid April 1st, 1917, and the balance one half be due and paid November 1st 1917.

Moved and carried that this company from now on shall have 5 Directors, and that two new Directors be elected at this meeting. W. G. Cunningham and Gust Fundanet were nominated as directors for a term of 3 years.

Moved and carried that this meeting suspend rules and elect the officers by Acclamation.

Moved and carried that W. G. Cunningham is elected Director for a term of 3 years. Moved and carried that Gust Fundenet is elected Director for a term of 3 years.

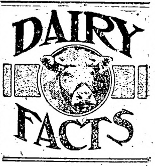
For a Director located on the High landing line:- Haney Halvorson and Matt Erickson were nominated, and voted on by ballot, Haney Halverson received 8 votes and Matt Erickson received 2 votes, Halverson declared elected for a term of 3 years.

Swan Larson has rendered his resignation as Diaector and same was accepted.

Moved and carried that John W. Anderson be elected Director for a term of one year in place of S. Larson. Moved and carried that O. E. Wiseth be elected Secretary and Treasurer, for a one year term.

Moved and carried that the Secretary shall have the Minutes of this meeting printed and a copy of same sent to patrons of this company who were not present. Meeting adjourned.

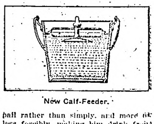
O. E. Wiseth, Sec'y.



CALF-FEEDER IS ARTIFICIAL.

Combination Pacifier and Nurse Bottle Attachment for Milk Pails Is Shown in Drawing.

Who has not more than once angrily kicked a calf "in the slats" while trying to teach it to take its liquid dinner, from a pail instead of from its mother's udder in nature's well approved manner? But the new efficiency movement in the business of farming has approved the artificial method of feeding the calves so as to increase the income to be obtained from milking their mothers. Some ingenious son of a farmer seems to have set himself the task of devising some method of making the calf want to drink from the pail rather than simply, and more or less forcibly, making him drink from it. The result of that thinking is the combination pacifier and nurse bottle attachment for milk pails, shown in the accompanying drawing. It consists of a metal float carrying a teatlike attachment on which may be placed a rubber nipple. This arrangement lets the calf bunt and suck all it wants to, but still forces it to draw its nourishment from the pail instead of from the maternal udder. All you have to teach it is to stick its nose downward instead of upward in order to get hold of the nourishing teat.—Farming Business.



New Calf-Feeder.

DAIRY COW AND HER PRODUCT

Every Animal in Herd Should Be Tested Annually for Tuberculosis —Use Concrete Floors.

It is a good rule to have every cow in a herd tested at least once a year for tuberculosis.

To insure steady motion, a separator must be fastened to a solid foundation. A concrete floor gives this better than anything else.

Sometimes lack of exercise causes barrenness in dairy cattle. It is never well to allow the dairy cow to take on much fat. Always give her plenty of exercise.

The average cow in full milk flow will consume from 30 to 40 pounds of silage to advantage. Add to this some 10 pounds of dry fodder, and the roughage feed is complete.

Only concrete floors should be permitted in a dairy barn. They cost more, perhaps, originally, but they are the cheapest in the long run. For one thing, they make it possible to save some of the liquid manure, a very valuable item.—Clemson College Bulletin.

SIZE OF DAIRYMAN'S INCOME

Noticeable Increase Where Purebred Bulls Are Maintained—Scrubs Do Not Pay for Keep.

Figures recently compiled by the University of Illinois seem to show that there is a definite relation between a good bull and the size of the dairyman's income.

On 124 dairy farms where purebred bulls were kept at the head of the dairy herd, the average farm income was $1,102 after deducting the taxes, interest on investment, etc.

On 406 dairy farms where a grade bull stood at the head of the herd the farm income was found to be $734 per year, and on 83 farms where scrub bulls were used the farm income was —$243, or failed by $243 to pay interest on the investment, to say nothing about pay for the owner's time.

FEEDING COWS WHOLE BEETS

Somewhat Larger Yield of Milk and Milk Fat Obtained Than When They Were Chopped.

In a foreign experiment with dairy cows it was found that the feeding of whole beets produced a somewhat larger yield of milk and milk fat than when chopped beets were fed, this increase probably being due to more complete mastication and utilization.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

Remember We can Print your Auction Bills

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Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

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Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!
Farmers to bring in their hogsto us and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
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When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
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Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
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Eliminate Guesswork! Let
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Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Small Accounts
Grow To Big
Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
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We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted,
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Can anything be more ridiculous than dumping millions of dollars of food stuffs in the ocean when we have riots or by starving human beings for the want of a piece of bread to eat. Government is for the protection of its citizens, not only from bodily harm but also from indirect robbery and starvation. But who are protected here? The people in general or a sellected few? The President is raising heaven and earth to get protection for a few shippers while he allows thousands to starve for the want of the very goods these robbers seek to sell in foreign markets. Has the government ceased to be what its founders intended.

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With similar petitions from all parts of the country, they will be presented to Congress as a mammoth memorial favoring the enactment of the bill which provides naval or military training for every citizen at the age of 19.

There you are. The moneyed interests are going to put on the screws. You are more or less obligated to your bank. You will be asked to sign, and in order not to offend the mighty banker, they expect you will be forced to sign. Oh, this is a free country allright: But by all means do not let yourself be coerced into signing any petitirn for universal military training. You need your sons for something better. They want to teach them to obey blindly. We want men and not automotons.

What is this idea about displaying the flag? Does it represent loyalty to our country, or does it represent the amount we have been able to get out of the country? It is significant to notice that the bigger the corporation or business, the larger and more conspicuous is the flag. One is almost forced to conclude that the partiotism of some is measured by the amount of wealth they have been able to grab, or in other words the amount of protection our government has given these patriots in their operations. The munition manufacturers no doubt are displaying the flag very conspicuously, and they have abundant reason. If bloody war must come, they alone are the cause, and they alone will reap the golden harvest of bloody dollars. Patriotism should not be measured in such sordid terms. The man, who honestly strives to keep us out of war, because he beleive it is for the best of our nation, is more than the jingo who wants our best men shot to pieces in a useless and needless struggle to uphold an imaginary honor. A country's welfare is not measured in the number of men it can cause to be killed in war, but in the peace and prosperity it can give to the large mass of its citizens.

WHY NORMA LEFT

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WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogsto us and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.

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H. Christianson & Son
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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

Professional Cards

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write.

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Tuesday April 3rd, 1917

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a savin of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

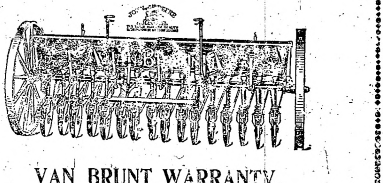
Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us. Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

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Certificate Of Incorporation Of The American Drainage Company,

We, the undersigned, for the purpose of forming a corporation under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter fifty-eight (58) of the General Statutes of Minnesota for 1913, any amendments thereof, do hereby associaet ourselves as a body corporate, and do hereby adopt the following Certificate of Incorporation:

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Sec. 1. The name of this corporation shall be the American Drainage Company.

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Sec. 3. The principal place of trans acting the business of this corporation shall be in the city of Thief Rive Falls, County of Pennington, Minnesota.

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The time for the commencement o. this corporation shall be March 15th, 1917, and the period of its duration shall be thirty years.

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ARTICLE VI.

The h[illegible]st amount of indebtedness or [illegible] to which this corporation [illegible] time be subject shall be [illegible]0,000 00

[illegible] whereof, we have [illegible] hands, this 10th day [illegible]

Fred A. Blake
Katharine Gesell
Lester E. Gesell

(PENNINGTON)
SS
MINNESOTA)

On [illegible]0th day of March, 1917, personally appeared before me Fred A. Blake, Lester E. Gesell and Katharine Gesell, to me known to be the persons named in and who executed the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation, and each acknowledged that he or she executed the same as his or her free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

)NATIONAL SEAL)

O. A. Naplin.
Notary Public, Pennington Co. Minn.
My Commission expires Dec. 1, 1917.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Department of State,

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 14th day of March A. D. 1917, at 4 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book D-4 of Incorporations on page 494.

Julius A. Schmahl
Secretary of State

Office of Register of Deeds, County of Pennington, Minn

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N. J. Anderson,
Register of Deeds.

MILK AND BUTTERFAT FEEDS

Utilize Every Possible Morsel of Food —Teeth and Stomach Wear Out First in Cow.

Every possible morsel of food fed to dairy cows should be utilized for the production of milk and butterfat. The teeth and the stomach are the two organs of a cow which wear out first; especially the former. This is caused in great part by the cow having to eat hard dry unground grain. There is an old saying: "No chain is stronger than its weakest link." With the dairy cow also this holds true. When one organ of digestion wears out, then the whole cow is useless.

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To the average reader the Juarez dispatch may seem unimportant, yet in all probability it is merely another link forged in the great chain of unknown achievements of our valiant little band of patriots who throughout the entire world are always on the alert in the interest of our country, yet who in time of danger cannot call on us for aid.

This little band of men, who are known only to the state department, and whose names appear in the secret archives of the United States as "A-41" or "C-2175," live lives that for adventure and heroism make the average "best seller" hero look like a tarnished imitation.

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How many times he has intercepted just such documents as the Zimmermann note will probably never be known outside of diplomatic circles, but this particular feat is a good example of the work done by these "watchdogs of the mist." Using fictitious names and numbers, I will outline their work.

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On the Russian border Ivan Muscovitz, whose reports were signed with another number and letter, straightway informed Washington of the Russian preparations, while in France and England Andre Le Rene and Cyril Frothingham, respectively, reported the doings of these two great nations.

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So died the Teutonic youth. On the register at Washington "B-45" is crossed off as dead and "B X" rushes from Dresden to take his place. The Teutonic youth is an American, born and raised, fighting to protect his country, but, even knowing that his life is in continual danger, he can make no appeal for aid. He has done his duty; he is dead.

Dies in Line of Duty.

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A "secret agent" is a secret agent in all that the word implies. He must serve his country in silence. He may do braver deeds than those accomplished by the soldier or sailor in battle, but the world cannot know of them. No decoration graces his breast, no honors are thrust upon him by an admiring public, yet he continues on his perilous way doing his duty, a man without a country, [illegible] to the nation, but yet one whom the nation cannot recognize.

If he is killed, his death is often avenged by one of his fellow agents for many friendships are formed not alone between men of his own national corps, but with those of other nations with whom he must necessarily work.

Often French, American and British secret agents work hand in hand. The Frenchman may discover while doing some work for his own government that there is a plot being hatched for a German invasion of the United States through Mexico. He passes the information along to the British and American agents.

Suddenly a fleet of British and American warships get sailing orders. They depart, "destination unknown." There is no invasion.

Help Each Other.

The American may uncover a message of vast importance to France. His friend, Paul Ledoque, has worked often with him. Paul shall know.

And so it goes on, the never-ceasing state of activity throughout the world; men come and go, come full of the enthusiastic desire to do for the best interests of the nation, and go by the more violent, yet expected route of "sudden death."

Unknown, unhonored and unrewarded, they play with death as you play with your own particular amusement, accomplish their ends by any means in their power, yet guarding the nation from more dangers than you ever dreamed could exist.

Not a particularly clean game, for it involves theft, assault and battery and often deliberate murder, but necessary to the preservation of law and order throughout the world and just as honorably enacted as the killing of men in battle.

They are the "watchdogs of the mist" and they flit in and out of this world of strife like so many fireflies. A flicker here, a flicker there, then the light goes out forever. Heroes unrewarded.

TRAVELS FAR TO WED

Miss Goldie Collins, who recently became the bride of Beaumont Alexander in New York, traveled all the way from Australia to meet her husband. The photograph was taken on her arrival at New York after spending seven weeks braving the perils of war zones and submarines.

HUTS FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS

New Invention in Use at the Front in France to Shelter the Troops.

Toronto.—A recent invention adding to the comfort of the British and Canadian forces at the French front is described in a dispatch received here from London. It is known as the Nissen hut, a semicircular shelter with the appearance of a big piece of stovepipe, half buried in the earth, and containing doors and windows. There is room for 25 men in each hut. The convenience of transportation and the speed with which they can be erected enable men hitherto forced to sleep in the open during an advance to obtain shelter.

The event of the week at the Canadian army headquarters at the French front, according to the dispatch, was a visit by Sir Robert Borden, Canadian premier, and Robert Rogers and J. D. Hazen, members of the premier's cabinet. The famous First brigade of the Dominion's original division passed in review.

VIEW HEARSE WITH DISTRUST

English Farmers Prefer Ordinary Wagons for Coffins at Funeral Services.

London.—The hearse, although by no means a modern invention, has not yet penetrated into some of the remote country districts of England. The coffin of the late duke of Norfolk when it arrived from London at his country estate at Arundel was not put in a hearse, for none was available there, but according to custom was placed in an ordinary farm wagon and drawn by four horses to the castle.

In many parts of agricultural England the use of a hearse is regarded with distrust, the farmers' theory being that "the Lord's harvest when gathered should be carr[illegible] in [illegible] harvest."

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[illegible] whereof, we have [illegible] hands, this 10th day [illegible]

Fred A. Blake
Katharine Gesell
Lester E. Gesell

PENNINGTON)
SS
MINNESOTA)

On [illegible] 9th day of March, 1917, personally appeared before me Fred A. Blake, Lester E. Gesell and Katharine Gesell, to me known to be the persons named in and who executed the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation, and each acknowledged that he or she executed the same as his or her free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

(NATIONAL SEAL)

O. A. Naplin
Notary Public, Pennington Co. Minn.
My Commission expires Dec. 1, 1917.

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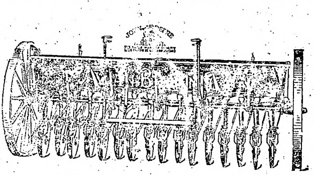

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HUTS FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS

New Invention in Use at the Front In France to Shelter the Troops.

Toronto.—A recent invention adding to the comfort of the British and Canadian forces at the French front is described in a dispatch received here from London. It is known as the Nissen hut, a semicircular shelter with the appearance of a big piece of stovepipe, half buried in the earth, and containing doors and windows. There is room for 25 men in each hut. The convenience of transportation and the speed with which they can be erected enable men hitherto forced to sleep in the open during an advance to obtain shelter.

The event of the week at the Canadian army headquarters at the French front, according to the dispatch, was a visit by Sir Robert Borden, Canadian premier, and Robert Rogers and J. D. Hazen, members of the premier's cabinet. The famous First brigade of the Dominion's original division passed in review.

VIEW HEARSE WITH DISTRUST

English Farmers Prefer Ordinary Wagons for Coffins at Funeral Services.

London.—The hearse, although by no means a modern invention, has not yet penetrated into some of the remote country districts of England. The coffin of the late duke of Norfolk when it arrived from London at his country estate at Arundel was not put in a hearse, for none was available there, but according to custom was placed in an ordinary farm wagon and drawn by four horses to the castle.

In many parts of agricultural England the use of a hearse is regarded with distrust, the farmers' theory being that [illegible] [illegible] gathered [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible]

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Author of
"The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.
CIVIL ENGINEER

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the International bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel, who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a deflection in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, wires his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER V—At the great engineer's office father and son try to prevent disaster, but young Meade only reaches Colonel Illingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 150 men, is in the river.

CHAPTER VI—Abbott goes on with the work, ignoring Meade's protests, but while uneasily inspecting C-10-R the lacings snap under his eyes and he goes into eternity with the other men on the falling bridge.

CHAPTER VII—Young Meade has pointed out to his father the possible weakness, but his objections have been overruled. His father now prepares a statement showing his own fault and sends his secretary, Shurtliff, to the Gazette with it.

CHAPTER VIII—Young Meade, on his return, meets Rodney, an old college friend, and other reporters at the door of his father's office. He finds his father dead from heart failure. He assumes entire responsibility for the catastrophe. Shurtliff, who has not obeyed orders, but concealed the papers the dead man had given him to make public, also accuses the younger Meade.

CHAPTER IX.

The Unaccepted Renunciation.

The doctor and the officers of the law entered the outer office. In spite of the brave words that had been spoken by the woman, the man could only see a long parting and an uncertain future. He realized it the more when old Colonel Illingworth entered the room in the wake of the others. After he had recovered himself he had hurried to the station in time to catch the next train and had come to New York, realizing at once where his daughter must have gone.

"My father is dead," said Meade as the doctor and the officers of the law examined the body of the old man. The son had eyes for no one but the old colonel. "The failure of the bridge has broken his heart; my failure, I'd better say."

"I understand," said Illingworth. "He is fortunate. I would rather have died than have seen any son of mine forced to confess criminal incompetency like yours."

"Father," said the girl with a resolution and firmness singularly like his own. "I can't hear you speak this way, and I will not."

"Do you go with him or do you not?" thundered the colonel.

It was Meade who answered for her. "She goes with you. I love her and she loves me, but I won't drag her down in my ruin."

"I am glad to see honor and decency are in you still," said the colonel, "even if you are incompetent."

"If you say another word to him I will never go with you as long as I live," flashed out Helen Illingworth.

"I deserve all that he can say. Your duty is with him. Good-by," said Meade.

"And I shall see you again?"

"Of course. Now you must go with your father."

Helen Illingworth turned to the colonel.

"I shall go with you because he bids me, not because—"

"Whatever the reason," said the old soldier, "you go." He paused a moment, looking from the dead man to the living one. "Meade," he exclaimed at last, "I am sorry for your father, I am sorry for you. Good-by, and I never want to see you or hear of you again. Come, Helen."

The woman stretched out her hand toward her lover as her father took her by the arm. Meade looked at her a moment and then turned away deliberately as if to mark the final severance.

With bent head and beating heart, she followed her father out of the room. There he had to fight off the reporters. He denied that his daughter was going to marry young Meade. She strove to speak and he strove to force her to be quiet. In the end she had her way.

"At Mr. Meade's own request," she said finally, "our engagement has been broken off. Personally I consider myself as much bound as ever, but in deference to his wishes and to my father's—"

"Have you said enough?" roared the colonel, losing all control of himself at last. "No! I will not be questioned or [illegible] another minute. Come."

He almost dragged the girl from the room.

Within the private office the physician said that everything pointed to a heart lesion, but only an autopsy would absolutely determine it. Meanwhile the law would have to take charge of the body temporarily. It was late at night before Bertram Meade and old Shurtliff were left alone. Carefully seeing that no one was present in the suite of offices Meade turned to Shurtliff.

"Get me that memorandum I wrote to my father. You know where he kept it."

"Yes, sir, separate from the other papers concerning the International, in the third compartment." He turned the big safe door slowly. The third compartment was empty. "It's gone," he said.

Meade went to the safe, a small one, and examined it carefully and fruitlessly. His letter was not there with the other papers, where it should have been if it were in existence. It was not anywhere.

"Father told me he was going to destroy it, but I rather thought he was keeping it to have some fun with me when the bridge was completed," he said at last.

"Yes, sir, that was his intention. In fact, I know he did not destroy it at first. He told me to file it with the plans. He must have destroyed it later. I haven't looked in this compartment for weeks."

"I'll never forget the lie you told to back me up, Shurtliff. I can see you loved him as much as I."

"No one will ever know the truth from me, sir. You saved your father's name and fame."

"I think we had better search the office now. I wouldn't have that paper come to life for the world," said Meade.

Shurtliff was the most orderly of men. The care of the old engineer's papers and other arrangements had devolved upon him. The search was soon completed.

"I guess he must have destroyed it," said the young man, "but to be sure I will examine his private papers at home. Good night. You will be going yourself?"

"In a few minutes, sir."

"Come to me in the morning after the autopsy and we will arrange for the funeral," said the younger man as he left the office.

Shurtliff waited until his footsteps died away in the hall. He waited until he heard the clang of the elevator gate. Even then he was not sure. He got up and in his catlike way opened the door of the office and peered down the hall. It was empty. He stood in the door waiting, while the night elevator made several trips up and down without pausing at that floor. He sat down at the dead man's desk. From his pocket he drew forth a packet of papers.

* * * * * * * *

There were no legal proceedings, although there were many inquests at the bridge. The cause of the failure was clear. It was recognized by every one, whose opinion was worth considering, that the disaster had resulted from a mistake which any engineer could have made. As a matter of fact there was no experience to guide the designers. There never had been such a bridge before. Certain elements of empiricism had to enter into their calculations. They had made the plan after their best judgment and it had failed. They could be blamed; even vilified as they were in the press, but that was the extent of their punishment.

The bitter weight of censure fell entirely upon Bertram Meade. His ruin as an engineer was immediate and absolute. He was the scapegoat. No one had any good to say of him except Rodney, who fought valiantly for his friend and classmate, at least striving to mitigate the censure by pointing out the quick and ready acknowledgment of the error which might have been ascribed to the dead man without fear of contradiction.

An effort was made by competitors and stock speculators to ruin the Martlet Bridge company. By throwing into the gap their private fortunes to the last dollar and by herculean work on the part of their friends, the directors saved the Martlet company, although its losses were tremendous and almost insupportable, not only in money, but in prestige and reputation. Colonel Illingworth came out of the struggle older and grayer than ever. The terrific combat had left him almost broken for a time, and his daughter saw that it was not possible even to mention Bertram Meade to him, then.

The funeral of the great engineer had been strictly private. Only his confreres, men who stood high in scientific circles, certain people for whom he had made great and successful designs, a few others whose ties were personal, had been invited to the house for the services. The interment was in the little Connecticut town of Milford, in which the older Meade had been born, and from which he had gone forth as a boy to conquer the world.

"Shurtliff," said the young engineer, after the mound had been heaped up and covered with sods and strewn with flowers and the workmen had gone, "I have left everything I possess in your charge. You have a power of attorney to receive and pay out all moneys; to deposit, invest, and carry on my father's estate. The office is to be closed and the house is to be sold. My will, in which I leave everything to Miss Illingworth, is in your hands. You are empowered to draw from the revenue of the estate your present salary so long as you live. If anything happens to me you will have the will probated and be governed accordingly."

"Mr. Meade," said the old man, and he somehow found himself transferring the affection which he had thought had been buried beneath the sod on that long mound before him, to the younger man. He had loved and served a Meade all his life and he began to see that he could not stop now, nor could he lavish what he had to give merely on a remembrance, "Mr. Meade," he said, "where are you going and what do you intend to do?"

"I don't know where I shall go, or what I shall undertake eventually," said the man. "I'm going to leave everything behind now and try to get a little rest at first."

"And you will keep me advised of your whereabouts?"

"Perhaps—I don't know. One last injunction: you are not to tell anyone the truth."

"God forbid," said Shurtliff, "we have lied to preserve the honor and fame of him we loved who lies here."

"Don't render our perjuries of non-effect."

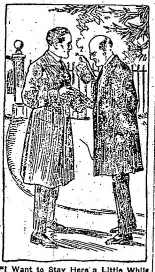
"I will not, sir. I haven't found that paper. I guess it was destroyed."

"I presume so. And now, good-by."

"Aren't you coming with me?"

"I want to stay here a little while by myself."

Shurtliff turned and walked away. When he reached the road, down which he must go, he stopped and faced about again. Meade was standing where he had been. The old man took off his hat in reverent farewell.


"I Want to Stay Here a Little While by Myself."

Meade was not left alone. Beyond the hillside where his father had been buried rose a clump of trees. [illegible] grew at their feet. A woman—[illegible] man be buried without woman[illegible] —had stood concealed there[illegible] Helen Illingworth had wept[illegible] Meade[illegible] dreariness, the mournfulness[illegible] She had hoped that Meade[illegible] after the other went and[illegible] was alone she came to him[illegible] her hand upon his arm. He [illegible] looked at her.

"I knew that you would be [illegible] said.

"Did you see me?"

"I felt your presence."

"Listen," said the woman. "You are wrecking your life for your father's fame. A man has a right perhaps to do with his own life what he will, but, when he loves a woman and when he has told her so and she has given him her heart, did it ever occur to you that when he wrecks his life he wrecks hers, and has he a right to wreck her life for anyone else?"

"Oh, my God," said Meade, "this is more than I can bear."

"I don't want to force you to do anything you don't want to do and you are not in any mood to discuss these things," she said in quick compassion. "Some day you will come back to me."

He stretched out his hands toward her over the grave.

"I don't know," he cried. "I dare not hope."

"With love like ours," she answered, "all things are possible."

"I can't bind you. You must be free," he said slowly, turning his head.

"You are breaking my heart, but I shall live and fight on for love and you."

"God bless you."

"You are going away?" she asked at last.

"I must break with everything. I must give you your chance of freedom."

"Very well," said the woman. "Now hear me. You can't go so far on this earth or hide yourself away so cunningly but that I can find you and maybe follow you. And I will. Now, I must go. I left my car down the road yonder. Will you go with me?"

The man shook his head and knelt down before her suddenly and caught her skirt in his grasp. His arms swept around her knees. She yielded one hand to the pressure of his lips and laid the other upon his head.

"Go now," he whispered, "for God's sake. If I look at you I must follow."

CHAPTER X.

The New Rodman.

There are no more beautiful valleys anywhere than those cut by the waters of primeval floods through the foothills of the great snow-covered Rocky mountains. The erosions and washings of untold centuries have flung out in front of the granite ramparts of succession of lower elevations like the bastions of a fortress. At first scarcely to be distinguished from the main range in height and ruggedness these ravelins and escarpments gradually decrease in altitude and size until they turn into a series of more or less disconnected, softly rounded hills, like outflung earthworks, finally merging themselves by gradual slopes into the distant plains overlooked by the great peaks of the mountains.

The monotony of these pine-clad, wind-swept slopes is broken even in the low hills by out-thrustings of stone, sometimes the hard igneous rock, the granite of the mountains, more frequently the softer red sandstone of a period later, yet ineffably old. These cliffs, buttes, hills and mesas have been weathered into strange and fantastic shapes which diversify the landscape and add charm to the country.

The narrow canons in which the snow-bed streams take their rise gradually widen as the water follows its tortuous course down the mountains through the subsiding ranges and out among the foothills to the sandy, arid, windy plains beyond. At the entrance of one of the loveliest of these broad and verdant valleys, a short distance above its confluence with a narrower, more rugged ravine through the hills, lay the thriving little town of Coronado.

Some twenty miles back from the town at a place where the valley was narrowed to a quarter of a mile, and separating it from the paralleling ravine, rose a huge sandstone rock called Spanish Mesa. Its top, some hundreds of feet higher than the tree-clad base of the hills, was mainly level. From its high elevation the country could be seen for many miles, mountains on one hand, plains on the other. It stood like an island in a sea of verdure. Little spurs and ridges ran from it. Toward the range it descended and contracted into a narrow saddle, vulgarly known as a "hog-back," where the granite of the mountains was hidden under a deep covering of grass-grown earth, which formed the only division between the valley and the gorge or ravine, before the land, widening, rose into the next hill.

The people came from miles away to see that interesting and curious mesa, much more striking in its appearance than Baldwin's knob, the last foothill below it. Transcontinental travelers even broke journey to visit it. The town prospered accordingly, especially as it was admirably situated as a place of departure for hunters, explorers, prospectors and adventurers, who sought what they craved in the wild hills. There were one or two good hotels for tourists, unusually extensive general stores of the better class, where hunting and prospecting parties could be outfitted, and the high-living, extravagant cattle ranchers could get what they demanded. Besides all these there were the modest homes of the lovers of the rough but exhilarating and health-giving life of the Rocky mountains. Of course there were nu[illegible] saloons and gambling halls, [illegible] town was the haunt of cow-[illegible]aters, miners, Indians—the old [illegible] with a few touches of civilization[illegible]

[illegible] was left of the river, which [illegible]ade the valley—and during the [illegible]ent periods of rain too brief to [illegible]wn as the rainy season, it really [illegible] to the name of river—flowed [illegible] through the town, when it [illegible] all, under the name of Picket [illegible] When the railroad came the [illegible] Wire had been first studied in th[illegible] of finding a practicable way over the mountains, but the ravine on the other side of the mesa had been found to offer a shorter and more practicable route. And, by the way, this ravine, taking its name from the little brook far down in its narrows was known as the "Kicking Horse."

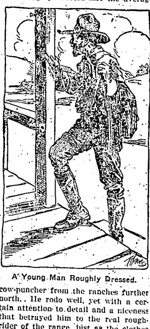
So the railroad ran up the ravine and the Picket Wire was left still virgin to the assaults of man. But the day came when it was despoiled of its hitherto long standing, unravished innocence. Shouts of men, cracking of whips trampling of horses, groaning of wheels, wordless but vocal protests of beasts of burden mingled with the ringing of axes, the detonations of dynamite. The whistle of engines and the roar of steam filled the valley. Under the direction of engineers, a huge mound of earth arose across its narrowest part, nearest a shoulder, or spur, of the mesa reaching westward. No more should the silver Picket Wire flow unvexed on its way to the sea. It was to be dammed.

All that the huge, hot inferno of baked plain, where sage brush and buffalo grass alone grow, needed to make it burgeon with wheat and corn was water. The little Picket Wire, which had meandered and sparkled and chattered on at its own sweet will was now to be held until it filled a great lakelike reservoir in the hills back of the new earth dam! Then through skillfully located irrigation ditches the water was to be given to the millions of hungry little wheatlets and cornlets which would clamor for a drink. The fierce sun was no longer to work its unthwarted will in burning up the prairie.

With the promise of water on the plain beyond, Coronado sprang into newer and more vigorous life. In the language of the West it "boomed." The railroad had been a forlorn branch running up into the mountains and ending nowhere. Its first builders had been daunted by difficulties and lack of money, but as soon as the great dam was projected, which would open several hundred thousand acres for cultivation and serve as an inspiration in its practical results to other similar attempts, people came swarming into the country buying up the land, the price for acreage steadily mounting. The railroad accordingly found it worth while to take up the long-abandoned construction work of mounting the range and crossing it. Men suddenly observed that it was the shortest distance between two cardinal points, and one of the great transcontinental railways bought it and began improving it to replace its original rather unsatisfactory line.

The long wooden trestle which crossed the broad, sandy depression in front of the town, the bed of the ancient river, through which the Picket Wire and further down its affluent, the Kicking Horse, flowed humbly and modestly, was being replaced by a great viaduct of steel. Far up the gorge past the other side of the Spanish Mesa another higher trestle had already been replaced by a splendid steel arch. A siding had been built near the ravine, a path made to the foot of the mesa, and arrangements were being made to run a local train up from the town when all was completed to give the people an opportunity to ride up the gorge and see the great pile of rock, on which enterprise was already planning the desecration of a summer hotel, the blasphemy of an amusement park!

Up the valley of the Picket Wire one morning in early fall came a young man roughly dressed like the average cow-puncher from the ranches further north. He rode well, yet with a certain attention to detail and a niceness that betrayed him to the real rough-rider of the range, just as the clothes he wore, although they were the ordinary cattleman's outfit, were worn in a little different way that again betrayed him. One look into the face of the man, albeit his mustache and beard hid the revealing outlines of mouth and chin, sufficed to show that here was no ordinary cow-puncher. He rode boldly enough among the rocks of the trail and along the rough road, which had been made by the wheels of the wagons and hoofs of the horses. There was about him some of the quiet confidence begot of achievement, some of the power which knowledge brings and which success emphasizes, yet there were uncertainty and hesitation, too, as if all had not been plain sailing on his course.


A Young Man Roughly Dressed.

To be the resident engineer charged with the construction of a great earth dam like that across the Picket Wire, requires knowledge of a great many things beside the technicalities of the profession, chief among them being a knowledge of men. As the newcomer threw his leg over the saddle-horn, stepped lightly to the ground, dropping the reins of his pony to the soil at the same time, Vandeventer, the engineer in question, looked at him with approval. Some subtle recognition of the man's quality came into his mind. Here was one who seemed distinctly worth while, one who stood out above the ordinary applicant for jobs who came in contact with Vandeventer, as the big mesa rose above the foothill. However, the chief kept these things to himself as he stood looking and waiting for the other man to begin:

"Are you the resident engineer?" asked the newcomer quietly, yet there was a certain nervous note in his voice, which the alert and observant engineer found himself wondering at, such a strain as might come when a man is about to enter upon a course of action, to take a strange or perilous step, such a little shiver in his speech as a naked man might feel in his body before he plunged into the icy waters of the wintry sea.

"I am."

"I'd like a job."

"We have no use for cow-punchers on this dam."

"I'm not exactly a cow-puncher, sir."

"What are you?"

"Look here," said the man, smiling a little, "I've been out in this country long enough to learn that all that it is necessary to know about a man is 'Will he make good?' Let us say that I am nothing and let it go at that."

"Out of nothing, nothing comes," laughed the engineer, genuinely amused.

Some men would have been angry, but Vandeventer rather enjoyed this.

"I didn't say I was good for nothing," answered the other man, smiling in turn, though he was evidently serious enough in his application.

"Well, what can you do? Are you an engineer?"

"We'll pass over the last question, too, if you please. I think I could carry a rod if I had a chance and there was a vacancy."

"Umph," said Vandeventer, "you think you could?"

"Yes, sir. Give me a trial."

"All right, take that rod over there and go out on the edge of the dam where that stake shows, and I'll take a sight on it."

Now there are two ways—a hundred perhaps—of holding a rod; one right way and all the others wrong. A newcomer invariably grasps it tightly in his fist and jams it down, conceiving that the only way to get it plumb and hold it steady. The experienced man strives to balance it erect on its own base and holds it with the tips of his fingers on either side in an upright position, swaying it very slightly backward and forward. He does it unconsciously, too.

Vandeventer had been standing by a level already set up when the newcomer arrived and the rod was lying on the ground beside it. The latter picked it up without a word, walked rapidly to the stake, loosened the target, and balanced the rod upon the stake. As soon as Vandeventer observed that his new seeker after work held the rod in the right way, he did not trouble to take the sight. He threw his head backward and raised his hand, beckoningly.

"It so happens," he began, "that I can give you a job. The rodman next in line of promotion has been given the level. One of the men went East last night. You can have the job, which is—"

"I don't care anything about the details," said the man quickly and gladly. "It's the work I want."

"Well, you'll get what the rest do," said Vandeventer. "Now, as you justly remarked, I have found that it is not polite out here to inquire too closely into a man's antecedents and I have learned to respect local customs, but we must have some name by which to identify you, make out your pay check and—"

"Do you pay in checks?"

"No, but you have to sign a check."

"Well, call me Smith."

Vandeventer threw back his head and laughed. The other man turned a little red. The chief engineer observed the glint in his new friend's eye.

"I'm not exactly laughing at you," he explained, "but at the singular lack of inventiveness of the American. We have at least thirty Smiths out of two hundred men on our pay roll, and it is a bit confusing. Would you mind selecting some other name?"

"If it's all the same to you," announced the newcomer amusedly—the chief's laughter was infectious—"I'm agreeable to Jones, or Brown, or—"

"We have numbers of all of those, too."

"Really," said the man hesitatingly, "I haven't given the subject any thought."

"What about some of your family names?"

"That gives me an idea," said the newcomer, who decided to use his mother's name, "you can call me Roberts."

"And I suppose John for the prefix?"

"John will do as well as any, I am sure."

"We have about fifty Johns. Every Smith appears to have been born John."

"How did you arrange it?" asked the other with daring freedom, for a rodman does not enter conversation on terms of equality with the chief engineer.

"I got a little pocket dictionary down at the town with a list of names and I went through that list with the Smiths, dealing them out in order. Well, that will do for your name," he said, making a memorandum in the little book he pulled out of his flannel shirt pocket. He turned to a man who had come up to the level. "Smith," he said—"by the way this is Mr. Claude Smith. Mr. Roberts—here's your new rodman. You know your job, Roberts. Get to work."

And that is how Bertram Meade, a few months after the failure of the great bridge, once again entered the ranks of engineers, beginning, as was necessary and inevitable, very low down in the scale.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TROUBLE WITH CALF SCOURS

Overfeeding, Sour Milk Pails and Irregularity in Feeding Are Usually the Causes.

Probably the greatest difficulty with which the calf feeder has to contend is scours. Overfeeding, sour milk pails, cold water and irregularity in feeding are usually the causes, says a writer in Field. As soon as signs of scours are noticed it is recommended that the milk be reduced to one-half, and that a teaspoonful of dried blood be added to the milk fed. No dried blood that has not been thoroughly sterilized should be used. In severe cases of scours, the addition of one or two eggs with the dried blood has been found to be very effective. In severe cases it is recommended that the calf be given one or two ounces of castor oil in the morning which is followed in about 12 hours by 15 drops of laudanum and a teaspoonful of dried blood.

CLEANLINESS IN DAIRY BARN

Two Hours Should Elapse After Feeding, Bedding or Brushing Before Milking Is Begun.

Feeding, bedding or brushing up should never take place within two hours before milking. The dust raised by these operations takes a long time to settle, and if these operations are conducted shortly before milking a very considerable quantity will of necessity find its way into the milk cans and pails.

For this reason, also, uncovered cans and pails, with or without milk in them, should never be left standing in the barn, [illegible] should be removed to the milkhouse where the air is clean.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 16 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.82
Oats	.65
Barley	.98
Flax	2 76
Rye	1.51
Butter	.30
Eggs	20
Vivo Flour	$5 30

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Ole Lund, was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Wednesday evening.

John Kust, of Germantown, was transacting business in town, Monday.

E. J. Olson, was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Friday evening.

Arthur Tvedt came up from Thief River Falls, Friday evening to spend the week end at his home here.

Miss Sarah Payne arrived here Friday evening to spend the week end at her home here.

Attorney, Ira C. Richardson, of Thief River Falls, was a Goodridge visitor, Thursday.

Dr. Newell, came up from Thief River Falls Monday to inspect some stock.

Hugo Menzel, went to Thief River Falls Wednesday, to have some dental work done.

Bennie Johnson, and Miss Annie Gunderson were Thief River Falls visitors, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Halvorson were Thief River Falls visitors, Wednesday.

Don't Fail to see the "Kindling of the Hearth Fire" at the school house Friday evening, April 13th.

Mrs. A McLeod, left Thursday for Nevis, Minn., to spend a week, visiting at the home of her son

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund were over Sunday visitors in Thief River Falls.

Everybody come and see "Kindling the Hearth Fire" at the school house Friday evening April 13th.

John Grau returned home Wednesday evening from Minneapolis, where he has been for the past month.

Frank Olson, arrived here Saturday, from North Dakota, and went out to his farm near Thorhult.

H. W. Smith, went to Thief River Falls, Wednesday, as a delegate from the M. W. A. Lodge here, to the county convention.

Ed. and Alfred Lund, Steve Wiseth, Eddie Graif and Gilbert Vad, left Monday for Milton, N. D., to work out during the spring season.

Dan Payne went to Germantown, Monday, to spend the Easter vacation at the home of his sister, Mrs. Will Wayne.

W. J. LaBree, came up from Thief River Falls, Monday, to conduct an auction sale for Felix LaJoie, in township of Star.

Feed, Flour and Seed at Tessums Feed Store Goodridge, Minn. Located in old Soo Hotel.

German Easter Services at Germantown next Sunday at 10 A. M.

English Services in the Erie Synod church Monday April 9th at 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—Four good work horses two mares and two geldings. All weigh about 1100 apiece, all sound and true. I will also sell two two year old colts, one mare and one gelding.

L. L. O'Dell,
Jelle, Minn.

We desire to make it known to the ladies of Goodridge and vicinity that a well appointed Rest Room is maintained in Thief River Falls, located in basement of Scandia Block under Lambert's Drug Store. Ladies from out of town will be welcomed by the matron in charge and every possible effort made to contribute to their comfort.

Woman's Club,
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Rev. Bjornson, will conduct services in the Synod church here, Easterday.

Fire Department will meet next Tuesday evening April 10th.

Dan Shaw, was a Goodridge visitor for a short time Friday evening.

Andy Ryan, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Tuesday.

M. G. Thoreson, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Thursday.

"Tobe" Menzel, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Thursday.

A. S. Johnson, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Friday.

C. N. Urdahl, was attending to business matters at the county seat, Thursday.

Christ Wold, was doing some repair work on the Telephone line between here and Thief River Falls, Thursday.

FOR SALE—Some good clean Alsike Clover Seed. Price $10.00 per bushel.

C. L. Stucy, Erie, Minn.

R. H. McDonald, left Monday for his home in Wisconsin in response to a message, stating that his mother had passed to the great beyond.

Palmer Tvedt, J. P. Jensen and H. W. Smith, went to Thief River Falls Friday evening to attend some Masonic doings.

Watch for "Kindling the Hearth Fire", a home talent play, to be given by the members of the Goodridge Literary Society in the school house, Friday April 13th.

L. J. Foss, left Friday evening for Minneapolis, to attend to business matters. From there he expected to go to North Dakota, to look over some land he recently purchased.

A home talent play entitled "Kindling the Hearth Fire" will be given in school house at Goodridge, Friday evening, April 13th. Don't miss it. Proceeds for the benefit of the piano fund.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Petersen, and Miss Eunice Tvedt, left Friday evening for Hutchinson, Minn., where they will spend a week visiting at the home of Mr. Petersen's parents, before leaving for Alcabo, N. D., where Mr. Petersen will have charge of an elevator.

Eggs for setting from two year old White Leghorn chickens at 50 cents per dozen. By mail ten cents extra.

500 pounds clean mixed Clover and Timothy seed for sale at 8 cents per pound.

50 bushels 1915 seed oats at 80 cents per bushel.

Ole Nergaard, Goodridge, Minn.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the NE¼, of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,
Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

Dietz Show.

The Dietz show, which was given at the Grand Theatre, Saturday and Sunday; was attended by a record breaking crowd. The pictures of the "Battle of Cameron Dam" were good, and while they were being shown, Leslie Dietz told the whole history of the trouble, he himself being right in the mix up made it more interesting, than if it was given by some one else.

After the show on Saturday night a social dance was indulged in.

Warning.

I hereby notify the party or gentleman who left me a gold watch at the depot in Goodridge last August to come and call for same and identify it or it will be sold.

CARL WALLENBERG,
Goodridge, Minn

Hamre News.

W. B. Stewart, School Superintendent has been out in this part of the county visiting the schools.

Mr. Kitzenberg of Spruce Grove made a business trip in this vicinity, Tuesday.

C. P. Thompson made a trip to Thorhult, Friday.

Guests at the Byklome home last Sunday were: Louis and Martha Lovans, Oscar Shetten and Ben Blegen.

Mr Jackely made a business trip to Brekke's last week.

Hjolmer Sviningson spent Sunday with the Blagen boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland and son Oliver visited with the Burhart family, Sunday.

Walter Shobey, G. Fish and Walbridge returned to Rose Hill, Friday.

Ray Paskewitz, of Spruce Grove spent Sunday with the Stover family.

Mrs. R. Burhart has been on the sick list for a few days.

Mrs. Thompson spent a few hours with the Sviningson family, Tuesday.

Star News.

Mr. and Mrs. Knut Sunsdahl and family visited at the Knute Roysland home, Monday.

Eddie Vatne called on his brother Tom Vatne Monday evening

Knute Roysland was to Thief River Falls on business matters, Tuesday.

Gilmour Tharaldson called on Hans Vake one day last week.

Hans and Elling Vake called on Gilmour Tharaldson, Tuesday.

Halvor Bjornearaa was to Goodridge on business matters, Tuesday.

Miss Opel Tharaldson visited at Halvor Bjornearaa's, Monday evening.

Ole Berg made a short call at Knute Roysland's, Monday.

Kittel Hommo, went to Brunkeberg Monday.

Carl Vake, was to Thief River Falls on business matters, Tuesday.

Olaf Jacobson was a Erie caller one day last week.

Ole Tharaldson made a short call on Halvor Bjornearaa one day last week.

Melvin Svare called on Knute Roysland, Saturday.

Knute Torgerson returned from the woods a few days ago and is staying with his brother Eddie Torgersen.

Eddie Torgerson is on the sick list this week.

Ole Tharaldson was a Erie caller Saturday evening.

Knut Sunsdahl was a business caller at Halvor Bjornearaa's one day last week.

Ammound Bjorgufson made a short call at Halvor Bjornearaa's one day last week.

Ole O. Omlid and Hans Vake made a short call at Halvor Bjornearaa's Monday.

George Hovet visited at Andrew K. Vake one day last week.

Jim Jacobson made a short call at Halvor Bjornearaa's, Sunday.

John Hovet returned from Dick Kolstrand, Sunday where he has been working for some time.

Tellof Hovet was to Thief River Falls on business matters Wednesday and returning home Saturday evening.

George Hovet made a short call at Felix LaJoie's Sunday.

Gilmour Tharaldson spent Sunday at Tellof Hovet's.

JOLLY CORNER NEWS.

The snow is now going fast and spring is here.

Ruby Knudson has started school here again.

Mrs. Edwin N. Olson has been ill for the last few days.

Mr. Hoyrum and family were visitors at the Simenson home, Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Aug. Knudson called at Ole Knudson's the other day.

Mrs. H. Simenson, Gertrude and Bobbie Lonson were visitors at Robert Rupprecht's last Sunday.

Rachel Baker stayed at Alber Olson's the other night.

Tommy Olson and Amelia Simonsen called at R. Rupprecht's last Thursday evening.

Chas. Johnson walked up to Hungry Island last Sunday afternoon.

Edwin N. Olson lost one of his geese the other night.

Henry Tellefson was over to O. Peterson's last Sunday.

John Happy is now back from the hospital and is feeling fairly well.

"Kindling The Hearth Fire"

"Kindling The Hearth Fire" a play in three acts will be presented by members of the Goodridge Literary Society, in the school house Friday evening, April 13th. This play is expected to be a winner, so remember the date and be there.

The following is the cast of characters:

Mrs. Field, An overworked Farmers' wife, Stella Arntz
Ned, her young son, Roy Olson
Doris, her daughter, Miss Ellen Gunnerson
Mrs. Stringer, a borrowing neighbor, Miss Hilda Christianson
Mr. Hortwell, A Graduate of the Agricultural College, Henry Rockne
Mr. Field, A prosperous Farmer, Sam Rouze
Dave Dalton, A farmer, who "owns his own farm". Alfred Tvedt
Ida Johnson, Clerk in a department store, Irene Ferdinandsen
Mrs. Ryon, The manager of a lodging house, Mrs. McDonald
Mr. Bond, A man with money, Harry Van Tassel
Miss Brooks, A visiting housekeeper for the Welfare League, Miss Teresa Giefer
Pete, Olaf, Hired Men, Hugo Menzel and Alvin Rottke.

Ten Are Granted Full Citizenship

A special session of district court was held in this city Tuesday to consider applications for citizenship. Twelve applications were on file and of these ten were granted papers, while two were continued over to a term to be held on July 26.

Following is a list of those admitted to citizenship, giving the country of their birth and present place of residence: Amund Gunnarson Moy, Norway, Rhoda; Thomine Amundson Groven, Norway, Ruddell; Lars Stomlien, Norway, Goodridge; Bernt Halseth, Norway, St. Hilaire; Knut Torgersen Roisland, Norway; Erie; Axel Harold Anderson, Sweden, Thief River Falls; John Ausum, Canada, Thief River Falls; Nils Sever Lien, Norway, Erie; Knut Thompsen Berg, Norway, Erie; Edward Henry Nilsen, United States, Canada.—Thief River Falls Times.

Estimate is Filed on Cost Of Ditch.

Engineer George W. Walker, in charge of the preliminary work on proposed judicial ditch No. 39 of Pennington, Beltrami and Marshall counties, has filed his estimate of costs, and finds that these will total $292,033.93. Included in this is the sum of $25,931.69 which the government is expected to pay for benefits to reservation lands by reason of laterals constructed. If this money is not forthcoming these laterals will not be put in and this amount will be deducted from the above total.

According to Mr. Walker's figures, the excavation work will total 1,908,722 cubic yards. At ten cents per yard this amounts to $190,872.24 and is naturally the big item of expense. Clearing the right-of-way will increase this by $2,331.69, while 124 miles of road construction will cost $12,976 Bridges and culvert are estimated at 50,000 and the expenses incidental to removing old bridges and culverts is placed at $12,953.99. The expense or administration, which includes engineers', viewers, and attorneys' fees, the expense of publication auditors' fees and all other items connected with the preliminary work, is estimated at $20,000.

Through the construction of laterals certain sections of the Red Lake reservation will be greatly benifitted by the proposed ditch and the court has requested the Indian department to appropriate $38,000 as a proper share for these benefits.—Thief River Falls Times.

C. N. to Build.

Announcement was made Wednesday that the Canadian Northern Railway intended to build south to the Twin Cities as soon as the war was over. It has been well known for sometime that the Canadian Northern had secured financial control of the Minneapolis and St Louis Railway and had thus gained entrance to Minneapolis. On Wednesday the deal which has been pending for some time was concluded by which the Canadian Northern bought right of way into St. Paul. The lands purchased run parallel to the tracks of the Northern Pacific as it enters the Saintly City.

As the little birds whisper it the C. N. is to cross the Beaudette river at this point and go south to the Twin Cities with a branch line running east from Spooner to connect with the Duluth line near Orr on the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific which is a subsidiary line of the Canadian Northern

At the time of the construction of the bridge across Beaudette Bay last winter it was rumored that the line would be extended and the manner of construction of that structure was evidence that the company intended to use it for other purposes than simply for the local spur.

But owing to the excessive cost of steel and equipment at this time, the company has been forced to await the close of the war before undertaking any further extensions.

The building of this line will mean a great deal to this village as we understand that trackage for a division point will be laid on the east side of the river and the offices will be located here, besides it will give us the long looked for route direct to the Twin Cities.—Northern News.

NEW FACE FOR BURNED BOY

Clever Chicago Surgeon Constructs New Features for Youthful Victim of Fire.

Chicago.—A clever surgeon has made new ears for Mike Montiferro, eight years old. He has made new eyelids for him, eyelids that will wink and shut. He has made new lips for him, lips which it is hoped will have learned how to kiss before Mike is taken back to his home at Miles City, Mont. Mike is in Augustana hospital and rapidly getting better.

Mike's father is a railroad laborer, his mother "works out" part of the time to fatten the family purse. They have been in the habit of leaving Mike in charge of his younger brothers and sisters. He didn't know how to manipulate a new stove and it exploded. Mike saved his little sister, but his face was terribly burned. Parts of the flesh were crisped and as the wounds healed the skin grew tight about the boy's eyes and ears and mouth. So the doctors out in Montana sent Mike to Chicago for the operations which would restore his face to him.

SONG WRITER WON IN HURRY

Bridgeport Dentist Met Miss Owen Thursday and They Wed on Monday.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Solomon Grundy, who was born on Monday, christened on Tuesday, and so on throughout the week to his funeral on Sunday, had nothing on Dr. A. G. Jones, dentist, of this city, who on Thursday met Miss Anita Owen, composer of "Daisies Won't Tell," "Dreamy Eyes," and other song hits whistled along Broadway several years ago.

After the meeting on Thursday in New York, Doctor Jones invited Miss Owen to a dance here Friday night. On Saturday he proposed, on Sunday he was accepted and on Monday they were married at the Little Church Around the Corner, thereby cutting down Mr. Grundy's record by two days.

"Love at first sight," was Doctor Jones' explanation. They will live at 203 Golden Hill street, in this city, upon their return from their wedding trip.

MUST ALWAYS BE ON JOB

Chicago Detectives Called Down for Reading Newspapers on Street Cars.

Chicago.—"Outside the privacy of your own apartments, the office or any place where there isn't a chance you might see people you ought to be watching, don't use your eyes for anything else except business."

Acting Chief of Detectives James V. Larkin glared at 37 new members of the plain-clothes squad.

"I saw some of you," he continued, "reading newspapers on the car this morning when you should have been watching to see if there were any dips' picking purses. Newspapers on the cars are barred hereafter."

DAIRY FACTS

GIVE COW NUTRITIOUS FEEDS.

Pennsylvania Experiment Station Recommends Decrease in Silage in Drying-Off Process.

For a considerable period before the dairy cow is due to freshen it is best to feed highly nutritious feeds. About 60 days before the time for parturition the cow should be dried off. It is necessary that this be done carefully, as old milk left in the udder may lead to garget or other ills.

For the drying-off process the Pennsylvania experiment station recommends decreasing the silage to about 20 pounds and the grain to four pounds daily. No change is necessary in the amount of hay fed. After the cow is dry the grain ration is resumed and the amount of grain increased gradually until the week just previous to freshening.

The grain ration ought to be laxative in character, highly nutritious and palatable. During the last week the cow should be placed in a box stall and her grain lessened. Equal parts of wheat bran and ground oats or chop with alfalfa hay and mangels is recommended as a good ration to feed at this time.

After parturition the cow should not be milked until the second day, except by the calf, unless, as is the practice of some dairymen, the calf is removed at once. For several days the cow should be allowed only tepid water. For feed, good clover hay, mangels and bran and oats are probably best until her system becomes normal again. By the third day the cow may be returned to her stall.

KEEP DAIRY PRODUCTS COLD

Special Precautions Should Be Taken to Cool Milk After Being Drawn and Then Kept So.

Milk and cream are perishable products and every possible precaution should be taken at the farm and in the home to keep these products wholesome. In the fall with the cooler weather, there exists an opinion that ice or other methods of cooling milk and cream is unnecessary to have these products remain sweet in cold weather, says Prof. V. R. Jones of the South Dakota department of dairy husbandry. This is a false assumption. Special precautions to see that these dairy products are cooled immediately after drawn and kept cold until delivery are important.

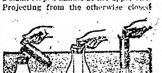
Milk and cream will contain germs, or (lactic acid) bacteria no matter how careful we are in its production. The bacteria that cause milk to sour multiply very rapidly at moderately high temperatures (70-80 degrees F.) If the milk or cream is cooled to 50 degrees F. or less, the growth of these germs is held in check and these food products remain sweet for a longer period.

If the dairy farmer does his duty in properly cooling milk and cream at the farm, either with ice or cold running water, and the same precautions are taken in the home, there will be less trouble with sour milk and cream.

REMOVE CREAM FROM BOTTLE

Simple Utensil With Which Cream May Be Taken From Milk Bottle Without Mixing Milk.

A utensil for removing cream from a milk bottle consists of a cylinder about half the length of a quart bottle and of a diameter slightly less than that of the mouth of the ordinary milk container. The device is held in one hand, the index finger passing through a small looped handle at the upper end. Projecting from the otherwise closed upper end of the cylinder is a small tube. A screen extends across the cylinder's lower end. After inserting the separator into the bottle to the depth of the cream, the thumb is placed over the end of the tube. The separator may now be lifted from the bottle filled with cream, the screen and suction combining to keep the fluid from flowing downward.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.



Cream Separator.

Remember We can Print your Auction Bills

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogsto us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprieter,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Farzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Small Accounts
Grow To Big
Big Ones.
We welcome small accounts
at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of
Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
L. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK SUNSHUND, Cashier

The ELEVEN TOWNS

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

Now that war has been declured, to the entire satisfaction of Teddy Roosevelt and Billy Taft, we hope they will show their patriotism by immediately departing for the trenches in France. Men of their type should make excellent soldiers, for their enthusiasm for killing more than makes up for the lack of agility. It would look bad for them to stay home now.

Had we kept out of this world war, posterity could have pointed to our nation as a true example of civilization in times when men's mind were craged with the idea of Killing. But the men who profits by war has decreed it otherwise, and the masses of this country are helpless. We sincerely doubt if thirty per cent pf the nation's population wanted war, but the wishes of the people are not considered. Money talks and dictates the nation's policy, but beware of the day of reckoning when the worm turns here as in Russia.

Some people are never satisfied. In our last issue we endeavored to appease the Comet Publishing Company, but of no avail. For the sake of unity and brotherly love we are willing to give them a little space in our columns again. Still we do feel that the Comet Publishing Company is assuming a wrong attitude towards the freedom of the press. Some day it may wake up to find that the instrument, it now seeks to use on us, has rebounded.

But we are inclined to be charitable and can say that we have recentiy learned more about the personel of the company and that those we know are above reproach Of the rest we forbear to speak.

The management has informed us that the Postal Department did not issue a fraud order, and we therefore say that our statement formerly made was incorrect, the same having been made from knowledge gained through the Thief River Falls newspapers. We have no bone to pick with this concern and hope it may be successful in establishing a magazine with a million subscribers. It would mean a great deal to Thief River Falls and to the whole of Pennington County. We are ready to do our share to help the thing along, and can say that if the Postal Department gives the boys a fair deal, success should be fairly certain.

Statement Of The Ownership, Management Etc., Required By The Act Of Congress Of August 24, 1912,

Of The Eleven Towns published weekly at Goodridge, Minnesota for April 1st 1917.

State of Minnesota
ss.
County of Pennington

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. W. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Pubisher of the Eleven Towns and that the following is, to the best of knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reserve of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addressess of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager is:
H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minnesota.
2. That the owner is:
H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minnesota.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:
None.

H. W. Smith.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March 1917
(SEAL) H. B. Reckne
(My commission expires March 10th 1923.

SEEDS, TREES,
Plants and Flowers
CORN OUR SPECIALTY
WILL'S PIONEER SEED HOUSE,
GREENHOUSES and NURSERY
CATALOG FREE
OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

THE DAIRY

PROFITS FROM FALL CALVES

Farmers Find It Most Profitable to Have Cows Freshen In Autumn—Needs Less Feeding.

Because more milk would be produced in the year and calves would be raised cheaper, farmers find it most profitable to have their cows freshen in the fall months.

The cow gives a large flow of milk at the beginning of the period of lactation. In the spring the milk yield, which gradually falls off, is suddenly increased when the cow is turned on fresh pasture.

Calves born in the fall need mainly milk and eat little grain during the period of winter feeding. When spring comes they are ready to be turned on pasture. Spring calves consume milk and grain during the cheap pasture season and require the same high-priced feeds during the following winter, when they are older and thus eat more. The fall-born calf at the same age needs only pasture.

At the Ohio experiment station some calves born in the fall were raised for about $5 less than others born in the spring. Under average farm conditions this difference would be even greater, as no grain would be fed to fall-born calves on pasture, while those at the station were given grain because of pasture shortage.

"GENTLE" BULL DOES INJURY

Few "Don'ts" Given by Expert of Missouri College to Be Followed in Handling Bulls.

By W. W. SWETT, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

Following are a few "don'ts" which can be followed to advantage in handling a bull:

Don't underfeed him when young or keep him overfat when mature.

Don't use him too heavily before he is mature.

Don't abuse him. You can get better results by gentle but firm handling.

Don't tease him or allow children to play with him.

Don't let him get the upper hand at any time.

Don't let him realise his enormous strength.

Don't keep him confined. Give him plenty of exercise.

Don't trust any bull at any time. It is the "gentle" bull that does the damage.

VENTILATION OF DAIRY BARN

Where Air Is Good, Cows Should Remain in Stalls at Night Both in Summer and Winter.

If ventilation of the barn is good, cows should remain in the stall all night, both in summer and in winter. If ventilation is imperfect in very hot weather it would be advisable to turn them out in some clean lot or pasture, but in doing this considerable manure is lost.

During some of the colder days of winter it would be advisable not to turn cattle out except during short periods for watering. Chilly weather has considerable influence in reducing milk flow and a good cow should not be exposed to too severe climatic changes.

Please remember to pay your subscription. We need the money now past due.

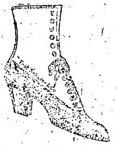
OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

SHOES!!



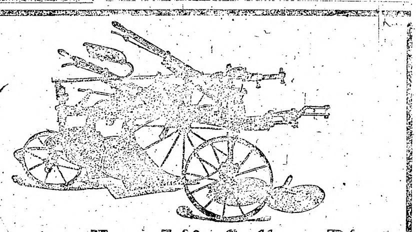
It it is shoes you are looking for this the place to get the them.

We have the best and largest assortment of Mens, Ladies and Childrens Shoes in Goodridge.

We handle the famous Foot-Schultz shoes. None better.

Come in and look them over.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota



Emerson Foot-Lift Sulky Plow
Built in Right and Left Hand.

AS you look upon this splendid plow and note its symmetry, its gracefulness, its adaptability, its lightness, its readiness for work, its promise of rich fulfilment, do you not realize in some degree the same keen sense of pleasure which always accompanies the examination of a beautiful picture, a high bred and graceful creature, a perfect machine? Kindly look again—though it be with coldly critical eye—and see if your sense of pleasure is not strengthened and confirmed. We ask this more than passing notice because we firmly believe—and our belief is strengthence because hundreds of farmers haue told us so—that in those many and various things that go to make up "plow excellence" this plow stands without a peer. The feet hadles the plow. The hands manage the team.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minnesota

Professional Cards

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Watch FOr Next Date

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

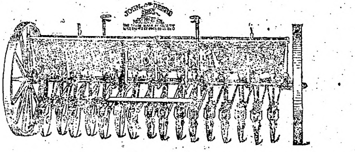
Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us. Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mrcantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA,
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 31st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Anderson, of Anstad Minn. who, on April 24th, 1913, made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 09023, for E½ SE¼, Section 26, Township 155 N., Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for State of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 21st day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses;
Gust Olson, of Esplee, Minn.
Charley Erickson, of Anstad, Minn.
Albert Hendrickson, of Esplee, Minn.
Oscar N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register,

LACK OF SHELTER FOR COWS

Exposure to Cold Rains Causes Big Drop in Milk Production—Cleanliness Is Important.

(By C. H. ECKLES Missouri College of Agriculture.)

The dairy cow often suffers the most from exposure to the weather before real winter has begun. After steady cold comes the cow is generally stabled. Exposure to cold rains is often more injurious to the animal than the colder but dry weather in winter.

The dairy cow is not like the fat steer, protected from cold by a layer of fat. As a result, bad weather causes a big drop in milk production. So long as the weather is dry it is just as well to leave the cow outside nights, but every cold rain should find her protected.

It is not necessary in the climate of Missouri to go to any great expense on most farms in order that the barn may be warm. The main thing is to have tight walls so there is no draft or wind, and a good roof. Care should be taken in arranging the stalls in the form of a platform of the right length and a gutter of sufficient depth to hold the manure. The cleanliness of the milk depends to a considerable extent upon having the barn built so the cow will keep herself clean.

GOLD OUTPUT FOR 1916 $478,625,000

Total Imports of Metal Into United States Were More Than $200,000,000 Greater.

$1,300,000,000 DURING WAR

World's Yearly Production Increased More Than Sixty-Fold in a Century —Witwatersrand Most Important Source of Supply.

Washington.—The world's total production of gold last year, though nearly equal to the record output for any year, was less than the amount imported into the United States in that period. Most of the imports came from Great Britain, which controls two-thirds of the production.

The total imports of gold into this country in 1916 amounted to $685,000,000, and the world's production to $478,625,000. In 1915 the imports were $452,000,000 and the world's production $488,000,000, the highest on record. Since the outbreak of the war, August 1, 1914, the United States has imported a total of $1,300,000,000 in gold, and has retained approximately $1,000,000,000 of it.

The decrease in production of nearly $10,000,000 is accounted for by the Statist, which supplies the estimate of production, on the ground of lessened production in Australasia and the United States, partly offset by an increase of about $5,000,000 in the African output.

Source of Gold Supply.

The most important source of the gold supply is the Witwatersrand. With the small output of outside districts of the Transvaal this section produced last year gold to the value of $107,000,000, a record annual output. Rhodesia produced $19,480,000; Australasia, $44,210,000; Canada, $20,250,000; India $11,500,000, and the United States $95,435,000.

The world's yearly value of gold output about a century ago averaged $7,500,000, the bulk of which was derived from Russian gold workings in the Ural mountains. Gradually other sources of supply came to be added to Russia's production, and large increases occurred. Such gains were very considerably added to in the late forties and early fifties of last century consequent on the discoveries made in California and Australia.

The discoveries in the two widely separated regions stimulated search in all parts of the world, and especially intermittently during the second half of the nineteenth century there were new finds of importance. Those in India, about 1869, at the Colar field, were "suspect" for a considerable while, and but for pluck and perseverance, might have been overlooked. However, in the end they proved successful. The policy of sinking a single shaft a few feet further saved the situation, and though quite ten years were taken to enter the stage of production, India since 1880 has, to 1916, inclusive, obtained from modern working about $250,000,000 value.

The greatest discovery so far has been that of the Witwastersrand. Prior to ascertainment of existence of gold-bearing bankets in the Transvaal there had been finds of quartz deposits in other parts of the Transvaal republic, also at the Gold Coast. Quickly it was ascertained that the region where now is Johannesburg was highly payable. In September, 1886, the Rand was proclaimed a goldfield, production commenced, and the output of the Transvaal, from some $50,000 worth of gold in [illegible], five years later attained $7,500,000, and the output in 1899—the year of the commencement of the Boer war—was at the rate of about $100,000,060 a year.

Record Production.

For 1916 the value of production was the record one of about $107,500,000, and at the present time the Rand production alone equals about 41¼ per cent of the total gold output of the world, while the whole of Africa shows a proportion of over 47 per cent. There were discoveries in Rhodesia, which in 1916 also attained a record production, and West Africa, from which came native-produced gold dust—hence the names of Guinea Coast and Gold Coast —and which in modern time has, with some slight success, added to the world's supply.

For many years Victoria, of the Australian continent, was the premier producer of gold, but it now yields comparatively a small output. In the mid-nineties important discoveries were made in West Australia, and the Coolgardie and other fields quickly put on the pace. The maximum output of the colony of any year was that of 1903—$43,850,000—but gradually since its production has fallen off. In New Zealand and Queensland finds were reported early in the sixties.

Till quite recent years the output of Canada was nearly all a by-product in connection with copper smelting, averaging till the mid-nineties only about $1,000,000 worth of gold per annum; but late in the nineties the Yukon field became a fairly important one, and discoveries of out-and-out gold regions in Ontario have recently commenced to show some good figures. Yukon attained its highest in 1900—some $18,000,000; but in 1916 fell to $5,000,000.

Praises should be judged solely by the way they were obtained.

"I'M SORRY"

By EARL REED SILVERS.

"Unless you tell me you're sorry, I'll never speak to you again." Althea Burton's brown eyes flashed angrily.

"But why should I be sorry for something I didn't do?" Bob Ransom was studying to be a civil engineer and was generally more practical than occasion demanded. He was also stubborn.

"You did do it," Althea answered. "I saw you out walking with Irene Fenwick last night. You went by this house."

"But I didn't. I was in the office last night."

"I don't believe you," she snapped. "I saw you with my own eyes."

"Well, if you don't believe me, it isn't my fault."

They were both young and these temporary tilts had come to be a weekly occurrence. Neither took them very seriously, although on this special occasion Althea seemed to be more angry than usual. But Bob accepted her attitude philosophically.

"Let's go to the movies," he suggested.

"No, I won't go anywhere until you say you're sorry."

"But Althea, I can't be sorry for something I didn't do. Won't you be reasonable?"

"Very well." She spoke calmly, but with decision. "I'm going in the house."

"What can we do in there?" He still failed to take her seriously.

"We can't do anything," she answered, emphasizing the personal pronoun. "But I have a book to read."

"I'll read too." He spoke lightly. "The movies aren't any good, anyhow."

"Are you going to say you're sorry?"

"Nope." He lighted a cigarette.

"Well, then," she spoke slowly. "I'm afraid that I'll have to say good-night."

"All right, we'll both say it." He smiled whimsically. "But what shall we say it to?"

"To each other." She held out her hand. "Good-night, Bob!"

"Good-night, Althea!"

He expected her to laugh and change the subject. But she didn't; instead, she turned abruptly and entered the house. Bob, rather puzzled, waited until the cigarette had burned to the smallest possible stub. Then he walked over to the window of the library and peered inside. Althea was nowhere to be seen. Slightly resentful, he pursed his lips and whistled softly. But she did not answer the signal; all was silent. Suddenly growing angry, he stamped across the porch and down the steps, lingering at the gate in the faint hope that she would call him back. But no summons came. Head held high, cheeks flushed angrily, he made his way homeward.

He thought that she might possibly telephone him the next forenoon, but in this he was also mistaken. Althea seemed to be very much in earnest in her resolution.

Finally he told his stenographer that he was through for the day and left the office.

"A round or two of golf will fix me up finely," he said to himself. "I need a little diversion."

At the Country club he was unable to find anyone to play with him, so he started off alone. The links were deserted except for one lone figure that hovered near the third hole. It was a girl, and she looked vaguely familiar. After Bob had reached the second hole he discovered that it was Althea. His heart beat a trifle more quickly.

"She plays much more slowly than I do," he said. "I'll probably catch her near the fifth hole."

But the girl had evidently seen him, for she followed the ball with unnecessary swiftness, and Bob, loafing along in the rear, did not materially decrease the gap between them.

"If she only weren't so stubborn," he mused, "we could play the round together."

At the seventh hole she sliced into the rough, and had difficulty in finding the ball. Bob was only about 100 yards away when she resumed playing, and he was forced to wait until she was the full two strokes ahead.

She sliced again at the eighth tee, sending the ball into the rough far to the left. Bob, taking this opportunity to "go through," hurried to the tee and drove hastily. But the ball, instead of going in a straight line, as it generally did when Bob was driving, sliced to the left. In a remarkably direct line, it soared for the exact spot where Althea was standing.

"Fore!"

Bob put all the strength of his lusty lungs into the call. The girl looked up, and attempted to dodge, but it was too late. The ball struck a stone in front of her and bounded swiftly, striking her just above the knee.

"Oh!" she said, and bent down to nurse the injured leg.

Bob ran forward at full speed. She looked at him half resentfully.

"Althea," he said, "I'm sorry. I didn't think for a moment that I would slice in this direction."

Suddenly her face broke into smiles.

"I'm glad," she answered, "because it made you say 'I'm sorry.'"

"Oh!" He smiled at the trick Fate had played. "Shall we finish the round together?"

"Yes." She looked at him shyly. "And now that you've said you're sorry about what has happened I want you to come to see me tonight. Will you?"

Bob grinned.

"You just bet I will," he said.

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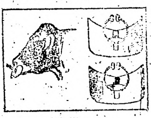
CALF WEANER IS EFFECTIVE

Device Arranged With Sharp Point Which Pricks Youngster's Nose—Can Graze Freely.

When a calf, wearing this weaner, tries to get a meal from its mother, the sharp point pricks its nose, also the shield is curved at the sides and prevents side sucking. Since the device is suspended freely from the nostrils, grazing is not interfered with.



Calf Weaner.

KEEP CORRECT MILK RECORDS

Note Production of Each Individual Cow and Save Heifer Calves From Large Producers.

You cannot always buy good cows, but another way to get a good herd together is by keeping records of the production of each individual cow in your herd and saving the heifer calves from the larger producers. These calves being from a good registered sire and from selected cows, it will not take many years to build up a first-class herd. You can only know your best cows by continuous weighing and testing of the milk, and keeping records of each individual, so that some information may be secured as to the cost of production, which is growing more important as the prices of feed stuffs and labor advance.

CALVES GROWN ON SKIM MILK

Cost Is Less Than Where Whole Milk Is Fed—Animals Make Better Gains in the Feed Lot.

The cost of growing calves on skim milk was less than where whole milk was fed, or where the calves ran with their dams, and the skim-milk calves made better gains when put into the feed lot than the others did, according to some experimental work at the Kansas station.

It cost [illegible] per 100 pounds gain on the calves fed on skim milk, $7.0[illegible] per 100 pounds gain on whole milk, and $4.41 per 100 pounds gain where the calves ran with their dams. When these same calves were put into the feed lot the skim-milk calves made the fastest gains and the whole-milk calves next.

EAT OUR MEATS

You'll need neither a hatchet nor a stick of dynamite
A good, ordinary set of molars will dispose of
A Fine Tenderloin Steak,
An Extra Porterhouse Steak,
A Luscious Round Steak
A Nutritious Roast,
A Dish of Pork Chops

If you haven't any teeth, we have sausage that will fairly melt in your mouth. Eat our meats. Good for your stomach. Buttermilk on ice, 5c. per quart. Bring your can.

Goodridge Meat Market
R. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor

CLEANLINESS OF CALF PENS

Use Abundance of Nice Straw and Dig Out All Manure Frequently—Calves Are Frisky.

The calf pen must be kept clean. Use lots of nice straw, not putting it upon a lot of fermented filth, but dig out all manure very frequently and add fresh straw almost daily. Calves are so frisky that they trump the straw into the manure to beat everything.

Separator milk, tender clover or alfalfa hay, bran, oil meal, silage, shelled corn, such feeds are the stuff good calves are made of.

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Author of "The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.

CIVIL ENGINEER

Copyright by Fleming H. Revell Company

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the International bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel, who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a deflection in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, wires his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER V—At the great engineer's office father and son try to prevent disaster, but young Meade only reaches Colonel Illingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 150 men, is in the river.

CHAPTER VI—Abbott goes on with the work, ignoring Meade's protests, but while uneasily inspecting C-10-R the lacings snap under his eyes and he goes into eternity with the other men on the falling bridge.

CHAPTER VII—Young Meade has pointed out to his father the possible weakness, but his objections have been overruled. His father now prepares a statement showing his own fault and sends his secretary, Shurtliff, to the Gazette with it.

CHAPTER VIII—Young Meade, on his return, meets Rodney, an old college friend, and other reporters at the door of his father's office. He finds his father dead from heart failure. He assumes entire responsibility for the catastrophe. Shurtliff, who has not obeyed orders, but concealed the papers the dead man had given him to make public, also accuses the younger Meade.

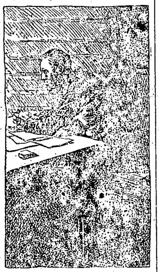
CHAPTER IX—In her father's presence and over her protest Meade breaks his engagement with Helen.

CHAPTER X—Out West, at a big irrigation dam under construction, Meade begins life over again as a rodman under an assumed name.

CHAPTER XI.

The Valley of Decision.

Much water had run under the bridges of the world and incidentally over the wreck of the International,



He Debated With Himself Whether It Would Not Be Better to End It Than to Live.

since that bitter farewell between Bertram Meade and Helen Illingworth over the grave of the old engineer. Life had seemed to hold absolutely nothing for Meade as he knelt by that low mound and watched the woman walk slowly away with many a backward glance, with many a pause, obviously reluctant. He realized that the lifting of a hand would have called her back. How hard it was for him to remain quiet; and, finally, before she disappeared and before she took her last look at him, to turn his back resolutely as if to mark the termination of the situation.

Father, fame, reputation, love, taken away at one and the same moment! A weaker man might have sent life to follow. In the troubled days after the fall of the bridge, his father's death, the inquests, his testimony and evidence freely given, and that parting, something like despair had filled the young engineer's heart. Life held nothing. He debated with himself whether it would not be better to end it than to live it. He envied his father his broken heart. Singularly enough, the thing that made life at least value was the thing that kept him from throwing it away—the woman.

Striving to analyze the complex emotions that centered about his losses he was forced to admit, although it seemed a sign of weakness, that love of woman was greater than love of fame, that in the balance one girl outweighed bridge and father. That the romance was ended was what made life insupportable. Yet the faint, vague possibility that it might be resumed if he could find some way to show his worthiness was what made him cling to it.

Of course he could have showed without much difficulty and beyond peradventure at the inquest over Abbott and the investigation into the cause of the failure of the bridge—unfortunate but too obvious—that the frightful and fatal error in the design was not his and that he had protested against the accepted plan, if only he had found the letter addressed to his father. But that he would never do and the letter had not been discovered anyway. He did not even regret the bold falsehood he had uttered or the practical subornation of perjury of which he had been guilty in drawing out and accepting and emphasizing Shurtliff's testimony.

There had been no inquest over his father's death. The autopsy had showed clearly heart failure. He had not been compelled to go on the witness stand and under oath as to that. Although, if that had been demanded, he must needs have gone through with it. Indeed so prompt and public had been his avowals of responsibility that he had not been seriously questioned thereon. He had left nothing uncertain. There was nothing concealed.

He had inherited a competence from his father. It was indeed much more than he or anyone had expected. He had realized enough ready money from the sale of certain securities for his present needs. The remainder he placed in Shurtliff's care and a few days after the funeral, having settled everything possible, he took a train for the West.

The whole world was before him, and he was measurably familiar with many portions of it. He could have buried himself in out-of-the-way corners of far countries, in strange continents. These possibilities did not attract him. He wanted to get away from, out of touch with, the life he had led. He wished to go to some place where he could be practically alone, where he could have time to recover his poise, to think things out, to plan his future, to try to devise a means for rehabilitation, if it were possible. He could do that just as well, perhaps better, in America than in any place else. And there was another reason that held him to his native land. He would still tread the same soil, breathe the same air, with the woman. He did not desire to put seas between them.

He swore to himself that the freedom he had offered her, that he had indeed forced upon her unwilling and rejecting it, should be no empty thing so far as he was concerned. He would leave her absolutely untrammeled. He would not write to her or communicate with her in any way. He would not even seek her to hear about her and of course as she would not know whither he had gone or where he was she could not communicate with him. The silence that had fallen between them should not be broken even forever unless and until— Ah, yes, he could not see any way to complete that "unless and until" at first, but perhaps after a while he might.

He knew exactly where he would go. Dick Winters, another classmate and devoted friend at Cambridge, had gone out West shortly after graduation. He had a big cattle ranch miles from a railroad in a young southwestern state. Winters, like the other member of the youthful triumvirate, Rodney, was a bachelor. He could be absolutely depended upon. He had often begged Meade to visit him. The engineer would do it now. He knew Winters would respect his moods, that he would let him severely alone, that he could get on a horse and ride into the hills and do what he pleased, think out his thoughts undisturbed.

To Winters, therefore, he had gone. He had an idea that his future would be outside of engineering. Indeed he had put all thought of his chosen profession out of his mind and heart, at least so he fancied. Yet, spending an idle forenoon in Chicago waiting for the departure of the western train, he found himself irresistibly drawn to the great steel-framed structures, the skyscrapers rising gaunt and rigid above the other buildings of the city.

Again the train was delayed and held up for half an hour just as it reached the Mississippi river. He left his seat in the dining car, his dinner uneaten on the table, to go out and inspect the bridge during the half-hour that the "limited" lay idle. The next day some enormous irrigation works in western Nebraska so engrossed his attention and aroused his interest that in spite of himself he stopped over between trains to see them. And these actions were typical.

Yet after every one of these excursions back into his own field, his conscience smote him. Was he never to get away from this engineering? Was [illegible] and stone, steel and concrete, designs and plans and undertaking and accomplishment in the world? Because it was the thing that he must abandon and put out of his mind, engineering seemed the only thing he cared for. There would be no engineering on that ranch on the slopes of the range. He could settle the question there.

Winters was glad to see him. He and Rodney and Meade had been the warmest of friends. Of course Meade could not tell Rodney the truth on account of his newspaper connections, but he decided finally that he could and would tell Winters under assurance of absolute secrecy. For one thing the big cattleman had bluntly refused to credit his friend's first statements; and, when he at last heard the truth, he blamed him roundly while he appreciated fully the nobleness of his self-sacrifice. The clear-headed, practical Winters put it this way: Meade was capable of doing splendid service to humanity as an engineer and bade fair to be even greater than his father, yet for the sake of the fame of a dead man, to whom after all it would matter little, he had thrown away that splendid opportunity!

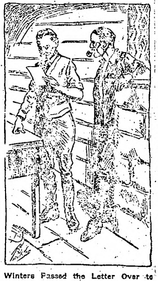
This was a new thought to Meade and a disturbing one. Unfortunately, as even Winters was forced to acknowledge, the suggestion came too late. The course had been entered upon. It would be cowardly to try to change it now. Indeed it would have been impossible with the disappearance of the written protests and notes. Even if Shurtliff had been willing, no one would have believed a delayed retraction and explanation, and Shurtliff would not have been willing Meade well knew. Neither for that matter was Meade himself. He was glad that the affair had been settled and would not change it even now though Winters', rough-and-ready presentation of the situation disquieted him.

Winters, who saw how greatly overwrought and unstrung his friend was, contented himself with the assertion. He did not press the point or argue it with him. He rested quietly confident that matters would right themselves some way in the long run. He treated Meade exactly right. He left him to his own devices. He did not force his company upon him. Sometimes the engineer would mount a horse—and all at the ranch were at his disposal—and would ride away into the woods and mountains with a camping outfit. Sometimes he would be gone for several days, coming back white and haggard and exhausted but victor in some hard battle fought out alone.

One day there came to the ranch a letter to Winters from Rodney, full of friendly chat and pleasant reminiscence.

"Meade has disappeared absolutely," wrote Rodney in closing. "Even Miss Illingworth, to whom he was reported engaged and upon whom I have called occasionally, says she does not know his whereabouts. Of course you saw in the papers his connection with the tragedy and failure of the International? Although his frank statement was corroborated by that of the older Meade's private secretary, I have never been able to believe it, neither does Miss Illingworth. I know Bert, and so does she. We can't accept even his own testimony. We have been working together to establish the truth, but with very faint prospects of success so far. There's some tremendous mystery about it. I have thought that maybe Meade might have come to you. If he has show him this letter and beg him to tell us the truth at any rate."

Winters passed the letter over to Meade without comment. The engineer read it with passionate eagerness. He was hungry for any news of Helen Illingworth. Rodney was calling upon her. A sharp pang of jealousy shot through him at that, although he knew there was no reason. Dear old Rodney! He could see his grave face, his disapproving manner, his air of unbelief, as he had taken down Meade's words in the office that tragic day.



Winters Passed the Letter Over to Meade Without Comment.

Of course, Helen Illingworth was not a recluse as he was. She mingled in society. She took up life with its demands. She entered into its pleasures and fulfilled its duties. He was jealous of everyone who might come in contact with her, but he knew the names of none except Rodney.

And they were suspicious of his avowal! That was balm to his soul. Of course Helen Illingworth was suspicious, but why should Rodney doubt his assumption of the blame? And they were working to establish his innocence. The thought disquieted him [illegible] some way. And it gave him joy also. They would work despite any remonstrance from him. He thought of that protest to his father always with uneasiness. If he could only have found it and destroyed it himself he would have been happier. Could it be in existence somewhere? Would it turn up? Would they unearth it? Well, he had done his best for his father, yet he was glad those two disbelieved and were working for him.

Meade had been the most brilliant, Winters the most indifferent, Rodney the most persevering, of the trio at college. He remembered that well. His first thought was to forbid Rodney to do anything further, although how far his friend would respect his wishes he could not tell. Anyway, he did not have to decide that matter, because he could not say a word to him. To have allowed Winters to write would have betrayed his whereabouts. He was living with Winters under an assumed name of course. He had had his hair cut differently and had grown a beard and mustache. He thought it would have taken a keen eye indeed to have recognized him with these changes.

In the end he handed the letter back to Winters, only charging him that if he wrote to Rodney he must not betray the fact that Meade was with him. He had plenty of time to think over the situation. He decided finally that so long as he had been born an engineer and trained and educated as an engineer he would have to be until the end of the chapter. He would go out and seek work, not such work as his ability and experience, but under some assumed name he would begin at the very beginning, at the foot of the ladder as a rodman, if he could; and then he would work on quietly, faithfully, obscurely, praying for his chance. If it came he would strive to be equal to the opportunity; if it did not at least he would be engaged in honest work in an honest way.

It was a very humble program, not at all promising or heroic or romantic, just a beginning. He would work on and wait. They say that all things come to him who waits. That is only half true. Some things come to him who waits sometimes. That is more nearly accurate. Well, he could think of no better plan. So he bade Winters good-by, swearing him again to secrecy until he should lift the ban against speech, and rode away. When he got to the little village on the Picket Wire below the dam he stopped a long time gazing at the long bridge, or viaduct, of steel that was replacing the old wooden trestle and carrying the railroad from the hills to the eastward over the river.

It was not such an undertaking as the lost International, still it was interesting engineering construction. It was work that would be intensely congenial, to which he was drawn almost irresistibly, yet he managed to hold himself aloof. The Martlet people were building this steel bridge and they had just finished the arch up under the mesa. A well-known construction company was building the great earth dam across the Picket Wire in the valley.

Meade's engineering life had been spent mainly out of the United States. He had never been connected with the Martlet and its employees until he had been associated with his father on the International. He could have gone among them with little danger of immediate discovery, since most of the men he had known had gone down with the bridge, but he decided not to do so. The work on the dam would be simpler and he would have less opportunity to betray himself and it would give him more chance to work up in a plausible and reasonable way. Besides, if Colonel Illingworth came on to inspect the bridge, as he would probably do, Meade would have to leave before his arrival. The dam would be safer. No one would ever think of looking for him there. And no one would ever recognize in the rough-bearded workman the clear-cut, smooth-faced young engineer of other days.

The dam was twenty miles up the valley. Yes, he would be less apt to be observed working there than on the bridge. Yet as he recalled that private car and that it might come there, he realized that she might be on it. His heart leaped even as it had leaped at the sight of the viaduct then building, as it had quivered to the familiar rat-tat-tat of the pneumatic riveters and the clang and the clash of the structural steel. But what was the use? He would not dare trust himself to look at her even from a distance. No, it was the dam that best suited his purpose, so he turned away from the bridge and rode up the valley. There he was fortunate in falling into a position, as has been set forth.

CHAPTER XII.

Marshaling the Evidence.

For all her sweetness and light, Helen Illingworth was dowered with intense energy and a powerful will. What she began she finished, and she was not deterred from beginning things by fears of consequences. She was convinced that Meade had not told the truth in that famous declaration in his father's office. She respected him for his desire to shield his father's name and fame even at the expense of his veracity, albeit she would not have been a woman if she had not resented the fact that in so doing he had sacrificed her happiness as well as his own.

The question whether Meade, Jr., was the more responsible or even responsible at all was more or less academic to Colonel Illingworth. He would have had nothing further to do with either of them if both were living, and certainly not with the younger survivor. He tried to believe that if it had come to a final choice the daughter [illegible] the habit of women in the experience of life, would not have given up age and her father for youth and her lover. Indeed she was too genuinely devoted to her father to do that except as a last resort.

She cherished the hope first, that Meade could re-establish himself—she had too sweeping a confidence in his character and capacity to doubt that—and second, that it could be shown that he had not been responsible for the failure of the bridge. She was more and more convinced that his assumption of the blame had been dictated by the highest of motives and instead of being a fit subject for censure and condemnation, he merited admiration and applause. She hoped with her woman's wit to prove this eventually, perhaps in spite of her lover, and to this end she applied herself assiduously to solve the problem.

To her, at her request, came Rodney. Now the reporters had dealt very gently with Helen Illingworth. They had made no announcement of the engagement or of its breaking at her father's earnest request. There was no necessity of bringing her into the bridge story, although it would have added a dramatic touch to their narratives. Her inclination had been to avow it. But upon reflection she saw it would have annoyed her father beyond expression, it would not have helped Meade any and it might hamper her in her work. She realized that she had Rodney to thank for this omission and after she had time to collect herself she asked him to call upon her. He was very glad to come.

"I sent for you, Mr. Rodney, on account of Mr. Bertram Meade," she began, after thanking him for his courtesy toward her the day the older Meade died and thereafter. "I want you to help me."

"I shall be delighted to do so for your own sake. I know how deeply interested you are in Meade's rehabilitation."

"Mr. Rodney," returned the woman, flushing a little, "you know of course that we were engaged. He considers the engagement broken."

"I suppose so. That would be like him," said Rodney gravely. "Indeed as a man of honor he could do no less."

"You are all alike," said the woman a little bitterly. "Your notions are supreme. You may sacrifice love and your best friend so long as you preserve those notions of honor intact."

"And yet if we weren't honorable men you wouldn't care for us at all."

"Yes, I suppose that's it. Well, I do care very much, as you understand. I may as well be frank with you. My father, of course, is bitterly antagonistic to Mr. Meade. He won't even allow his name to be mentioned."

"One can hardly blame him for that, Miss Illingworth. The failure of the bridge seriously embarrassed the Martlet Bridge company, and it is a great handicap for them to overcome in seeking any further contracts."

"But I did not summon you here to discuss the affairs of the Martlet Bridge company," said Helen, "interesting though they may be, but to see if by working together there was not some way by which we could prove that Bertram Meade has assumed the blame to save the honor and fame of his father."

"You believe that, Miss Illingworth?"

"I am sure of it."

"So am I," said Rodney quickly.

"Thank God," cried the girl a little hysterically, surprised and almost swept off her feet by this prompt avowal by one who, though young, was already an authority in the literature of engineering. "Why do you say that? What evidence have you?"

"Unfortunately," answered Rodney, "I haven't any tangible evidence whatever, but I know Bert Meade as few people know him, Miss Illingworth, perhaps not even you," he went on, in spite of her unspoken, but vigorous protest at that last statement, as she shook her head and smiled at him. "And there are several little circumstances that make me feel that he could not have been to blame. Have you any ground for your conviction?"

"Probably even less than you have and yet I, too, know him." Helen Illingworth looked into the plain, homely, but strong, reliable face of the man and dismissed any thought of reserve from her mind.

"Let us place," she began, "the little circumstances upon which our intuitions are based, if intuitions are ever based on anything tangible, together. Perhaps the sum of them may yield something."

"The suggestion is admirable," asserted Rodney, "and as I knew him first and longest I will begin. Perhaps it would be well, too, to take notes so that we may consider them at leisure getting an eye view as well as an ear view of them."

"Now, in the first place," he began, writing and speaking at the same time, "point one is, Meade's absolutely unbounded devotion to his father. The old man was not always right. The boy was as clear as a bell on most things, but I recall that he would maintain his father's propositions tenaciously, determinedly, long after everybody, perhaps even the old man himself, had been convinced of their fallacy. Engineering is in Meade's blood. He is the fifth of his family to graduate at Harvard and three of his forbears were engineers, his grandfather noted and his father world-famous. He fairly idolized his father. The affection between them was delightful. The king could do no wrong. Meade was quick-tempered and not very receptive to criticism, but he would take the severest stricture from the old man without a murmur."

"Here we have," said the woman, who had listened with strained attention, "an early devotion to a person himself, personally, to Mr. Meade and so he became his private secretary. By his own showing he had been with the dead man on that afternoon. He has the papers."

The woman rose to her feet as she spoke with fine conviction.

"I believe you are right," said Rodney, leaning back in his chair and staring at her through his glasses. "If we can only make him speak— But where is he?"

"Working for my father."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that I suspected him from the first, and as there was an opening for a private confidential man, who understood engineering—a vacancy made by the promotion of my father's private secretary—I prevailed upon him to give the position to Shurtliff. Father hates the name of Meade, but he worships efficiency and he knows that Shurtliff is the very incarnation of the particular kind of ability that he desires, so he is with my father constantly and I have him always under my eye. When we go away in the car, he goes along."

"What are you going to do?"

"Win his confidence, his affection if I can, appeal to him, and—"

"By Jove," said Rodney, "I believe you can do it. You can't drive that old man."

"I know it," said the woman.

"You haven't told him that you thought it was his fault?"

"No."

"I couldn't do anything with a man like Shurtliff. You can. You can win his devotion, you can let him see how much the reinstatement of Bert Meade in honor again means to you. You can do it."

"Meanwhile you will help me, won't you?"

"In any way, in every way. Do you know where he has gone?"

"I haven't the slightest idea. He might be in Africa, or South America, or out West, or up North. Do you see those flowers?"—she pointed to a great bunch of American Beauty roses, which had been forced for her apparently, and which she had received on that very day—"Dards, you know, the Madison avenue florist, sends me a box of magnificent blossoms—roses, violets, orchids, always different—every week. They speak to me of him."

"Have you ever tried to trace them?"

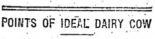
"No. I know whence they come and that is all. We will hear from him some day, somewhere, somehow. Meanwhile we will work, work, work!"

"And you will allow me to say before I go that since I have had this conversation with you I do not see how even love for his father or his family name would have led Meade to do it."

"Don't say anything against him," said Helen Illingworth quickly. "He was mad with anxiety, shame, regret. Whatever he did I love him just the same."

TO BE CONTINUED.

DAIRY

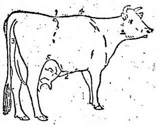


POINTS OF IDEAL DAIRY COW

Excellent Hints Given Which May Help Farmer in Selecting Animal for His Herd.

In selecting cows for dairy herds there are several essential points to consider.

The cow should have great stomach capacity; avoid a round bodied cow whose ribs are short, and a flat-ribbed cow. There should be ample room for the udder, which should extend well forward and not hang down. The milk veins should be large and the farther they go the better. The udder should be loose and pliable, when empty—not fleshy.



Ideal Dairy Cow.

The dairy cow should be deep and wide from 1 to 2 as this gives her large capacity for rough feed. The back from 1 to 4 should be sharp, with little flesh, when she is in good condition. She should be well cut up behind so that the udder can extend well up, as at 3. Her flank should be well arched, as at 5, to provide room for a large udder.

The eyes should be large and bright and project well out from the face. This is a strong indication of the nerve force needed for strong digestion and large milk secretion.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 17 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.90
Oats	.55
Barley	1.[illegible]1
Flax	2.[illegible]
Rye	1 61
Butter	.30
Eggs	.20
Vivo Flour	$5 70

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Everybody come and see "Kindling the Hearth Fire" at the school house Friday evening April 13th.

S. Kennison, of Thief River Falls, was in town, Wednesday, visiting his old friend, C. H. Rossmon.

Willard Hegstrom, arrived here Friday, from near, St. James, Minn. with two cars of farm stock and machinery, and will go to farming on the O. J. Nesja, farm, which he bought last fall.

Rev. Bjornson, conducted services in the Synod church here last Sunday.

Edwin Rowberg, arrived here Tuesday evening from the southern part of this state, and will go to farming on the P. P. Palmer farm, which he bought this winter.

Arthur Tvedt, arrived here from Thief River Falls, Friday morning to spend a weeks vacation at his home here.

Miss Sarah Payne, came up from Thief River Falls, Friday morning to spend the Easter vacation at the home of her folks here.

Bert Walker, went to Thief River Falls, Tuesday evening, to attend an Old Settlers "blow out".

Si Miller, Superintendent for the Atlantic Elev. Co was attending to business matters in town Wednesday.

Ed. Abbot, of Grygla was a Goodridge visitor, Tuesday.

In this week's issue appears an auction sale advertisement for Jacob E. Lee. Read it thru carefully, there may be something among the list of articles offered for sale you may need.

The U. S. NAVY needs men. There is a Recruiting Station at No. 304 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis and branch offices at Grand Forks, N. D.

We are putting in a branch to sell flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quality that can be obtained Call at the O. K. Restaurant or City Meat Market for prices.

Singer Bros.

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for setting, for sale at 5 cents apiece, prepaid.

Anton Knutsen,
(Apr. 12—4 wks) Rt. 1, Goodridge.

Stephen Bordenheimer, came up from Thief River Falls Wednesday evening to visit friends and look over his land interests here.

Henry and John Morken of Carmel, were Goodridge visitors, Wednesday.

John Foss, Howard Yehn, Andrew Sand and Frank Carpenter, left Sunday for east of Thorhult, with four loads of dredge machinery for the American Drainage Co. They returned Tuesday evening.

Miss Teresa Giefer, returned Monday morning from Thief River Falls, where she had spent the Easter vacation.

P. P. Palmer, J. P. Jensen, H. B. Rockne and Chester Tvedt, went to Thief River Falls, Thursday evening to attend a Christian Science lecture.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Castello, returned Tuesday from Grand Forks, where Mrs. Castello has been receiving medical treatment.

The United Ladies Aid will meet at home of Mrs. Bratland, Wednesday April 18th. Everybody Welcome.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, will conduct mass in St. Ann's Catholic church here next Tuesday April 17th.

FORSALE—1 12 Disk, or one 14 Disk, will sell either one, good condition, also [illegible] and [illegible] rate.

Andrew F. Nelson,
Highlanding

[illegible]

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

A home talent play entitled "Kindling the Hearth Fire" will be given in school house at Goodridge, Friday evening, April 13th. Don't miss it. Proceeds for the benefit of the piano fund.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Harry Van Tassel, left Wednesday, for Plummer, with three teams for M. O. Seavey, which he will put on a big grading job, near that place.

Owen Olson, returned Friday from the woods, where he has been working during the winter.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, of Thief River Falls, held services in St. Ann's Catholic church here, Tuesday. He will hold services here again next Tuesday, April 17th.

Dr. Biedermann, of Thief River Falls, was up here Sunday to see R. Johnson, who is down with Inflammatory Rheumatism.

N. T Jorgenson, shipped a car load of stock to South St. Paul Saturday, He accompanied the car and returned Tuesday.

Our fine spring weather came to an end Tuesday evening when we were visited by a rainstorm.

R. H. McDonald, returned Friday, from Eau Claire, Wis., where he was called by the death of his mother.

Albin Johnson, left Saturday for Erskine, where he will help out with the work at the Soo depot.

G. C. Gulrud, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Tuesday.

Landlord Pat. Brick, of the Goodridge Hotel, is building a new barn, back of his hotel.

The Goodridge Grygla Stage driver is using the Ford again to carry the mail. He reports that the roads are good with the exception of one or two bad places.

Oscar and John Gran autoed out to their home, near Carmel, Saturday afternoon.

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.

Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.

Goodridge.

Eggs for setting from two year old White Leghorn chickens at 50 cents per dozen. By mail ten cents extra.

500 pounds clean mixed Clover and Timothy seed for sale at 8 cents per pound.

50 bushels 1915 seed oats at 80 cents per bushel.

Ole Nergaard, Goodridge, Minn.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the NE¼, of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,

Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

For Sale Cheap.

One 18-35 Horse power Titan tractor used two seasons, in good condition.

One 20 inch, two bottom brush breaker, used one year.

One six bottom Oliver Engine gang.

One 24 inch Rumley brush breaker.

All for $2500.00. 8 per cent discount for cash before April 25th.

T. J. Lillevold,
Grygla, Minn.

Notice.

I will receive bids up to 7 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of May, 1917, for 2 acres of land to be used as a Cemetery for the Village of Goodridge and vicinity, not any farther than [illegible] miles from City limits.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. B. Christianson,
Village Secretary

"Kindling The Hearth Fire"

"Kindling The Hearth Fire" a play in three acts will be presented by members of the Goodridge Literary Society, in the school house Friday evening, April 13th. This play is expected to be a winner, so remember the date and be there.

The following is the cast of characters:

Mrs. Frou, An overworked Farmers' wife, Stelle Arntz
Ned, her young son, Roy Olson
Doris, her daughter, Miss Ellen Gunnerson
Mrs. Stringer, a borrowing neighbor, Miss Hilda Christianson
Mr. Hortwell, A Graduate of the Agricultural College, Henry Rockne
Mr. Field, A prosperous Farmer, Sam Rouze
Dave Dalton, A farmer, who "owns his own farm" Alfred Tvedt
Ida Johnson, Clerk in a department store, Irene Ferdinandsen
Mrs Ryon, The manager of a lodging house, Mrs. McDonald
Mr. Bond, A man with money, Harry Van Tassel
Miss Brooks, A visiting housekeeper for the Welfare League, Miss Teresa Giefer
Pete, Olaf, Hired Men, Hugo Menzel and Alvin Rottke.

Exceptionl Milk Record Reported.

The past winter has held no particular terrors for those who have had a creamery check to look forward to the first of every month. Every day new instances are coming to light which go to show that the man who intelligently follows the pursuit of dairying is the fortunate individual in all seasons of the year.

H. P. Rued owns a good farm in the town of Silverton. Three years ago he secured four grade Holstein cows and a pure-bred bull from a live stock dealer at Northfield, his herd having grown to 12 head from this original investment. During the four months from November 1 to March 1 he milked ten of these cows on an average, with the following cash results: For the month of November his creamery check was $89 00, during December he sold milk and cream valued at $114 61, in January the receipts were $112.16, and in February $102 00 This is a total of $417.77 or the four months, or $104.44 per month. Mr. Rued says that his March account is not yet in, but he knows that it will be the largest he has yet received.

These results were not acheived through any fancy or complicated system of caring for the cattle nor by the employment of high priced milk-making feeds. The rations each consisted of a little grain, prairie hay and corn fodder. Mr. Rued says that had silage been used there is no doubt but that the record would have been better still. [T. R. F. Times.

Star News.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sunsdahl, Mr. and Mrs. Halvor Syverson and Mr. and Mrs. Gust Larson visited at Henry Dahlen's, Sunday.

Herman Sunsdahl and Gilmour Tharaldson were Erie callers Saturday evening.

Mrs. Tellof Hovet and son George were to Highlanding on business matters, Saturday.

Tellof Hovet and daughter Thelma visited at Ole Tharaldson's, Sunday evening.

A large crowd was entertained at Halvor Bjornearaa's, Sunday evening.

Gust Larson made a short call at Andrew K. Vake's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Sunsdahl left for Fisher, Minnesota, Monday.

Tellof Hovet and family visited at Ole K. Lein's Friday.

Engvold Syverson made a short call on H. C. Iverson, Friday.

Tellof Hovet made a short call at Ole Tharaldson's, Thursday evening.

Knut Roysland made a business call at Ole Johnsrud, Tuesday.

Gilmour Tharaldson was to Goodridge on business matters Thursday.

Theodore Jacobson and family and Gilmour Tharaldson were callers at Halvor Bjornearaa's Tuesday evening.

Torgus Halvorson visited at Ole Tharaldson's, Monday.

Knut Sunsdahl called on Knut Roysland, Wednesday.

Halvor Bjornearaa, Oliver Tonner [illegible]ahl and Amund Bjorgufson went to Thief River Falls on business matters, Thursday.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN,

March 31st, 191[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Anderson, of Anstad Minn., who, on April 24th, 1913, made Homestead Entry Serial, No 09023, for E SE¼, Section 26, Township 155 N Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for State of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn on the 21st day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gust Olson, of Esplee, Minn.
Charley Erickson, of Anstad, Minn.
Albert Hendrickson, of Esplee, Minn.
Oscar N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, Minn.

APRIL 4th, 19[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad, Minn., who, on Dec. 1st 191[illegible] made Homestead Entry Serial, No. [illegible], for S½ SW¼ Sec. 1 and N½ NW¼ Section 12, Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Proof, to establish claim, to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
A. J. Gangeness, of Anstad, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th, 19[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 28th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 05229, for N½ NE¼ Section 11, Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
Ole O. Hall, of Anstad, Minn.
Martin Westby, of Anstad, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 19[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that Gilbert L. Anderson, of Esplee, Minn., who, on June 30th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial No. 05222, for S½ SE¼, Section 36, Township 155 N, Range 38 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 15th day of May, 191[illegible]

Claimant names as witnesses:
Albert Anderson, Bernt Tanem, Alfred Anderson, Anton Hermanson, all, of Esplee, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 4th 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lewis Peterson Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn., who, on May 15th, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06645, for S½ NW¼, E½, SW¼ Section 2, Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.
Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars Stomlien, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 5th 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06120, for NE¼, Section 23, Township 154 N. Range 40 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Nelson J. Stephenson, Charles O. Stephenson, Martin Westby, Casper Iverson, all of Goodridge, Minn.
Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,

GRAIN TESTER FOR ALFALFA

Percentage of Germinating Ability Easily Determined by Method Described Herewith.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The percentage of alfalfa seed that will grow can be easily determined by means of a simple tester. The seed should be thoroughly mixed, after which 100 or 200 seeds should be counted out. The seeds should be placed between two pieces of blotting paper or two folds of a piece of flannel cloth, care being taken that the seeds do not touch one another. The seed container should then be put on a plate, well moistened without saturating, covered with another plate inverted, and the tester then placed where the temperature can be kept at about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. After about three days the sprouted seed should be counted and removed each day until about the sixth, when most of the good seeds will have sprouted and the percentage that will grow can be determined. Some hard seed are occasionally present in a sample. These may be alive, but they require additional time for germination. In the case of Grimm alfalfa as much as 35 per cent of the seed is frequently hard.

NAIL HURTS ARE DANGEROUS

If Immediate Attention Is Not Given Wound May Cause Lockjaw or Permanent Lameness.

It is better to be safe than sorry! When a horse steps on a nail take no chances. Remove the nail as soon as possible and thoroughly cleanse the wound. When a horse limps investigate the cause. The removal of the nail can easily be accomplished with an ordinary claw hammer, a small block of wood being used as a fulcrum over which to pry. If the nail is not too large a pair of pliers is suitable for this work.

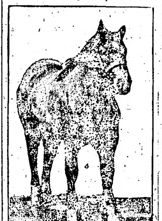
If not cared for immediately the wound may cause lockjaw or permanent lameness. For cleansing the wound a syringe and warm water may be used if care is taken to cleanse thoroughly. The best method is to apply liberally any coal-tar product, such as creolin, as it is effective in breaking up the infection. If a nail wound is given immediate and careful attention the life of a horse is usually safe.

SORE BACKS AND SHOULDERS

If Back Strap Pulls Out of Line, Unnecessary Strain Results and Horses Are Injured.

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Spring is here and so is spring plowing. If your horses get sore backs and shoulders, it is your own fault. There is a thought in this connection that is worth while and I want to call attention to it. It is about those back straps that go down to the tugs. Do not try to regulate the draft by tightening the back straps to the point where they will pull the tugs out of line. If they are even snug when hitched to the plow they will pull down hard on the back when hitched to a harrow. The work is hard enough on the team without the added burden of lifting the plow as well as pulling it. This weight comes directly over the loins where the back has no support from the ribs.



Splendid Horse for Farm Work.

WORKING IN SMALL GARDENS

Onion Sets and Lettuce or Radishes May Be Planted Together—Sow Spinach Between Cabbage.

(By LEROY CADY, Associate Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.)

Where one has only a small space for the garden, it is well to work out a companion cropping scheme. For instance, onion sets and lettuce or radishes may be planted together. Three or four rows of spinach may be sown between rows of cabbage or cauliflower [illegible] out when [illegible] [illegible] together [illegible]

DAIRY

MILK SUBSTITUTE FOR CALF

Massachusetts Experiment Station Recommends Feeding Mixture Costing Three Cents Pound.

Nothing is better than milk on which to raise thrifty, growing calves, whether they are intended for the dairy, the feed lot or the show ring. The ordinary farmer often finds milk too expensive as a calf feed. The following substitute is recommended by the Massachusetts Experiment station: Twenty-two pounds ground oats, ten pounds linseed meal, five pounds middlings, 11 pounds fine corn meal, 1½ pounds fine blood meal, one-half pound salt. Total cost, three cents a pound.

Prepare by adding one-half pound of meal to two quarts of boiling water for each feed. At each feeding moisten the meal first with a little cold water to prevent it forming lumps, and then pour on the boiling water, and stir well. When this is cooled down to the temperature of milk fresh drawn from the cow it is ready to feed.

It is better to let the calf have whole milk for about a week, then gradually introduce a little of the milk substitute for ten days or two weeks, when you can cut out the milk entirely.

As soon as the calf will eat, let it have hay and a little of the meal dry, together with fresh water. Always have the calf meal mixture milk-warm when fed. Have the buckets clean and do not overfeed. A young calf will usually begin to eat hay at about three weeks old.

COW NEEDS RESTING PERIOD

Some Animals Maintain Good Milk Flow Right Up to Calving Time—Rest Is Important.

The dairying department of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station recommends that the dairy farmer should remember to give his cows a rest of six weeks or more before they freshen. Some cows may maintain a good flow of milk right up to calving time, and in such cases the dairyman hesitates to dry them off for a rest period of several weeks. This should be done, however, and the cow well fed so that she will be in good flesh when she freshens.

The work of producing a heavy yield of milk for ten months or a year is a severe strain upon the cow's strength and vitality, and a period of rest should be given her to recuperate and prepare for another lactation period. If she finishes her milking period quite thin in flesh, she should be given a longer dry period and more liberally fed. The loss of what milk the cow might produce during the dry period will be made up several times over by an increased yield during the following lactation period. A good rest and liberal feeding preceding the date of calving helps largely to bring about a good yield during the following year.

RECORD OF LEADING BREEDS

Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian Have 16,155 Animals Registered.

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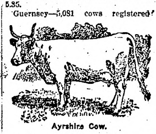

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Troubles.

It's easier to be philosophical about other people's troubles than it is to be quiet about our own.

Good and Bad.

[illegible]

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 17 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.90
Oats	.55
Barley	1.11
Flax	2.00
Rye	1 61
Butter	.30
Eggs	.20
Vivo Flour	$5 70

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Everybody come and see "Kindling the Hearth Fire" at the school house Friday evening April 13th.

S. Kennison, of Thief River Falls, was in town, Wednesday, visiting his old friend, C. H. Russmon.

Willard Hegstrom, arrived here Friday, from near, St. James, Minn. with two cars of farm stock and machinery, and will go to farming on the O. J. Kesja, farm, which he bought last fall.

Rev. Bjornson, conducted services in the Synod church here last Sunday.

Edwin Rowberg, arrived here Tuesday evening from the southern part of this state, and will go to farming on the P. P. Palmer farm, which he bought this winter"

Arthur Tvedt, arrived here from Thief River Falls, Friday morning to spend a weeks vacation at his home here.

Miss Sarah Payne, came up from Thief River Falls, Friday morning to spend the Easter vacation at the home of her folks here.

Bert Walker, went to Thief River Falls, Tuesday evening, to attend an Old Settlers "blow out".

Si Miller, Superintendent for the Atlantic Elev. Co. was attending to business matters in town Wednesday.

Ed. Abbot, of Grygla was a Goodridge visitor, Tuesday.

In this week's issue appears an auction sale advertisement for Jacob E. Lee. Read it thru carefully, there may be something among the list of articles offered for sale you may need.

The U. S. NAVY needs men. There is a Recruiting Station at No. 304 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis and branch offices at Grand Forks, N. D.

We are putting in a branch to sell flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quality that can be obtained Call at the O. K. Restaurent or City Meat Market for prices

Singer Bros.

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for setting, for sale at 5 cents apiece, prepaid.

Anton Knutsen,

(Apr. 12—4 wks) Rt. 1, Goodridge.

Stephen Bordenheimer, came up from Thief River Falls Wednesday evening to visit friends and look over his land interests here.

Henry and John Morken of Carmel, were Goodridge visitors, Wednesday:

John Foss, Howard Yohn, Andrew Sand and Frank Carpenter, left Sunday for east of Thorhult, with four loads of dredge machinery for the American Drainage Co. They returned Tuesday evening.

Miss Teresa Giefer, returned Monday morning from Thief River Falls, where she had spent the Easter vacation.

P. P. Palmer, J. P. Jensen, H. B. Rockne and Chester Tvedt, went to Thief River Falls, Thursday evening to attend a Christian Science lecture.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Castello, returned Tuesday from Grand Forks, where Mrs. Castello has been receiving medical treatment

The United Ladies Aid will meet at home of Mrs. Bratland, Wednesday April 18th. Everybody Welcome.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, will conduct mass in St. Ann's Catholic church here next Tuesday April 17th.

FORSALE—1 12 Disk, or one 14 Disk, will sell either one, good condition, also an old wagon and a hay rake.

Andrew T. Nelson,

Highlanding

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Bandhund, spent Sunday with friends at Germantown.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

A home talent play entitled "Kindling the Hearth Fire" will be given in school house at Goodridge, Friday evening, April 13th. Don't miss it. Proceeds for the benefit of the piano fund.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Harry Van Tassel, left Wednesday, for Plummer, with three teams for M. O. Seavey, which he will put on a big grading job, near that place.

Owen Olson, returned Friday from the woods, where he has been working during the winter.

Rev. Fr. Noesen, of Thief River Falls, held services in St. Ann's Catholic church here, Tuesday. He will hold services here again next Tuesday, April 17th.

Dr. Biedermann, of Thief River Falls, was up here Sunday to see H. R. Johnson, who is down with Inflammatory Rheumatism.

N. T Jorgenson, shipped a car load of stock to South St. Paul Saturday. He accompanied the car and returned Tuesday.

Our fine spring weather came to an end Tuesday evening when we were visited by a rainstorm.

R. H. McDonald, returned Friday, from Eau Claire, Wis., where he was called by the death of his mother.

Albin Johnson, left Saturday for Erskine, where he will help out with the work at the Soo depot.

G. C. Gulrud, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Tuesday.

Landlord Pat. Brick, of the Goodridge Hotel, is building a new barn, back of his hotel.

The Goodridge Grygla Stage driver, is using the Ford again to carry the mail. He reports that the roads are good with the exception of one or two bad places.

Oscar and John Gran autoed out to their home, near Carmel, Saturday afternoon.

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.

Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.

Goodridge.

Eggs for setting from two year old White Leghorn chickens at 50 cents per dozen. By mail ten cents extra.

500 pounds clean mixed Clover and Timothy seed for sale at 8 cents per pound.

50 bushels 1915 seed oats at 80 cents per bushel.

Ole Nergaard, Goodridge, Minn.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the NE¼, of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,

Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

For Sale Cheap.

One 18-35 Horse power Titan tractor used two seasons, in good condition.

One 20 inch, two bottom brush breaker, used one year.

One six bottom Oliver Engine gang.

One 24 inch Rumley brush breaker.

All for $2500.00. 8 per cent discount for cash before April 25th.

T. J. Lillevold,

Grygla, Minn.

Notice.

I will receive bids up to 7 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of May, 1917, for 2 acres of land to be used as a Cemetery for the Village of Goodridge and vicinity, not any farther than [illegible] miles from City limits.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. H. Christianson,

Village Recorder.

"Kindling The Hearth Fire"

"Kindling The Hearth Fire" a play in three acts will be presented by members of the Goodridge Literary Society, in the school house Friday evening, April 13th. This play is expected to be a winner, so remember the date and be there.

The following is the cast of characters:

Mrs. Flynn, An overworked Farmers wife, Stelle Arntz

Ned, her young son, Roy Olson

Doris, her daughter, Miss Ellen Gunnerson

Mrs. Stringer, a borrowing neighbor, Miss Hilda Christianson

Mr. Hortwell, A Graduate of the Agricultural College, Henry Rockne

Mr. Field, A prosperous Farmer, Sam Rouze

Dave Dalton, A farmer, who "owns his own farm" Alfred Tvedt

Ida Johnson, Clerk in a department store, Irene Ferdinandsen

Mrs. Ryon, The manager of a lodging house, Mrs. McDonald

Mr. Bond, A man with money, Harry Van Tassel

Miss Brooks, A visiting housekeeper for the Welfare League, Miss Teresa Giefer

Pete, Olaf, Hired Men, Hugo Menzel and Alvin Rottke.

Exceptiontl Milk Record Reported.

The past winter has held no particular terrors for those who have had a creamery check to look forward to the first of every month. Every day new instances are coming to light which go to show that the man who intelligently follows the pursuit of dairying is the fortunate individual in all seasons of the year.

H. P. Rued owns a good farm in the town of Silverton. Three years ago he secured four grade Holstein cows and a pure-bred bull from a live stock dealer at Northfield, his herd having grown to 12 head from this original investment. During the four months from November 1 to March 1 he milked ten of these cows on an average, with the following cash results: For the month of November his creamery check was $89.00, during December he sold milk and cream valued at $114 61; in January the receipts were $112.16, and in February $102.00 This is a total of $417.77 for the four months, or $104.44 per month. Mr. Rued says that his March account is not yet in, but he knows that it will be the largest he has yet received.

These results were not acheived through any fancy or complicated system of caring for the cattle nor by the employment of high priced milk-making feeds. The rations fed consisted of a little grain, prairie hay and corn fodder. Mr. Rued says that had silage been used there is no doubt but that the record would have been better still. | T. R. F. Times.

Star News.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sunsdahl, Mr. and Mrs. Halvor Syverson and Mr. and Mrs. Gust Larson visited at Henry Dahlen's, Sunday.

Herman Sunsdahl and Gilmour Tharaldson were Erie callers Saturday evening.

Mrs. Tellof Hovet and son George were to Highlanding on business matters, Saturday.

Tellof Hovet and daughter Thelma visited at Ole Tharaldson's, Sunday evening.

A large crowd was entertained at Halvor Bjornearaa's, Sunday evening.

Gust Larson made a short call at Andrew K. Vake's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Sunsdahl left for Fisher, Minnesota, Monday.

Tellof Hovet and family visited at Ole K. Lein's Friday.

Engvold Syverson made a short call on H. C. Iverson, Friday.

Tellof Hovet made a short call at Ole Tharaldson's, Thursday evening.

Knut Roysland made a business call at Ole Johnsrud, Tuesday.

Gilmour Tharaldson was to Goodridge on business matters Thursday.

Theodore Jacobson and family and Gilmour Tharaldson were callers at Halvor Bjornearaa's Tuesday evening.

Torgus Halvorson visited at Ole Tharaldson's, Monday.

Knut Sunsdahl called on Knut Roysland, Wednesday.

Halvor Bjornearaa, Oliver Tommerdahl and Amund Bjorgufson went to Thief River Falls on business matters Thursday.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 31st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Anderson, of Anstad Minn, who, on April 24th, 1913, made Homestead Entry Serial, No 09023, for E SE¼, Section 26, Township 155 N Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for State of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn. on the 21st day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gust Olson, of Esplee, Minn.

Charley Erickson, of Anstad, Minn.

Albert Hendrickson, of Esplee, Minn.

Oscar N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,

Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, Minn.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad Minn., who, on Dec. 1st 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. [illegible], for S½ SW¼ Sec. 1 and S½ SW¼ section 12, Township 154 N. Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917,

Claimant names as witnesses.

L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.

John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.

S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.

A. J. Gangeness, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal

Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge Minn., who, on [illegible] 28th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial No. [illegible], for N½ NE¼ Section 11, Township [illegible] [illegible] Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.

Ole O. Hall, of Anstad, Minn.

Martin Westby, of Anstad, Minn.

Casper O. Lund, of Anstad. Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal

Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Glenn L. Anderson, of Esplee, Minn., who, on January 30th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial No. 07222, for S½ SE¼. Section 34, Township 155 N, Range 38 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 15th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Albert Anderson, Bernt Tanem, Alfred Anderson, Anton Hermanson, all, of Esplee, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,

Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 4th 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lewis Peterson Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn., who, on May 15th, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06145, for S½ NW¼, E½, SW¼ Section 2. Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad Minn.

S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.

Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,

Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars Stemlien, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 5th 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06120, for NE¼, Section 23, Township 154 N. Range 40 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Melvin J. Stephenson, Charles O. Stephenson, Martin Westby, Casper Iverson, all of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,

GRAIN TESTER FOR ALFALFA

Percentage of Germinating Ability Easily Determined by Method Described Herewith.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The percentage of alfalfa seed that will grow can be easily determined by means of a simple tester. The seed should be thoroughly mixed, after which 100 or 200 seeds should be counted out. The seeds should be placed between two pieces of blotting paper or two folds of a piece of flannel cloth, care being taken that the seeds do not touch one another. The seed container should then be put on a plate, well moistened without saturating, covered with another plate inverted, and the tester then placed where the temperature can be kept at about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. After about three days the sprouted seed should be counted and removed each day until about the sixth, when most of the good seeds will have sprouted and the percentage that will grow can be determined. Some hard seed are occasionally present in a sample. These may be alive, but they require additional time for germination. In the case of Grimm alfalfa as much as 85 per cent of the seed is frequently hard.

NAIL HURTS ARE DANGEROUS

If Immediate Attention Is Not Given Wound May Cause Lockjaw or Permanent Lameness.

It is better to be safe than sorry! When a horse steps on a nail take no chances. Remove the nail as soon as possible and thoroughly cleanse the wound. When a horse limps investigate the cause. The removal of the nail can easily be accomplished with an ordinary claw hammer, a small block of wood being used as a fulcrum over which to pry. If the nail is not too large a pair of pliers is suitable for this work.

If not cared for immediately the wound may cause lockjaw or permanent lameness. For cleansing the wound a syringe and warm water may be used if care is taken to cleanse thoroughly. The best method is to apply liberally any coal-tar product, such as creolin, as it is effective in breaking up the infection. If a nail wound is given immediate and careful attention the life of a horse is usually safe.

SORE BACKS AND SHOULDERS

If Back Strap Pulls Out of Line, Unnecessary Strain Results and Horses Are Injured.

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Spring is here and so is spring plowing. If your horses get sore backs and shoulders, it is your own fault. There is a thought in this connection that is worth while and I want to call attention to it. It is about those back straps that go down to the tugs. Do not try to regulate the draft by tightening the back straps to the point where they will pull the tugs out of line. If they are even snug when hitched to the plow they will pull down hard on the back when hitched to a harrow. The work is hard enough on the team without the added burden of lifting the plow as well as pulling it. This weight comes directly over the loins where the back has no support from the ribs.

Splendid Horse for Farm Work.

WORKING IN SMALL GARDENS

Onion Sets and Lettuce or Radishes May Be Planted Together—Sow Spinach Between Cabbage.

(By LEROY CADY, Associate Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.)

Where one has only a small space for the garden, it is well to work out a companion cropping scheme. For instance, onion sets and lettuce or radishes may be planted together. Three or four rows of spinach may be sown between the rows of cabbage or cauliflower and cut out when large enough. Many such [illegible] vegetables [illegible]

DAIRY

MILK SUBSTITUTE FOR CALF

Massachusetts Experiment Station Recommends Feeding Mixture Costing Three Cents Pound.

Nothing is better than milk on which to raise thrifty, growing calves, whether they are intended for the dairy, the feed lot or the show ring. The ordinary farmer often finds milk too expensive as a calf feed. The following substitute is recommended by the Massachusetts Experiment station: Twenty-two pounds ground oats, ten pounds linseed meal, five pounds middlings, 11 pounds fine corn meal, 1½ pounds fine blood meal, one-half pound salt. Total cost, three cents a pound.

Prepare by adding one-half pound of meal to two quarts of boiling water for each feed. At each feeding moisten the meal first with a little cold water to prevent it forming lumps, and then pour on the boiling water, and stir well. When this is cooled down to the temperature of milk fresh drawn from the cow it is ready to feed.

It is better to let the calf have whole milk for about a week, then gradually introduce a little of the milk substitute for ten days or two weeks, when you can cut out the milk entirely.

As soon as the calf will eat, let it have hay and a little of the meal dry, together with fresh water. Always have the calf meal mixture milk-warm when fed. Have the buckets clean and do not overfeed. A young calf will usually begin to eat hay at about three weeks old.

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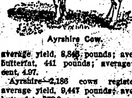

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Good and Bad.

There is a good impulse in the noblest and a mean impulse in the [illegible]

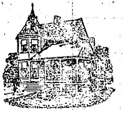
INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

PROTECTION For the Home



More need of paint insurance than fire insurance.

You may never need the protection of your fire insurance. But you will surely need the protection from decay and rot of the wood in your house.

There's Years of Additional Wear in Harrison's T. & C. Paint.
A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Small Accounts Grow To Big Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND, Cashier

Matches of Hemp.

In the use of early firearms a match consisted of a cord of hemp or similar material treated with niter so that it continued to smolder after it had been ignited. The match was attached to the cock of the musket and brought down by the action of the trigger on the powder priming.

How They Work.

In an argument against fanaticism the late General Funston said to a correspondent: "Even the looking glass and the wine glass have their uses. The looking glass reveals our defects to ourselves; the wine glass reveals them to others."

Persistent.

"You wouldn't kiss a girl against her will, would you?" asked the leap-year maiden. "No, I would not." Then she tried another approach. "Would you resist very much if a girl tried to kiss you?"—London Answers.

Plainly Not.

New York judge rules wives may frisk their sleeping husband's trousers, if the husband fails to turn over a fair portion of his weekly wage. And then they say this is man's world.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Reading Print.

It is more difficult to read a line of print when the upper half is covered than when the lower half is covered. Try this and see for yourself.

Married Life.

Married life is a game of questions and answers. It's the wise man who asks few questions, and a wiser one who gives brief answers.

The Eligible Class.

Milly—"I would only marry a man who has lived and suffered." Billy—"I suppose what you want is a widower."

Degrees of Warmth.

We bow to an emergency and embrace an opportunity.—Kansas City Journal.

How Moving Signs Work.

In a general way, the mechanism of a moving electric sign is like the old-time music box drum, filled with pins. As the drum revolves the pins make the contacts at determined intervals, and the illusions of revolving circles of light, bird effects and designs almost without limit are produced.

Nothing New.

The Lawyer—"Don't you think $40 a week alimony is a little too much to demand when he's only making $50?" The Lady—"No, I don't. That's what I used to make him gimme while I was livin' with him."—Boston Transcript

Limit of Dishonesty.

Harduppe—"What is your opinion of Flubdub's honesty?" Borrowell—"Mighty poor. He actually came around to my house and stole an umbrella I had borrowed from him."—Life.

Very Deep.

Four-year-old Lucile, in great excitement—"Oh, mamma, come and see the big hole George and I digged in the the sand. It's more'n a foot deep. It's a foot an' a leg."

Worst Thing About Work.

"De hardest thing about work," said Uncle Eben, "is de worry it puts you to when you try to dodge it."—Washington Star.

Skate Fish.

There is a fish of the skate family which can inflict an electric shock severe enough to knock a man down.

Warning.

I hereby notify the party or gentleman who left me a gold watch at the depot in Goodridge last August to come and call for same and identify it or it will be sold.

CARL WALLENBERG,
Goodridge, Minn

Maybe Not!

Tactful Friend—"A hold-up man has just shot and killed your husband, ma'am, but he had just deposited the day's receipts, so there is nothing lost!"—Town Topics.

The Big Eater.

He (despondingly)—"My dear, we really must economize. Now, what can we get along without?" She—"I really don't know, Frank, unless it's your appetite."

AUCTION SALE

On account of failing health I am compelled to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidded, at my farm in the town of Reiner, 4 miles east and 2 miles north of Goodridge, on Section 7, near the Schoolhouse Dist. No. 228-153., no

MONDAY APIRL 16th, 1917

Sale Commences At 10:00 O'clock A. M., sharp

HORSES.

1 Grey Horse
1 Bay Mare
Two Mules

CATTLE.

1 Red Cow
1 Red and White Cow
1 red Cow
1 red Cow
1 red Heifer, 3 years old
1 red Heifer, 2 years old
1 red Steer, 2 years old
I Heifer Calf, I year old
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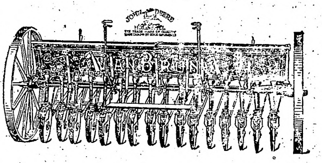

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KISMET

By SUSAN E. CLAGETT.

The air was filled with the perfume of roses, and the morning breeze that blew the curtains to and fro wafted the delicious fragrance through the open window into the room. A little child was seated on the floor burying a white kitten under a heap of the blood-red petals she had pulled from the stems scattered about. Near her lay a doll. Beside it, an array of clothes ready for use when its mistress remembered what was due to respectability.

Watching the group with listless eyes was a woman, stretched with an invalid's inertness upon a couch. She was half listening to the child's low talk when she caught the sound of a step in the hall. A faint color rose to her face to disappear even before the door opened to admit a man, quick and alert in movement, whose keen eyes softened to a marvelous gentleness as he looked toward her.

Then he turned and took the slender hand of the woman into his strong, warm clasp. With professional quickness he noticed the irregular pulse, the heavy eyes, and said gently:

"You did not sleep last night."

"No," she answered, a wave of color flooding her face as she met his eyes.

He sighed heavily. Rising, he went to the window, where he stood looking with unseeing eyes into the beautiful garden.

"You gain no strength," he said at last; the misery in his heart told in the sudden strain of his voice. "I see it every time I come. If I thought my leaving would be your gain. I would go within the hour, but you need me as a physician, a friend, a companion.

"Margaret," he continued, "happiness would be everything to you. Why will you put it from you? You need my love and care and the peace that will come from complete self-surrender. What is the use of this opposition? It is killing you. My life is a torment seeing you slowly but surely drifting from me. It is the constant effort to keep the barrier between us that tells upon your strength. God knows I think first of you. You harm no one by coming to me. You are alone as well as I, and hearts can be starved, as well as bodies, only some take longer to die than others. Will you be brave and come to me?"

"And Edith," she asked gently.

"Edith!" he said hoarsely, his hard won composure shaken by the name. "Fifteen years of separation leave me virtually free. She left me within a week of our wedding day. But you know the whole miserable story, the story that should have been told to me before our marriage. Margaret, are you going to let it spoil our lives?"

"Max, would that be at peace, if I did as you wish?" she asked simply, as she placed his hand over her laboring heart. "Could happiness continue where there would be regret? Try as I would to hide it, your love would find it out and you would be as miserable as I."

"Auntie, what does Doctor Max want you to do?" That forgotten child slipped between them and threw an arm across the frail figure.

"He wishes me to go away with him, dear."

"Will you?" Ruth questioned in sudden fear.

"No, sweetheart."

With a little laugh of relief the child resumed her play and the man quietly left the room.

Hours later the moon shimmered across the flower-scented room and rested gently upon a fair, white face. Half concealed in the shadow, his face hidden, knelt the man who had worked as never before to save the woman he loved. He had conquered. Patience and skill had won, and as he knelt, haggard and exhausted from the strain, a great thankfulness filling his heart, he murmured low-voiced words that carried strength and the will to fight for health to the girl, as yet too weak to do more than smile.

The turning of the doorknob and the rustle of the nurse's dress brought him to his feet. As he moved backward his eyes caught the edge of a crumpled paper lying upon the floor. Picking it up he re-read the words that had changed the current of his life.

For fifteen years he had been alone. At the age of twenty-five he had married and less than a year thereafter had placed his wife in a sanitarium, hopelessly insane. For twelve of the fifteen years he had lived his life as he could, filling it with his profession, with reading. Then he met Margaret Wilcox. After that it was chaos.

He had told her his story at the beginning of their acquaintance knowing that with her, as with himself, love had come unsought. But until that hour of yesterday reason had held in check words he had no right to speak.

He relived that hour as he looked absently at the paper in his hand. It had been handed to him as he entered her room to fight with all his skill for her flickering life. At the time the words had made little impression upon a mind concentrated upon the struggle before him. But now their full significance flashed upon his brain and he reread the few words that were written upon a telegraph form:

"Dr. M. C. Steward, New Orleans, La. Your wife died two days ago. Owing to heavy storms were unable to communicate with you before.—Chicago, Ill."

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Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Author of "The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

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CIVIL ENGINEER

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the international bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel, who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a deflection in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, wires his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER V—At the great engineer's office father and son try to prevent disaster, but young Meade only reaches Colonel Illingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 150 men, is in the river.

CHAPTER VI—Abbott goes on with the work, ignoring Meade's protests, but while uneasily inspecting C-10-R the lacings snap under his eyes and he goes into eternity with the other men on the falling bridge.

CHAPTER VII—Young Meade has pointed out to his father the possible weakness, but his objections have been overruled. His father now prepares a statement showing his own fault and sends his secretary, Shurtliff, to the Gazette with it.

CHAPTER VIII—Young Meade, on his return, meets Rodney, an old college friend, and other reporters at the door of his father's office. He finds his father dead from heart failure. He assumes entire responsibility for the catastrophe. Shurtliff, who has not obeyed orders, but concealed the papers the dead man had given him to make public, also accuses the younger Meade.

CHAPTER IX—In her father's presence and over her protest Meade breaks his engagement with Helen.

CHAPTER X—Out West, at a big irrigation dam under construction, Meade begins life over again as a rodman under an assumed name.

CHAPTER XI—Meade has gone to the ranch of Winters, a college friend, and there taken stock of himself and the terrible responsibility he has assumed to save his father's name from dishonor. He makes the new start as an unknown.

CHAPTER XII—Helen and Rodney conspire to save Meade from his own false confession in spite of himself. Shurtliff has been employed by the colonel and Helen, thinking he knows the truth, sets out to win his confidence.

CHAPTER XIII.

Working Up.

The autumn went by as a dream. Winter, warm and mild in that far southern clime, was at hand before Meade realized it. An ordinary engineer of half the ability of Bertram Meade, so suddenly reduced to the ranks, would have chafed against the position of subordination and would have resented the humble duties with which he was charged. But Meade was happy to be following, even in this extremely modest way, the profession that he loved. And he did his unimportant work with zeal and care. It is not much to say, but he was the most efficient of the junior engineering force on the dam.

It was not because Meade was unsocial that he kept to himself—not at all. From his own galvanized-iron quarters he used to stare longingly at the men grouped around the big campfires, for the nights were growing chill, smoking and laughing, exchanging experiences and telling stories. Nothing would have pleased him better than to have joined in, and he could have told stories and related experiences that would have been unique even in that gay crowd of young adventurers. But he did not dare. He feared to betray himself. What he wanted above everything was to preserve his incognito. It would be fatal to his chances of ever working up to anything worth while if they found out who he was.

And he had a tremendous pride to sustain him. They respected him now. As a matter of fact, they put his withdrawal of himself down to vagaries of temperament or causes they could not imagine, and they grew rather to like him even as they left him alone. And a few of the men of the humbler sort to whom he had been kind on occasion, and helpful, were stoutly devoted to him.

The idleness of an aimless life did not appeal to him even in his off-duty periods. Doing nothing had no attraction. He could not get relief that way. Even rambling alone about the hills would not serve. So quick and active a man, so vigorous and buoyant a spirit, so strong a body and mind were not calculated for aimless wandering.

Meade was a very accomplished engineer indeed. There was no branch of the art about which he did not know a little, although hydraulics and structural steel were the things that most appealed to him. He got relief in the duality of his affections for these branches of his profession. Neither one of them ever palled on him, because he did not work monotonously at either of them. He had a natural instinct for [illegible]

He Had a Natural Instinct for Topography.

eighth of a mile long at the bottom and touched the receding hill on one side and the spur of Spanish mesa on the other at the top—a huge mound of earth with a clay core extending from side to side at the narrowest part of the valley. When completed it would be 125 feet high above the old river bed, with a roadway 20 feet broad on top of it. Below the dam and on the low ground between the mesa and Baldwin's knob the camp, with its galvanized iron shops, bunkhouses, dining halls, kitchens and officers' quarters, had been erected. The configuration of the ground was such that, although it was unusual to put them there, convenience had rendered it desirable in this case.

It was intended to complete the dam before the early spring of next year, which was, if any time in the country could be so characterized, the rainy season. Of course, just as soon as the dam had begun to rise, the flow of the Picket Wire below it had been stopped, except when an occasional freshet had been allowed to pass the undersluice. It was known that the run-off of the river in the rainy season of some years was so small as scarcely to fill the reservoir, and it had been decided to store all the flow of the autumn and winter so that even if the spring rainy season were deficient, the beginning of the next summer would find the reservoir full and the new irrigation system could commence operations successfully.

Vandeventer, like the lost Abbott of the International, was also a driver, who spared neither his men nor himself. The work had proceeded with astonishing rapidity, although this was partially accounted for by the fact that the spillway, which should have occupied their attention, had as yet been only partially excavated. Now, to those ignorant of engineering, an earth dam may seem a temporary expedient, although most of the great irrigation dams of the world are of that character; and everybody knows that if the water should rise high enough to overflow an earth dam it would not last longer than it takes to describe its utter giving way. A flood would sweep it out of the way at once.

The device whereby possible floods are controlled and such dangers averted, consists of a broad channel at one side of the dam, and at such a distance below its crest that if, through any mischance or natural happening, such as the failure of the sluice gates, excessive rains, cloudbursts, or floods, the height of the water is increased until it promises to overflow the dam, this opening will carry off the surplus harmlessly. An earth dam without a spillway would presage almost certain destruction to all who lived in the valley below it.

In the case of the Picket Wire dam, the spillway had to be cut and, in part, blasted out of the mountain side—that is, through the spur of the mesa, which reached down from its high wall towards the narrows. There had been a series of blunders and mishaps, which included the explosion of a shipment of dynamite on the railroad, with very disastrous consequences to accompanying rock crushers and mixers, and other machinery. The spillway had not been completed. Its opening should have been about twelve feet below the level of the dam. Vandeventer was not responsible, of course. The chief engineer had fumed and protested, but had been directed by headquarters to go ahead with the other work and tackle the spillway later. There was, indeed, little reason to hold up the building of that particular dam because of the noncompletion of the spillway.

That was a country, so the most devoted inhabitants freely admitted, in which it was always safe to bet that it would not rain, no matter how threatening might be the appearance of the sky; for in ninety-nine times out of a hundred the negative would win the bet. Said inhabitants did not say the hundredth time might compensate for all the other failures. The weather was like the little girl with the proverbial curl—when it did rain there was no doubt in anybody's mind as to the fact. Sometimes the fountains of the great deep, which, in Holy Scripture at least, extended overhead, would be broken open and the violence of the fall and the quantity of it, and suddenness of it, would be such that the Western [illegible]

of the Picket Wire and in the plain beneath carefully tabulated reports of the rainfall for years had been considered by the engineers. They had chosen the right season for the building of the dam, but when its crest began to rise above the designed level of the spillway the delay in opening the channel gave cause for some alarm. It is not the probable or certain that is feared. An old version that, of "omne ignotum pro magnifico"—it is only the unknown of which men are afraid, or only the unknown to be feared. Still there was nothing Vandeventer could do but obey orders and go ahead. The danger, after all, was trifling. Another consequence of the waiting was that in his inability to work on the spillway, he had more hands to devote to the dam and it rose the quicker.

The shape of the country behind it was such that when the Picket Wire flowed with sufficient volume to fill it, a long lake going back through the valley, or canyon, and twisting among the hills for some miles would result. In other words, the dam would make a beautiful artificial sheet of water bordered on one side by a high range of hills, on the other by the dam, and on the third by the hills and the low hogback above Spanish mesa, which separated the Picket Wire valley from the Kicking Horse gorge up which the railroad ran.

Buried in his own thoughts, communing with himself, considering ceaselessly his position, dreaming of the woman he loved, planning a new career, Meade yet explored every foot of the valley and ravine. He climbed to the top of Spanish mesa, and from its height the whole country clear up the valley to the main range was visible to him. He could look down into the deep ravine of the Kicking Horse, and note the marvelous beauty and airiness of the arch bridge for all it so solidly carried the heavy freight trains of the railway.

He could see far up and around the crooked course of the Picket Wire. The big grass-covered, but otherwise bare and treeless hogback, that ran from the upper end of the stone island of the mesa was equally visible to him. As it was the low tide of the new reservoir, he descended to it and studied it carefully. On another occasion, having said nothing to anyone about his excursion, he took advantage of a half-holiday to go out and inspect the hogback and ascertain its elevation with relation to the dam. Of course the engineers who planned the great irrigation works had done that, but he wanted to do it for himself. At one place, where the distance between what might be called the edge of the valley and the head of the ravine was narrowest—indeed, he estimated after pacing it that it measured not over twenty feet across—he discovered that the rounded earth crest was slightly lower than the intended level of the top of the dam.

When he returned to the office, he found on examining the construction drawings that an earth dike was planned to run along the hogback so that the top level should be higher than that of the dam. This dike would be only a hundred and fifty feet long and a few feet high, and could be built in a few days' time. Work on the main dam being more important, nothing had as yet been done on the dike.

Meade had been promoted toward the end of the fall and in a rather unusual way. One of the transit men, a young engineer, got a better job and left his instrument. Vandeventer called Meade before him.

"Roberts," he said, "there's a vacancy for a transit man. You've done such good work so far and shown such familiarity with fieldwork, that I'd give it to you if I had any idea that you knew anything about handling instruments."

"I think I may be trusted with one, sir," answered Meade, his eyes brightening.

"Yes, perhaps; but I have watched you in odd hours. The young men around here are constantly practicing with the transits. I've never seen you put a hand to one. How about it?"

"I'm not exactly a youngster, Mr. Vandeventer," returned Meade, "and I really didn't think it necessary to practice, but if you trust me with one I believe I can manage it."

Old Vandeventer leaned back in his chair in the office and looked carelessly away from Meade to all appearances. He clasped his hands back of his head and seemed lost in thought. Suddenly he began humming a little scrap of verse about another college which Cambridge men sing with zest:

> I'm a physical wreck,
> From the grand old 'Tech',
> But a h—— of an engineer!

He stopped abruptly, whirled about in his swingchair, and shot a quick glance at Meade. It was a trap. And as he sprang it Vandeventer surprised the ghost of a smile, repressed quickly but there, on Meade's lips. The chief engineer was satisfied. Before this, little things had betrayed a fellow alumnus, or at least a fellow student of the old Lawrence Scientific school. Vandeventer was pleased at his adroitness. He did not, however, refer to it.

"There's a new transit in that box on the floor there," he said, resuming his indifferent manner. "I've had the case opened, but I haven't taken it out. Get it, and we'll go outside and see what you can do with it."

Now a transit, for all it is used in rough fieldwork, is one of the most expensive and delicate of instruments. It is capable of the most accurate adjustment [illegible]

constructed in accordance with the principles which experience has shown to be necessary, and each one is especially fitted to the particular instrument to be contained therein. The box is a complicated thing and the transit cannot be taken out or replaced except in one way. With a knowledge of the combination, so to speak, it is comparatively simple to take a transit from the box; without that knowledge, which none but an expert transitman, or the packer himself can have, it is rather difficult without running a risk of ruining the instrument.

This command was another of Vandeventer's tests, therefore. Meade knew this as well as his superior. In spite of himself, he would have to betray his familiarity. Well, he had brought himself to the conclusion that he could not continue his work without very soon disclosing the fact that he had been an engineer. And in case of the inevitable, the sooner the better. So long as he had to betray himself, he would have all the advantages as well as the disadvantages. He unlocked the door of the box, slid the instrument out quickly, accurately, without a moment's hesitation, and rapidly unscrewed the head from the slide-board, and screwed it carefully on the tripod. Vandeventer's eyes sparkled.

"Come outside," he said, leading the way to the side of the hill, "and set it up there over the tack in that stake and level it."

Beginners have been known to take ten minutes to get a transit set up, leveled and centered. It is good work if it is done inside of a minute; thirty seconds is very fast. In forty-five seconds Meade reported, "all ready, sir." He could have done it in less, but he was a little out of practice, he said to himself.

"Look here," said Vandeventer, "you can't pull any more bluff on me, Roberts; you're an engineer, all right."

"I know something about the practical side of it, sir," answered Meade, turning a little pale and wondering how far Vandeventer would press his questions and what he would learn.

But the engineer was a man.

"Practical, yes, and theoretical too, I'll be bound, but I don't seek to pry into your antecedents. It's enough for me if you do good work for me here."

"I'll do my best, sir."

"Good; the instrument is yours."

That was the first step and the next step came very shortly after, when, having further demonstrated his capacity in other ways, Meade was given charge of the work on the east end of the dam.

"I don't care who he is," said Vandeventer to his chief subordinate, "he knows what he's about, and if you watch him you'll see. He's keen on handling men. The other section foremen will be hard put to keep up with him. He keeps watch on himself. He's got some secret he won't betray. He doesn't mingle with the crowd, but every once in a while something slips out. What he doesn't know about engineering nobody needs to know, I'll wager."

"How do you account for his being out here?"

"Oh, it's the old story, I suppose; he's come a cropper somewhere—down and out and wants to begin again, and can't do anything but this. It's not our business, Stafford; he does good work for us and we're satisfied."

CHAPTER XIV.

The Former and the Latter Rain.

The work on the dam was progressing splendidly. Vandeventer, driving his men hard, shared in all their furious efforts. He was not only their leader, but their inspiration. He had surrounded himself with a body of able assistants, and his teamsters and workmen had been culled until they had become a small army of picked men of which to be proud.

Among all these Meade stood very high. In the four months he had been with Vandeventer he had shown such a grasp of things, such an ability to handle men, in one or two instances when, with intention to try him, the resident engineer had given him charge of some special work, that Vandeventer unconsciously looked to him in any emergency. He actually found himself consulting Meade on occasion.

He had accompanied the younger man on [illegible]

He Had Accompanied the Younger Man on One of His Rambles.

Vandeventer was not unknown in engineering circles. In earthwork he was by way of being an authority. His experience had been varied and extensive. Meade's reserve and reticence rather hurt the older engineer. He had invited confidence and had even given his affection. He intimated delicately that if the other were under a cloud Vandeventer might be in a position to help him.

It was fortunate for Meade's purpose of concealment, for his incognito, that most of his engineering work had been done abroad and that he had been out of touch with American engineering for practically the whole of his career. Vandeventer was a Harvard man, too, and that made it especially hard for Meade to keep from betraying himself. As a matter of fact, the younger man actually longed to make a clean breast of it, but he could not quite bring himself to do it yet. That might come later.

Three months ought to see the completion of the dam and the long canal, which was to carry the stored water to the irrigation ditches below. Vandeventer was already making plans for another big job, and he had decided, in his own mind, that among the subordinates whom he would take with him the newcomer should have the first chance. Vandeventer felt proud and satisfied when he surveyed the work that had been accomplished in the six months of labor. To be sure the delay in the completion of the spillway disquieted him a little.

The dam had reached the spillway level a fortnight before, and had now passed it. Indeed, on the fifth of January the dam-builders were within five feet of the top; that is, the crest of the dam was 120 feet above the level of the valley. They had planned to run the spillway around the eastern end of the dam. The rock drills and dynamite which had been ordered had finally arrived in December, and by putting as many as possible to work on the spillway Vandeventer had succeeded in opening it for its entire width to an average depth of about seven feet below the intended top of the dam; that is, it was now about two feet deeper than the actual crest of the dam, but it still lacked five feet of its designed depth.

The rainy season, an inspection of the records had shown, was not due for a month and a half yet. That would give him ample time to complete the dam and the spillway. This year, however, there had been some very unusual rains during the fall and the water back of the dam was now 98 feet deep, which made it 22 feet below the level to which the dam had risen and 20 feet below the spillway. This was much more water than anyone had dreamed would be in the reservoir at that time, and was perhaps more than should have been allowed. Still there was a safety margin of 22 feet, which Vandeventer was sure would be ample. The financial promoters of the project were very anxious to have the reservoir full when the irrigating season opened, and the engineer's judgment had been influenced by their eagerness to get it working.

The broad sheet of water ran back into the valley for many miles. In fact, the dam had transformed the country into a beautiful lake. Sometimes it rained in the mountains when it did not rain down in the valley, and there was a constant, if very small, rise in the level. Vandeventer personally carefully gauged the water every day. Naturally he had noted that it rose gradually, but as the dam rose proportionately more rapidly, he was not uneasy. Yet, as a good engineer, he was watchful and largely because of the unfinished spillway he urged the men to the very limit.

The weatherwise from the town, who sometimes rode up to inspect the work, assured Vandeventer that it could not possibly rain before March, and the mere fact that so much water had fallen rendered it more improbable that any more would come down. But at three on the afternoon of January sixth it suddenly began to rain hard without warning and with no premonition on the part of anybody. It was not one of those terrible downpours known as cloudbursts, but it was an excessively hard, steady rain. The heavens over the range were black with clouds and so far as anyone at the dam could see, it was raining from the crest of the mountains down. There were some anxious discussions in the dining room of the resident engineer and his American assistants.

At four o'clock it was decided to open the undersluice gate about halfway, but when this was done the volume of water it was capable of discharging was too small to help very much, and on opening it to its fullest extent the velocity of the water rushing through was so great that the river bed was rapidly scoured out. For fear of undermining the toe of the dam it was necessary partially to close the sluice once more.

The water was rising, first at the rate of three or four inches an hour, then half a foot, and finally nearly a foot. By six o'clock that night it had risen two feet. It was still raining hard at that hour, although not quite so furiously as it had been. If it did rain until morning at the present rate, there would still be a margin of safety of perhaps fourteen or fifteen feet at dawn. Although the situation required watchfulness and was somewhat alarming, it was not desperate. The men were advised to put in all the time in their bunks so as to be good and ready for the hard battle which might come in the morning [illegible]

Vandeventer, however, could not sleep. The rain kept up steadily all night. The resident engineer finally got up and dressed himself, and protected by high rubber boots and a cowboy slicker and a sou'wester, left his quarters and went out to inspect the dam. He carried a lantern, of course, for it was pitch dark and, if possible, the rain dropping from the black sky made it more difficult to see.

He was surprised when he got to the dam to see on the other side another lantern. Closing the slide of his own lantern to prevent observation, and being on familiar ground, he went straight toward the other side. The noise of the rain subdued any sound that he made, and he was able to come quite close to the other light without being noticed.

The lantern was standing on the roadway on top of the dam. A man was kneeling beyond it, his figure seen dimly in the faint light of the lantern. He was staring intently down the front of the dam at the water. The lantern was near the edge and it faintly illuminated the black, rain-lashed surface below. Vandeventer realized with a shock of horror how much more rapid the rise had been. A quick estimate convinced him that the level of the water was now within eight or nine feet of the dam—and it was still raining!

A Man Was Kneeling Beyond It.

The face of the kneeling man was hidden by a sou'wester and he had on a heavy black rubber raincoat. Vandeventer reached over and touched him on the shoulder.

"What are you doing here?" he asked.

The kneeling man sprang up with an exclamation. It was Meade. The relief in Vandeventer's mind was great at the recognition.

"I just came out to look at the water. I couldn't sleep with all that pounding on the iron roof of the quarters, so I dressed and came out."

Vandeventer opened the slide of his own lantern and threw the light on the reservoir.

"It's risen eight or ten feet since we saw it, and with this rain—"

"It's not coming down so hard as it was when I first came out here," said Meade. "I think you can see it slackening yourself."

"Yes," said the resident engineer, listening a moment, "I believe it is. If it stops now," he continued thoughtfully, "we ought to be safe."

"Yes, I think so," answered Meade.

In the night alone, together in that crisis in their fortunes, the two men were interchanging thoughts and ideas on terms of perfect equality. It did not occur to Vandeventer to question why, and that they were doing so aroused no surprise in the mind of Meade.

"Of course," continued Meade, "even if it does stop raining we'll continue to get a lot of runoff from the watershed for some time."

"Yes," said the resident engineer, "that of course, but if the rain stops everywhere we can scarcely have a rise of more than five or six feet, and that would still be a little below the spillway."

"It's stopping here now," pointed out Meade, and, indeed, the force of the downpour was greatly diminished.

The two stood watching the dam and the black lake beyond it in silence for a few moments until the rain practically ceased. The air was misty and heavy with moisture, but the rain was certainly over for the time at any rate.

"Thank goodness," said the resident engineer in great relief. "Now if it's stopped everywhere we'll be all right."

"Yes," said Meade, "and I'm inclined to think it has stopped everywhere. Whoever thought it would rain in January here? There hasn't a drop, to speak of, fallen in January for twenty years, or since there have been any records. Why in heaven's name it had to come now I don't see."

"Look here, Roberts," said Vandeventer suddenly, "you know you're a first-class engineer."

Meade shook his head.

"You can't fool me," said the older man. "I've watched you. You know more about the game than anybody here except myself. You don't choose to confide in me, although I like you, and I am in a position to help you."

"I appreciate what you say, Mr. Vandeventer," returned the other. "Once [illegible]

State Board of Health

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MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 18 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

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Barley	1.08
Flax	3.03
Rye	1 79
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$6 40

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Ed. Larson is working at the Hanson & Barzen elevator these days.

Steuart McLeod, was a Thief River Falls visitor Thursday evening.

C. H. Rossmon, was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday evening.

The members of the Goodridge Literary Society will stage their play at Mavie Saturday evening.

The rain Monday and Tuesday evening has delayed spring somewhat in this locality.

Dr Melby of Thief River Falls was up here Tuesday to see R. R. Johnson, who is still confined to his bed.

Miss Christina Bundhund was a Thief River Falls Visitor from Saturday untill Monday mornig.

Rev. Fr. Noesen of Thief River Falls conducted services in St. Ann's Catholid church here Tuesday.

Milton Adams, was in town a few days this week unloading a car of feed.

Miss Rose Foss returned to her studies at the Thief River Falls high school Monday morning after spending a week's vacation at her home here.

This week we publish Village Ordinance No. 9. It is an ordinance relative to dog tax. Read it thru carefully.

Geo., S. and L. L. Miller of Montrose Minn, arrived here Tuesday and went out to look at a piece of land east of Grygla.

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for setting, for sale at 5 cents apiece, prepaid.
Anton Knutsen,
(Apr: 12—4 wks) Rt. 1, Goodridge.

Frank Race, returned Tuesday evening from Red Wing, where he has been doing dredge work during the past winter.

Goodridge will have a base-ball team this summer A list has been circulated among the business and a neat little sum has already been subscribed for the support of the team.

We are putting in a branch to sell flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quality that can be obtained. Call at the O. K. Restaurent or City Meat Market for prices.
Singer Bros.

Rev. F. J. Barackman of Duluth, brother of Rev. R. L. Barackman of Thief River Falls, will conduct service in the old school house here Sunday morning at 11 o'clock a. m. Mr. Barackman is a good speaker, come and hear him.

FORSALE—1 12 Disk, or one 14 Disk, will sell either one, good condition, also an old wagon and a hay rake.
Andrew T Nelson,
Highlanding

Miss Stageberg, who has been spending the past week at the Foss home here, returned to her home in Thief River Falls [illegible] morning.

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.
Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.
Goodridge.

Eggs for setting from two year old White Leghorn chickens at 50 cents per dozen. By mail ten cents extra.

500 pounds clean mixed Clover and Timothy seed for sale at 8 cents per pound.

50 bushels 1916 seed oats at 80 cents per bushel.
Ole Nergaard, Goodridge, Minn.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Jay Payne, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Monday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Morg. Vaughan, went to Thief River Falls Monday evening. to attend a patriotirm rally, which was being held there that evening

Jesse LaBree, came up from Thief River Falls Monday to conduct an auction sale for Jacob E. Lee, in town of Reiner.

A. C. Tvedt went to Thief River Falls Monday to see about some ditch matters. From there he went to Warren on the same mission.

Harry Van Tassel, returned Monday from near Plummer, where he had been with some horses for M. O. Seavey.

Henry and John Morken, of Carmel topped over here Tuesday evening while enroute for their home from Thief River Falls.

FOR SALE—350 bushels of seed wheat. Inquire of, John T. Homme, 3 miles East and ½ mile south of Highlanding.

Arthur Tvedt, returned to his studies at the Thief River Falls high school Monday morning, after spending the week's spring vacation at his home here.

Miss Sarah Payne returned to Thief River Falls Monday morning, to resume her studies at high school after spending a week's vacation at her home here.

There will be preaching Services next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock April 22nd by Rev. Barackman of Duluth, All are cordially invited to attend.

Will sell or exchange for propety in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.
H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

For Sale Cheap.

One 18-35 Horse power Titan tractor used two seasons, in good condition.

One 20 inch, two bottom brush breaker, used one year.

One six bottom Oliver Engine gang.

One 24 inch Rumley brush breaker.

All for $2500.00. 8 per cent discount for cash before April 25th.
T. J. Lillevold,
Grygla, Minn.

Notice.

I will receive bids up to 7 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of May, 1917, for 2 acres of land to be used as a Cemetery for the Village of Goodridge and vicinity, not any further than 2 miles from City limits.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
C. H. Christianson,
Village Recorder.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the NE¼, of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,
Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

Warning.

I hereby notify the party or gentleman who left me a gold watch at the depot in Goodridge last August to come and call for same and indentify it or it will be sold
CARL WALLENBERG,
Goodridge, Minn.

Notice:

There will be a joint business meeting of the two Norwegian Congregations of Goodridge, Wednesday April 25th, 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of either accepting or rejecting the proposed Constitution formend by the appointed committee.

Every voting member is urged to be present as this will be very important for the future. The ladies of the above named congregations will serve coffee and lunch at the church for the benefit of the church.

Home Talant Play A Big Success.

The home talent play, entitled "Kinding the Hearth Fire", which was given by the members of the Goodridge Literary Society, in the school house was a big success from every standpoint. The school room was fairly well filled with people anxiously waiting for the curtain to rise. The play was a good one from start to finish and brought out very forceably the beauty of farm life and the evils young people from the country have to meet when they go to the city to work Those who took part in the play are to be commended for the very efficient manner in which they handled their parts. Prof. A. O. Halverson deserves credit also, for the able manner in which he coached the members of the play. The numbers between acts were very good and was enjoyed by all present. A neat little sum of money was realized, which will go to the piano fund of the local school.

On Saturday evening, the members of the play, accompanied by about seven auto loads, journeyed to Grygla, where the play was staged before a full house. The audience was interested as soon as the first act commenced, and remained so during the play, for at any time during the performance, you could have heard a pin drop. After the play was over a social dance was indulged in by nearly all present and was very much enjoyed by all, excellent music being furnished by the Grygla orchestra.

Much praise is due to the people of Grygla for the courteous treatment given us. for the articles loaned us for use in the play and for their liberal patronage. Should they ever decide to put on a play of their own, and decide to come to Goodridge with it, they will be assured a welcome.

The play will be given at Mavie Saturday evening, also a dance after the play, for which good music will be furnished.

Want 40 Men a Day.

The United States Navy wants 40 MEN a day from Minnesota. They are necessary to send the fleet to sea Only half that number are enlisting The Nation has called upon Minnesota for help. YOUNG MAN, will you be one of 40 to answer the call today? One MAN today may be worth two tomorrow.

THE NAVY NEEDS MEN!

It Needs Them Now--To-day

Warships are waiting for MEN to run them. The Nation is waiting for MEN to defend its honor. Minnesota is waiting for MEN to fill its Navy quota.

Apply to the Navy Recruiting Station at No. 304 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis or in the following towns: St. Paul, Minn., Duluth, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Brainard, Minn., Fargo, N. Dak., Grand Forks, N. Dak., Minot, N. Dak.

Esplee News.

Herman Svenpladsen and John Halverson were Grygla visitors last Saturday.

James Turnbaugh hauled hay last week.

Andrew Speten returned home last Thursday, after a visit with his folks at Vining, Minn., he also visited with his brother at Callaway, Minn.

John C. Bringleson, of Callaway, Minn came up with Andrew Speten last Thursday and went out south of Germantown to look for land.

Olaf Speten has sold his land to Lars Larson of Battle Lake.

Herman Svenpladsen and family visited at the Andrew Speten home last Sunday.

James Turnbaugh and Andrew Speten hauled wood for A. Shore last Tuesday.

Andrew Speten was a Goodridge visitor, Monday.

John Halverson left last Monday for Callaway, Minn.

Literary Program.

The next meeting of the Literary Society will be held in the schoolhouse Thursday April 26th. The following is the program for the evening

Song	By Ladies
Reading	Mrs. Josephson
Piano Solo	Lottie Foss
Dialogue	"Capable Servant"
Gymnastic Drill	
Piano Duet	Mrs. C. Christianson, Gretta Gulrud
Short Stories	Guy Rouze
Debate	Mr. Halverson, Mr. Rockne
Recitation	by Myrtle R[illegible]an
Song	Audience

Ordinance No. 9.

An Ordinance relating to dog licenses in the Village of Goodridge, Minn.

The Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota do ordain as follows:

SECTION I.

That every person owning, keeping harboring any dog before allowing or suffering such dog to run at large within the corporate limits of the Village of Goodridge shall annually on or before the first day of June cause such dog to be registered, numbered and described in the office of the Village recorder of said Village who shall thereupon issue to such person license, licensing and authorizing such person to keep such dog and every such person so licensed shall pay for such license one Dollar for every male dog and two Dollars for every female dog named in such license.

SECTION II

It shall be the duty of the village recorder to keep a correct list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as provided in section one of this ordinance with their number and description.

SECTION 3.

The recorder shall annually within one week after the first of July deliver to the Village Marshall or Village Constable a correct list of the dogs registered or whose owner or keeper have been licensed to keep same for the current year, and shall from time to time furnish to such Marshall or Constable lists of such dogs as are subsequently registered.

SECTION 4.

Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be so construed as autoorizing the Village Marshall or his deputies to kill ang dog temporarily within the Village of Goodridge with its owner or keeper and which is not owned, kept or harbored therein.

SECTION 5.

It shall be the duty of the Village Marshall or his deputies immediately on receiving from the recorder such list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as aforesaid to kill and bury or cause to be killed and buried all dogs found at large in said Village, contrary to provisions of this ordinance. The owner or keeper of any dog who allows or suffers such dog to run at large without having complied with the provisions of this ordinance on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five Dollars ($5.00) and not more than twenty Dollars ($20.00) one half to go to the complainant. In default of payment of such fine and cost of persecution said owner and keeper shall be committed to the Village or County jail until such fines are paid or until he is discharged by the President of said Village.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed by the Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota, this 16th day of April 1917
H. A. Halvorson,
Village President.
Carl Christianson,
Village Recorder.

GRADUAL CHANGE IN FEEDING

When Turning Cows on Fresh Pasture Grain Supply Should Be Continued for Short Period.

The practical dairyman has learned that any radical change in the winter feed of his cows should be made gradually if the milk flow is not to suffer. He is most likely to overlook the effects of turning his cows out to the fresh spring pastures.

Experiments which the Missouri college of agriculture has conducted have shown that a sudden change to pasture in the spring is likely to cause the cows to be underfed for several days. These fresh pastures are succulent, their water content is very high, and the cows are not accustomed to depend on their own activity for the food necessary for their milk. One of the results of this underfeeding, which is practically likely to occur with heavy or moderately heavy producers, will be a drop in the milk flow. It is difficult to raise this flow after it has once dropped, especially if it has been some time since the animals have freshened.

This underfeeding will also affect the composition of the butterfat.

It is important that all changes of feed of dairy cows, including the change to fresh pasture should be made gradually, and good milk-producing animals should be fed some grain in addition to the pasture. This will prevent the possibility of underfeeding. The grain feeding should be continued at least until the pastures become mature and the cows become accustomed to graze for their food.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 31st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Anderson, of Anstad Minn., who, on April 24th, 1913, made Homestead Entry Serial, No 09023, for E½ SE¼, Section 26, Township 155 N., Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for State of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 21st day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gust Olson, of Esplee, Minn.
Charley Erickson, of Anstad, Minn.
Albert Hendrickson, of Esplee, Minn.
Oscar N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.
Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, Minn.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Olson, Hall, of Anstad, Minn., who, on Dec. 18th, 1913 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 010188, for S½ SW¼ Sec. 4 and N½ NW¼, Section 12, Township 154 N., Range 40 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
A. J. Gangeness, of Anstad, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.
Peter M. Ringdal
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 28th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 08229, for N½ NE¼ Section 11, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
Ole O. Hall, of Anstad, Minn.
Martin Westby, of Anstad, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.
Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Glenville L. Anderson, of Esplee, Minn., who, on January 30th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial No. 07222, for S½ SE¼, Section 34, Township 155 N., Range 38 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 15th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Albert Anderson, Bernt Tanem, Alfred Anderson, Anton Hermanson, all, of Esplee, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.
Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at, CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 4th 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lewis Peterson Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn., who, on May 15th, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06146, for S½ NW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 2, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.
Proof made according to law under which entry was made.
Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars Stomlien, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 5th, 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06120, for NE¼, Section 23, Township 154 N. Range 40 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Melvin J. Stephenson, Charles O. Stephenson, Martin Westby, Casper Iverson, all of Goodridge, Minn.
Proof made according to law under which entry was made.
Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

Fail To Grant Bridge Request.

The matter of providing bridges across the Red Lake river in Pennington county was one of the interesting matters coming before the meeting of the board of commissioners Tuesday and Wednesday. Petitions signed by farmers residing along the stream were presented, praying that Bridges be provided at Kratka, Highlanding and Neptune. A number of citizens appeared to urge favorable action on the petitions, but the matter was laid over until a future meeting.

The Commissioners freely admitted that bridges at the points indicated were necessary and also that they were willing to provide them, but that the condition of the road and bridge fund of the county at this time made this impossible. It was suggested that the outlay be met by a bond issue, but the impression seemed to prevail among the officials that such proposition would stand slight show of being carried.

It was explainee that the county was a little hard pressed at present and would have to wait for the next tax settlement before making any extended improvements. The last term of court proved more costly than was expected and this made a hole in the visible supply of cash. Salaries had also been raised in some instances, this accounting for an extra outlay of $2,100 which was not taken into account when the revenue fund was provided for. Besides this there is about $2,100 tied up in wolf bounties still due from the state Under these conditions, it was explained, it would be impossible at this time to undertake the building of any bridges.—T. R. F. Times.

Hamre News.

The sale at Hanson's, Thursday was well attended.

Mrs. Oluf Sletten and sons Orin and Myran spent Friday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thronson.

Mrs. Halvor Byklom accompanied Johnny Morken to Goodridge Saturday, she was called to Grand Forks, N. D. her father being very ill.

Glen Fish returned from Grygla last week, where he's been under the Doctor's care for some time, he will undergo an operation later on.

Mrs. Thompson called on the Thronson family, Friday.

Henry Morken and Loula Lovaas autoed to Goodridge last Wednesday.

(Too late for last week).

We surely have nice Spring weather The snow is nearly all gone in this part of the country, but plenty of water.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Thompson, Thursday, April 5th. Their next meeting will be at Thor Thronson's, May 3rd.

Thorne and Tilie Byklome and Ruth Hawkins spent Sunday with the Lavaas girls.

Emil Brekke left last week for Halstad, Minn. where he will be working during the summer.

O. H. Thompson and T. Thronson made a trip to Oluf Sletten's, Saturday each brought back a load of hay.

Ray Paskewitz was out in this neighborhood last Thursday.

Ole Knutson called at the Homme home, Saturday.

Henry Morken has been out with his car already.

Thorn. Byklome left last Monday for Thompson, N. Dak., where he will be working for some time.

Oliver Howland called at the Thronson home, Saturday.

T. Thronson and daughter Alvilda, O. Brekke and Mr. Symingson were Grygla shoppers, Monday.

EVERGREEN TREES IN FAVOR

Useful, Both for Shelter Purposes and Landscape Effect—Spruces Best for Farmstead.

(By LE ROY CADY, Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The average farmstead can well afford a good planting of evergreen trees, both for shelter purposes and for landscape effect. Large or small trees may be planted and if properly cultivated and cared for soon make good shelter. The spruces are perhaps best for general planting. By using several kinds variety of color may be had, although often the best effect is secured by a solid planting. If these are all rather thick when small they may be thinned for planting in other places or for Christmas trees to advantage.

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Rev. Fr. Noesen of Thief River Falls conducted services in St. Ann's Catholid church here Tuesday.

Milton Adams, was in town a few days this week unloading a car of feed.

Miss Rose Foss returned to her studies at the Thief River Falls high school Monday morning after spending a week's vacation at her home here.

This week we publish Village Ordinance No. 9. It is an ordinance relative to dog tax. Read it thru carefully.

Geo., S. and L. L. Miller of Montrose Minn, arrived here Tuesday and went out to look at a piece of land east of Grygla.

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for setting, for sale at 5 cents apiece, prepaid.
Anton Knutsen,
(Apr. 12—4 wks) Rt. 1, Goodridge.

Frank Race, returned Tuesday evening from Red Wing, where he has been doing dredge work during the past winter.

Goodridge will have a base-ball team this summer A list has been circulated among the business and a neat little sum has already been subscribed for the support of the team.

We are putting in a branch to sell flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quility that can be obtained. Call at the O. K. Restaurent or City Meat Market for prices.
Singer Bros.

Rev. F. J. Barackman of Duluth. brother of Rev. R. L. Barackman of Thief River Falls, will conduct service in the old school house here Sunday morning at 11 o'clock a. m. Mr Barackman is a good speaker, come and hear him.

FORSALE—1 12 Disk, or one 14 Disk, will sell either one, good condition, also an old wagon and a hay rake.
Andrew T. Nelson,
Highlanding

Miss Stageberg, who has been spending the past week at the Foss home here, returned to her home in Thief River Falls, [illegible] morning.

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.
Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.
Goodridge.

Eggs for setting from two year old White Leghorn chickens at 50 cents per dozen. By mail ten cents extra.

500 pounds clean mixed Clover and Timothy seed for sale at 8 cents per pound.

50 bushels 1916 seed oats at 80 cents per bushel.

[illegible] Goodridge, Minn.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Jay Payne, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls, Monday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Morg. Vaughan, went to Thief River Falls Monday evening. to attend a patriotism rally, which was being held there that evening

Jesse LaBree, came up from Thief River Falls Monday to conduct an auction sale for Jacob E. Lee, in town of Reiner.

A. C. Tvedt went to Thief River Falls Monday to see about some ditch matters. From there he went to Warren on the same mission.

Harry Van Tassel, returned Monday from near Plummer, where he had been with some horses for M. O. Seavey.

Henry and John Morken, of Carmel stopped over here Tuesday evening while enroute for their home from Thief River Falls.

FOR SALE—350 bushels of seed wheat. Inquire of, John T. Homme, 3 miles East and ½ mile south of Highlanding.

Arthur Tvedt, returned to his studies at the Thief River Falls high school Monday morning, after spending the week's spring vacation at his home here.

Miss Sarah Payne returned to Thief River Falls Monday morning, to resume her studies at high school after spending a week's vacation at her home here.

There will be preaching Services next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock April 22nd by Rev. Barackman of Duluth. All are cordially invited to attend.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.
H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

For Sale Cheap.

One 18-35 Horse power Titan tractor used two seasons, in good condition.

One 20 inch, two bottom brush breaker, used one year.

One six bottom Oliver Engine gang.

One 24 inch Rumley brush breaker.

All for $2500.00. 8 per cent discount for cash before April 25th.
T. J. Lillevold,
Grygla, Minn.

Notice.

I will receive bids up to 7 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of May, 1917, for 2 acres of land to be used as Cemetery for the Village of Goodridge and vicinity, not any further than 2 miles from City limits.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
C. H. Christianson,
Village Recorder.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the NE¼, of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,
Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

Warning.

I hereby notify the party or gentleman who left me a gold watch at the depot in Goodridge last August to come and call for same and indentify it or it will be sold
CARL WALLENBERG,
Goodridge, Minn.

Notice:

There will be a joint business meeting of the two Norwegian Congregations of Goodridge, Wednesday April 25th, 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of either accepting or rejecting the proposed Constitution formed by the appointed committee.

Every voting member is urged to be present as this will be very important for the future. The ladies of the above named congregations will serve [illegible]

Home Talent Play A Big Success.

The home talent play, entitled "Kinding the Hearth Fire", which was given by the members of the Goodridge Literary Society, in the school house was a big success from every standpoint. The school room was fairly well filled with people anxiously waiting for the curtain to rise. The play was a good one from start to finish and brought out very forceably the beauty of farm life and the evils young people from the country have to meet when they go to the city to work. Those who took part in the play are to be commended for the very efficient manner in which they handled their parts. Prof. A. O. Halverson deserves credit also, for the able manner in which he coached the members of the play. The numbers between acts were very good and was enjoyed by all present. A neat little sum of money was realized, which will go to the piano fund of the local school.

On Saturday evening, the members of the play, accompanied by about seven auto loads, journeyed to Grygla, where the play was staged before a full house. The audience was interested as soon as the first act commenced, and remained so during the play, for at any time during the performance, you could have heard a pin drop. After the play was over a social dance was indulged in by nearly all present and was very much enjoyed by all, excellent music being furnished by the Grygla orchestra.

Much praise is due to the people of Grygla for the courteous treatment given us. for the articles loaned us for use in the play and for their liberal patronage. Should they ever decide to put on a play of their own, and decide to come to Goodridge with it, they will be assured a welcome.

The play will be given at Mavie Saturday evening, also a dance after the play, for which good music will be furnished.

Want 40 Men a Day.

The United States Navy wants 40 MEN a day from Minnesota. They are necessary to send the fleet to sea Only half that number are enlisting The Nation has called upon Minnesota for help. YOUNG MAN, will you be one of 40 to answer the call today? One MAN today may be werth two tomorrow.

THE NAVY NEEDS MEN!

It Needs Them Now—To-day

Warships are waiting for MEN to run them. The Nation is waiting for MEN to defend its honor. Minnesota is waiting for MEN to fill its Navy quota.

Apply to the Navy Recruiting Station at No. 304 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis or in the following towns: St. Paul, Minn., Duluth, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Brainard, Minn., Fargo, N. Dak., Grand Forks, N. Dak., Minot, N. Dak.

Esplee News.

Herman Svenpladsen and John Halverson were Grygla visitors last Saturday.

James Turnbaugh hauled hay last week.

Andrew Speten returned home last Thursday, after a visit with his folks at Vining, Minn., he also visited with his brother at Callaway, Minn.

John C. Bringleson, of Callaway, Minn, came up with Andrew Speten last Thursday and went out south of Germantown to look for land.

Olaf Speten has sold his land to Lars Larson of Battle Lake.

Herman Svenpladsen and family visited at the Andrew Speten home last Sunday.

James Turnbaugh and Andrew Speten hauled wood for A. Shore last Tuesday.

Andrew Speten was a Goodridge visitor, Monday.

John Halvorson left last Monday for Callaway, Minn.

Literary Program.

The next meeting of the Literary Society will be held in the schoolhouse Thursday April 26th. The following is the program for the evening

Song	By Ladies
Reading	Mrs. Josephson
Piano Solo	Lottie Foss
Dialogue	"Capable Servant"
Gymnastic Drill	
Piano Duet	Mrs. C. Christianson, Greta Gilfrid
Short Stories	Guy Rouze
Debate	[illegible]

Ordinance No. 9.

An Ordinance relating to dog licenses in the Village of Goodridge, Minn.

The Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota do ordain as follows:

SECTION I.

That every person owning, keeping or harboring any dog before allowing or suffering such dog to run at large within the corporate limits of the Village of Goodridge shall annually on or before the first day of June cause such dog to be registered, numbered and described in the office of the Village recorder of said Village who shall thereupon issue to such person a license, licensing and authorizing such person to keep such dog, and every such person so licensed shall pay for such license one Dollar for every male dog and two Dollars for every female dog named in such license.

SECTION II

It shall be the duty of the village recorder to keep a correct list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as provided in section one of this ordinance with their number and description.

SECTION 3.

The recorder shall annually within one week after the first of July deliver to the Village Marshall or Village Constable a correct list of the dogs registered or whose owner or keeper have been licensed to keep same for the current year, and shall from time to time furnish to such Marshall or Constable lists of such dogs as are subsequently registered.

SECTION 4.

Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be so construed as autorizing the Village Marshall or his deputies to kill any dog temporarily within the Village of Goodridge with its owner or keeper and which is not owned, kept or harbored therein.

SECTION 5.

It shall be the duty of the Village Marshall or his deputies immediately on receiving from the recorder such list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as aforesaid to kill and bury or cause to be killed and buried, all dogs found at large in said Village, contrary to provisions of this ordinance. The owner or keeper of any dog who allows or suffers such dog to run at large without having complied with the provisions of this ordinance on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five Dollars ($5.00) and not more than twenty Dollars ($20.00). one half to go to the complainant. In default of payment of such fine and cost of persecution said owner and keeper shall be committed to the Village or County jail until such fines are paid or until he is discharged by the President of said Village.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed by the Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota, this 16th day of April 1917

H. A. Halvorson,
Village President.

Carl Christianson,
Village Recorder.

GRADUAL CHANGE IN FEEDING

When Turning Cows on Fresh Pasture Grain Supply Should Be Continued for Short Period.

The practical dairyman has learned that any radical change in the winter feed of his cows should be made gradually if the milk flow is not to suffer. He is most likely to overlook the effects of turning his cows out to the fresh spring pastures.

Experiments which the Missouri college of agriculture has conducted have shown that a sudden change to pasture in the spring is likely to cause the cows to be underfed for several days. These fresh pastures are succulent, their water content is very high, and the cows are not accustomed to depend on their own activity for the food necessary for their milk. One of the results of this underfeeding, which is practically likely to occur with heavy or moderately heavy producers, will be a drop in the milk flow. It is difficult to raise this flow after it has once dropped, especially if it has been some time since the animals have freshened.

This underfeeding will also affect the composition of the butterfat.

It is important that all changes of feed of dairy cows, including the change to fresh pasture should be made gradually, and good milk-producing animals should be fed some grain in addition to the pasture. This will prevent the possibility of underfeeding. The grain feeding should be continued [illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 31st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Anderson, of Anstad Minn who, on April 24th, 1913, made Homestead Entry Serial, No 09023, for E½ SE¼, Section 26, Township 155 N., Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for State of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn. on the 21st day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gust Olson, of Esplee, Minn.
Charley Erickson, of Anstad, Minn.
Albert Hendrickson, of Esplee, Minn.
Oscar N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.
Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, Minn.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad, Minn., who, on Dec. 15th, 1913 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 01018, for S½ SW¼ Sec. 1 and N½ NW¼ section 12, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
S. J. Gaugeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
A. J. Gaugeness, of Anstad, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.
Peter M. Ringdal
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that John Julius Anderson of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 25th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 08229, for N½ NE¼ Section 11, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
Ole O. Hall, of Anstad, Minn.
Martin Westby, of Anstad, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.
Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Glenville L. Anderson, of Esplee, Minn., who, on January 30th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial No. 07222, for S½ SE¼, Section 34, Township 155 N., Range 38 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 15th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Albert Anderson, Bernt Tanem, Alfred Anderson, Anton Hermanson, all, of Esplee, Minn.
Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.
Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 4th 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lewis Peterson Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn., who, on May 15th, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06146, for S½ NW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 2, Township 154 N., Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
Carper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.
Proof made according to law under which entry was made.
Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars Stomlien, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 5th 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06170, for N½ ¼, Section 23, Township 154 N. Range 40 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 15th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Melvin J. Stephenson, Charles O. Stephenson, Martin Westby, Casper Iverson, all of Goodridge, Minn.
[illegible] according to law under which [illegible]

Fail To Grant Bridge Request.

The matter of providing bridges across the Red Lake river in Pennington county was one of the interesting matters coming before the meeting of the board of commissioners Tuesday and Wednesday. Petitions signed by farmers residing along the stream were presented, praying that bridges be provided at Kratka, Highlanding and Neptune. A number of citizens appeared to urge favorable action on the petitions, but the matter was laid over until a future meeting.

The Commissioners freely admitted that bridges at the points indicated were necessary and also that they were willing to provide them, but that the condition of the road and bridge fund of the county at this time made this impossible. It was suggested that the outlay be met by a bond issue, but the impression seemed to prevail among the officials that such proposition would stand slight show of being carried.

It was explainee that the county was a little hard pressed at present and would have to wait for the next tax settlement before making any extended improvements. The last term of court proved more costly than was expected and this made a hole in the visible supply of cash. Salaries had also been raised in some instances, this accounting for an extra outlay of $2,100 which was not taken into account when the revenue fund was provided for. Besides this there is about $2,100 tied up in wolf bounties still due from the state Under these conditions, it was explained, it would be impossible at this time to undertake the building of any bridges.—T. R. F. Times.

Hamre News.

The sale at Hanson's, Thursday was well attended.

Mrs. Olaf Sletten and sons Orin and Myran spent Friday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thronson.

Mrs. Halvor Byklom accompanied Johnny Morken to Goodridge Saturday. She was called to Grand Forks, N. D. her father being very ill.

Glen Fish returned from Grygla last week, where he's been under the Doctor's care for some time, he will undergo an operation later on.

Mrs. Thompson called on the Thronson family, Friday.

Henry Morken and Loula Lovaas autoed to Goodridge last Wednesday.

(Too late for last week).

We surely have nice Spring weather The snow is nearly all gone in this part of the country, but plenty of water.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Thompson, Thursday, April 5th. Their next meeting will be at Thor. Thronson's, May 3rd.

Thore and Tillie Byklome and Ruth Hawkins spent Sunday with the Lavaas girls.

Emil Brekke left last week for Halstad, Minn. where he will be working during the summer.

C. H. Thompson and T. Thronson made a trip to Olaf Sletten's, Saturday each brought back a load of hay.

Ray Paskewitz, was out in this neighborhood last Thursday.

Ole Knutson called at the Homme home, Saturday.

Henry Morken has been out with his car already.

John Byklome, left last Monday for Thompson, N. Dak., where he will be working for some time.

Oliver Howland called at the Thronson home, Saturday.

T. Thronson and daughter Alvilda, O. Brekke and Mr. Sviningson were Grygla shoppers, Monday.

EVERGREEN TREES IN FAVOR

Useful, Both for Shelter Purposes and Landscape Effect—Spruces Best for Farmstead.

(By LE ROY CADY, Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The average farmstead can well afford a good planting of evergreen trees, both for shelter purposes and for landscape effect. Large or small trees may be planted and if properly cultivated and cared for soon make good shelter. The spruces are perhaps best for general planting. By using several kinds variety of color may be had, although often the best effect is secured by a solid planting. If these are set rather thick when small they may be thinned for planting in other places [illegible]

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

TOUT A VOUS

By CONSTANCE SEARLE.

With elbows resting upon the chest of drawers, face between her two hands, Charity Winthrop looked herself straight in the eyes; that is, she looked as straight as circumstances permitted, for the little old-fashioned looking-glass at its best was not very good, was more or less crinkled and mildewed on its silvered side.

It was just one of the little crosses she had to bear, this glass into which she had looked all of her girlhood. She had seen herself in other mirrors and knew that her eyes were bright and that her skin was satiny, with a tinge of color that was the envy of the summer boarders who frequented the point of land that stuck its nose into the Atlantic ocean down Cape Cod way.

This day, Valentine's day, she was angrier than she had ever been in her life before. Patience Cotton had shown her a valentine that had been slipped under her door early that morning. It was a home-made affair, two cut-out hearts with a bunch of dried forget-me-nots tied together with a bit of blue ribbon.

In one corner was a faintly traced monogram entwined with the outlines of a rudely-drawn heart.

It was this monogram that had flared to white heat the anger smoldering in Charity's breast. J. F. could only mean Josiah Foote and he had left her a few nights before with a look in his eyes that had turned her world upside down.

She agreed that it had come from Josiah. And of course she was glad he cared so much for Patience. But a little later she mounted the steep stairs to her room with lagging feet, walked slowly across the room to the chest of drawers, and with face between her two hands looked herself straight in the eyes.

Her mother's voice brought her to herself and recalled to her mind that Josiah Foote had told her he was coming over that evening to bring her something he had bought in Boston when he was there the week before.

To her surprise, Charity found him in the hall taking off his hat and coat.

"Guess I might as well give it to you here," he said nervously. "Your mother's in the sitting room and I mayn't have another chance." He handed her an envelope, his face flushing as he did so.

With a hairpin she carefully slit the envelope and drew from it a wonderful confection of paper lace, cupids and hearts with a dear little house half hidden by a lattice covered with roses. Tied to the top with a clumsy bow of blue ribbon was a ring set in turquoise to represent a cluster of forget-me-nots.

"Oh!" she cried, "for me? How did you know I wanted one? How could you know?"

He came a step nearer to her. "I didn't. But it looked so like you when I saw it in the window in Boston that I had to go in and buy it. Patience Cotton happened to come along and thought, as I did, that it was real pretty."

The name brought her back to earth.

"Patience!" she repeated the name slowly, but looking at him. "She was here this morning and told me you had bought a ring for her and were going to bring it to her tonight—that you had left it in Boston to have a date, and your initials and hers, engraved in it. I had forgotten." Then she flared around upon him, eyes blazing, color deepening. "How dare you bring this to me? How dare you?"

He looked at her in amazement, then swift anger took possession of him.

"There is nothing I do not dare," he retorted, catching her wrist in his hand as she flung past him. "Nothing—do you understand? But I will know what you mean. What's all this fuss about? Are you going to tell me?"

"No."

He changed his tactics. "Look at me, Charity." As she did not lift her head he put his disengaged hand under her chin and lifted her face. There was a little quiver of the lips and to her everlasting shame the tears that had filled her eyes rolled down her cheeks.

"Let me go, Jo. Let me go."

"Not until you have told me. You see, Charity, I care so much that I don't intend to let foolishness, or anything Patience Cotton may say, come between us; that is," he said diffidently, "if you have the least thought of me. I bought the ring for you, not for her. If you will look inside you will see the letters 'J. F. to C. W.' and some French words.

"I told the jeweler that I wanted something else besides the initials, and he said 'tout a vous' was just the thing."

For a moment he struggled with his New England reticence before he could speak the unaccustomed words with their note of tenderness. "They mean wholly yours. Do you feel that way toward me, Charity?"

"Now and always, Jo."

He leaned toward her, but a movement in the sitting room brought him suddenly erect.

"Well, now that that is settled I will go and have it out with Patience. I'll be back in an hour. And Charity—"

"Yes?"

"Light the parlor fire so that we can have a room to ourselves. You know I haven't—" but Charity had suddenly disappeared and getting into his great coat, Jo took himself out of the house.

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

[illegible]

The words had been pronounced which made the blushing debutante the wife of a young man of the type described by a blackfaced comedian as having all of his future behind him. The couple departed to make their home in a distant city.

"Now, don't forget to mention the bride's going-away dress," said the proud mother to a society reporter.

"I won't. Leave that to me."

"Yes, don't forget to mention her going-away dress," said the bride's dubious father, "for the Lord only knows what she'll come back in."

Had Quite Enough.

His offer of marriage had been declined without thanks.

"And," he said, "am I to have no assurance whatever?"

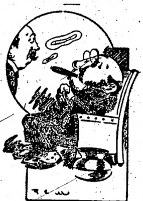
"Not from me," replied the unfair one.

"May I ask why not?" he queried.

"It isn't necessary," she replied, "because you have more assurance now than would suffice for a dozen men."

And seeing the case was hopeless, he proceeded to fade away.

NEEDED THE MONEY



The Bachelor—Are these jokes true about a woman's pocket being so hard to find?

The Benedict (whose wife has money)—Sure thing. I spent an hour last night trying to find my wife's pocket. Can you lend me a ten-spot, old man?

Work To Do.

Thrice welcome to the genial sun,
Whose face has long been hid.
Perhaps he'll dry the slipp'ry streets,
So auto cars won't skid.

Wanted to Know.

"I'll be down in a minute," called Mrs. Dubwaite from her dressing room.

"Just a moment, dear," answered Mr. Dubwaite.

"Well?"

"Do you mean the minute that is now being ticked off by the clocks and watches, or a minute that will begin about three-quarters of an hour from now?"

Hopeless Case.

"Are the Gadder girls still doing settlement work?"

"They dropped that long ago."

"They were not discouraged, I hope?"

"Very much so. They tried to interest a family of poor Italians in photography, and when Tony told them he would rather have a bushel of potatoes, they gave it up in disgust."

Point of View.

Meeker—This paper says a man should tell his wife daily that he loves her. What do you think of that?

Enpeck—Huh! I don't think a newspaper ought to encourage lying.

Unnecessary.

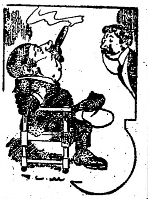
Hazel—So you were at the Smythe-Jones wedding, were you?

Aimee—Yes.

Hazel—Who gave the bride away?

Aimee—No one. She married for money.

FROM HIS PA'S SIDE



"She doesn't know where the baby gets its bad temper.

"That's strange. Most young mothers can place that sort of responsibility in a jiffy."

Really Worth While.

The wireless telegraph is fine,
Let all the poets harp it;
But wouldn't it be just divine
To have a beatless carpet?

His Only Chance.

"A man can't help his personal appearance," said the moralizer. "He isn't permitted to select his eyes or his hair."

"No," replied the demoralizer, "but in after years he can go to a dentist and pick his own teeth."

DAIRY STABLE HINTS

Timely Suggestions From Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Raise Well Heifer Calves From Cows Which Have Made Large and Profitable Production—Have a Babcock Milk Tester.

(Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

Use purebred dairy sires from cows having large and profitable productions of milk and butterfat.

Raise well the heifer calves from cows which for one or more generations have made large and profitable productions of milk and butterfat.

Breed heifers at the age of sixteen to twenty months.

Feed heifers liberally and milk regularly.

In Winter Time.

Feed cows daily one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced, twenty-five to forty pounds of corn silage, and what clover or alfalfa hay they will eat.

Do not turn cows out to remain and suffer in cold, stormy weather.

Allow them to have water which is not colder than that from a deep well, twice or three times daily.

Brush cows if you can possibly find the time, for it pays better than does grooming of horses, which as a rule is not neglected.

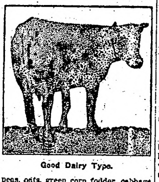
Keep cows in clean, well-lighted, properly ventilated stables.

In Summer Time.

Do not try to save feed by turning to pasture too early.

Provide plenty of pure, fresh water, shade, and protection against flies during hot weather.

Supplement poor pastures with corn silage or green soiling crops like rye,



Good Dairy Type.

peas, oats, green corn fodder, cabbage and other available feed.

At All Times.

Treat cows gently and avoid excitement.

Weigh the milk of each cow at milking time.

Get your neighbors to share with you in owning a Babcock milk tester and test the milk of each individual cow.

Discard the cow which has failed at the end of the year to pay market price for all the feed she has consumed.

Give cows six to eight weeks' rest between lactation periods.

Belong to a dairy cattle breeders' association, a cow testing association and every organization that will help to keep you posted and in touch with managing your dairy herd.

CULTIVATE TO AID ALFALFA

It Will Pay Farmer to Go Over Alfalfa Field With Disk After Cutting First Crop.

It will pay you to cultivate the ground as soon as you get the first crop of alfalfa hay off of the ground, especially if it is an old stand of alfalfa. The crop has shaded the soil. When you cut it, you let the hot sun strike the earth and it bakes it hard. If you will break that crust, you will add much to the crop. It takes nerve, but it pays to right your disk and set it so it will throw some dirt, and go over the alfalfa both ways, and then harrow it. If you set your disk too square you will destroy some of the crowns. Learn just how to set the disk by experience. It will do your alfalfa as much good as cultivation helps the corn. Try it once and be convinced.

STARVING TREES IN ORCHARDS

Neglect Means Greater Loss Than to Any Other Crop—Food and Care Are Most Essential.

Has the orchard played out? Has it begun to weaken and give way to the ravages of insect and fungus pests? Has it ceased to produce profitable yields of good sized fruit? If so, the chances are that you are starving the trees. Fruit trees need food and care the same as other plants. Neglect means the same loss—no, it means greater loss than to any other crop. If you starve a corn or oat crop, it can be remedied at any time in one year. They are annuals. But when you starve the orchard and weaken it till it is killed by its enemies, it takes years to grow another, however rich you may make the orchard soil.

REPAIRING ALL OLD HARNESS

Take Advantage of Idle Days to Rivet on Straps and Supply Buckles Wherever Needed.

There will be some idle days when it will be possible to mend up all old harnesses. Rivet on straps and supply buckles and snaps where needed. Pieces from cast-away harnesses will come in handy in the mending job.

FATIGUE OF WAR FELT IN GERMANY

Wage-Earning Class Becomes Sullen and Almost Rebellious, Says Consul.

WANT PEACE AT ANY PRICE

Russian Revolution Finds Echoes in Riots in German Industrial Centers—Standard of Living Lowered Fearfully.

New York.—Rumors from various sources that the Russian revolution has found echoes in riots in German industrial centers had an interesting sidelight here when A. Curtis Roth, American vice consul at Plauen, Saxony, described the awful conditions existing among the working classes of the central powers. Mr. Roth has just spent seven years in the Saxon industrial district. He said:

"Wage-earning Germany's nerves have been worn raw by the increasing weight of suffering that the war has brought it. This class of Germans has become sullen, dissatisfied with the government, almost rebellious. While the middle class remains intensely patriotic, parading before the casual observer a unified and determined Germany, fatigue of war is making alarming strides among the working people. A great many of these humble people want peace at any price—at the price of their colonies, of Alsace-Lorraine, even of their country's prestige and position.

"The working people, at least, in Saxony, are becoming restive. They have hungered and grieved and overworked for many months, with conditions steadily growing worse and with each promise of peace fading into an indefinite prospect of endurance. All foods but the very coarsest are beyond their means. The ration of these coarse foods is insufficient. The poor have been subsisting throughout the last year upon bread, potatoes, turnips and salt.

Second Peasants' War Possible.

"Pushed much further by the galling stress of starvation, overwork and loss of dear ones, a second peasants' war may well be added to the miseries of central Europe.

"The standard of living among the working people has been lowered fearfully. It is now on a par with the coolie standard of overcrowded Asia. Their work has increased; their share in comforts has diminished, and their amusements have entirely fallen away. The urban poor have become desperately poor, and they are beginning to realize that each added month of the war means that their plight must become more and more hopeless.

"In the beginning all was wild enthusiasm for the war. The people crowded around the railway stations to see the troop trains hurling past every 25 minutes. Then came the floods of wounded, the difficult readjustments made necessary by the absence of the wage earners, and then the numbing pinch of hunger. Worst of all was the atmosphere that settled down upon the land, an atmosphere of want, of fear, of suffering, of black depression, which seemed to seep through and through one and chill the consciousness.

"An eternal New England Sunday gripped the formerly bustling manufacturing towns in my district. The streets were bare of traffic. People passed about their errands silently. There was no laughing, whistling, loud talking or jovial greeting. The business streets were dotted everywhere by stores closed up by war. Grass grew between the cobbles in the roadway. Now and again oxen dragging primitive carts of farm produce lumbered through the streets. Restaurants and cafes were deserted. It cost money to frequent them, and, moreover, they had nothing to sell.

Sufferers on Every Hand.

"It is hard to describe life under these conditions. The best I can do is to say that it was suffocating. When not going to and fro about their work, the less well-to-do hid their unhappiness in their rooms. As it was, one was forever meeting on the street hollow-cheeked, emaciated, dry-eyed sufferers. I felt as though I had escaped from a dark prison when I got back to this country and saw happy, healthy, well-fed people again.

"The strain is beginning to tell. I have heard the emperor soundly berated by his famished subjects in the shops that the poor frequent. I have often during the last months of my stay listened to strangely seditious talk among the workers, men and women, which grew in violence after the check at Verdun. The working women have threatened a number of times to get out of hand and rough things. In Saxony, at least, war is successfully throttling, one by one, all the people's impulses for living.

"The Saxon casualty list has been very heavy. The Plauen regiment has been wiped out six times. All the young, dashing, professional officers who led the first onslaught have been wiped out. The troops are now officered by men of all classes, who have made good in the field, and in some cases that I know of the derivation of the officer testifies to the startling democratizing effects of war. The call for more men is always insistent. The high school boys go out once a week

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More need of paint insurance than fire insurance.
You may never need the protection of your fire insurance. But you will surely need the protection from decay and rot of the wood in your house.
There's Years of Additional Wear in Harrison's T. & C. Paint.
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Grow To Big
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We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest
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We Make a Specialty of
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GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

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THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
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I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
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Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
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Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
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All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
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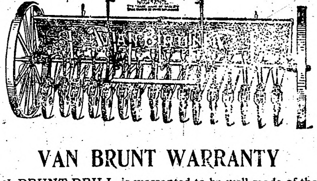
Seeding time will soon be with us Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

MAIL ORDER EVIL; MAGAZINE MOVES TO REMEDY IT

Former Professor of University of Wisconsin Outlines Extraordinary Growth of Industry Which Must Be Curbed.

The fight between the retail selling of goods by local merchants and retail selling centralized in the hands of a few powerful corporations is an old one. But until now there has been no practical co-operation between the magazines and the million or more retail merchants of the country. The recent decision of the Delineator, the Designer and the Woman's Magazine to exclude all mail order advertising from their columns is important in that it brings to the thousands of scattered communities now conducting the fight a unifying force of nation wide scope and influence. If it can achieve recognition and co-operation at the hands of retail merchants it is perfectly evident they in turn will profit substantially under the new national leadership.

Paul H. Nystrom, former professor of political economy in the universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota, speaking of the growth of the mail order industry, which has grown to be a menace to local merchants, says:

"One chief cause of the recent rapid progress of the mail order business is the tremendous increase in circulation of popular periodical literature loaded with advertising, particularly the national women's magazines. Both reading matter and advertising have shown the way to greater variety in consumption."

The magazines which have changed their policy so as to exclude all mail order advertising have a circulation of over 1,500,000 a month among the better class of families in the United States. This in itself removes the menace of mail order competition from the reading matter of about one out of every five merchandise buying families in each community. Undoubtedly this will be a powerful if not the determining factor in the success of many a "buy at home" movement in territory that is now debatable.

THE WAIL OF A MALE WHO BOUGHT BY MAIL

Ma was reading out loud from her magazine,
When she says to me, "The best I've seen
For all the things that must be had
Is this here low price mail house ad.

"Here's Cross Grained Oats, 9 cents—no more—
'Gainst 10 they're charging at the store.
And if all the rest that's advertised
Is just as cheap I'd not be s'prised
That we'd save money in the end
By trading with our low price friend."

So I shot an order into the mail—
It carried my name, it carried my kale.
I ordered a lamp and a rocking chair,
A pail of prunes and some underwear.
My wife, she ordered two petticoats,
A new false puff and some Cross Grained oats;
A Noah's Ark for baby's toy,
A pair of boots for Bub, the boy;
Stockings for Nell, a waist for Lizzie—
Just writing that order kept me busy.

Well, we shot the order into the mail—
'Twas all of a thirty dollar sale;
We figured out three days was enough
To fetch us that dodblasted stuff.
They got my coin, but not a peep
Did I hear from the firm of Grab & Keep.
'Twas all of two weeks—maybe three—
Before them goods arrived for me.
I got a notice, hitched the ma'ar
And drove three miles to the railroad car.
I found a whacking big box there—
Some smashed up, but I didn't care.
(When you've hoped for prunes until it hurts
And your back is cold for lack of shirts,
When the goods in front of you 's labeled "Must,"
You grab 'em—if the box is bust!)

So I heaved the wreckage into the cart
And headed for home, feeling pretty smart.
My goods had come from a town that's real,
And I'd saved four dollars on the deal!

We soon got home and opened the case
And looked at our purchases, face to face
Well, sir, 'twas an eye opener, you can bet,
And one that I shan't soon forget!
The parcel of oats was torn to rags—
But we'd saved twelve cents on a dozen bags!
The prunes seemed good, and the baby's toy—
Before it broke he had one day's joy!
My wife's false puffs was some horsehair stuff,
And her petticoats wa'n't half large enough
The stockings for Nell looked thin and frail,
The waist was ruined by a rusty nail
The lamp was as lurid as a three weeks boil
And held 'bout a teacup full of oil
The boots for Bub cost the same, no more,
Than Hoskins asks at the village store
But the rocking chair, "built of solid oak,"
Was the funniest part of this wholesale joke
Oh, 'twas just like the picture, rod and rung
But the size of the thing's where we got stung
Ma tried it and found 'twas a false alarm—
'Twas a foot too narrow from arm to arm!
Nell had more luck, she wedged right in—
But we pried her out with the rolling pin!

Then I set right down and figured the sale
That "ad" had made through the U. S. mail.
I figgered an hour, and then some more,
And found we had nothing on the village store!
I'd sent thirty dollars to Chicago, Ill.,
And saved twelve cents on the total bill!
Then I seen at once 'twas them nine cent oats
Had taken our dollars and made us goats!
So I swore by all that was holy and pure
I'd read no ads with a low price lure.
I stopped ma's magazine on the spot.
Will I take it again? I reckon not;
Leastwise not till they put a ban
On that "come-on" stuff of the mail house man!

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

SHOES!!

It it is shoes you are looking for this the place to get the them.

We have the best and largest assortment of Mens, Ladies and Childrens Shoes in Goodridge.

We handle the famous Foot-Schultz shoes. None better.

Come in and look them over.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

EAT OUR MEATS

You'll need neither a hatchet nor a stick of dynamite.
A good, ordinary set of molars will dispose of
A Fine Tenderloin Steak,
An Extra Porterhouse Steak,
A Muscious Round Steak
A Nutritious Roast,
A Dish of PorkChops

If you haven't any teeth, we have sausage that will fairly melt in your mouth. Eat our meats. Good for your stomach. Buttermilk on ice, 5c per quart. Bring your can.

Goodridge Meat Market
R. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Author of
"The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.
CIVIL ENGINEER

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer, representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the International bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel, who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a deflection in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, wires his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER V—At the great engineer's office father and son try to prevent disaster, but young Meade only reaches Colonel Illingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 150 men, is in the river.

CHAPTER VI—Abbott goes on with the work, ignoring Meade's protests, but while uneasily inspecting C-10-R the lacings snap under his eyes and he goes into eternity with the other men on the falling bridge.

CHAPTER VII—Young Meade has pointed out to his father the possible weakness, but his objections have been overruled. His father now prepares a statement showing his own fault and sends his secretary, Shurtliff, to the Gazette with it.

CHAPTER VIII—Young Meade, on his return, meets Rodney, an old college friend, and other reporters at the door of his father's office. He finds his father dead from heart failure. He assumes entire responsibility for the catastrophe. Shurtliff, who has not obeyed orders, but concealed the papers the dead man had given him to make public, also accuses the younger Meade.

CHAPTER IX—In her father's presence and over her protest Meade breaks his engagement with Helen.

CHAPTER X—Out West, at a big irrigation dam under construction, Meade begins life over again as a rodman under an assumed name.

CHAPTER XI—Meade has gone to the ranch of Winters, a college friend, and there takes stock of himself and the terrible responsibility he has assumed to save his father's name from dishonor. He makes the new start as an unknown.

CHAPTER XII—Helen and Rodney conspire to save Meade from his own false confession in spite of himself. Shurtliff has been employed by the colonel and Helen, thinking he knows the truth, sets out to win his confidence.

CHAPTER XIII—Meade gains the confidence of Vandeventer, his chief, though he refuses to tell his own story. He is promoted.

CHAPTER XIV—Unexpected rains threaten the dam before the spillway is in shape to carry off surplus water.

"You keep your own counsel, but if you ever want a friend, count on me; meanwhile, as a man of experience and ability, what would you do?"

"Get out the men and build up a temporary dam on the top of the roadway here, to turn the flow over to the east bank and make the spillway do more work."

"But the rain has stopped."

"And in all probability will stay stopped—still you never can tell. A few more hours of rain like that we've had and the whole thing would go. If the water were as high as the top there'd only be two feet of head in the uncompleted spillway, and that wouldn't be enough to discharge it at the rate it's been coming in."

"Of course," said Vandeventer thoughtfully. "And if the dam goes," he added, "there are ten miles of back water up there and millions of cubic yards impounded, which would sweep down the valley. There wouldn't be a thing left of the camp, the town, the new railroad bridge, or anything else."

"Coming on top of the International, the loss of this big and expensive viaduct would about finish the Martlet company," said Meade thoughtlessly.

Vandeventer looked at him sharply. An idea suddenly came to him. Meade had turned away his head as he realized his slip, so he did not observe the light in Vandeventer's eyes. However, the resident engineer was a good sort.

"You are right," he said quickly. "I hate to call out the men, but we've got a little chance, now the rain has stopped, and we can work to advantage in spite of all this awful mud"—he lifted his foot up and disclosed it caked and clogged with masses. "I'll take charge in the center here, and Stafford on the left, and I'm going to give you charge of the east end of the dam, over by the spillway. If only those drills had been here six weeks ago."

"We might set the men to work on that rock now," said Meade.

"It would be useless. There's too much of it. No, if we're going to save the dam, we've got to build it up and try to keep ahead of the waters if they rise any more. The higher we can build it the greater will be the head on the spillway, and the more will be discharged. I'll turn the men out at once."

"But what are you going to do?"

"I'm going to palisade the top of the dam. There's plenty of timber already cut down, and we will cut a lot of young pines and build a palisade wall of timber across the top three or four feet back from the edge. Well banked on the downstream side, it may hold."

"I might be worth while to line the palisade with galvanized iron sheets from the houses," said Meade.

"A good idea," said Vandeventer, "and we'll pile what underbrush and small stuff we have in front of the palisade and heap what rocks we can find on top of that, and we'll bank it up on the other side with earth. It's a poor dependence, but it will hold for a while anyway, and every moment of time may be precious."

"How about sandbags, sir?"

"We've got a few hundred cement bags, but not enough. I wish we had a few thousand; however, we will fill what we have, and if the water rises and begins to trickle over the top and through the palisade, we'll jam those down at the danger points. Can you suggest anything more?"

"Nothing."

"Good. We'll turn out the men. They've had six hours' sleep anyway."

CHAPTER XV.

The Battle.

It was now three o'clock in the morning. In about half an hour the men, naturally grumbling and protesting at being deprived of any of their sleep, were out and at work. Lanterns were lighted everywhere. The rain had fortunately not resumed, and the air was soon filled with noise and confusion. Men with axes were busy on the hillside cutting the young pines. Horses were hitched to the dump wagons, the steam shovel began tearing away the hillside. Some of the men were detailed to knock down some of the galvanized iron houses and the battering of the hammers on the metal added to the din.

Under Vandeventer's personal direction a row of stakes was driven into the top of the dam about three feet from the front of it. Big sheets of overlapping galvanized iron were nailed roughly to the fronts of the firmly bedded stakes and the small branches and brushwood were thrown down before it. Bowlders and big stones were carried out on the dam in the wagons and thrown down on the brushwood; spare timbers, broken wagon beds, old wheels, joists of dismembered houses were driven into the earth to serve as braces behind the palisade; a bank of earth was piled up behind it, on which every man who could be spared from other tasks, even the chiefs themselves, labored with breathless energy. The water was still rising, although the rain had stopped; the natural drainage would cause that, but the rise was slower.

At dawn Vandeventer personally carefully measured the depth of the water and gauged it again. It was a scant six and a half feet below the top of the dam. If the water rose above the top it was gravely questionable whether the palisade would hold it at all, yet there was no other way of increasing the depth of the spillway enough to discharge the flood volume.

Working as hard as they could, they had barely succeeded in raising the earth bank back of it a foot high. They kept at it unremittingly, although it did not seem to be of much use. Vandeventer, Stafford and Meade gathered together and scanned the sky, seeking to discern the signs of the time, the purpose of the heavens. It was clearer in the east. The clouds to the northwestward were in violent action apparently. Lightning flashed through them and over the great range itself; low, muttered peals of thunder came down from the peaks lost to sight in the blackness overhead. They observed all this carefully and Vandeventer turned away, shaking his head.

"I don't know," he began—the three of them were over on the east side the better to see up the valley—"it looks pretty bad, doesn't it?"

"It does," answered Meade, while Stafford nodded his head.

"And, by the way, Stafford, have you notified the town and the bridge people of the danger and bid them prepare for it?"

"I tried to telephone them a while ago, but the connection has been broken; the storm has played havoc with the line probably," answered the assistant engineer.

"Well, what did you do then?" asked Vandeventer a little impatiently.

"I sent a man down on horseback in a hurry to warn them that if it rains again the dam might go, and if it did it would go with a rush; that the water was now only six feet below the level, and that they had better get up on the hills. Of course, last night's rain must have made the road almost impassable, but he ought to get there by nine o'clock. I told him to tell the Martlet people to take whatever steps they could devise to hold their viaduct and their machinery," answered Stafford, as he turned and walked toward his own part of the dam.

"Good," exclaimed Vandeventer. "There's nothing left for us to do but keep on."

The resident engineer looked white and haggard. Although it was cold and raw in the wet air, he wiped the sweat from his forehead.

"The men are doing splendidly, sir," said Meade.

"Yes," said Vandeventer, "many of them have their wives and children back in the town. Some of the Italians have bought land on the prairie and are going to settle here. They're fighting for everything they've got on earth. What do you think of the chances of this palisade of ours?"

Meade shook his head.

"It's all we can do, sir, but if the water rises more than seven or eight feet—"

"Say it," said Vandeventer.

"The dam would go like a house of cards."

"Exactly. And look at that cloud-bank over there in the northwest. It's spreading."

"What wind there is," said Meade, moistening his finger and holding it up to feel the direction, "is blowing the opposite way down here, but you can't tell what is happening up there. Well, all we can do is to fight on."

And fight they did. It was almost at first sight like the hand of man against the hand of God. There was no more room for engineering expedient. It was chop and hew, break and pound, dig and drive, carry and pile. Throwing off his coat, Vandeventer seized a spade and began to work like any other laborer, and the rest of the higher men followed his example.

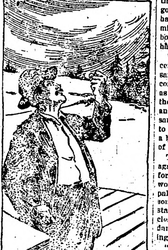
At six o'clock the blackness hanging in the northwest began to turn their way. It was coming down the mountain. It was headed for the valley. Vandeventer saw it, every teamster, every common laborer saw it. It was coming. Unless heaven itself interfered there would be more rain. They had worked desperately before, but now they applied themselves to their tasks with a kind of wild fury. A sort of insanity took possession of them. They would not be beaten. They cried, at first shrilly and then hoarsely and raucously, encouraging words and phrases from one to another; in words vivid, profane, desperate. They stood there and they heaved and dug and piled and hammered and hurled and drove fiercely. It was a battle madness that came into them. They saw red like the berserker of old. Yes, it was not unlike a battle in other ways, for with the rush of the northwest storm came roaring mighty thunder and vivid and terrifying lightning. It was as if great darts of light literally were hurled by some gigantic hand behind the black screen of sweeping cloud down upon the granite mountains. They saw splinters of fire where the thunderbolts struck. The pealing of thunder was appalling.

Their frail palisade backing was not half completed. It must be raining somewhere, for the water was still slowly rising. It was five and a half feet now from the crest. It was hopeless if another rain fell, and the rain was coming. There was an added chill in the still air of the valley as the storm drove down upon them. A few of the fainter hearts flung down pick and shovel and ax and stood craven. Oaths, curses, blows even, from those of the braver sort shamed them into work again. These brave hearts and true might be swept away with the dam if it gave way, but they would not give up, and no man working with them should flee his task or shirk his duty. By the living God, whose sport and plaything they seemed to be, they swore it; and so weak and strong, bold and timid labored on—desperate, resolved, godlike in their courage and persistence.

The clouds were moving swiftly now. To the east it had been clear, but now it was also black, and then with a roar greater even than a thousand thunderclaps, the wind tore down the mountains, through the narrow canyons, into the valleys, shrieking in the pines, and fell upon them and hurled them down and brushed them back. And after the wind, the rain. A drop or two struck Vandeventer's cheek; another, another, and then the flood. He lifted his head and stared and shook his fist at the sky and turned to the human termites he commanded.

"Carry on, carry on, boys," he cried, shrieking to be heard above the thunder peals, "we'll beat it yet."

A cheer rose about him and was caught up and ran along the top of the great dam. The half-maniacal yell was such a cry as men might give vent to in the heat of battle, the excitement of wild charge, and then they fell to it again. The more ignorant, unaware of the feebleness of the palisade, the more knowing indifferent to it, seeing only the job, alike realized only their duty to fight on, to answer the appeal to their manhood, to refuse to admit defeat even when life trembled in the balance.



—And Shook His Fist at the Sky.

Yes, to use the ancient simile again, the fountains of the great deep were broken open. What had befallen them before was nothing to this. The hard rain of the night seemed trifling compared to this avalanche of water. This was a cloudburst indeed. And to make it worse, to make their task harder, to render their efforts useless, the high wind roaring down the valley piled the water up and drove it in thunderous assaulting waves against the great mound of earth on which the men struggled and labored frantically. Vandeventer [illegible] he did not dare to throw it down, lest his action be misconstrued—went from gang to gang, from man to man, talking to them, appealing to them, pointing out weaknesses here and there, inspiring them, holding them up as a man might hold a stricken line against the onslaught of a victorious and overwhelming force. And against wind and rain in that thick darkness, blinded by the flashing lightning, stunned by the pealing thunder, with zeal superhuman they toiled on and on and on.

Back and forth went the chief, showing himself a leader of leaders, and wherever he stepped the fury and desperation of the effort to stem the tide increased. When he came plodding along the muddy roadway to the part committed to Meade he did not find the engineer.

"Where's Roberts?" he yelled above the noise of the storm.

"He and two men have gone, sir."

"Gone?" cried Vandeventer, cut to the heart at what he thought was a desertion. "Well," he shouted, realizing there was nothing he could do then and that he had neither breath nor time to waste, "there's more need for the rest of us to take their places."

He drew a man or two from the other gangs to re-enforce this danger point and himself directed their work.

Now it takes time for water to rise five feet, even in a cloudburst or a succession of them. The rain constantly seemed to increase as the wind drove it on. Vandeventer knew that the dam was doomed, that the sluice and the half-finished spillway combined could discharge only a small part of the flow, but he knew that he would have two hours at least to work before the water could pass the crest, undermine, and batter down the palisade and begin to trickle over. Just as soon as it did roll over the top, unless they could stop it, the whole thing was gone. For those two hours the supermen labored unremittingly in the downpour with a persistent and heroic courage that should have been recorded in song and story but which was not. It was remembered after a while by none save a few. To the many it was only "all in the day's work!"

The undersluice in the side of the dam which would later serve as headgate for the canal had been intended to pass the smaller floods which might occur during the construction and had been open since the rain began. It carried off a great volume of water, but hopelessly little in comparison with the flood. Foot by foot in the torrential downpour the water rose. At half after eight it reached the level of the spillway and commenced to rush through in ever-increasing volume, but the flow into the reservoir was far greater than the spillway's capacity.

Still the sight of the rushing water encouraged the men. Every one of them felt that if the palisade held the discharge would be increased enough to stop the rise, but at present the effect was small. By nine o'clock it was within a foot of the top. They began to measure its rise by inches. Although the dam had been carefully kept level as it was built, the trample of horses and men, the present digging and palisading and revetting had caused little depressions. Now the water rose to the level. Here and there it began to trickle over!

The rain coming down from the mountain tops was as cold as ice, yet the men were in a fever of excitement. They had got their second wind. They were too enthused, too desperate, to feel their weariness. They had not worked before as they did then. It was the last possible nervous outburst with most of them. They could keep it up a little longer—till they dropped dead. As the mad thoroughbred falls in his stride on the track, pushed beyond his power of endurance, as even the common carthorse can be made to go until he drops, so these men, white, haggard, nervous, drawn-faced, sweat mingling with the rain on their sodden bodies, would go till they broke. They had not quite reached that point yet.

There were some five hundred heavy cement bags which had been filled with sand and piled up on the roadway at convenient points. As a forlorn hope, as a last try, Vandeventer called all the diggers and ditchers, and hewers and drivers, and bade them tackle the sandbags. The timber wall that rose to four or five feet was now packed to a height of three with an unequal wall of earth.

The waves were beginning to roll against the rampart, although their force as yet was broken by the brushwood. Vandeventer jumped up on the palisade near the center. There were some large logs there where he could stand, and whence he could get as clear a view of the whole top of the dam as was possible through the driving rain.

"There," shouted the engineer, pointing to a red trickle—it seemed to him like blood, taking its hideous hue from the red clay of the banks—where the water had found a low spot and was washing across the top and trickling through the new wall and down on the other side. Even as he pointed, the trickle became a stream and the stream bade fair to be a flood. Men ran and dropped sandbags over in front of the palisade, right where the leak had occurred. Other men heaped up the earth behind the wall, seeking to smother it and stop it. The water checked there, they were forced to do the same thing at another place. Desperately they dropped their sandbags, sturdily they plied their shovels in the mud; scrambling and yelling, they ran from leak to leak. They lifted the heavy bags of sand as if they had been leaves of bread and jammed them down. They swung pick and shovel like toys, although the [illegible] all the earth sticky mud and the work all the harder. The water was clear over the top of the dam now, and streaming through the revetment of brush and surging against the palisade. Where it did not let the water through, the line of stakes was beginning to bend backward.

The men who had expended their sandbags and could get no more, in one final effort ran to the palisade, dug their heels madly in the wet, slimy earth and put their shoulders against the bending stakes as if to hold them up by main strength. Thin streams were flowing here and there, now unheeded. Checked and held in one spot, the water broke through at another. The spillway could not control the rise.

"She's gone, she's gone!" gasped Vandeventer under his breath. He had fought a good fight. He could do no more. There were no more bags of sand. Save for the men straining at the wall here and there and everywhere, there was left nothing but to stand and wait, having done all. As one man saw another the whole hundred and fifty caught the contagion and threw themselves against the palisade, wet and chilled from the rain but yet madly, recklessly, Americans and foreigners alike. They would hold it by main strength for another minute, they swore, oblivious to the fact that just as soon as it went it would go with a rush.

The stockade would be swept away first, and they would go with it. What of that? The men back of it matched their brawny arms against rain and wind, the powers of man against the powers of God, but not mockingly. It is perhaps doubtful if they realized what they did. It was instinct, habit, blind desperation now. If the flimsy wall failed under the terrific water pressure, they would be hurled beneath it, swept down the slope of the dam, buried in the débris as it was swept away, caught up if they by any chance survived so far, and hurled, broken and battered, down the valley in the terrible flood that would ensue. What did they know about that, or knowing, what did they care, as they strained at the wavering timber wall? And still they held as the rain poured down on them, soaking through their soggy clothes, the colder on their exhausted bodies for the keen wind that blew across them.

Well, they had done everything they could. Vandeventer jumped down and pressed himself against the nearest timber with the men and waited, silent. He had never sustained such a pressure in all his life. Like Atlas, he felt as if he were holding up a world. And the mocking thing about it all was his feeling, nay his realization, that he was not really holding anything, that if the palisades failed, his pressure, his resistance and that of all the other men amounted to nothing. Yet he held on, and they, too—demigods.

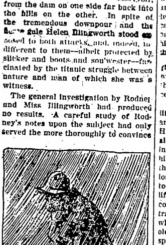
CHAPTER XVI.

The Ancient Art of Fascination.

And much of the last wild hurricane of work took place under the observation of a woman!

From the top of the big mesa there was a clear view of the new reservoir, from the dam on one side far back into the hills on the other. In spite of the tremendous downpour and the fierce gale Helen Illingworth stood exposed to both attacks, and, indeed, indifferent to them—albeit protected by slicker and boots and sou'wester—fascinated by the titanic struggle between nature and man of which she was a witness.

The general investigation by Rodney and Miss Illingworth had produced no results. A careful study of Rodney's notes upon the subject had only served the more thoroughly to convince them that Meade was blameless. But the most assiduous effort with the heartiest will in the world and the promptings of devotion and affection could not make a case out of these suggestions and their inferences that would hold water. They could not establish their contention beyond peradventure in the face of Meade's direct admission and Shurtliff's corroboration. They could not establish it in the public mind by any evidence at all if Meade and Shurtliff remained silent.



Helen Illingworth Stood Exposed to Both Attacks.

If either one or the other of the two conspirators could be brought to tell the truth, Meade could be restored, at least sufficiently so for the purpose of argument; the argument that Helen Illingworth sooner or later must make to her father. It was that to which she gave the most thought, it was for that she planned and longed.

Two people cannot resolve, even by mutual consent to dismiss from their daily thought and conversation any subject whatsoever without introducing in place of it a certain constraint. It is as futile to attempt to dismiss anything absolutely from the human mind as is the oft-suggested cure for rheumatism—doing certain things without thinking of the disease sought to be cured!

Colonel Illingworth had dismissed Meade from his mind because he hated him. Helen Illingworth refrained from talking about him to her father because she loved him. So they were never in each other's presence without thinking of the man. This was a source of great irritation to the father. On occasion he almost found himself at the point of shouting at his daughter to talk about him. And that she so carefully avoided the subject and as the avoidance was so obviously in accordance with his own wish, the restraint irritated him the more. The fact that they both sought so carefully to maintain the old relationship made it more impossible. For relationships which are primarily founded on love cannot be maintained by constraint without the weakening of the great force upon which their tenure had previously depended. There is nothing like concealment to impair and weaken a tie unless it be a ban! Prohibitions rarely prohibit.

Still there remained a deep and abiding affection between father and daughter and they managed somehow to get along outwardly much as before. Indeed Colonel Illingworth was more kind and considerate than ever to his daughter, and she repaid him with more than usual care and devotion. The very fact that she seemed to have accepted the situation and obeyed the law he had laid down gave him some compunctions of conscience. On that account, perhaps, he had been the more willing to accede to her request to take Shurtliff into his employ. In no way was Shurtliff responsible for the failure of the bridge or for any mistake in the calculations of the Meades, and Shurtliff was an invaluable man, not only for an engineer but for the president of the Martlet Bridge company.

He was familiar with the subjects that Colonel Illingworth discussed and wrote about. He was intelligent and reliable to the last degree, his reputation for steadiness and discretion unquestioned, and he was marvelously efficient in his subordinate position. The colonel, having first tried him out, had advanced him rapidly after learning his worth. He was now his private secretary. Shurtliff being an old bachelor without kith or kin, and not originally fond of women, found himself suddenly in touch with one of the sweetest and kindest, as well as the youngest and most beautiful of a sex about which he knew nothing.

His new position naturally brought him into close touch with the colonel. The old man transacted a good deal of his business in his own house. Shurtliff was frequently there. Under other circumstances Helen Illingworth would have treated him with that fine and gracious courtesy which she extended to everyone with whom she came in contact, but she would not have especially interested herself in him. She would not have made him the object of the delicate attention and given him the careful consideration which would have completely turned the head of a younger and more susceptible man.

There had been a prejudice in Shurtliff's mind against women in general, and Helen Illingworth in particular. He had quickly realized that she above all persons had the greatest interest in disproving Meade's statement and his own and in laying the blame for the failure of the bridge where it belonged, on the shoulders of the patron to love whom had been the habit of his life. Therefore the old secretary was constantly on his guard lest he be trapped into admissions or actions which might be used to discredit the older Meade and convict the two conspirators.

But Helen Illingworth was far too clever to allow any inkling of such a design to appear. Not the remotest hint of such a purpose did she betray. She deliberately set about to win the old man's regard and respect and perhaps eventually his affection. She had the ordering of her father's household, of course. That was a matter in which the colonel concerned himself not at all so long as things went smoothly, as they always did. He was a little astonished at her treatment of Shurtliff, but the old secretary was at heart a gentleman, and there was no reason why, if Helen chose, to include him among her friends and invite him to dinner and otherwise make him welcome in the house, she should not do so. And in his dry, precise way Shurtliff was rather likable. He was touched and flattered by her kindness, and in spite of his suspicions, which gradually grew less, by the way, he exerted himself to show his appreciation and to bear himself seemingly in his new life.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Troubles.

It's easier to be philosophical about other people's troubles than it is to be quiet about our own.

Good and Bad.

There is a good impulse in the meanest and a mean impulse in the best.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 19 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.32
Oats	.62
Barley	1.16
Flax	3.09
Rye	1 78
Butter	.35
Eggs	31
Vivo Flour	$7.00

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Ole Wiseth, of Anstad attended the telephone meeting in town Tuesday.

Walter Quist spent a few days here this week, fixing up his tractor

Ed. Larson was a Thief River Falls visitor, Monday.

August Ristau of Germantown was a Goodridge visitor Saturday.

John Morgan of Thief River Falls, was in Goodridge Saturday.

A. C Tvedt, returned from a business mission to Warren.

Ed. Ashmore and Louis Bergeon of Grygla were attending to business matters in town, Tuesday.

Frank Hoppe arrived here Monday from near St. Hilaire, and will visit with friends here for awhile.

A. L. Underdahl of Winona, solicitor for the McConnon remidies, was a business visitor in town Friday.

FOR SALE—We have for sale some find seed potatoes. Goodridge Meat Market, R. R. Johnson.

P. C Wold, of Kratka, was in town Tuesday attending a telephone meeting.

A. Hammesten, of Higelanding attended a telephone meeting in town Tuesday.

Elev Aakre, of Erie, was in town Tuesday to attend a telephone meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Christianson autoed to Thief River Falls Friday afternoon.

Martin Benson, the Germantown merchant was a business visitor in town Monday.

L. J. Foss, returned Tuesday morning from a trip to the cities and points in the Dakotas.

Miss Lottie Foss returned Saturday from a few days visit with friends in Thief River Falls.

I will stand for service on the old Lystakken place my black graded stallion, $5.00 standing colt,

E. Jenson, Owner

Mrs. L. P. Poppenhagen returned Tuesday evening from a two weeks visit with relatives and friends at Thief River Falls and Holt.

E. Jensen, of Highlanding was transacting business in town Saturday. He called at this office and added his name to our subscription list

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for setting, for sale at 5 cents apiece, prepaid. Anton Knutsen,

(Apr. 12—4 wks) Rt. 1, Goodridge.

A large number from this territory left Wednesday evening for Bemidji to attend the final hearing on Judicial Ditch No. 39.

R. R. Johnson, left Tuesday evening for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will boil out for awhile, having been confined to his bed for some time with inflammatory rheumatism.

We are putting in a [illegible] of flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quality that can be obtained. Call at the O K Restaurent or City Meat Market for prices.

Singer Bros.

FOR SALE—1 12 Disk, or one 14 Disk, will sell either on good condition, also an old wagon and a hay rake.

Andrew T. Nelson, Highlanding

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price. Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co. Goodridge.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G N, Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

E. J. Olson, returned Saturday from a trip to the cities and other points.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Steuart McLeod and Herb Menzel were Thief River Falls visitors Friday evening.

FOR SALE—350 bushels of seed wheat. Inquire of, John T. Homme, 3 miles East and ½ mile south of Highlanding

Ole Yatersund of Erie has bought the medicine business from Eddie Arveson and will sell the McConnon remidies.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

E. M. Stanton of Thief River Falls came up to attend a meeting of the farmers in this vicinity who are opposed to the estoblishment of Judicial No. 39. He will represent them at the final hearing being held at Bemidji today.

Eggs for setting from two year old White Leghorn chickens at 50 cent per dozen. By mail ten cents extra.

500 pounds clean mixed Clover and Timothy seed for sale at 8 cents per pound.

50 bushels 1915 seed oats at 80 cents per bushel.

Ole Nergaard, Goodridge, Minn.

The directors of the Red Lake East-e. Marshall Farmers Telephone Co., and The Eastern Development Telephone Company, met in the hall here Tuesday to talk over the proposition of operating a joint switch board in Goodridge instead of running two as now is the case. Nothing definite was decided on but it is hoped that they can come to some settlement on this matter as it would be better for all concerned if we only had one central in Goodridge.

There seems to be a large number of the farmers in this section opposed to the establishment of Judicial Ditch No. 39. Two meetings were held here, one on Saturday by farmers of Goodridge and a few from Cloverleaf who hired Attorney Stanton of Thief River Falls to represent them at the final hearing. The other meeting was held Monday by farmers mainly from Reiner township, who will be represented by Attorney James Manahan of Minneapolis. Attorney Sullivan, Manahan's partner attended the meeting held here Monday.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the NE¼ of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,

Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

Notice.

I will receive bids up to 7 o'clock P M on the 7th day of May, 1917, for 2 acres of land to be used as a Cemetery for the Village of Goodridge and vicinity, not any further than 1 miles from City limits.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C H. Christianson,
Village Recorder

PUT YOUR HAND AND HEART BACK OF YOUR PRESIDENT!

"It (a state of war) will involve the immediate full equipment of the Navy in all respects," President Wilson told Congress, "but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines."

THE NAVY'S GREATEST NEED IS MEN. Congress can supply money and material but MEN MUST VOLUNTEER.

You can enlist at the Navy Recruiting Station at 504 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, or at the Stations in: St. Paul, Minn., Duluth, Minn., Brainerd, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Fargo, N. Dak., Grand Forks, N. Dak. Minot, N. Dak.

Post Office Building.

Giving Pleasure to Others.

The most delicate and the most sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.

Hamre News.

Dan Fish and Geo. Shoberg accompanied Walter Shoberg to Goodridge last week, the were on their way to Dakota.

Mr. Rusle and son Melvin spent Sunday with the Thompson family.

John Kyeland and family and Mr. Thronson and wife spent Sunday at the Sviningson home.

Johnny and Henry Morken made a trip to Goodridge and Thief River Falls last week.

Ben Howland and wife attended the sale at Hoff's Thursday.

Oscar and Alvilda Thronson spent Sunday with the Shoberg family.

Glenn Fish spent Friday with Oscar and Henry Thronson.

Lola and Martha Lovaas, Henry and Johnny Morken spent Sunday with Tillie Bykhome.

Fred Sundby and John Grande made a business trip to Howlands Wednesday.

C. P. Thompson made a trip to Morken's Sunday.

Ed. Thronsen made a trip to G. Lee's last week.

T. Torgerson made a business trip to Goodridge, Saturday.

Mr. Counsell, special representative of Favorite Feature Film corporation of Minneapolis, was in Goodridge today and completed arrangements with Manager Palmer of the Grand theater for presentation here of the great human interest play, "The Libertine," which The New York Evening Journal said is "A strong gripping story of modern life with a surprise finish like a breath of June roses bringing close to the hearts of the audience a powerful and timely moral."

According to Mr. Counsell, "The Libertine" has won high commendation from the movie critics where ever the picture has been shown. In practically every city it has broken the attendance records and has been acclaimed by the press and public and from the pulpit as the most remarkable picture of the kind ever filmed.

The story is said to strike at the army of spenders who, having fat purses as the result of the prosperous times in this country in the past few years, are throwing their wealth away on lives of pleasure, never thinking of the proverbial "rainy day" and of those who will have to bear the burden of their foolishness.

In point of photographic excellence, careful direction and selection of players, "The Libertine" is said to rank with the greatest pictures in filmdom.

Smiles drive away the tears in "The Libertine," the great human interest play, which will be seen at the Grand theatre May 11th.

This is one of the really big productions of the past two years and Manager Palmer of the Grand theatre is fortunate in being able to arrange for the presentation here so soon after the picture has been released in the larges cities.

The stars are John Mason, who has appeared on the stage in many of the most popular offerings, and Alma Hanlon, daughter of John Hanlon of the famous Hanlon Brothers, whose "Superba" and "Fantasma" were the talk of theatre goers some years ago. The selection of Mr. Mason for the part of Jim Mills, "the libertine" who could afford to "play the game," and Miss Hanlon, as Elsie Corwin, the cloak model, who could not afford to play with him, could not have been improved on.

The principals are supported by a strong cast which includes Marie Alexander, Walter Hitchcock, Edward Langford and Jean Stuart.

The presentation of "The Libertine" at the Grand theatre should prove to be one of the worthwhile events of the season. The picture handles a vital subject, but does it such a delicate manner that it not only preaches forceful sermon, but leaves the better sort of an impression with the audience.

REMOVAL OF DECAYING WOOD

Pieces Harbor Disease and Insect Pests That Will Soon Spread to Neighboring Trees.

Dead or decaying wood of any fruit plant should be removed as soon as it is noticed, it matters not what the season may be.

Such wood harbors disease and insect pests that will spread to healthy parts of the tree and to neighboring

Ordinance No. 9.

An Ordinance relating to dog licences in the Village of Goodridge, Minn.

The Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota do ordain as follows:

SECTION I.

That every person owning, keeping harboring any dog before allowing or suffering such dog to run at large within the corporate limits of the Village of Goodridge shall annually on or before the first day of June cause such dog to be registered, numbered and described in the office of the Village recorder of said Village who shall thereupon issue to such person a license, licensing and authorizing such person to keep such dog and every such person so licensed shall pay for such license one Dollar for every male dog and two Dollars for every female dog named in such license

SECTION II

It shall be the duty of the village recorder to keep a correct list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as provided in section one of this ordinance with their number and description.

SECTION 3.

The recorder shall annually within one week after the first of July deliver to the Village Marshall or Village Constable a correct list of the dogs registered or whose owner or keeper have been licensed to keep same for the current year, and shall from time to time, furnish to such Marshall or Constable lists of such dogs as are subsequently registered.

SECTION 4.

Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be so construed as auteorizing the Village Marshall or his deputies to kill any dog, temporarily within the Village of Goodridge with its owner or keeper and which is not owned, kept or harbored therein.

SECTION 5.

It shall be the duty of the Village Marshall or his deputies immediately on receiving from the recorder such list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as aforesaid to kill and bury or cause to be killed and buried, all dogs found at large in said Village, contrary to provisions of this ordinance. The owner or keeper of any dog who allows or suffers such dog to run at large without having complied with the provisions of this ordinance on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five Dollars ($5.00) and not more than twenty Dollars ($20.00) one half to go to the complainant. In default of payment of such fine and cost of persecution said owner and keeper shall be committed to the Village or County jail until such fines are paid or until he is discharged by the President of said Village.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed by the Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota, this 16th day of April 1917.

H. A. Halvorson,
Village President

Carl Christianson,
Village Recorder.

Stage Play at Mavie.

The Goodridge Literary Society staged their play entitled "Kindling the Hearth Fire" at Mavie Saturday evening. A fair sized crowd was in attendance, but not as large as usual on account of other doings going on in the country. Those in attendance were interested from start to finish and were loud in their praises for the able manner in which everyone went thru their parts. After the play a social time was indulged in which was very much enjoyed by all. Music for the dance was furnished by Bert Walker and Charley Lowery.

Clean up Order — Issued by the Board Of Health,

All residents of the Village of Goodridge are hereby notified to clean up their premises before the 15th day of May, 1917, under pain of incuring the penalty provided by law for neglecting to comply with the ordinance provisions. As a measure for the protection of the public health it is necessary that all winter accumulation is removed before the approach of warm weather. Compliance with this request is earnestly requested.

Signed, Board of Health,
M. G. Thereson

Rural School Notes.

Attention of the teachers is called to the notices of the May H. S. Board Examinations. For the Rural Schools the program is as follows:-

Friday May 25th: Physiology 2:00 p. m.
Tuesday May 29th- American History 8:00 p. m., Spelling (30 min.) 10:15 a. m., 8th Grade Grammar and composition 2:00 p. m.
Thursday May 31st- Arithmetic 8:00 a. m., Geography 2:00 p. m.

Papers must be sent to Co. Supt's. office not later than June 5th.

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The school year is drawing to a close and we may say with confidence that teachers and pupils have been hard at work and the result is certainly good. The teachers deserve the hearty thanks of school patrons and school officers for their untiring efforts.

The school year ends while a war cloud hangs over our horison. America is holding its breath for it knows not what manner of disaster the morrow will bring. It behooves, therefore, the youths in our schools to take a survey an inventory of the priviledges they enjoy under the freedom of our country's flag and the protection of their paternal home. Do they, do we realize what free school and freedom of activities, intellectual physical, and morally have meant for us? Think it over boys and girls of our schools and ponder seriously on what your duties to home and country are. If we do this we will have something to say and to do in these awful days so full of possibilities for the American nation.

The County Superintendent has called attention during the spring visitation to certain Boy's and Girl's Contest work outlined by the Extension Dept of the State University. I trust the teachers will impress upon the pupils the value of this work, and, doing this again, I will call attention to certain facts and resolutions adopted by the Red River Crop & Public Welfare Association.

An Organization called the "Red River Valley Crop and Public Welfare Association" was formed at Crookston a few days ago for the purpose of stimulating food production, and in other ways conserving the public welfare. I am acting as chairman of Pennington County on churches and schools under the above association. We are facing a serious war, and, at the same time, a shortage of food.

You are asked as a public school teacher to urge the seeding of wheat, the planting of potatoes, and the cultivation of navy beans. The boys and girls are sure of big prices for all that can be produced. The cultivation of gardens and any vacant plots of ground will help. It is our country that is calling us to help at this critical time.

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State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 19 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat	2.32
Oats	.62
Barley	1.16
Flax	3.09
Rye	1 78
Butter	.35
Eggs	31
Vivo Flour	$7.00

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Ole Wiseth, of Anstad attended the telephone meeting in town Tuesday.

Walter Quist spent a few days here this week, fixing up his tractor

Ed. Larson was a Thief River Falls visitor, Monday.

August Ristau of Germantown was a Goodridge visitor Saturday.

John Morgan of Thief River Falls, was in Goodridge Saturday.

A. C Tvedt, returned from a business mission to Warren.

Ed. Ashmore and Louis Bergeon of Grygla were attending to business matters in town, Tuesday.

Frank Hoppe arrived here Monday from near St. Hilaire, and will visit with friends here for awhile.

A. L. Underdahl of Winona, solicitor for the McConnon remidies, was a business visitor in town Friday.

FOR SALE—We have for sale some find seed potatoes. Goodridge Meat Market, R. R. Johnson.

P. C Wold, of Kratka, was in town Tuesday attending a telephone meeting.

A. Hammesten, of Higelanding attended a telephone meeting in town Tuesday.

Elev Aakre, of Erie, was in town Tuesday to attend a telephone meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Christianson autoed to Thief River Falls Friday afternoon.

Martin Benson, the Germantown merchant was a business visitor in town Monday.

L J. Foss, returned Tuesday morning from a trip to the cities and points in the Dakotas.

Miss Lottie Foss returned Saturday from a few days visit with friends in Thief River Falls.

I will stand for service on the old Lystakken place my black graded stallion. $5.00 standing colt,

E. Jenson, Own er

Mrs. L. P. Poppenhagen returned Tuesday evening from a two weeks visit with relatives and friends at Thief River Falls and Holt.

E. Jensen, of Highlanding was transacting business in town Saturday. H called at this office and added his name to our subscription lis t

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for setting, for sale at 5 cents apiece, prepaid.

Anton Knutsen,

(Apr. 12—4 wks) Rt. 1. Goodridge.

A large number from this territory left Wednesday evening for Bemidji to attend the final hearing on Judicial Ditch No. 39.

R. R Johnson, left Tuesday evening for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will boil out for awhile, having been confined to his bed for some time with inflammatory rheumatism.

We are putting in a [illegible] flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quality that can be obtained. Call at the O K. Restaurent or City Meat Market for prices.

Singer Bros.

FOR SALE—1 12 Disk, or one 1[illegible] Disk, will sell [illegible] good condition, also an old wagon and a hay rake.

Andrew T. Nelson,

Highlanding

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.

Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.

Goodridge.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G N, Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

E. J. Olson, returned Saturday from a trip to the cities and other points.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Steuart McLeod and Herb Menzel were Thief River Falls visitors Friday evening.

FOR SALE—350 bushels of seed wheat. Inquire of, John T. Homme, 3 miles East and ½ mile south of Highlanding

Ole Ystersund of Erie has bought the medicine business from Eddie Arveson and will sell the McConnon remidies.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

E. M. Stanton of Thief River Falls came up to attend a meeting of the farmers in this vicinity who are opposed to the establishment of Judicial No. 39. He will represent them at the final hearing being held at Bemidji today.

Eggs for setting from two year old White Leghorn chickens at 50 cents per dozen. By mail ten cents extra.

500 pounds clean mixed Clover and Timothy seed for sale at 8 cents per pound.

50 bushels 1915 seed oats at 80 cents per bushel.

Ole Nergaard, Goodridge, Minn.

The directors of the Red Lake East, Marshall Farmers Telephone Co., and The Eastern Development Telephone Company, met in the hall here Tuesday to talk over the proposition of operating a joint switch board in Goodridge instead of running two as now is the case. Nothing definite was decided on but it is hoped that they can come to some settlement on this matter as it would be better for all concerned if we only had one central in Goodridge.

There seems to be a large number of the farmers in this section opposed to the establishment of Judicial Ditch No. 39. Two meetings were held here, one on Saturday by farmers of Goodridge and a few from Cloverleaf who hired Attorney Stanton of Thief River Falls to represent them at the final hearing. The other meeting was held Monday by farmers mainly from Reiner township, who will be represented by Attorney James Manahan of Minneapolis. Attorney Sullivan, Manahan's partner attended the meeting held here Monday.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the NE¼, of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,

Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

Notice.

I will receive bids up to 7 o'clock P M on the 7th day of May, 1917, for 2 acres of land to be used as a Cemetery for the Village of Goodridge and vicinity, not any further than [illegible] miles from City limits.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C H. Christianson,

Village Recorder.

PUT YOUR HAND AND HEART BACK OF YOUR PRESIDENT!

"It (a state of war) will involve the immediate full equipment of the Navy in all respects," President Wilson told Congress, "but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines".

THE NAVY'S GREATEST NEED IS MEN. Congress can supply money and material but MEN MUST VOLUNTEER.

You can enlist at the Navy Recruiting Station at 304 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, or at the Stations in:

St. Paul, Minn., Duluth, Minn., Brainerd, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Fargo, N. Dak., Grand Forks, N. Dak. Minot, N. Dak.

Post Office Building.

Giving Pleasure to Others.

The most delicate and the most sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.

Hamre News.

Dan Fish and Geo. Shoberg accompanied Walter Shoberg to Goodridge last week, the were on their way to Dakota.

Mr. Rusle and son Melvin spent Sunday with the Thompson family.

John Kveland and family and Mr. Thronson and wife spent Sunday at the Sviningson home.

Johnny and Henry Morken made a trip to Goodridge and Thief River Falls last week.

Ben Howland and wife attended the sale at Hoff's Thursday.

Oscar and Alvilda Thronson spent Sunday with the Shoberg family.

Glenn Fish spent Friday with Oscar and Henry Thronson.

Louis and Martha Lovaas, Henry and Johnny Morken spent Sunday with Tillie Bykhome.

Fred Sunsby and John Grande made a business trip to Howlands Wednesday.

C. P. Thompson made a trip to Morken's Sunday.

Ed. Thronsen made a trip to G. Lee's last week.

T. Torgerson made a business trip to Goodridge, Saturday.

Mr. Counsell, special representative of Favorite Feature Film corporation of Minneapolis, was in Goodridge today and completed arrangements with Manager Palmer of the Grand theater for presentation here of the great human interest play, "The Libertine," which The New York Evening Journal said is "A stronf gripping story of modern life with a surprise finish like a breath of June roses bringing close to the hearts of the audience a powerful and timely moral."

According to Mr. Counsell, "The Libertine" has won high commendation from the movie critics where ever the picture has been showd. In practically every city it has broken the attendance records and has been acclaimed by the press and public and from the pulpit as the most remarkable picture of the kind ever filmed.

The story is said to strike at the army of spenders who, having fat purses as the result of the prosperous times in this country in the past few years, are throwing their wealth away on lives of pleasure, never thinking of the proverbial "rainy day" and of those who will have to bear the burden of their foolishness.

In point of photographic excellence, careful direction and selection of players, "The Libertine is said to rank with the greatest pictures in filmdom.

Smiles drive away the tears in "The Libertine," the great human interest play, which will be seen at the Grand theatre May 11th.

This is one of the really big productions of the past two years and Manager Palmer of the Grand theatre is fortunate in being able to arrange for the presentation here so soon after the picture has been released in the larges cities.

The stars are John Mason, who has apreared on the stage in many of the most popular offerings, and Alma Hanlon, daughter of John Hanlon of the famous Hanlon Brothers, whose "Superba" and "Fantasma" were the talk of theatre goers some years ago. The selection of Mr. Mason for the part of Jim Mills, "the libertine" who could afford to "play the game," and Miss Hanlon, as Elsie Corwin, the cloak model, who could not afford to play with him, could not have been improved on.

The principals are supported by a strong cast which includes Marie Alexander, Walter Hitchcock, Edward Langford and Jean Stuart.

The presentation of "The Libertine" at the Grand theatre should prove to be one of the worthwhile events of the season. The picture handles a vital subject, but does it such a delicate manner that it not only preaches a forceful sermon, but leaves the best sort of an impression with the audience.

REMOVAL OF DECAYING WOOD

Pieces Harbor Disease and Insect Pests That Will Soon Spread to Neighboring Trees.

Dead or decaying wood of any fruit plant should be removed as soon as it is noticed, it matters not what the season may be.

Such wood harbors disease and insect pests that will spread to healthy parts of the tree and to neighboring trees

Ordinance No. 9.

An Ordinance relating to dog licences in the Village of Goodridge, Minn.

The Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota do ordain as follows:

SECTION I.

That every person owning, keeping or harboring any dog before allowing or suffering such dog to run at large within the corporate limits of the Village of Goodridge shall annually on or before the first day of June cause such dog to be registered, numbered and described in the office of the Village recorder of said Village who shall thereupon issue to such person a license, licensing and authorizing such person to keep such dog and every such person so licensed shall pay for such license one Dollar for every male dog and two Dollars for every female dog named in such license

SECTION II

It shall be the duty of the village recorder to keep a correct list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as provided in section one of this ordinance with their number and description.

SECTION 3.

The recorder shall annually within one week after the first of July deliver to the Village Marshall or Village Constable a correct list of the dogs registered or whose owner or keeper have been licensed to keep same for the current year, and shall from time to time, furnish to such Marshall or Constable lists of such dogs as are subsequently registered.

SECTION 4

Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be so construed as auteorizing the Village Marshall or his deputies to kill ang dog, temporarily within the Village of Goodridge with its owner or keeper and which is not owned, kept or harbored therein.

SECTION 5.

It shall be the duty of the Village Marshall or his deputies immediately on receiving from the recorder such list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as aforesaid to kill and bury or cause to be killed and buried, all dogs found at large in said Village, contrary to provisions of this ordinance. The owner or keeper of any dog who allows or suffers such dog to run at large without having complied with the provisions of this ordinance on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five Dollars ($5.00) and not more than twenty Dollars ($20.00) one half to go to the complainant. In default of payment of such fine and cost of persecution said owner and keeper shall be committed to the Village or County jail until such fines are paid or until he is discharged by the President of said Village.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage

Passed by the Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota, this 16th day of April 1917

H. A. Halvorson,

Village President

Carl Christianson,

Village Recorder.

Stage Play at Mavie.

The Goodridge Literary Society staged their play entitled "Kindling the Hearth Fire" at Mavie Saturday evening. A fair sized crowd was in attendance, but not as large as usual on account of other doings going on in the country. There in attendance were interested from start to finish and were loud in their praises for the able manner in which everyone went thru their parts. After the play a social dance was indulged in which was very much enjoyed by all. Music for the dance was furnished by Bert Walker and Charley Lowery.

Clean up Order - Issued by the Board Of Health,

All residents of the Village of Goodridge are hereby notified to clean up their premises before the 15th day of May, 1917, under pain of incuring the penalty provided by law for neglecting to comply with the ordinance provisions. As a measure for the protection of the public health it is necessary that all winter accumulations be removed before the approach of warm weather. Compliance with this request is earnestly requested.

Signed, Board of Health,

M. G. Thoreson.

Rural School Notes.

Attention of the teachers is called to the notices of the May H. S. Board Examinations. For the Rural Schools the program is as follows:-

Friday May 25th: Physiology 2 00 p. m.

Tuesday May 29th- American History 8:00 p. m., Spelling (20 min.) 10:15 a. m., 8th Grade Grammar and composition 2:00 p. m.

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G. G. Olson was a Erie caller [illegible] day.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

HER HOPE CHEST

By SYLVIA TURNER.

"I never saw one before, Cousin Jess. It must be more fun getting it stocked up. How do you start one? Do you have to wait until you meet someone you like best?"

"No. You start in on hopes, dear, don't you see? You hope the right one may come, and you try to be ready for him."

"But didn't you ever—you don't mind my asking, do you—have anybody—I mean—didn't it ever seem as if you might use the things?"

"Yes, once." Jessica's tone was quite impersonal and cheery. "When I was nineteen. We had a new minister. He was quite young, and very talented. It was a shame to waste him here in this little dead and alive place. We were engaged to be married for several months."

"Then what?" Dora rested her rounded chin on her palm eagerly. She did admire this self-sufficient, charming cousin greatly. After the steady round of humdrum life in Hollywood is was like a real glimpse into the outside world of endeavor and achievement to have her visit them.

"Then I just broke it. Because he refused a call to a city church. I was ambitious, and he felt that his duty lay here."

"But haven't you ever really been in love—I mean so it hurt you?"

"Yes, I have loved, richly and fully, and, my dear, he never knew. Close up the hope chest. I'll give you everything in it when you are ready to have your own bridal veil pinned on."

"And not one single word more would she say, mother, dear," Dora exclaimed that night when she had told Mrs. Dinsmore of the hope chest story. "Who do you suppose it was?"

Mrs. Dinsmore shook her head with a little smile. But the following day while she was driving through the little town with Jessica, she bowed to someone just emerging from the City hotel.

"It's Greg Ivesson," she said, casually. "He's our city attorney, and running for the legislature, too. He made a splendid record on some factory cases. He pushed several cases and won them. Harley Lane stood back of him and led the better town element on his side. You remember Harley, of course. He's still minister here at Grace church."

"I—I always thought he was so conservative," said Jessica, haltingly. She was frowning.

"Well, he was, until he married Nellie Stevens. She made a splendid wife for Harley. It means everything to a man, what kind of a woman he chooses for a wife. To a man like either Harley or Greg Ivesson, marriage would mean more than just love and companionship. A woman would be the inspiration of their life. If she could not be this, I am sure—"

Jessica gave a quick cry as the horse swerved and backed. In an instant it had reared and bolted straight down the street, headed for the railroad tracks. Greg Ivesson had just stepped into his car when the horse started. As it swung down the street he followed, bending low over the wheel, seeing, not so much the swaying carriage, as the figure to the right—Jessica Hayes. Just as they came to the tracks there was a whistle of the down express. It did not stop at Hollywood, he knew, and the frenzied horse made straight for the crossing with ears laid back and staring eyes. How he did it he never could have told, but he turned the car directly across its path, and the two came together heavily, the car and the carriage, but the express swept on. And the figure on the ground was Greg's.

Jessica's stay had lengthened from one week to six. Every day she went with Mrs. Dinsmore to call at the hotel and ask after Greg. During the time when he lay unconscious that first day she sat alone, thinking of all her aunt had said. A woman should be the inspiration for a man like him or Harley. She had not been.

When Greg was better Mrs. Dinsmore insisted on his coming up to the Pines as her guest for a rest.

"You know, in spite of his success, he leads rather a monotonous life. You won't mind, will you Jess?" innocently.

"Oh, not at all," answered Jess. "I'm going Monday, anyway."

But Sunday as she passed along the walk to the street to join Dora she heard her name spoken. Greg came toward her from the stables.

"You've changed so wonderfully," he said to her. "I remember you as a girl here. I mean when you were about eighteen. Perhaps you never guessed it, but I was awfully in love with you then."

"I never guessed it," said Jessica, with a curious little smile. "I expect I was rather selfish."

"But even though I never told you Jess, you became my inspiration in my work. A real love is that to a man. Perhaps if I had married you then, we would have been unfitted for each other, while now—well, I'm waiting for your answer, dear."

When Dora heard the news of the coming wedding she gave a little cry of make-believe regret.

"Oh, Cousin Jess, I lose the hope chest, don't I?"

But Jessica shook her head smilingly.

"You may keep it, dear. I'd rather start out on new hopes than those buried away in old lavender."

(Copyright, 191[illegible], by the McClure Newspa[illegible])

CARRIED AWAY

"You can hardly blame people for the mere fact that they are fools, because they are born that way."

"Quite true."

"But I have no patience with the kind of people who are continually advertising their lack of common sense."

"Proceed."

"I was walking through one of those measly little moth-eaten city parks about a block square the other day when a poetical-looking chap paused near a dusty shrub, clasped his hands together and exclaimed, 'Oh, how I love the great outdoors!'"

A Woman's Theory.

"It was my painful duty to decline an offer of marriage from Professor Brainard last night," said the young widow.

"Indeed," said her lady friend. "Why did you refuse him? He is considered the most eminent mathematician of the age."

"Yes, and that is just why I refused him," said the y. w. "He would be always trying to mathematically demonstrate the errors in my dressmaker's bills."

TO THE POINT

Howe—Every rose has its thorn.
Wise—Also its price.

The Touch Oblique.

I like to hear a funny yarn,
But listen to my sorrow:
When he who tells it says: "Please lend
Me fifty till tomorrow."

Drawing the Line.

"No," said the fussy old bachelor with the absent hair, "I'm not an advocate of boarding-house socialism. No, indeed!"

"What do you mean by boarding-house socialism?" queried the new boarder.

"It's the kind," explained the f. o. b., "that gives everybody an equal chance at the piano."

Not an Expansionist.

He—Then there is no hope for me?

She—Not a hope.

He—But you admit you love me.

She—You have said it.

He—Then why do you refuse to marry me?

She—Lack of confidence.

He—In me?

She—No; in my ability to support a husband properly.

Proof to the Contrary.

"No matter what sort of paper Mrs. Diggs reads at her club meetings, her spiteful neighbors always say Professor Diggs wrote it."

"What nonsense! Last week she read a paper on 'The Benefits Derived From Fresh Air,' and Professor Diggs hasn't permitted the windows of his study to be raised in 20 years."

Parental Training.

Smith—How old is your son, Jones?

Jones—He will be twenty-one tomorrow.

Smith—He's certainly a credit to you.

Jones—Well, he ought to be. I spent 15 years in bringing him up and six more in calling him down.

RAN TOGETHER

She—Well, we'd never have been married if you hadn't run after me.

He—No. And if you'd run away instead of toward me when I ran after you, we wouldn't, either.

The Lust for Power.

"Have you a law and order league in this town?"

"We used to have one, but it disbanded."

"What was the trouble?"

"Too many of the members wanted to lay down the law and issue orders."

Can't Be.

"Are they influential?"

"Hardly. Their automobile is last [illegible]—Judge.

BIG [illegible] FISH TRADE

Public Could Buy Its Seafood Much Cheaper If Industry Were on Efficient Basis, It Is Declared.

If the entire fishing industry were put on an efficiency basis, the general public would buy its seafood much cheaper and better, is the opinion of William K. Beardsley, manager of the New England fish exchange. He asserts, however, that even under present conditions fish is the most economical of foodstuffs in this country.

"The fishing industry has been conducted in a more or less haphazard manner," he says. "Small competition has developed it, but up to date little has been done to put it on a sound business basis. Those intimately connected with the industry do not seem to realize that the extensive waste must be eliminated and efficiency brought in.

"For example, dealers still ship fish in small quantities everywhere. This necessitates enormous transportation expenses with slow service, when the same goods could be shipped in carload lots to control distributing points, and much needless expenditure saved.

"Fish is the coming food of America, and it therefore behooves this country to awaken to the value of its fisheries. It is also necessary for our fish merchants to awaken to the value of efficiency and place their trade on a systematic basis. Every dollar wasted comes out of the public's pockets, so that the people as a whole have a vital interest in this matter."

Continuing, he states that government experts contend that before long this country will be actually forced to look to its fisheries for food.—New York Times.

TOWN LIFE REAL DRUDGERY

Let Country Boys Get a Taste of the City, and They Will Want to Stay on Farm, It Is Declared.

Why not encourage the boys to familiarize themselves with town life to some extent? Our word for it, they would soon lose many of their illusions, says the Natchitoches (La.) Times. Let a boy go among the young men who are filling positions in the town. Impress upon him that these men, instead of living like millionaires, are in reality worse drudges than he; that while he sometimes must work early and late for a very short season, these young men must frequently be at their work before he is out of bed, and must remain there until he is back in bed again; and that as to the matter of fine clothes, frequently the suits he sees on their backs comprise their entire wardrobe. Let him also learn that while they frequently handle much money, very little of its sticks to their fingers except with ugly results to themselves.

Let the boy come to town. Let him have a taste of town life and make the acquaintance of town boys. Let him learn, as he is bound to do, that not by any means is all gold that glitters. Thus, with the right surroundings and conditions on the farm, an occasional dose of town life will not hurt him, and he will soon grow to see that his own life is infinitely to be preferred to that of any town boy of his acquaintance.

Simple Fire Alarm.

A new automatic fire alarm has just been put on the market which is so cheap and simple that it can be installed almost anywhere. It will give the small private house the same protection that is afforded to large plants by more complicated systems. The new alarm consists simply of a small air chamber and an electric bell. The chamber is pierced with very fine holes. When the temperature of the room changes in a gradual and natural manner the holes permit the air in the chamber to pass slowly in and out. But if the temperature rises rapidly, as it does in case of fire the holes are too small to take care of the quick expansion of the imprisoned air. The walls of the chamber are pushed outward and close an electric circuit which rings the alarm bell.

Knitting in Church.

Knitting in church is suggested by Rev. A. M. Mitchell, a Church of England clergyman, in his parish magazine. "Better to knit for our soldiers and sailors in sermon time," he says, "than to talk and whisper, laugh and giggle, flirt and misbehave, criticize hats, gowns and fur coats. Those constantly knitting learn to do so quite mechanically and their attention is not diverted from speech. Knitting in sermon time would mean a great saving of time."

He Was "Taken In."

A battered specimen of a man, with a bump on his head and bruises on his face walked into the office of a Muncie newspaper not long ago and said to the first man he saw there: "Say, I want you to make things right with me. You said in yesterday's paper, speaking of my joining a lodge, that I was 'taken in.' Well, I was, but I don't want everybody to know it."—Indianapolis News.

Naturally.

He—Why don't you take a more suitable time to go to your dressmaker?

She—My dear man, all times to go to a dressmaker are fitting ones.

Painful Fix.

"Flubdub has a boil on the back of his neck."

"Yes, and, what's worse, there seems to be no adequate way of blaming it on his wife."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 31st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Anderson, of Anstad Minn. who, on April 24th, 1913, made Homestead Entry Serial. No 09023, for E½ SE¼, Section 26, Township 155 N., Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for State of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 21st day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gust Olson, of Esplee, Minn.
Charley Erickson, of Anstad, Minn.
Albert Hendrickson, of Esplee, Minn.
Oscar N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, Minn.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad, Minn., who, on Dec. [illegible]th, 1913 made Homestead Entry Serial. No. [illegible], for S½ SW¼ Sec. 1 and N½ NW¼ Section 12, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 191[illegible].

Claimant names as witnesses:
O. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.,
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
A. J. Gangeness, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 2[illegible]th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 082[illegible], for N½ N[illegible] Section 11, Township 154 N, Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
Ole O. Hall, of Anstad, Minn.
Martin Westby, of Anstad, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Olauville L. Anderson, of [illegible], Minn., who, on January 30th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial No. 07222, for [illegible] Section 31, Township 155 N., Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before [illegible] Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Albert Anderson, of [illegible] Minn. Alfred Anderson, Anton Hermanson, of Esplee, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lewis Peterson Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn., who, on May 15th, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 06146, for S½ NW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 2, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner District of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars Stomlien, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 5th 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06120, for NE¼, Section 28, Township 155 N. Range 40 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Melvin J. Stephenson, Charles O. Stephenson, Martin Westby, Casper Iverson, all of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

REMOVE CAUSES OF TROUBLE

No Amount of Doctoring Will Avail While Origin of Illness Continues in Flock.

If any of the fowls are sick or appear weak and unhealthy, it is best to look for the cause first and remove it, because no amount of doctoring will do any good while the cause of the trouble continues.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
VivoFlour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

PROTECTION For the Home
More need of paint insurance than fire insurance.
You may never need the protection of your fire insurance. But you will surely need the protection from decay and rot of the wood in your house.
There's Years of Additional Wear in Harrison's T. & C. Paint.
A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Small Accounts Grow To Big Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDRU

HER HOPE CHEST

By SYLVIA TURNER.

"I never saw one before, Cousin Jess. It must be more fun getting it stocked up. How do you start one? Do you have to wait until you meet someone you like best?"

"No. You start in on hopes, dear, don't you see? You hope the right one may come, and you try to be ready for him."

"But didn't you ever—you don't mind my asking, do you—have anybody—I mean—didn't it ever seem as if you might use the things?"

"Yes, once." Jessica's tone was quite impersonal and cheery. "When I was nineteen. We had a new minister. He was quite young, and very talented. It was a shame to waste him here in this little dead and alive place. We were engaged to be married for several months."

"Then what?" Dora rested her rounded chin on her palm eagerly. She did admire this self-sufficient, charming cousin greatly. After the steady round of humdrum life in Hollywood it was like a real glimpse into the outside world of endeavor and achievement to have her visit them.

"Then I just broke it. Because he refused a call to a city church. I was ambitious, and he felt that his duty lay here."

"But haven't you ever really been in love—I mean so it hurt you?"

"Yes, I have loved, richly and fully, and, my dear, he never knew. Close up the hope chest. I'll give you everything in it when you are ready to have your own bridal veil pinned on."

"And not one single word more would she say, mother, dear," Dora exclaimed that night when she had told Mrs. Dinsmore of the hope chest story. "Who do you suppose it was?"

Mrs. Dinsmore shook her head with a little smile. But the following day while she was driving through the little town with Jessica she bowed to someone just emerging from the City hotel.

"It's Greg Ivesson," she said casually. "He's our city attorney, and running for the legislature, too. He made a splendid record on some factory cases. He pushed several cases and won them. Harley Lane stood back of him and led the better town element on his side. You remember Harley, of course. He's still minister here at Grace church."

"I—I always thought he was so conservative," said Jessica, haltingly. She was frowning.

"Well, he was, until he married Nellie Stevens. She made a splendid wife for Harley. It means everything to a man, what kind of a woman he chooses for a wife. To a man like either Harley or Greg Ivesson, marriage would mean more than just love and companionship. A woman would be the inspiration of their life. If she could not be this, I am sure—"

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When Greg was better Mrs. Dinsmore insisted on his coming up to the Pines as her guest for a rest.

"You know, in spite of his success, he leads rather a monotonous life. You won't mind, will you Jess?" innocently.

"Oh, not at all," answered Jess. "I'm going Monday, anyway."

But Sunday as she passed along the walk to the street to join Dora she heard her name spoken. Greg came toward her from the stables.

"You've changed so wonderfully," he said to her. "I remember you as a girl here. I mean when you were about eighteen. Perhaps you never guessed it, but I was awfully in love with you then."

"I never guessed it," said Jessica, with a curious little smile. "I expect I was rather selfish."

"But even though I never told you Jess, you became my inspiration in my work. A real love is that to a man. Perhaps if I had married you then, we would have been unfitted for each other, while now—well, I'm waiting for your answer, dear."

When Dora heard the news of the coming wedding she gave a little cry of make-believe regret.

"Oh, Cousin Jess. I lose the hope chest, don't I?"

But Jessica shook her head smilingly.

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(Copyright, [illegible], by the McClure [illegible]

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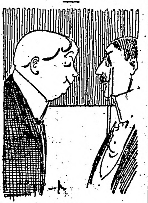
TO THE POINT



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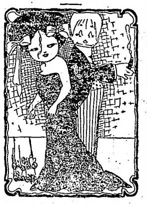
RAN TOGETHER



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A new automatic fire alarm has just been put on the market which is so cheap and simple that it can be installed almost anywhere. It will give the small private house the same protection that is afforded to large plants by more complicated systems. The new alarm consists simply of a small air chamber and an electric bell. The chamber is pierced with very fine holes. When the temperature of the room changes in a gradual and natural manner the holes permit the air in the chamber to pass slowly in and out. But if the temperature rises rapidly, as it does in case of fire the holes are too small to take care of the quick expansion of the imprisoned air. The walls of the chamber are pushed outward and close an electric circuit which rings the alarm bell.

Knitting in Church.

Knitting in church is suggested by Rev. A. M. Mitchell, a Church of England clergyman, in his parish magazine. "Better to knit for our soldiers and sailors in sermon time," he says, "than to talk and whisper, laugh and giggle, flirt and misbehave, criticize hats, gowns and fur coats. Those constantly knitting learn to do so quite mechanically and their attention is not diverted from speech. Knitting in sermon time would mean a great saving of time."

He Was "Taken In."

A battered specimen of a man, with a bump on his head and bruises on his face walked into the office of a Muncie newspaper not long ago and said to the first man he saw there: "Say, I want you to make things right with me. You said in yesterday's paper, speaking of my joining a lodge, that I was 'taken in.' Well, I was, but I don't want everybody to know it."—Indianapolis News.

Naturally.

He—Why don't you take a more suitable time to go to your dressmaker?

She—My dear man, all times to go to a dressmaker are fitting ones.

Painful Fix.

"Flubdub has a boil on the back of his neck."

"Yes, and what's worse, there seems to be no adequate way of blaming it on his wife."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 31st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Anderson, of Anstad Minn. who, on April 24th, 1913, made Homestead Entry Serial. No 09023, for E½ SE¼, Section 26, Township 155 N., Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for State of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 21st day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gust Olson, of Esplee, Minn.
Charley Erickson, of Anstad, Minn.
Albert Hendrickson, of Esplee. Minn.
Oscar N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, Minn.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad, Minn., who, on Dec. 15th, 1913 made Homestead Entry Serial. No. [illegible], for S½ SW¼ Sec. 1 and N½ NW¼ Section 12, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
O. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
A. J. Gangeness, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 28th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 08229, for N½ NE¼ Section 11, Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
Ole O. Hall, of Anstad, Minn.
Martin Westby, of Anstad, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Glanville L. Anderson, of Esplee, Minn., who, on January 30th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial No. 07222, for S½ SE¼ Section 34, Township 155 N., Range 38 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 15th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Albert Anderson, [illegible], Alfred Anderson, Anton Hermanson, all of Esplee, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 4th 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lewis Peterson Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn., who, on May 15th, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 06146, for S½ NW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 2, Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars Stomlien, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 5th 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06120, for NE¼, Section 23, Township 154 N. Range 40 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses;
Melvin J. Stephenson, Charles O. Stephenson, Martin Westby, Casper Iverson, all of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

REMOVE CAUSES OF TROUBLE

No Amount of Doctoring Will Avail While Origin of Illness Continues in Flock.

If any of the fowls are sick or appear weak and unhealthy, it is best to look for the cause first and remove it, because no amount of doctoring will do any good while the cause of the trou-

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

PROTECTION For the Home
More need of paint insurance than fire insurance.
You may never need the protection of your fire insurance. But you will surely need the protection from decay and rot of the wood in your house.
There's Years of Additional Wear in Harrison's T. & C. Paint.
A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, inn.

Small Accounts Grow To Big Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible]

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

Professional Cards

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

**General Banking
and Collections**
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

**Goodridge Barber
SHOP**
BERT WALKER Prop.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Watch FOr Next Date

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

**Ice
Cream Parlor**
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, • Minnesota.

O. A. Napiin
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Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls. Minnesota.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

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Every True American

wants to know the latest news of the intensely interesting developments in the World's War affairs. To do this you must have an up-to-the-minute daily newspaper. There is none that covers the field so thoroughly as does the

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(Published Every Evening)
St. Paul Pioneer Press
(Every Morning and Sunday)

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Every True American

should have an American Flag for their home, or their store. You can get a dandy (3 x 5 cotton bunting, sewed stripes, fast colors) American Flag,

ABSOLUTELY FREE

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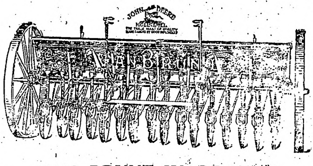
Send your Subscription direct to the
Dispatch Printing Co.
St. Paul, Minn.
or bring your order to the office of this paper and we will send it in for you.

Drop a post card for sample copies.

Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

IS THIS TOWN A WAREHOUSE SUBURB OR NOT

By HONORE WILLSIE, Editor of the Delineator.

Two years ago the Delineator started an architectural series which we called The House That Grows. The plan was to present a house in three stages of growth, each stage being complete and habitable. One could live in the first stage until financially able to add the second, then the third. The idea was to satisfy the American desire for growth and improvement without sacrificing America's great need for permanent homes.

For the lack of homes is one of America's fundamental weaknesses. It goes hand in hand with our lack of family pride, and this breeds inevitably a lack of civic pride.

Community pride follows the love of home as surely as fine growth follows rich planting. And community pride dies where there is no community of interests.

The great complaint against the average suburban town is that it lacks interest in itself. You can't get the merchants and the townspeople to co-operate to any extent.

And the stores are poor and the suburban population is shifting and unreliable.

Doesn't this apply as well to the towns given over to mail order buying? Do you want your town, the town in which you have started your home, to thrive and improve? Well, it won't thrive and improve unless the tradespeople in your town are getting and giving a fair deal. Mail order buying turns your town into a suburb of a great city mail order house. It is taking out of your town the life blood, the circulation of which nourishes your home as well as those of your neighbors. It doesn't pay. That is why I'm glad The Delineator has excluded mail order announcements from the advertising columns. It has removed from our readers' homes a powerful temptation to buy away from home."

ROYAL RAIMENT FROM AMERICAN SPECIFICATIONS

Royal wardrobes from American dress patterns? Ridiculous!

Nevertheless it is a fact that for years the nobility of England, France, Germany and other European powers have been fashioning the garments of their women folks from identically the same tissue paper pattern that is on sale in practically every nook and corner of the United States.

The funny part of it is that, while the world recognizes that Paris originates style, few people realize that the distribution of style information and the adaptation of Paris creations to the world's millions of well-dressed women are entirely in the hands of Americans.

There is one sixteen story building in New York city entirely devoted to the business of making dress patterns and publishing magazines which go to the four corners of the earth regularly with style information gathered from the fashion centers of the world, particularly Paris. These magazines not only are read in the United States to the extent of 1,500,000 a month, but the counterpart of one of them goes regularly to England, France, Germany, Italy and the Spanish speaking countries in editions especially preparer in those languages.

Furthermore, the paper patterns, which reproduce the fashions illustrated and explained in this magazine, also go to all of these countries, where they outsell all similar magazines and patterns indigenous to those lands.

And the best part of it all is that the woman who lives in Paris, Tex., is enabled to buy the very latest pattern from the house of Butterick at the same time that the woman of Paris, France, is seeking the same pattern in the Avenue de l' Opera shop of the concern. An interesting exhibit at the New York plant is a collection of original letters from titled ladies of Europe ordering Butterick patterns or the foreign editions of The Delineator. There are so many of these letters from French, English, German, Austrian, Russian and Scandinavian noblewomen that the eleven vellum bound volumes in which they are kept are known as "Butterick's Peerage." One letter is from the British Royal household, advising that the present Prince of Wales as a child was dressed by Butterick patterns. This supremacy of a United States institution in fashion distribution is certainly gratifying to every red blooded American who believes in "America Over All."

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

SHOES!!

Foot Schulze & Co.

It it is shoes you are looking for this the place to get the them.

We have the best and largest assortment of Mens, Ladies and Childrens Shoes in Goodridge.

We handle the famous Foot-Schultz shoes. None better.

Come in and look them over.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, • • MINNESOTA.

EAT OUR MEATS

You'll need neither a hatchet nor a stick of dynamite.
A good, ordinary set of molars will dispose of
A Fine Tenderloin Steak,
An Extra Porterhouse Steak,
A Muscious Round Steak
A Nutritious Roast,
A Dish of PorkChops

If you haven't any teeth, we have sausage that will fairly melt in your mouth. Eat our meats. Good for your stomach. Buttermilk on ice, 5c per quart. Bring your can.

Goodridge Meat Market
R. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Author of "The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.

CIVIL ENGINEER

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the International bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel, who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a deflection in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, wires his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER V—At the great engineer's office father and son try to prevent disaster, but young Meade only reaches Colonel Illingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 150 men, is in the river.

CHAPTER VI—Abbott goes on with the work, ignoring Meade's protests, but while uneasily inspecting C-10-R the lacings snap under his eyes and he goes into eternity with the other men on the falling bridge.

CHAPTER VII—Young Meade has pointed out to his father the possible weakness, but his objections have been overruled. His father now prepares a statement showing his own fault and sends his secretary, Shurtliff, to the Gazette with it.

CHAPTER VIII—Young Meade, on his return, meets Rodney, an old college friend, and other reporters at the door of his father's office. He finds his father dead from heart failure. He assumes entire responsibility for the catastrophe. Shurtliff, who has not obeyed orders, but concealed the papers the dead man had given him to make public, also accuses the younger Meade.

CHAPTER IX—In her father's presence and over her protest Meade breaks his engagement with Helen.

CHAPTER X—Out West, at a big irrigation dam under construction, Meade begins life over again as a rodman under an assumed name.

CHAPTER XI—Meade has gone to the ranch of Winters, a college friend, and there takes stock of himself and the terrible responsibility he has assumed to save his father's name from dishonor. He makes the new start as an unknown.

CHAPTER XII—Helen and Rodney conspire to save Meade from his own false confession in spite of himself. Shurtliff has been employed by the colonel and Helen, thinking he knows the truth, sets out to win his confidence.

CHAPTER XIII—Meade gains the confidence of Vandeventer, his chief, though he refuses to tell his own story. He is promoted.

CHAPTER XIV — Unexpected rains threaten the dam before the spillway is in shape to carry off surplus water.

CHAPTER XV—Continued rains force Vandeventer and his men into an almost superhuman fight to prevent the flood waters from carrying away the dam. Disaster is imminent though every emergency means known to engineering skill is used.

CHAPTER XVI—Helen gains Shurtliff's confidence but is unable to get any admission from him. Meade has dropped out of sight and the only remembrance she has of him is the flowers that come to her daily from a sender unnamed.

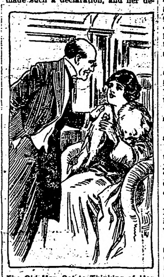
Colonel Illingworth had no suspicions whatsoever that there had been any conspiracy to suppress the truth and shift the blame. True, his daughter had protested on that fatal day that she did not believe Meade and Shurtliff, but that was in the excitement of the moment and understandable in view of her plighted troth. Helen had never discussed that with him; even the very name of the engineer being banned, she was silent. She was wise enough not to try to worry or bother her father with arguments on that point, to which, of course, he would not have listened in any event.

Accordingly the conferences with Rodney had never been brought to his notice. There was no use stirring up trouble and strife. There was no necessity even to discuss it with her father until she had found more proof. So he at least had no suspicions as to her treatment of Shurtliff. He could not see any end to be gained and therefore he jumped to the conclusion that there was none.

In course of time, as Miss Illingworth never referred to Meade in the secretary's presence, all his mistrust disappeared. Finally he even brought up the subject of Meade's whereabouts of his own motion. Although the girl was fairly wild to talk and ask questions she had wit and resolution enough to change the subject when it had been first broached and for many times thereafter.

Helen Illingworth was fighting for the reputation of the man she loved and for her own happiness, and she was resolved to neglect no point in the game. She partook in a large measure of her father's capacity, but she added to his somewhat blunt and military way of doing things the infinite tact of woman, stimulated by a growing, overwhelming devotion to her absent lover. She cherished that feeling for him in any event and would have done so but the whole situation was so charged with mystery and surcharged with romance that it made the most powerful and stimulating appeal to her.

She lived to vindicate Meade and she bent every effort toward that end. She did not overdo it, either. Finally, as he himself continued to press the subject upon her, she made no secret to Shurtliff of her devotion to the younger Meade, her sorrow that he had made such a declaration, and her determination to wait for him. She was always careful to end every conversation by saying that she knew her outlook was perfectly hopeless and that she could expect nothing except sorrow until the younger Meade was rehabilitated. She so contrived matters, while constantly affirming her feeling for Meade, as to let Shurtliff infer that she was convinced that he had been **telling the truth in what he had said.**



The Old Man Got to Thinking of Her as a Daughter.

After a time she deftly appealed to him to know if he could not help her discover the truth she tactfully maintained even in face of the evidence that Shurtliff had given. And she did this in such an adroit way that Shurtliff became convinced that she did not connect him with any willful deception, and that she believed that he was deluded himself and occupied the position of an innocent abettor. And Shurtliff, in his strange, old, self-contained way, finally grew to like Helen Illingworth exceedingly. Indeed he started in his work with natural antagonism to Colonel Illingworth, and when he sensed, as he very soon did, the difference that had arisen between father and daughter, he espoused the cause of the latter. He was the kind of a man who had to devote himself to somebody. He began to wonder if there was any way to secure the girl's happiness without betraying the elder Meade.

She compassed the secretary, who was, of course, old enough to be her father, with sweet observances and he found it increasingly hard to keep true to his falsehood. Now she was capable of fascinating bigger personalities than Shurtliff, although she cared little for that power and rarely exercised it. The old man actually got to thinking of her as a daughter. Sometimes when they had an hour together he found himself seconding her arguments for the innocence of the younger Meade, for she had progressed that far by now, with little details which his knowledge and experience of the two men could supply. Trifling in themselves as were these contributions, as Rodney pointed out when she repeated them to him, they nevertheless added something to the cumulative force of the argument so laboriously built up by the friend and woman. And they were decidedly indicative of a growing mental condition on the part of Shurtliff from which much might be hoped and expected.

But Shurtliff could not bring himself to come out boldly and confess, and his failure to do that made him more and more miserable. At first his conscience had been entirely clear. He had viewed his conduct in the light of a noble sacrifice for the great man. Now he began to question: Was it right to blast the future of the living for the sake of the fame of the dead? Probably he would have questioned that eventually without regard to Helen Illingworth, but when he began to grow fond of the woman and when he realized, as she unmistakably disclosed it to him, that her own happiness was engaged and that he was not only ruining the career of a man but wrecking the life and crushing the heart of an entirely innocent woman, he had a constant battle royal with himself to pursue his course and to keep silent.

Yet such is the character of a temperament like that of Shurtliff, narrowed and contracted by a single passion of life and lacking the breadth which comes from intercourse with men and women, that his compunctions of conscience only made him the more resolved. The lonely, heart-broken old man swore that he would never tell. The young man could go his own gait and work out his own salvation, or be damned, if he must. The woman's heart might break, pitiful as that would be, but he would never tell. He was as unhappy in that determination as any other man fighting against his conscience must inevitably be.

Sometimes looking at the misery in the old man's face (for on his countenance his heart wrote his secret). Helen Illingworth experienced compunctions of conscience of her own which she told to Rodney in default of other confessor. That fine young man appreciated fully the woman's feelings and understood her keen sensibilities, and his comprehension was a great comfort to her. He encouraged her to persevere. Since it was only through Shurtliff that the truth could be established, she must not falter nor reject any fair and reasonable means to gain his whole confidence and make him speak. It was, after all, simply a question of whether the game was worth the candle. How best could they expose or fight a deceit? And that the deception was for a noble purpose and to serve a laudable end in the minds of the deceivers did not alter that fact.

"You are doing nothing in the least degree dishonorable, Miss Illingworth," said Rodney, reassuringly. "Woman's wiles have been her weapons since the Stone Age."

"But I do feel compunctions of conscience occasionally."

"Personally I think you are abundantly justified," urged Rodney.

"Yes, to establish the truth, to give the man I love his good name would justify more than this," she replied, "and yet"—she smiled faintly—"my conscience does hurt me a little. The old man is beginning to love me."

"That's the reason it hurts you," said Rodney. "When he loves you enough he will do anything you want, as I would—"

The young man stopped, looked long at her, and then turned away with a little gesture of—was it appeal or renunciation? He was too loyal to his friend to speak, but he could not control everything. The tone of his voice, the look in his eyes, his quick avoidance of her, told the woman a little story. They had been very closely associated, these two. Rodney also had not had much advantage of woman's society, certainly not of a woman like Helen Illingworth. She had given him her full confidence in the intimacy. He was a man. He loved like others. She was too fond of him, too great, too true a woman to pretend.

"Mr. Rodney," said the girl, laying **her hand on his arm as though to restrain him**, "that way madness lies."

"Miss Illingworth," said Rodney, turning and facing her, his lips firmly compressed, his eyes shining. "I'm devoted to Bert Meade and to you"—he lifted her hand from his arm and kissed it—"and I'm going to do everything for your happiness."

Brave words and he said them more bravely.

"I understand," said the woman, "and I honor you for your loyalty to your friend and your devotion to me. Loyalty is not always the easiest thing on earth, I know."

"You make it easy for me because you understand."

So the fall and winter were filled with interest to Helen Illingworth and there was in her days no lack of hope. Every Saturday the flowers that Meade had arranged for spoke words of love to her and bade her not forget, although that was admonition she did not need.

That was the only message that she received from her lover. He had dropped out of sight completely. They caused search to be made for him, sought tidings of him in every possible way, but in vain. Her heart almost broke sometimes at the separation. She had confidence enough in her power over him, and in her woman's wit, to feel that if she had only another opportunity she might learn the truth, force it from him, constrain him to tell it, because she loved him!

CHAPTER XVII.

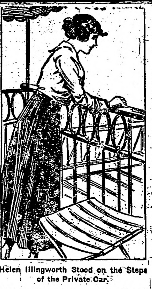
Once More Unto the Work.

The Martlet Bridge company had finally weathered the storm, although it was, of course, not intrusted with the new International bridge which was about to be commenced. When Bertram Meade read of the new undertaking, it cut him to the heart. This time there would be no mistake. In the necessity of recouping its fortunes, the Martlet Bridge company entered upon an even wider career. The directors took contracts which they had hitherto disdained because they were comparatively unimportant, and they bid on operations which they had hitherto left to competitors. They were building the great steel viaduct by the town of Coronado below the dam, and they had already built the splendid steel arch that spanned the ravine, here almost a gorge, in the valley of the Kicking Horse to the eastward of the big mesa.

After Christmas, Colonel Illingworth decided to make another of his tours of inspection, and as Helen was not looking particularly well from the strain under which she was laboring, he offered to take her with him, especially as he was going to the far Southwest where the weather would be mild and pleasant, to inspect the growing viaduct and the completed arch. She gladly availed herself of the permission. There was always a possibility, albeit a most remote one, that she might hear of Meade. That it might be well to invite a representative of The Engineering News, to wit, Rodney, to accompany them, so that the really splendid [illegible] the Martlet company was doing [illegible] be made widely known. The party consisted of the father and daughter, Curtiss, the chief engineer, Doctor Severence, the vice president and financial man, and Rodney.

Now Helen Illingworth had not the least reason in the world to suspect that Bertram Meade was in any way connected with this engineering project, but Rodney had pointed out and had imbued her with his own belief that sooner or later, when Meade was found, he would be found engaged in engineering in some capacity.

"It's in his blood," said Rodney. "He can no more [illegible] away from it than he can stop [illegible]. He can't do anything else. [illegible] where he's at the old job. It might be in America, and it might be out there at Coronado, or it might be in South America, Europe, Asia, or—"



Helen Illingworth Stood on the Steps of the Private Car.

"I wonder if we can't find out all the engineering work that is being done in the world and send representatives to seek him," said Helen Illingworth.

Rodney laughed.

"To hunt that way would be like hunting a needle in a haystack. I cannot bid you hope that he is there; in fact, I think it is most unlikely that he would be any place near where the Martlet people are operating, but there's a chance, even if only the faintest one."

Well, women's hearts can build a great deal on a faint chance. They are **calculated for the forlorn hope. And** so Helen Illingworth stood on the steps of the private car as it rolled across the mile-long temporary bridge at Coronado, and scanned the workmen grouped on one side of the track, their work suspended for a moment that the train might pass on the wooden trestling, in hope that she could see in one of them the man she loved and sought. And Rodney stood by her side, equally interested, searching the crowd with his glance, also.

There was nothing in the town to attract Helen out of the car. She had visited West and Southwest many times. Colonel Illingworth, with Rodney and Severence, there left the train. Miss Illingworth decided to go into the hills and get away from the arid and heated plains. A siding had been built near the steel arch under the slope of the hill from which the huge mesa arose, within two miles of the dam, and the car was to be placed there. The men left behind would use the private car of the division superintendent of the railroad when they had ended their several tasks.

It had been raining dismally during the afternoon, and when the car was detached and switched to the siding and left up in the hills some twenty miles from the town, it was too wet and uncomfortable to leave it. Disregarding the downpour, however, Curtiss, who had come up with it, made a very careful investigation of the completed bridge, which more than surpassed his expectations in its appearance of sturdy grace, as well as in the evidences of careful workmanship in its erection.

That evening the special engine pushed the other private car up from the valley, bringing the people who had inspected the bridge. A few more weeks would complete the great viaduct. Everything was proceeding in the most satisfactory way and Colonel Illingworth was very much elated over the situation.

"Who would have thought," he said as they sat down to dinner in the brightly lighted observation room, "that it would rain in this country at this season of the year?"

"It will probably be over by tomorrow morning," observed Rodney.

"If it continued long enough and rained hard enough, that dam would have to be looked after. We'll go over and see it tomorrow," said the colonel cheerfully.

"What would happen if it gave way?" asked his daughter.

"It would flood the valley, sweep away the town, and—" he paused.

"Well, father?"

"Ruin the bridge."

"We can't afford to have another failure after the International," said Severence.

Now there was a newcomer at the table, a big rancher named Winters, whom Rodney had met in the town and had introduced to Colonel Illingworth. The latter had invited him to dinner and to stay the night in the extra sleeper, and Winters, who had particular reasons for wanting to talk with Rodney and to meet Miss Illingworth, had accepted.

"You can count on its stopping," he said at last. "My ranch is a hundred miles to the north of here. I heard Rodney was with your party, and as he was an old classmate of mine—in fact, my best friend at Harvard along with Bert Meade"—and the mention of the forbidden name caused quick glances to be passed around the table, but raised no comment—"the chance of seeing him brought me down here. I know the weather along this whole section of the country; it's the dryest place on earth, and I would almost offer to swallow all the rain that will fall after this storm spends itself."

"Well, that's [illegible]," said Curtiss, "because I've heard that the dam lacks very [illegible], but that the spillway has been delayed."

"You'll find that the storm has broken in the morning," said Winters confidently.

After dinner Colonel Illingworth, desirous of talking business, called the men of the party, except Rodney and Winters, back into the observation room of the other car, leaving the two men with Helen.

"Mr. Shurtliff," said Helen, as the men stepped out on the platform, the secretary following, since his employer had intimated his services might be needed, "if you can, I wish you would come back here as soon as possible."

"Certainly, Miss Illingworth," said the secretary, "immediately, if your father finds that he does not need me."

"Rod," said Winters when they were alone, "I'd go a long way to see you, but I might as well be frank. I did not come down these hundred miles, leaving my ranch in the dead of winter with all its possibilities of mishap to the cattle, simply to see you, or even Miss Illingworth here, although she is worth it," he went on with the frank bluntness of a western man.

"Of course you didn't," said Rodney, smiling. "I know I'm not a sufficient attraction."

"I came to talk about Meade."

"Mr. Winters," said Helen, clasping her hands over her knees and leaning forward, "if you know anything about him, where he is, what he is doing, how he fares, is he well, does he think of—I beg you to tell me."

"Miss Illingworth, there is nothing I would refuse to tell you if it rested with me."

"I don't mind confessing to you, you are such old friends, you and Mr. Rodney, and so devoted to Bert, that I am worrying—"

"You need say nothing more, Miss Illingworth. I know all about the situation. Rodney wrote me and—"

"Well, then, you understand my anxiety, my reason for asking?"

"I do."

"And you will tell us?"

"I wish to heaven I could."

"Can't you tell us anything?"

"Well, yes, I can."

"What?"

"It may be a breach of confidence."

"I'd take the risk," said the girl, her bosom heaving. Was she at last about to hear from her lover?

"Know where he is, old man?" asked Rodney.

"I think so—not sure, but—"

"Where?"—from the woman, breathlessly.

"I didn't agree to tell you that."

"What then?"

"All I can say is that after the death of his father he turned up at my ranch one day some five months ago and told me his story."

"What!" exclaimed Rodney. "Did he tell you he was innocent?"

"Not at first. He told me he was guilty."

"But you didn't believe him, did you?" asked the woman impulsively.

"I certainly did not."

"Why not?"

"Well, I don't know why. I just didn't, that's all. I know Meade. I know him well. I know his make-up. We get accustomed to sizing up a man's actions out West here, and it didn't take me longer than it took him to tell the story to know that it wasn't true."

"Oh, thank you for that," said the woman.

"But our beliefs are not evidence, Dick," interposed Rodney.

"We can't prove it and that's the point. I told him," continued Winters, "that it was a da—darned lie—I beg your pardon, Miss Illingworth. I mean I told him that it was not true and that he was a fool for sticking to it, and—er—he—admitted—I—er," floundered Winters, suddenly realizing that he was on the eve of a breach of confidence and checking himself just in time. "In fact, the subject was painful to him, and I let him alone, which is what we generally do to a man who doesn't want his affairs inquired into too closely," Winters ended lamely, realizing how near he had come to betraying his friend's confidence and telling of Meade's own admission that he had said what he had to save the fame and honor of the father.

"Well, what next?" asked Rodney, understanding as did Helen Illingworth herself the ranchman's hesitation, and respecting it, although the unavoidable inference gave her great joy.

"He hung around the ranch for a month or six weeks to get his balance. He was pretty badly broken up. I'm a bachelor myself and don't know much about those things, but I can say that he loved you, Miss Illingworth, more than life itself."

"But not more than the reputation of his father," she said with a little tinge of bitterness.

"Well, I take it he looked at that as a matter of honor. You know a man's got to keep his ideals of honor."

"Even at the expense of a woman's heart?" said the girl.

"It sounds hard, but I guess we've got to admit that. But that's neither here nor there," he continued, gliding over the subject, "the point is I found that he had to fight it out himself, and I mainly let him alone. I gave him a horse and gun and turned him loose in the wilds. Best place on earth for a man in his condition, Miss Illingworth. You can go out into the wilderness and get nearer to God there than any place I know of. He came back finally, turned in his gun, borrowed the horse, bade me good-by, and said he was going out to make a new start."

"Where did he go? Which way?"

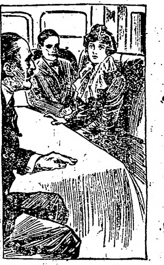
"He was headed south when I saw him last, and all this lay in his way."

"You mean—?" cried the woman.

"He may be here?" said Rodney.

Winters nodded.

"I have thought so. It's only a guess, of course, and probably a poor one. But when I read in the papers that Colonel Illingworth was coming here, and that you were along, and Miss Illingworth, I thought I'd just take a run down here and see what could be done."



"He Wouldn't Be a Common Workman, Would He?" Asked the Girl.

"Oh, I'm so glad you have come."

"He's not working on the bridge," said Rodney.

"How do you know, Rod?"

"I examined all the pay rolls, and none of them bears his name."

"He wouldn't work under his own name in the Martlet Bridge company," said the woman.

"Certainly not. That was only my first step. I went around among the workmen, too, and I got a look at every one of them. I'm sure he's not there."

"He wouldn't be a common workman, would he?" asked the girl, more disappointed than she could express.

"Certainly not. He'd be keeping track of material, or running a transit, or acting as a gang foreman. Most of the workmen are foreigners, although the bridge erectors are Americans."

"You're sure that he's not here?"

"Absolutely."

"There's the dam," said Winters. "We'll try that in the morning."

"What good is it going to do us, Dick?" asked Rodney a little irritably. "Even if we do find him, we can't make him speak."

"I don't know," answered the woman slowly. "But if I could just see him once again, Mr. Rodney"—she spoke without hesitation or reserve, and both men felt deeply for her—"if I could just speak to him, if he would only—"

"I believe you can persuade him," said Winters.

"Yes, perhaps, but I want Shurtliff to speak first, then we can approach our friend himself with more confidence," said Rodney.

TO BE CONTINUED

March and Macaroons.

It may not be generally known that the month of March has a cake dedicated to its honor. Macaroons used to be called March-panes, from the medieval Latin, Martispanes, "bread of March." Some say the cakes were named after Marcus Apicius, the famous epicure; by another authority the cakes were made by the priests of Rome and sacred to the god Mars. The receipt for the making of macaroons is very old.

"Draw" Shots in Golf.

The flights of golf balls and base balls in the air are similar to the trajectories of billiard balls on felt cloth and governed by the same laws. A blow with a brassie on the under side of a golf ball is precisely the same as a draw shot in billiards. The polished ivory needs the rough surface of the felt to produce resistance, and the tenuous air needs the corrugated surface of the golf ball for the same purpose.

Duration of Human Life.

The average duration of human life is about thirty-three years. One-quarter of the people of the earth die before the age of six; one-half before the age of sixteen, and only one of every 100 lives to the age of sixty-five. The average age, however, is slowly increasing, probably owing to better sanitary conditions, and greater medical skill.

SELL BUTTER CARDS; JAILED

Two German Waiters in Berlin Are Sentenced to Three Years in Prison Each.

Berlin.—Because they tried to sell 15,000 butter cards which they had found, Fritz Braceī and Robert Tress, two waiters, have been sentenced to three years in prison each.

A bundle of butter cards fell from a delivery wagon on the way from the printer to the offices of the bread commission of the Thirty-eighth district [illegible] and was picked up by Tress. The waiter, with the aid of his friend Braceī, started to sell the cards. For several days the two men did a rushing business. When they finally were arrested they had over $400 in their pockets and still possessed about 6,000 of the cards. The law makes the sale of food cards a serious crime.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 20 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 46
Oats	.60
Barley	1 20
Flax	3.08
Rye	1 75
Butter	.35
Eggs	29
Vivo Flour	$7 10

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Base ball dance at the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening May 12th.

Dr. F. R. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

E. K. Rime of Erie was transacting business in town Tuesday.

Hugo Menzel, was a Thief River Falls visitor Thursday.

Palmer Tvedt was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Wednesday.

L. J. Foss left last Wednesday for Montana where he expects to locate.

Ed. Ristau of Germantown was transacting business in town Monday.

Nick Bradbund was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday.

Peter Loely, went to Thief River Falls Thursday to get his assessors book for the town of Goodridge.

Come to the Base ball dance at the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening May 12th.

Bert Walker, the village tonsorial artist, spent Tuesday with his family in Thief River Falls.

Steuart McLeod and H. L. Ward were Thief River Falls visitors Saturday.

Knute Rognes left Tuesday evening for North Dakota where he will visit for awhile.

Miss Sarah Payne who attends high school at Thief River Falls, spent Sunday at her home here.

Editor Hunt of the Sunbeam was attending to business matters in town Tuesday.

Woodman meeting Friday evening. All members urged to be present.

P. P. Palmer left Monday evening for Minneapolis, to attend to business matters.

FOR SALE—We have for sale some find seed potatoes. Goodridge Meat Market, R. T. Johnson.

Misses Teresa Kiefer and Stella Arntz spent Sunday in Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Christianson autoed to Thief River Falls Monday morning.

Jesse LaBree came up from Thief River Falls Tuesday to conduct an auction sale for Albert Olsen, in town of Reiner.

Come to the Base ball dance at the Goodridge Hall, Saturday evening May 12th. Good Music and a good time assured.

The Highlanding Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs Seve. Nelson Thursday May 17th, at 1 o'clock. Everybody Welcome

John Foss and August Anderson autoed to Thief River Falls Friday afternoon. They were accompanied here by Mrs. C. W. Lowery and Miss Rose Foss.

Louis Larson, arrived here Monday evening with a car of immigrant goods from Dexter Lake, Minn. He will go to farming on the Otto Spaten farm, in Section [illegible]

[illegible] Thief River Falls, [illegible] of the village, have rented the [illegible] Quinn farm [illegible] the village and will go to stock raising. They are [illegible] working [illegible] the land.

German Lutheran, Services at [illegible] Sunday at 10:30 A. M. at Germantown at 3 p m. Rev Seltz of [illegible] will preach in both services [illegible] the four hundredth Anniversary of the church Reformation.

The Ladies Aid of the two congregations in town held a joint meeting last Wednesday, at which they decided to unite. The following are the newly elected officers:-

President Mrs M. G. Thoreson
Vice Pres. Mrs. H. Christianson
Secretary Mrs. Gulrud
Treas. Mrs. G. Gunderson

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tt.

Base ball dance Saturday evening May 12th.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Castello left Thursday evening for Arizona, where they intend to spend the summer.

Misses Florence and Jennie Richards were visitors in Thief River Falls Tuesday evening.

Harry Van Tassel, who has been visiting at the McLeod home west of town for the past two months, left Thursday for his home at Kasson, Minn.

Be sure to attend the Base ball dance Saturday evening May 12th.

Carl Loen, who has had charge of the Tessum Feed store since the first of the year, left Thursday for Thief Falls, having resigned his position here. Carl expects to go to raising spuds this summer.

We are putting in a branch to sell flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quality that can be obtained. Call at the O. K. Restaurent or City Meat Market for prices.
Singer Bros.

FOR SALE—1 12 Disk, or one 14 Disk, will sell either one. good condition, also an old wagon and a hay rake.
Andrew. T. Nelson,
Highlanding

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.

Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.
Goodridge.

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for setting, for sale at 5 cents apiece, prepaid.
Anton Knutsen,
(Apr. 12—4 wks) Rt. 1, Goodridge.

I will stand for service on the old Lysbakken place my black graded stallion, $5.00 standing colt.
E. Jenson, Owner.

"The Libertine," the sad, true story of a man and a maid, will be shown at the Grand theatre May 14th This is the picture that has been breaking the attendance records in many cities and is heralded as one of the most beautiful screen offerings produced. Some of the most attractive scenes were filmed along the Hudson river and at the [illegible] homes of wealthy New Yorkers.

FOR SALE—350 bushels of seed wheat. Inquire of, John T. Homme, 1 mile East and ½ mile south of Highlanding

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land: Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.
H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Seed Barley--Seed Flax Seed Oats.

We have a limited amount of seed barley, seed flax, Sixty Day oats, and Golden Yellow oats to offer if in need of any, order quick.

Tessum Seed, Grain & Supply Co., Thief River Falls, Minn.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the [illegible] of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,
Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

Clean up Order [illegible] by the

Board Of Health,

All residents of the Village of Goodridge are hereby notified to clean up their premises before the 15th day of May, 1917, under pain of incurring the penalty provided by law for neglecting to comply with the ordinance provisions. As a measure for the protection of the public health it is necessary that all winter accumulations be removed before the approach of warm weather. Compliance with this request is [illegible] requested.
Signed, Board of Health,
M. G. Thoresen.

Ditch 39 Knocked Out.

At the final hearing on Ditch 39, held at Bemidji last Thursday, the entire system was put out of commission. A large number for this section of the county went down to Bemidji to oppose the establishment of the ditch They all returned Friday morning feeling well pleased with the result of the hearing.

Goodridge To Help Food Supply.

Goodridge will help a little in raising food stuff for the next winter. The lots on the south side of the main street, reserved, for park purposes, will be broken up and planted into potatoes. Next spring after the ground gets into shape, grass seed will be sown and trees planted around the lots. This is a step in the right direction, as nothing adds to the beauty of a town, more than a good park.

Literary Program.

The next meeting of the Literary Society will be held in the schoolhouse Thursday May 10th. The following is the program for the evening

Reading	Mrs. McDonald
Short Stories	Ben Johnson
Piano Duet	Gretta Gulrud, Ina Foss
Dialogue	Scene at a ticket office
Essay.	Hugo Menzel
Mens quartet	
History of the Literary Society	Mrs. Carl Christianson
Club swinging	by Ladies
Piano Solo	Mrs. Schultz
Dialogue	Not a man in the house
Society Will	Chester Tvedt
Farewell Speech by	Pres. Stuart McLeod
Song	Audience

Star News.

Henry Tommerdahl made a short call on Tellof Hovet, Sunday.

Tharald Tharaldson called on Tellof Hovet, Sunday.

Ole Lien was transacting business in Goodridge, Saturday.

Mrs. H. Bjornaraa and Mrs. E. Sjolstad were Grygla callers one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Knut Danielson visited at Tellof Hovet's, Sunday.

Sakarias Hole made a flying trip to Goodridge one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Tharaldson were business callers in Goodridge, Saturday.

Mrs Knute Roysland visited at the Stare home Sunday.

Gilmour Tharaldson and John Hovet left Saturday for North Dakota where they will work for some time.

Gunder Danielson from McIntosh is visiting his son Knute this week.

Tellof Hovet was transacting business in Goodridge, Saturday.

"The Libertine."

That there is a little bad in every good little city is pictured in a new way in "The Libertine," which comes to the Grand theatre May 14th. This superfeature does not lift the lid off the tenderloin for a night merely to show the sordid life there, but it takes one into the homes of the "high and mighty," where wickedness is found hidden under the cloak of respectability.

"The Libertine" is said to be the first photoplay that has dared to invade the mansions of the idle rich in its story of free love, loose living and the eventual wrecked lives of man and maid. Life in these sections of every big city where the morals are thought to be above reproach provides many interesting situations in this unusual screen drama. The picture is heralded as one that will arouse fathers and mothers to a sense responsibility to their children as nothing in film [illegible]

"The Libertine," the most recent of the morality plays, differs from those that have before in that the acting and photography are as fine as in the most costly productions. The cast has not been selected at random, but is composed of some of the best-known players in the country. John Mason, who is called "America's foremost actor," and Miss Alma Hanlon, one of the [illegible] girls in the movies, head the list.

Wherever "The Libertine" has been exhibited it has been acclaimed by the critics as one of the really big attractions of the year

Remember the base ball dance to be given in the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening May 12th.

Ordinance No. 9.

An Ordinance relating to dog licenses in the Village of Goodridge, Minn.

The Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota do ordain as follows:

SECTION I.

That every person owning, keeping harboring any dog before allowing or suffering such dog to run at large within the corporate limits of the Village of Goodridge shall annually on or before the first day of June cause such dog to be registered, numbered and described in the office of the Village recorder of said Village who shall thereupon issue to such person license, licensing and authorizing such person to keep such dog and every such person so licensed shall pay for such license one Dollar for every male dog and two Dollars for every female dog named in such license.

SECTION II

It shall be the duty of the village recorder to keep a correct list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as provided in section one of this ordinance with their number and description.

SECTION 3.

The recorder shall annually within one week after the first of July deliver to the Village Marshall or Village Constable a correct list of the dogs registered or whose owner or keeper have been licensed to keep same for the current year, and shall from time to time furnish to such Marshall or Constable lists of such dogs as are subsequently registered.

SECTION 4

Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be so construed as autorizing the Village Marshall or his deputies to kill ang dog temporarily within the Village of Goodridge with its owner or keeper and which is not owned, kept or harbored therein.

SECTION 5.

It shall be the duty of the Village Marshall or his deputies immediately on receiving from the recorder such list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as aforesaid to kill or bury or cause to be killed and buried all dogs found at large in said Village contrary to provisions of this ordinance. The owner or keeper of any dog who allows or suffers such dog to run at large without having complied with the provisions of this ordinance on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five Dollars ($5.00) and not more than twenty Dollars ($20.00) one half [illegible] to the complainant. In default of payment of such fine and cost of prosecution such owner and keeper shall be committed to the Village or County jail until such fines are paid or until he is discharged by the President of said Village.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed by the Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota, this 16th day of April 1917
H. A. Halvorson,
Village President
Carl Christianson.
Village Recorder.

Defective Flues Four Times As Dangerous As Gasoline Says Fire Marshall.

Robert W. Hargadine, State Fire Marshall.

Contrary to the general belief, gasoline is not such a prolific cause of fires as some other reputed less dangerous article.

During the past year in Minnesota there were only 67 fires directly traceable to gasoline and these include two fires from gasoline lamps, five from gasoline torches, 24 from gasoline stoves and 36 from gasoline explosions and the total property loss from these causes amounted to $52,154, says Robert W. Hargadine, state fire marshall.

"Compare with this the number of fires due to defective flues, he says. "This cause resulted in 156 fires and the property loss was $203,197, or about four times as great as the aggregate loss from gasoline fires.

"This explained by the fact that people are awake to the dangerous possibilities in a can of gasoline but these same people hardly ever think of their chimney flues.

"therefore this department urges all people, in the interest of proper fire prevention to watch for possible fire hazards, not in the obvious, but in the apparently innocent and 'perfectly safe' places."

Help To Meet Food Shortage.

At a recent meeting at Crookston of delegates from the Red River Valley counties, measures were adopted to meet the great food shortage in the nation and prevent a greater scarcity as the war progresses. It seems unnecessary to call attention of the farmers to the fact that while this movement is a patriotic one, it is going to be most profitable to them as prices will continue high during the war.

Appeals have been issued to every township in the county to organize, in order of co-operation of farmer with farmer and with the county and district committees may insure an increase of grain, vegetables and stock. Those having seed of any kind to spare ought to notify the township committee or the proper county chairman named below, and those needing seed also should notify the same parties. The buyer and seller can thus be brought together promptly and at no expense. A need of labor this spring or during the season can be cared for similarly. Men will be provided when needed, not only during the spring, but, in haying and harvesting. Financial aid is also made available for seeding and also stock purchases.

The Pennington organization is as follows, and these men will promptly assist anyone needing help in their respective departments:

J. H Hay, Finance and county chairman.

Henry Werner, Stock,

C. W. McDaniel, Seed and crops

Jesse LaBree, Labor.

Rev. R. L. Barackman, Schools and churches.

Mrs. Pratt, Woman's work.

A sacrifice of female stock of any kind at this time, must not be made. Farmers who feel pressed to sell it [illegible] communicate with the county committee in order that this can be avoided. Every producer of food now has an opportunity under the press of the war to serve his country and him[illegible] urged to complete his township organization and get in touch with the county committee, which is able and willing to meet every call made upon it.

Pennington County Committee,
Red River Valley Crop and Public Welfare association.

The Red Lake Drainage Project.

(By H. C. [illegible])

With an apology to the Northern Minn. Development Association the following rhyme, as "[illegible] [illegible]" as the "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] himself, is dedicated to all CONSISTENT boosters, past and present, BOOSTERS FOR THE RECLAMATION OF THE SLOUGHS. Reference to page 206 Pearson's Magazine-October 1916 issue may substantiate "pork" comments. Incidentally, "Hats Off" to J. J. Opsahl et al.

There's the Red Lake Drainage Project under way
Surveys made and surveys to be made, we know
Help and boost or you never see the day
When surplus waters through the MAIN CANAL will flow.

A "Barrel of Pork" they try to make us to believe
When crops of states and nations are submerged
Red Rivers of the North you can't deceive;
States of North Star Rainy Regions all concerned

Of a "stream" in Lone Star State we read some time ago
Where millions were expanded on a project very bad;
They [illegible] artesian wells to make the water flow
Now, [illegible] "Barrels of Pork" gone mad?

If you afford to boost for Northern Minnesota
[illegible] for the RECLAMATION [illegible] THE SLOUGHS
Why don't you urge your solons one iota,
[illegible] of the project [illegible] the news?

Come to the Base-ball Dance at the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening, May 12th. Good music will be furnished. Don't miss it

HIGHLANDING NEWS

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The following were elected officers:—Mrs. P. P. Korstad, Pres., Mrs. T. Jacobson, Vice Pres., Mrs. B. Overum, Treas., Mrs. S Nelson, Clerk.

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That life is just what we make it is the principal thought in "The Libertine", the big photoplay which has been booked by Manager Palmer of the Grand theatre for presentation in this city May 14th. Matinee at 2:30 p. m.

To drive home its lesson, the author of "The Libertine" laid most of the scenes in the mansions of the idle rich where the lives of this class of folks are "shown up" in amazing fashion.

The photography of "The Libertine" is as fine as that in any of the greatest pictures. The stars are John Mason and Alma Hanlon, two of the most popular players of stage and screen.

When the picture first was shown in New York City, the star paid the production this tribute:

"Every man, woman and child in this great land of ours should see "The Libertine." It leaves a lasting impression — and a commendable one."

PREVENTING RUST AND SMUTS.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

Barley is comparatively free from diseases and insect enemies. It is, however, affected with rust and smut, but not to the extent that oats are usually affected. Little has been done regarding the prevention of rust, but considerable has been done in the eradication of smuts. Ordinary smut can be handled with the formaldehyde treatment the same as oats, but the loose smut is hard to eradicate unless the modified hot water treatment is used. This is a delicate proposition and should be done carefully. Place the barley in gunny sacks and submerge in cold water from seven to twelve hours. Remove and drain for one hour, then submerge for five minutes in a barrel of hot water, held at a constant temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit. The water ought to be thoroughly warmed before putting in the barley because it will cool off the water. Boiling water should be kept near at hand, which can be added at intervals which will keep the temperature nearly constant, but should never be allowed to come into direct contact with the grain as its vitality will be injured or destroyed. Be careful that your thermometer is correct. You ought to get yours tested at the creamery or the cheese factory.

After this treatment the grain should be spread upon the barn floor to cool before sowing. It should be sown the same day or not later than the day after treatment, for if you don't look out it will swell and start to sprout and it will be hard to get it through the seeder.

In the treatment for smut, formaldehyde is the most desirable as it is easiest to handle. Smut is not so very bad in barley this year, which is fortunate because if you wish to make a profit on a crop you can put it in after all other crops are planted, except corn and potatoes.

LOCAL LEADERSHIP

Somebody Must Take the Initiative—Are You Willing to Serve?

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

Many agricultural plans are like a sky rocket. They make a fuss going up and blow up a few stars and descend like the stick. The reason of this is because few men can make a continued effort. They will get up a little scheme but at the first discouragement, their energy wanes and there is nothing to show for their activity.

Yet it cannot be said that this sort of energy is wasted. Like the overlapping waves of a tide, public opinion is being formed. Things which were ignored when crop-improvement began its propaganda, are now adopted as a matter of course.

Local leadership is the weakest spot in this work. Somebody must take the initiative but it is not necessary that one man should undertake the whole thing. In every community there are bankers, commercial clubs, farmers clubs, granges, institutes, millers, grain dealers and public leaders of various kinds who can unite their efforts on a few specific things and after [illegible] [illegible] problem be [illegible] strengthened [illegible] others.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 20. GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Market Reports,

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.46
Oats	.60
Barley	1.90
Flax	3.08
Rye	1.65
Butter	.35
Eggs	29
Vivo Flour	$7.10

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Base ball dance at the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening May 12th.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

E. K. Rime of Erie was transacting business in town Tuesday.

Hugo Menzel, was a Thief River Falls visitor Thursday.

Palmer Tvedt was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Wednesday.

L. J. Foss left last Wednesday for Montana where he expects to locate.

Ed. Ristau of Germantown was transacting business in town Monday.

Nick Bundhund was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday.

Peter Lovly, went to Thief River Falls Thursday to get his assessors book for the town of Goodridge.

Come to the Base ball dance at the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening May 12th.

Bert Walker, the village tonsorial artist, spent Tuesday with his family in Thief River Falls.

Steuart McLeod and H. L. Ward, were Thief River Falls visitors Saturday.

Knute Rognes left Tuesday evening for North Dakota where he will visit for awhile.

Miss Sarah Payne who attends high school at Thief River Falls, spent Sunday at her home here.

Editor Hunt of the Sunbeam was attending to business matters in town Tuesday.

Woodman meeting Friday evening. All members urged to be present.

P. P. Palmer left Monday evening for Minneapolis, to attend to business matters.

FOR SALE—We have for sale some find seed potatoes. Goodridge Meat Market, R. R. Johnson.

Misses Teresa Giefer and Stella Arntz spent Sunday in Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Christianson autoed to Thief River Falls Monday morning.

Jesse LaBree came up from Thief River Falls Tuesday to conduct an auction sale for Albert Olson, in town of Reiner.

Come to the Baseball dance at the Goodridge Hall, Saturday evening May 12th. Good Music and a good time assured.

The Highlanding Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs Sever Nelson Thursday, May 17th, at 1 o'clock. Everybody Welcome.

John Foss and August Andersen autoed to Thief River Falls Friday afternoon. They were accompanied back by Mrs. C. W. Lowery and Miss Rose Foss.

Louis Larson, arrived here Monday evening with a car of immigrant goods from Battle Lake, Minn. He will go to farming on the O. H. Speten farm, in Section 3 town of Espane.

Milton Fanderland S. Kenison of Thief River Falls, and O. H. Tessum of this village, have rented the J. J. Quinn farm south of the village and will go to stock raising. They are at work now fencing in the land.

German Lutheran Services at the Ecklee Schoolhouse next Sunday at 10:30 A. M. at Germantown at 3 p. m. Rev Seltz of Thief River Falls will preach in both services dwelling on the four hundreth Anniversary of church Reformation.

The Ladies Aid of the two congregations in town held a joint meeting last Wednesday, at which they decided to unite. The following are the newly elected officers:-

President Mrs. M. G. Thoreson

Vice-Pres. Mrs. H. Christianson

Secretary Mrs. Gulrud

Treas. Mrs. G. Gunderson

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Base ball dance Saturday evening May 12th.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Castello left Thursday evening for Arizona, where they intend to spend the summer.

Misses Florence and Jennie Richards were visitors in Thief River Falls Tuesday evening.

Harry Van Tassel, who has been visiting at the McLeod home west of town for the past two months, left Thursday for his home at Kasson, Minn.

Be sure to attend the Base ball dance Saturday evening May 12th.

Carl Loen, who has had charge of the Tessum Feed store since the first of the year, left Thursday for Thief Falls, having resigned his position here. Carl expects to go to raising spuds this summer.

We are putting in a branch to sell flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quality that can be obtained. Call at the O. K. Restaurent or City Meat Market for prices.

Singer Bros.

FOR SALE—1 12 Disk, or one 14 Disk, will sell either one. good condition, also an old wagon and a hay rake.

Andrew T. Nelson,
Highlanding.

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.

Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.

Goodridge.

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for setting, for sale at 5 cents apiece, prepaid.

Anton Knutsen,
(Apr. 12—4/wks) Rt. 1, Goodridge.

I will stand for service on the old Lysbakken place my black graded stallion, $5.00 standing colt.

E. Jenson, Owner.

"The Libertine," the sad, true story of a man and a maid, will be shown at the Grand theatre May 14th. This is the picture that has been breaking the attendance records in many cities and is heralded as one of the most beautiful screen offerings produced. Some of the most attractive scenes were filmed along the Hudson river and at the beautiful homes of wealthy New Yorkers.

FOR SALE—350 bushels of seed wheat. Inquire of, John T. Homme, 4 miles East and ½ mile south of Highlanding.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land: Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Seed Barley--Seed Flax Seed Oats.

We have a limited amount of seed barley, seed flax, Sixty Day oats, and Golden Yellow oats to offer if in need of any, order quick.

Tessum Seed, Grain & Supply Co., Thief River Falls, Minn.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the [illegible] of Section 34, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,
Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

Clean up Order Issued by the

Board Of Health,

All residents of the Village of Goodridge are hereby notified to clean up their premises before the 15th day of May, 1917, under pain of incuring the penalty provided by law for neglecting to comply with the ordinance provisions. As a measure for the protection of the public health it is necessary that all winter accumulations be removed before the approach of warm weather. Compliance with this request is greatly requested.

Signed, Board of Health,
M. G. Thoreson

Ditch 39 Knocked Out.

At the final hearing on Ditch 39, held at Bemidji last Thursday, the entire system was put out of commission. A large number for this section of the county went down to Bemidji to oppose the establishment of the ditch. They all returned Friday morning feeling well pleased with the result of the hearing.

Goodridge To Help Food Supply.

Goodridge will help a little in raising food stuff for the next winter. The lots on the south side of the main street, reserved, for park purposes, will be broken up and planted into potatoes. Next spring after the ground gets into shape, grass seed will be sown and trees planted around the lots. This is a step in the right direction, as nothing adds to the beauty of a town, more than a good park.

Literary Program.

The next meeting of the Literary Society will be held in the schoolhouse Thursday, May 10th. The following is the program for the evening.

Reading	Mrs. McDonald
Short Stories	Ben Johnson
Piano Duet	Gretta Gulrud, Ina Foss
Dialogue	Scene at a ticket office
Essay	Hugo Menzel
Mens quartet	
History of the Literary Society	Mrs. Carl Christianson
Club swinging	by Ladies
Piano Solo	Mrs. Schultz
Dialogue	Not a man in the house
Society Will	Chester Tvedt
Farewell Speech by Pres.	Stuart McLeod
Song	Audience

Star News.

Henry Tommerdahl made a short call on Tellof Hovet, Sunday.

Tharold Tharaldson called on Tellof Hovet, Sunday.

Ole Lien was transacting business in Goodridge, Saturday.

Mrs. H. Bjornearaa and Mrs. E. Sjolsted were Grygla callers one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Knut Danielson visited at Tellof Hovet's, Sunday.

Sakarias Hoie made a flying trip to Goodridge one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Tharaldson were business callers in Goodridge, Saturday.

Mrs. Knute Roysland visited at the Svare home Sunday.

Gilmour Tharaldson and John. Hovet left Saturday for North Dakota where they will work for some time.

Gunder Danielson from McIntosh is visiting his son Knute this week.

Tellof Hovet was transacting business in Goodridge, Saturday.

"The Libertine."

That there is a little bad in every good little city is pictured in a new way in "The Libertine," which comes to the Grand theatre May 14th. This superfeature does not lift the lid off the tenderlion for a night merely to show the sordid life there, but it takes one into the homes of the "high and mighty," where wickedness is found hidden under the cloak of respectability.

"The Libertine" is said to be the first photoplay that has dared to invade the mansions of the idle rich. It's story of free love, loose living and the eventual wrecked lives of man and maid. Life in those sections of every big city where the morals are thought to be above reproach provides many interesting situations in this unusual screen drama. The picture is heralded as one that will arouse fathers and mothers to a sense responsibility to their children as nothing in film can ever has.

"The Libertine," the most recent of the morality plays, differs from those that have before in that the acting and photography are as fine as in the most costly productions. The cast has not been selected at random, but is composed of some of the best-known players in the country. John Mason, who is called "America's foremost actor," and Miss Alma Hanlon, one of the prettiest girls in the movies, head the list.

Where ever "The Libertine" has been exhibited it has been acclaimed by the critics as one of the really big productions of the year

Remember the base ball dance to be given in the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening May 12th.

Ordinance No. 9.

An Ordinance relating to dog licenses in the Village of Goodridge, Minn.

The Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota do ordain as follows:

SECTION I.

That every person owning, keeping, harboring any dog before allowing or suffering such dog to run at large within the corporate limits of the Village of Goodridge shall annually on or before the first day of June cause such dog to be registered, numbered and described in the office of the Village recorder of said Village who shall thereupon issue to such person a license, licensing and authorizing such person to keep such dog and every such person so licensed shall pay for such license one Dollar for every male dog and two Dollars for every female dog named in such license.

SECTION II.

It shall be the duty of the village recorder to keep a correct list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as provided in section one of this ordinance with their number and description.

SECTION 3.

The recorder shall annually within one week after the first of July deliver to the Village Marshall or Village Constable a correct list of the dogs registered or whose owner or keeper have been licensed to keep same for the current year, and shall from time to time furnish to such Marshall or Constable lists of such dogs as are subsequently registered.

SECTION 4.

Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be so construed as autorizing the Village Marshall or his deputies to kill ang dog temporarily within the Village of Goodridge with its owner or keeper and which is not owned, kept or harbored therein.

SECTION 5.

It shall be the duty of the Village Marshall or his deputies immediately on receiving from the recorder such list of all dogs registered, numbered and described as aforesaid to kill and bury or cause to be killed and buried all dogs found at large in said Village contrary to provisions of this ordinance. The owner or keeper of any dog who allows or suffers such dog to run at large without having complied with the provisions of this ordinance on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five Dollars, ($5.00) and not more than twenty Dollars ($20.00) one half to go to the complainant. In default of payment of such fine and cost of persecution said owner and keeper shall be committed to the Village or County jail until such fines are paid or until he is discharged by the President of said Village.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed by the Village council of the Village of Goodridge, Minnesota, the 16th day of April 1917

H. A. Halvorson,
Village President.

Carl Christianson,
Village Recorder.

Defective Flues Four Times As Dangerous As Gasoline Says Fire Marshall.

Robert W. Hargadine, State Fire Marshall.

Contrary to the general belief, gasoline is not such a prolific cause of fires as some other reputed less dangerous article.

During the past year in Minnesota there were only 67 fires directly traceable to gasoline and these include two fires from gasoline lamps, five from gasoline torches, 24 from gasoline stoves and 36 from gasoline explosions and the total property loss from these causes amounted to $52,254, says Robert W. Hargadine, state fire marshall.

"Compare with this the number of fires due to defective flues, he says. "This cause resulted in 196 fires, and the property loss was $209,197, or about four times as great as the aggregate loss from gasoline fires.

"This explained by the fact that people are awake to the dangerous possibilities in a can of gasoline but these same people hardly ever think of their chimney flues.

"therefore this department urges all people, in the interest of proper fire prevention to watch for possible fire hazards, not in the obvious, but in the apparently innocent and perfectly safe.

Help To Meet Food Shortage.

At a recent meeting at Crookston of delegates from the Red River Valley counties, measures were adopted to meet the great food shortage in the nation and prevent a greater scarcity as the war progresses. It seems unnecessary to call attention of the farmers to the fact that while this movement is a patriotic one, it is going to be most profitable to them as prices will continue high during the war.

Appeals have been issued to every township in the county to organize, in order of co-operation of farmer with farmer and with the county and district committees may insure an increase of grain, vegetables and stock. Those having seed of any kind to spare ought to notify the township committee or the proper county chairman named below, and those needing seed also should notify the same parties. The buyer and seller can thus be brought together promptly and at no expense. A need of labor this spring or during the season can be cared for similarly. Men will be provided when needed, not only during the spring, but, in haying and harvesting. Financial aid is also made available for seeding and also stock purchases.

The Pennington organization is as follows, and these men will promptly assist anyone needing help in their respective departments:

J. H. Hay, Finance and county chairman,

Henry Werner, Stock,

C. W. McDaniel, Seed and crops

Jesse LaBree, Labor.

Rev. R. L. Barackman, Schools and churches.

Mrs. Pratt, Woman's work.

A sacrifice of female stock of any kind at this time, must not be made. Farmers who feel pressed to sell it ought to communicate with the county committee in order that this can be avoided. Every producer of food now has an opportunity under the press of the war to serve his country and himself. [illegible] urged to complete his township organization and get in touch with the county committee, which is able and willing to meet every call made upon it.

Pennington County Committee,
Red River Valley Crop and Public Welfare association.

The Red Lake Drainage Project.

(By H. C. Iverson)

With an apology to the Northern Minn. Development Association, following Rhyme, as "crude" as "fresh" as the "native" would-a-ther himself, is dedicated to all CONSISTENT boosters, past and present, BOOSTERS FOR THE RECLAMATION OF THE SLOUGHS. Reference to page 196 Pearson's Magazine-October 1916 issue may substantiate "pork" comments: Incidentally, "Hats Off" to J. J. Opsahl et.al.

There's the Red Lake Drainage Project under way
Surveys made and surveys to be made, we know
Help and boost or you never see the day
When surplus waters throurh the MAIN CANAL will flow.

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Of a "stream" in Lone Star State we read some time ago.
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If you affect to boost for North Minnesota
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Till completion of the project brings the news?

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

Origin of Billiards.

Many men believe that billiards was not an invention, says the Providence Journal, but a growth, while others maintain, most likely because of the name, that it was a French invention, and they contend that it was played by the Germans, Dutch, Italians and French long before it appeared in England. But on this matter, says the New York Sun, there is room for doubt. A number of literary references to the game may be found in Elizabethan days.

Where Cranks Abound.

If ever you want to hear nonsense talked you should go to a conference. I don't care in what department of human life or thought, whenever you get a conference cranks are always to the front. Newspapers will not print their views, so that when they have a conference at their mercy and can insist on being listened to, then is the happy time of the crank.—Sir Edward Clarke.

Where Your Breakfast Comes From.

Brazil, using only a small fraction of the land adapted to coffee cultivation, produces three-fourths of the world's coffee supply—over a billion and a half pounds yearly. Enough sugar is produced in one province of Argentina to sweeten this giant coffee cup. The province of Tucuman yields nearly 5,000,000 pounds of sugar a year.—World Outlook.

Real Fortunate.

Willis—Did you ever read the story of the sword of Damocles? Just think of a man sitting through a whole meal with a sword above him suspended by a single hair." Gillis—"Bah! He isn't in it with the woman who can dance serenely all evening with her whole wardrobe depending on a dinky little shoulder strap."

How to Protect Floor.

When your kitchen floor has been varnished or painted, you may use your stove and sink just the same by taking two wide boards and nailing one large size cork on each end and two in the center. When the floor is dry and the boards are taken up, there will only be the places where the corks rested to touch up.

Buying at Home.

A surgeon in a Western town, engaged to perform an operation of minor character upon a somewhat unsophisticated patient, asked him if he were willing to have only a local anesthetic. "Sure," replied the other, "I believe in patronizing home industry whenever you can."

Fate of Early Poisoners.

In medieval times in Europe poisoners, when detected, were usually broken alive upon the wheel, after having first been given a taste of the rack while in prison awaiting execution, as a sort of gentle reminder of what they had presently got to go through.

Musk Loses Weight.

Charles Bazzoni, a French chemist, demonstrates that a grain of musk loses weight until it ceases to give off its odor, after which its weight remains the same. This proves that perfume is caused by volatile particles given off by the odoriferous body.

Put Stick in Knot.

When tying a knot in rope which must stand much strain, put a stick of soft wood in the knot for it to close on. When you want to untie the knot break the stick and pull out both ends. Your knot can be easily untied.—Farm and Fireside.

Thoughts.

Thoughts are springs of action. The secret of the highest human blessedness is found in the mastery of one's thought habits. As compared with such an achievement, gold is but dross, diamonds but rubbish.

Spiritual Mongrels.

The religions in Russia are almost as diversified as the races. In European Russia the Greek church rules. In Asiatic Russia there are Mahommedans, Buddhists, Jews and Christians.

Unique Popularity.

"A man dat minds his own business," said Uncle Eben, "is so unusual dat he's liable to find mo' people buttin' in on him dan a regular mixer."—Washington Star.

Telling the Truth.

To tell truth, rightly understood, is not to state the true facts, but to convey a true impression; truth in spirit, not truth to letter is the true veracity. —Stevenson.

Great Possibility.

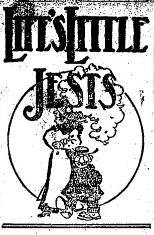
Small Johnnie (watching the passing of a brass band)—"Say, pop, if it was to rain, them tuba players could catch a barrel of rain water, couldn't they?"

A Wise Teller.

It is a wise paying teller who checks a fellow's cash before he cashes his check.

Hand-Shaking Custom Old.

The custom of handshaking dates back to Henry II of England.



His Weak Spot.

"It's a hard matter to see some of these money kings."

"That depends on whether they have hobbies or not."

"How so?"

"Six ordinary millionaires were waiting to have an audience with a financier of that sort the other day when a fellow wearing a sweater, who had a couple of prize bulldogs for sale, got by the whole crowd and spent half an hour in the august presence."

Quite Another Story.

Stern Parent—No, daughter, I can never consent to your marriage with a man who gambles like young Sniffkins does.

Pretty Daughter—But, papa, he says he will return every dollar he ever won from you on our wedding day.

Stern Parent—Well, why didn't you say so in the first place? The sooner you marry him, my dear, the better.

Business Proposition.

The foreign nobleman entered the old man's private office.

"Mr. Millyuns," he began, "I love your daughter, and have come this morning to ask you for her hand in marriage."

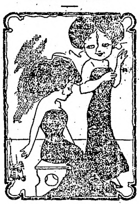
"Hem!" exclaimed the old man, musingly, "what are your lowest terms?"

No More Drawing Done.

"According to Pope," remarked the literary boarder, "beauty draws us with a single hair."

"Perhaps it did in Pope's day," growled the fussy bachelor, "but it's different now. When a beauty reaches the stage where she has only one hair left to draw to, she doesn't draw much."

LOOKING AHEAD



"I hear your marriage to Jack is indefinitely postponed."

"Yes. He says it may be a week, and it may be a year before we marry. You see, he married another girl.

Soothing a Suffragist.

Hush, little woman,
Dont' you cry;
You'll get the ballot
By and by.

Radical Remedy.

"At last," exclaimed the medical student, "I have discovered a sure cure for corns."

"Put me wise," said his friend.

"Have your feet amputated," replied the embryo M. D., with a ghoulish chuckle.

Matter of Years.

Editor—And you say this joke is original with you?

Humorist—Certainly.

Editor—Well, you don't look it.

Humorist—Don't look what?

Editor—To be four hundred years old.

As Others See Us.

Greene—I wonder how old Grindem managed to acquire so much money?

Browne—Don't know. But there's one thing certain—the price he paid for a clear conscience didn't keep him poor.

Concentrating Now.

"The salesman from whom I bought my car said it would make me forget my troubles."

"Did his prediction come true?"

"To a certain extent. It has made me forget all my other troubles."

Hypercritical.

"Some of these motion picture censors are hard to please."

"Indeed they are. I'm beginning to think there is precious little love making nowadays that would pass the average board of censors."

His Experience.

The Bachelor—A woman has to marry a man before she finds him out.

The Widow—Yes; and then she finds him out nearly every night.

TREAT SEED POTATOES

The Prevalence of Scab on the High-Priced Seed Potatoes This Year Makes It Imperative That They Be Treated With Chemicals Before Planting.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

While the operation of treating is comparatively simply, close attention must be given to the direction and details followed absolutely. Your carelessness may mean ruin of the potatoes or danger to children or stock. Simply—Be Careful.

According to your conditions and equipment, the seed potatoes may be treated in crates, loose in barrels or in sacks. Treatment must be done before the potatoes are cut or sprouted.

The commonest method is to mix one pint of formaldehyde (be sure it is full strength) with thirty gallons of water. Soak the seed stock in this solution for two hours, just before you are ready to start cutting. This solution may be re-used two or three times, if no time is lost between batches. One of the easiest ways is to place the solution in a barrel and place a sackful of potatoes in it at a time.

Corrosive sublimate is an excellent chemical to use, and will kill rhizoctonia as well as scab, but it is a deadly poison and must be kept where children or stock will not get it. All vessels used with this material should be carefully cleaned afterwards. If you prefer this, use four ounces of corrosive sublimate to thirty gallons of water, and soak the potatoes for an hour and a half. The powdered chemical should first be dissolved in hot water and then added to the main solution. Do not use metal vessels. After treating, the potatoes should be promptly washed in clean water until all traces of the solution are gone, and they they should be carefully dried, the sooner the better.

It only takes a little time and very little money to treat all your seed potatoes by either method, and it pays big in larger yields of better potatoes, free from disease.

Profit in First-Class Seed Corn.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

I have been able to raise 30 bushels of choice seed corn on an acre seed plot. For this seed I received an average of $3.50 per bushel, which makes a return of $105 for this seed alone, in addition to 40 or 50-odd bushels left for feeding purposes.

I have black loam soil that has always been in the highest state of fertility. I apply a heavy coat of stable manure in the fall, plow the field early in the spring, disk four times and harrow until a firm seed bed is obtained. For seed, I used eighteen of the choicest, highest testing seed ears which I could secure.

On May 21st I planted, checking corn into hills forty-two inches each way. At this time I drilled in 450 pounds per acre of a high-grade fertilizer. The corn was given the very best of care, and as a result of this intensive cultivation and the balanced plant-food ration, it matured by the 15th of September, at which time I picked the seed corn and put it on drying racks in a heated drying house so as to be in first-classed condition for buyers.—Heiron J. Black, Burlington, Wis.

PROPER SEEDS

There Is Still a Fair Supply Quickly Available.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

A great many of our farmers will not plant their full acreage this year on account of a supposed shortage of seeds. We are informed by the wholesale seedsman in the country and the various experiment stations in the states, that there is still a moderate supply of pedigreed barley and certain kinds of corn on hand for quick shipment.

Potato is going to be the hardest seed to obtain. However, in most instances, potatoes can go in last. The advantage of a state Potato Growers' Association was never more apparent than now.

OUR PLATFORM.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The four fundamentals following are being taught where grain is a factor:

First.—Establishment of one variety of each kind of seed best adapted to soil and climate.

Second.—The fanning and grading to obtain a uniform seed, free from trash, immature grain and weed seeds.

Third.—treatment of grain diseases by use of formaldehyde, etc.

Fourth.—Testing for vitality of all seeds with the assistance of the school children of the community.

WHISKERS ON BARLEY.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Considerable complaint has been made in the past on account of the obnoxious character of the beards on barley during harvesting and subsequent handling. This objection has been largely removed since the introduction of the binder, self feeder attachments to threshing machines and self straw stackers. There is little danger in using the straw for feeding or bedding for stock.

FARMING COMMUNITY QUESTION.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Far be it from us to urge the farmers to do anything more than they are already doing, but in case any of our farmers are prevented from planting their maximum acreage through the lack of money, labor, power or seeds, it is a public question and we ought to help them solve it immediately.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 31st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Anderson, of Anstad Minn. who, on April 24th, 1913, made Homestead Entry Serial. No 09023, for E½ SE¼, Section 26, Township 155 N., Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for State of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 21st day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gust Olson, of Esplee, Minn.
Charley Erickson, of Anstad, Minn,
Albert Hendrickson, of Esplee. Minn.
Oscar N Olson, of Goodridge. Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON Minn.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad, Minn., who, on Dec. 18th 1913 made Homestead Entry Serial No. [illegible] for S½ SW¼ Sec. 1 and N½ NW¼, Section 12 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

G. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
A. J. Gangeness, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th 19

NOTICE is hereby given that John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 28th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 0822[illegible], for N½ NE¼ Section 11, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

G. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
Ole O. Hall, of Anstad, Minn.
Martin Westby, of Anstad, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 19

NOTICE is hereby given that Glenn L. Anderson, of Esplee, Minn., who, on January 30th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial No. 07222, for S½ SE¼, Section 31, Township 155 N., Range 38 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 15th day of May, 19

Claimant names as witnesses:

Albert Anderson, Bernt Tvetem, Alfred Anderson, Anton Hermanson, all of Esplee, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th 1

NOTICE is hereby given that Lewis Peterson Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn., who on May 15th, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 06046, for S½ NW¼, E½ SW¼ Section [illegible] Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 14th day of May 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Julius Anderson of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 191

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars Stomlien, of Goodridge, Minn., who on June 5th 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 05120, for NE¼, Section 23, Township 155 N., Range 40 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 16th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Melvin J. Stephenson, Charles O. Stephenson, Martin Westby, Casper Iversen, all of Goodridge Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register

Be Good to Her.

When we see a woman trying to buy a newspaper on a cold day, with all the apparently necessary maneuvers involved in getting a penny out of the small pocketbook in the deep recesses of her handbag, we feel that she ought to have the vote or a mother's pension or whatever else she wants at the moment, so as to make up to her in some measure for the accident of sex. —Ohio State Journal.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

PROTECTION For the Home
More need of paint insurance than fire insurance.
You may never need the protection of your fire insurance. But you will surely need the protection from decay and rot of the wood in your house.
There's Years of Additional Wear in Harrison's T & C. Paint.
A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Small Accounts
Grow To Big
Big Ones
We welcome small accounts
at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of
Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BONDHUND Cashier

[illegible]

Many men believe that billiards was not an invention, says the Providence Journal, but a growth, while others maintain, most likely because of the name, that it was a French invention, and they contend that it was played by the Germans, Dutch, Italians and French long before it appeared in England. But on this matter, says the New York Sun, there is room for doubt. A number of literary references to the game may be found in Elizabethan days.

Where Cranks Abound.

If ever you want to hear nonsense talked you should go to a conference. I don't care in what department of human life or thought, whenever you get a conference cranks are always to the front. Newspapers will not print their views, so that when they have a conference at their mercy and can insist on being listened to, then is the happy time of the crank.—Sir Edward Clarke.

Where Your Breakfast Comes From.

Brazil, using only a small fraction of the land adapted to coffee cultivation, produces three-fourths of the world's coffee supply—over a billion and a half pounds yearly. Enough sugar is produced in one province of Argentina to sweeten this giant coffee cup. The province of Tucuman yields nearly 5,000,000 pounds of sugar a year.—World Outlook.

Real Fortunate.

Willis—Did you ever read the story of the sword of Damocles? Just think of a man sitting through a whole meal with a sword above him suspended by a single hair." Gillis—"Bah! He isn't in it with the woman who can dance serenely all evening with her whole wardrobe depending on a dinky little shoulder strap."

How to Protect Floor.

When your kitchen floor has been varnished or painted, you may use your stove and sink just the same by taking two wide boards and nailing one large size cork on each end and two in the center. When the floor is dry and the boards are taken up, there will only be the places where the corks rested to touch up.

Buying at Home.

A surgeon in a Western town, engaged to perform an operation of minor character upon a somewhat unsophisticated patient, asked him if he were willing to have only a local anesthetic. "Sure," replied the other, "I believe in patronizing home industry whenever you can."

Fate of Early Poisoners.

In medieval times in Europe poisoners, when detected, were usually broken alive upon the wheel, after having first been given a taste of the rack while in prison awaiting execution, as a sort of gentle reminder of what they had presently got to go through.

Musk Loses Weight.

Charles Bazzoni, a French chemist, demonstrates that a grain of musk loses weight until it ceases to give off its odor, after which its weight remains the same. This proves that perfume is caused by volatile particles given off by the odoriferous body.

Put Stick in Knot.

When tying a knot in rope which must stand much strain, put a stick of soft wood in the knot for it to close on. When you want to untie the knot break the stick and pull out both ends. Your knot can be easily untied.—Farm and Fireside.

Thoughts.

Thoughts are springs of action. The secret of the highest human blessedness is found in the mastery of one's thought habits. As compared with such an achievement, gold is but dross, diamonds but rubbish.

Spiritual Mongrels.

The religions in Russia are almost as diversified as the races. In European Russia the Greek church rules. In Asiatic Russia there are Mahommedans, Buddhists, Jews and Christians.

Unique Popularity.

"A man dat minds his own business," said Uncle Eben, "is so unusual dat he's liable to find mo' people buttin' in on him dan a regular mixer."—Washington Star.

Telling the Truth.

To tell truth, rightly understood, is not to state the true facts, but to convey a true impression; truth in spirit, not truth to letter is the true veracity. —Stevenson.

Great Possibility.

Small Johnnie (watching the passing of a brass band)—"Say, pop, if it was to rain, them tuba players could catch a barrel of rain water, couldn't they?"

A Wise Teller.

It is a wise paying teller who checks a fellow's cash before he cashes his check.

Hand-Shaking Custom Old.

The custom of handshaking dates back to Henry II of England.

LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS

His Weak Spot.

"It's a hard matter to see some of these money kings."

"That depends on whether they have hobbies or not."

"How so?"

"Six ordinary millionaires were waiting to have an audience with a financier of that sort the other day when a fellow wearing a sweater, who had a couple of prize bulldogs for sale, got by the whole crowd and spent half an hour in the august presence."

Quite Another Story.

Stern Parent—No, daughter, I can never consent to your marriage with a man who gambles like young Sniffkins does.

Pretty Daughter—But, papa, he says he will return every dollar he ever won from you on our wedding day.

Stern Parent—Well, why didn't you say so in the first place? The sooner you marry him, my dear, the better.

Business Proposition.

The foreign nobleman entered the old man's private office.

"Mr. Millyuns," he began, "I love your daughter, and have come this morning to ask you for her hand in marriage."

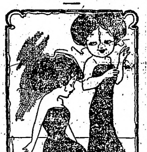
"Hem!" exclaimed the old man, musingly, "what are your lowest terms?"

No More Drawing Done.

"According to Pope," remarked the literary boarder, "beauty draws us with a single hair."

"Perhaps it did in Pope's day," growled the fussy bachelor, "but it's different now. When a beauty reaches the stage where she has only one hair left to draw to, she doesn't draw much."

LOOKING AHEAD



"I hear your marriage to Jack is indefinitely postponed."

"Yes. He says it may be a week, and it may be a year before we marry. You see, he married another girl."

Soothing a Suffragist.

Hush, little woman,
Dont' you cry;
You'll get the ballot
By and by.

Radical Remedy.

"At last," exclaimed the medical student, "I have discovered a sure cure for corns."

"Put me wise," said his friend.

"Have your feet amputated," replied the embryo M. D., with a ghoulish chuckle.

Matter of Years.

Editor—And you say this joke is original with you?

Humorist—Certainly.

Editor—Well, you don't look it.

Humorist—Don't look what?

Editor—To be four hundred years old.

As Others See Us.

Greene—I wonder how old Grindem managed to acquire so much money?

Browne—Don't know. But there's one thing certain—the price he paid for a clear conscience didn't keep him poor.

Concentrating Now.

"The salesman from whom I bought my car said it would make me forget my troubles."

"Did his prediction come true?"

"To a certain extent. It has made me forget all my other troubles."

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"Some of these motion picture censors are hard to please."

"Indeed they are. I'm beginning to think there is precious little love making nowadays that would pass the average board of censors."

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The Widow—Yes; and then she finds him out nearly every night.

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The Prevalence of Scab on the High-Priced Seed Potatoes This Year Makes It Imperative That They Be Treated With Chemicals Before Planting.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

While the operation of treating is comparatively simply, close attention must be given to the direction and details followed absolutely. Your carelessness may mean ruin of the potatoes or danger to children or stock. Simply—Be Careful.

According to your conditions and equipment, the seed potatoes may be treated in crates, loose in barrels or in sacks. Treatment must be done before the potatoes are cut or sprouted.

The commonest method is to mix one pint of formaldehyde (be sure it is full strength) with thirty gallons of water. Soak the seed stock in this solution for two hours, just before you are ready to start cutting. This solution may be re-used two or three times, if no time is lost between batches. One of the easiest ways is to place the solution in a barrel and place a sackful of potatoes in it at a time.

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It only takes a little time and very little money to treat all your seed potatoes by either method, and it pays big in larger yields of better potatoes, free from disease.

Profit in First-Class Seed Corn.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

I have been able to raise 30 bushels of choice seed corn on an acre seed plot. For this seed I received an average of $3.50 per bushel, which makes a return of $105 for this seed alone, in addition to 40 or 50-odd bushels left for feeding purposes.

I have black loam soil that has always been in the highest state of fertility. I apply a heavy coat of stable manure in the fall, plow the field early in the spring, disk four times and harrow until a firm seed bed is obtained. For seed, I used eighteen of the choicest, highest testing seed ears which I could secure.

On May 21st I planted, checking corn into hills forty-two inches each way. At this time I drilled in 450 pounds per acre of a high-grade fertilizer. The corn was given the very best of care, and as a result of this intensive cultivation and the balanced plant-food ration, it matured by the 15th of September, at which time I picked the seed corn and put it on drying racks in a heated drying house so as to be in first-classed condition for buyers.—Helron J. Black, Burlington, Wis.

PROPER SEEDS

There Is Still a Fair Supply Quickly Available.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

A great many of our farmers will not plant their full acreage this year on account of a supposed shortage of seeds. We are informed by the wholesale seedsman in the country and the various experiment stations in the states, that there is still a moderate supply of pedigreed barley and certain kinds of corn on hand for quick shipment.

Potato is going to be the hardest seed to obtain. However, in most instances, potatoes can go in last. The advantage of a state Potato Growers' Association was never more apparent than now.

OUR PLATFORM.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The four fundamentals following are being taught where grain is a factor:

First.—Establishment of one variety of each kind of seed best adapted to soil and climate.

Second.—The fanning and grading to obtain a uniform seed, free from trash, immature grain and weed seeds

Third.—treatment of grain diseases by use of formaldehyde, etc.

Fourth.—Testing for vitality of all seeds with the assistance of the school children of the community.

WHISKERS ON BARLEY.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Considerable complaint has been made in the past on account of the obnoxious character of the beards of barley during harvesting and subsequent handling. This objection has been largely removed since the introduction of the binder, self feeder attachments to threshing machines and self straw stackers. There is little danger in using the straw for feeding or bedding for stock.

FARMING COMMUNITY QUESTION.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Far be it from us to urge the farmers to do anything more than they are already doing, but in case any of our farmers are prevented from planting their maximum acreage through the lack of money, labor, power or seeds, it is a public question and we ought to help them solve it immediately.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 31st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Anderson, of Anstad Minn. who, on April 24th, 1913, made Homestead Entry Serial. No. 09023, for E½ SE¼, Section 26, Township 155 N., Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for State of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 21st day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gust Olson, of Esplee, Minn.
Charley Erickson, of Anstad, Minn,
Albert Hendrickson, of Esplee. Minn.
Oscar N Olson, of Goodridge. Minn

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON. Minn.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad, Minn., who, on Dec. 18th 1913 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 01016, for S½ SW¼ Sec. 1 and N½ NW¼, Section 12 Township 154 N., Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
A. J. Gangeness, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Registe

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th 19

NOTICE is hereby given that John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 28th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 08220, for N½ NE¼ Section 11, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
Ole O. Hall, of Anstad, Minn.
Martin Westby, of Anstad, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Registe

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTO MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 19

NOTICE is hereby given that Glenvi L. Anderson, of Esplee, Minn., who on Janua 30th, 1912, made Homestead Application, Serial No. 07222, for S½ SE¼, Section 34, Townsh 155 N., Range 38 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 15th day of May, 19

Claimant names as witnesses:

Albert Anderson, Berst Tacem, Alfred Anders Anton Hermanson, all, of Esplee, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Regist

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTO MINN.

APRIL 4th 1

NOTICE is hereby given that Lew Peterson Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn., who on May 15th, 1911 made Homestead Entry Ser. No. 06646, for S½ NW¼, E½ SW¼ Section Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Julius Anderson of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTO MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 191

NOTICE is hereby given that Lar Stomlien, of Goodridge, Minn., who on June 5th 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06120, for NE¼, Section 23, Township 154 N. Range 40 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 16th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Melvin J. Stephenson, Charles O. Stephenson Martin Westby, Casper Iverson, all of Goodridge Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register

Be Good to Her.

When we see a woman trying to buy a newspaper on a cold day, with all the apparently necessary maneuvers, involved in getting a penny out of the small pocketbook in the deep recesses of her handbag, we feel that she ought to have the vote or a mother's pension or whatever else she wants at the moment, so as to make up to her in some measure for the accident of sex. —Ohio State Journal.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

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Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Tuesday, May 15th.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

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MOBILIZI G THE NATION'S BUY-AT-HOME PROMOTERS

James Eaton Tower, Domestic Science Expert, Analyzes Mail Order Advertising and the Magazine Move Against It.

At the very lowest estimate the retail trade of the United States amounts to $10.000,000,000 a year.

This trade is shared roughly by two groups of distributors. On the one hand we have the large department stores of the big cities of 100.000 or over and the big mail order houses, located in but two or three of the very largest cities.

On the other hand, we have the wholesalers and jobbers, the retail stores of the smaller cities and towns, and the general stores in the sparsely populated regions. With this group we must place the trade papers and house organs, representing the interests of manufacturers and jobbers, and the great national magazines of general circulation, whose interests also lie on the side of distributors of branded and advertisable products.

The annual retail business of this country is $10.000.000.000 a year.

But it is the country and small town merchant rather than the city retailer who suffers most from mail order competition. The New York Times Analyst of March 3, 1913, estimated the number of country stores at 500,000, with a total business amounting to $2,500,000,000. It will therefore be seen that the mail order business, competing mostly with this class and amounting to $500,000,000 a year, amounts to 20 per cent of the total rural trade of the country.

The fight between the retail merchant and the mail order man is historic. For years local merchants' associations, boards of trade and similar bodies have been striving to promote the "buy at home" idea.

But if the recent startling news which comes from New York means anything it means that these hundreds of thousands of "buy at home" boosters, scattered throughout the land, have won a new and powerful champion, whose co-operation means leadership, force and direction for the "buy at home" movement everywhere.

The Butterick company of New York, with an output of 150,000,000 periodicals a year, has definitely allied itself with the local merchant as against the mail order man.

From one printing plant there go to the women of the United States every month no less than 1,500,000 magazines. Among these are the Delineator, the Designer and the Woman's Magazine. At one fell swoop, beginning with their April issues, these magazines banished from their columns all mail order advertising. The sacrifice in revenue, it is understood, amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

The verdict as to whether for them this was a piece of "good business" or merely a costly concession to sentiment rests with the nation's retail merchants.

Without wishing to pose as a prophet, it is my personal belief that this step on the part of these magazines is so significant, so vital to the retail merchants of America, that they will inevitably fall in line behind these leaders of the host and accord them such substantial and sustained support as to prove their recent stand to have been not only a courageous innovation, but a piece of "good business."

Local Grocery Cheaper Than M. O.

The Dry Goods Reporter, published in Chicago, calls attention to a Wisconsin grocery store that advertised in the local newspapers a list of seventy-three articles, giving mail order house prices and its own. In every case the store was as low or lower than the mail order house. The grocer made an offer of a saving of 25 per cent over the mail order price to any customer who would place a twenty-five dollar order with him.

Saves $3 Buying at Home.

Professor Paul H. Nystrom placed an order with a local merchant in Madison, Wis., amounting to nearly $50, in the provision line. The total cost to him amounted to $3 less than mail order house prices before considering the freight at all. The total saving, including the freight charges, amounted to not less than $6.50 on a $50 purchase.

82 Per Cent Profit For M. O. House.

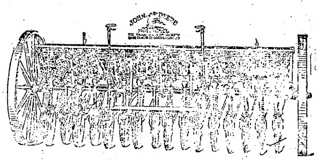
The largest mail order house in Chicago sells for $1.21 a fountain pen which can be obtained from the manufacturers in New York for $8 per gross, or 66 2-3 cents each. At this cost the pens net the house 82 per cent profit. The usual profit on fountain pens sold directly to retailers by manufacturers is 66 2-3 per cent on the cost.

Stores Beat Mail Order Prices.

In the course of a comparative investigation of mail order houses and retail stores G. A. Charles, president of the National Home Trade league, [illegible] purchased more than 1,200 articles from mail order houses and in each case proved that he could have bought them as cheaply or for less in his local stores.

Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trasby ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

SHOES!!

Foot Schultz Co.

It it is shoes you are looking for this the place to get the them.

We have the best and largest assortment of Mens, Ladies and Childrens Shoes in Goodridge.

We handle the famous Foot-Schultz shoes. None better.

Come in and look them over.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

EAT OUR MEATS

You'll need neither a hatchet nor a stick of dynamite.
A good, ordinary set of molars will dispose of
A Fine Tenderloin Steak,
An Extra Porterhouse Steak,
A Muscious Round Steak
A Nutritious Roast,
A Dish of PorkChops

If you haven't any teeth, we have sausage that will fairly melt in your mouth. Eat our meats. Good for your stomach. Buttermilk on ice, 5c per quart. Bring your can.

Goodridge Meat Market
R. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Author of
"The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.
CIVIL ENGINEER

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Bertram Meade is consulting engineer representing his father, the great Meade, who is the designer of the International bridge, the greatest cantilever structure the world has ever heard of. In the shadow of the uncompleted bridge young Meade receives Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company, the constructors, and the colonel's daughter, Helen, whom he loves.

CHAPTER II—At dinner the possible weakness of the compression members of the bridge is talked of and Meade defends his father's calculations.

CHAPTER III—Meade and Helen go out upon the bridge in the moonlight and Helen narrowly escapes a fall to the river below. Meade tells his love and they go to the colonel, who approves their marriage when the bridge is finished.

CHAPTER IV—Abbott, the construction engineer, tells Meade there is a deflection in member C-10-R, but makes light of it. Meade, after vainly trying to stop the work, wires his father and follows the telegram to New York.

CHAPTER V—At the great engineer's office father and son try to prevent disaster, but young Meade only reaches Colonel Illingworth as a message comes that the bridge, with 150 men, is in the river.

CHAPTER VI—Abbott goes on with the work, ignoring Meade's protests, but while uneasily inspecting C-10-R the lacings snap under his eyes and he goes into eternity with the other men on the falling bridge.

CHAPTER VII—Young Meade has pointed out to his father the possible weakness, but his objections have been overruled. His father now prepares a statement showing his own fault and sends his secretary, Shurtliff, to the Gazette with it.

CHAPTER VIII—Young Meade, on his return, meets Rodney, an old college friend, and other reporters at the door of his father's office. He finds his father dead from heart failure. He assumes entire responsibility for the catastrophe. Shurtliff, who has not obeyed orders, but concealed the papers the dead man had given him to make public, also accuses the younger Meade.

CHAPTER IX—In her father's presence and over her protest Meade breaks his engagement with Helen.

CHAPTER X—Out West, at a big irrigation dam under construction, Meade begins life over again as a rodman under an assumed name.

CHAPTER XI—Meade has gone to the ranch of Winters, a college friend, and there takes stock of himself and the terrible responsibility he has assumed to save his father's name from dishonor. He makes the new start as an unknown.

CHAPTER XII—Helen and Rodney conspire to save Meade from his own false confession in spite of himself. Shurtliff has been employed by the colonel and Helen, thinking he knows the truth, sets out to win his confidence.

CHAPTER XIII—Meade gains the confidence of Vandeventer, his chief, though he refuses to tell his own story. He is promoted.

CHAPTER XIV — Unexpected rains threaten the dam before the spillway is in shape to carry off surplus water.

CHAPTER XV—Continued rains force Vandeventer and his men into an almost superhuman fight to prevent the flood waters from carrying away the dam. Disaster is imminent though every emergency means known to engineering skill is used.

CHAPTER XVI—Helen gains Shurtliff's confidence but is unable to get any admission from him. Meade has dropped out of sight and the only remembrance she has of him is the flowers that come to her daily from a sender unnamed.

CHAPTER XVII—A viaduct and bridge, just built by the colonel's company, are in the flood's path if the dam breaks. The colonel with Helen and Rodney, and other officials of the company, are there on a visit of inspection.

CHAPTER XVIII—An attempt to force a confession from Shurtliff is unsuccessful.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Brute Force or Finesse.

"What do you want me to say, Mr. Rodney?" asked Shurtliff, coming through the door, having caught Rodney's use of his name.

"Oh, Shurtliff—" began Rodney, somewhat embarrassed at having been overheard.

"What do you want me to speak about?" continued the old man suspiciously, not giving the younger man time to finish. "And what friend can you then approach, sir?"

"I'll tell you what I want," said Rodney.

He quickly came to a decision. Standing up and facing the old man, he staked everything on one bold throw. Grasping the situation, Helen Illingworth held her breath. Winters moved to take his own part in the game at the proper time.

"What is it, sir?" asked the secretary.

"Shut the door and come in," was the answer.

Rodney spoke sharply, and it was a sort of indication, characteristic of the difference in station between an independent young man and a subservient old man.

"Here I am, sir," answered Shurtliff, closing the door and standing before it.

He shot a quick glance at the young woman. He observed her tense position. He saw the emotions that filled her soul in her face and bearing. All his old suspicions rose like a flood. For a moment he no longer cared for her. He almost hated her. He looked from her to the dark-faced, determined Rodney, to big, powerful, quiet Winters. Was this a trap? Were they going to try to force him to speak? He was a brave man, old Shurtliff, but his heart beat a little faster as he faced them. He was quite master of himself, [illegible] cool, watchful, determined; in their eyes rather admirable than [illegible]

"The time has come for you to tell us the truth," began Rodney emphatically. "You know that the whole blame and responsibility for the failure of the International bridge is loaded on the wrong man. You know that you permitted, and even made possible, the sacrifice of the reputation of the son for the sake of the fame of the father. You know that this girl here is breaking her heart, that Meade's life is ruined, and you're to blame. Now the time has come for you to speak. We know as well as you that young Meade is innocent. Here's our evidence."

He drew a handful of papers from his inside breast pocket and shook them in the face of the old man, who had shrunk back against the side of the car and stood staring, white-faced, thin-lipped, close-mouthed, inexorably resolved still.

"Read them," continued Rodney. "I'll admit to you that the whole thing would not be worth the paper it's written on in a court of law, or even in a newspaper report, but it's convincing to us, and you can make it convincing to everybody. You've got to speak."

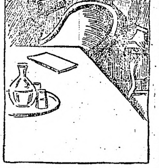
"Do you think, sir, that there's any power in your stretched-out arm, or in your rude voice or in your threatening gesture to make me speak?"

"By the Lord," exclaimed Winters, suddenly whipping out a Colt's .45 from the holster at his belt—he was dressed just as he had been when he rode away from the ranch—"out West we've got ways for persuading men to speak, and this is one of them."

Winters was a bigger man than Rodney. His life had been wild and rough, and his manner when he wanted was according. He would fain add physical compulsion under threat of death to Rodney's mental insistence.

"And do you think, sir, that I'm afraid of any lethal weapon you can produce or even use, any more than I am of Mr. Rodney's words?" The old man's eyes flashed, and his knees shook, but he had all the spirit of a soldier as he looked into Winters' stern face, full of threat and menace. His thin voice took on a certain quality of courage. It even rang a little. His courage was mainly moral, but there was some accompanying physical hardihood, that was undoubted. "You can beat me, you can even kill me, if you wish, but you can't make me say a word I don't want to say of my own free will," he cried out at last, his voice strangely rising.

"Gentlemen; gentlemen," said Helen Illingworth, rising and swiftly interposing between the secretary and the two angry men. She realized that the affair had gone far enough and that she must intervene. They had certainly failed lamentably, almost ludicrously. "You are wrong to threaten Mr. Shurtliff. He is old enough to be the father of either of you. Drop your arm, Mr. Rodney. Put up that pistol, Mr. Winters. Mr. Shurtliff," said the girl quickly, "as I am in a certain sense your hostess, and as you are in a certain sense my guest here, I apologize to you for the improper and impulsive conduct of these young men. They love Bertram Meade dearly, as I do. Let that be their excuse. Meanwhile, they will apologize to you here and now, I am sure."



"Out West We've Got Ways for Persuading Men to Speak."

There was a moment of silence. Rodney and Winters stared at each other, and both looked at the girl, confronting them so confidently in her superb and beautiful way. Winters smiled a little shamefacedly as he shoved his gun back into its holster. His had indeed been the greater offense.

"Mr. Winters, Mr. Rodney," said the girl insistently.

"Oh, I apologize. I suppose it was wrong to threaten him," said Rodney disgustedly.

"Hang it," said Winters, now utterly forgetful of conventions, "it wasn't the thing to do to draw a gun on a little old man, and I'm sorry I did it."

"And now that we've apologized you'll tell us the truth, won't you?" asked Rodney swiftly, with no appreciable change of manner.

"Yes, we beg it now, humbly," chimed in Winters, with anything but an humble air or voice.

"I won't have Mr. Shurtliff even appealed to now," said Miss Illingworth. "You have threatened him and you have apologized. Whether he forgives you or not is for him to decide, but he shall not be worried, or questioned, or insulted any more."

"Thank you, Miss Illingworth. I came for that book on the desk; your father wants it," said Shurtliff grimly, bowing slightly [illegible]

He stepped a little tremblingly—the scene had been unnerving—past the young men, picked up the book, bowed again formally and unmistakably to Miss Illingworth alone, and went out of the car. The honors of the encounter were certainly his.

"Well, Miss Illingworth," said Winters, "I don't know whether you made a mistake or not. I think I could have scared it out of him with this little persuader of mine—" He tapped the butt of the pistol.

"You couldn't have done it if you had killed him," said the woman, who had read the old secretary correctly. "He isn't what I call a daring man, but he has courage that would take him to the stake rather than make him give way, the courage of endurance rather than of action. When he speaks, if he ever does, it will be of his own free will."

"Or because you may persuade him," said Rodney. "By Jove, when I think it over, it was the finest thing you ever did."

"Bert Meade's a lucky fellow," said Winters. "You're the kind of a girl that ought to marry out West, where we try to breed men that will match up."

Helen Illingworth laughed a little, although she felt no inclination to merriment.

"That's a fine compliment," she said. "Well, this has rather shaken me, and I'm going to ask you gentlemen to excuse me."

"We'll see if he is working on the dam tomorrow."

"You will stay all night, Mr. Winters?"

"Your father invited me to take a bunk in his car, and, to be perfectly frank with you, I'd sleep out in the open rain rather than miss a chance of being in on the end of a game like this."

The girl bowed and left them.

"Dick," said Rodney slowly at last, as the two sat smoking together in the silence of complete understanding and good comradeship, which requires no expression in talk, "you're not the only man who thinks that girl would be a good wife to a man."

"Ah," said Winters, "sits the wind in that quarter, Rod?"

"Yes," answered the other, "but I'm fighting this thing through for Meade."

"Well, by George," said the big ranchman, "you're as good a man as Meade any day, fine fellow as he is. I wish I had some chance to get in this game and make myself worthy of the two of you, let alone the lady."

It was a rare confidence that Rodney had vouchsafed to his friend, and like every other Anglo-Saxon, having said his say, he did not wish to discuss it further.

"Do you know," he began, changing the subject abruptly, "I think things have turned out pretty well in spite of our foolishness a while ago. I believe if there's a spark of human gratitude in Shurtliff's heart, the girl's interposition when you and I were threatening him, and her refusal to allow him to be questioned later, will fan it into flame. And I have an idea that when he thinks it over he'll be about ready to tell."

"Are you sure he has anything to tell?"

"Certain."

"Well, I guess you're right. It sort of consoles me for having drawn my gun, without using it, too. And if he tells in the morning and we find Meade, everything will be lovely."

"For everybody but me," said Rodney.

"I'll tell you what, old man, when this thing's over, you're coming out to spend the rest of the winter with me on the ranch. It's the greatest place on earth for a man to buck up. There's no woman within fifty miles."

Rodney laughed a little grimly.

"I'll go you," he said.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Battle From Above.

The rain had stopped by morning, to the great relief of Colonel Illingworth, Severence and Curtiss, and the satisfaction of Helen. There was little sun to dry the big, red sandstone mesa, its sides seamed into fantastic shapes, which rose grandly between the valley of the Picket Wire and the ravine of the Kicking Horse, and which the young woman intended to cross in her walk toward the dam with Rodney and Winters. The siding near the steel-arch bridge was close to the rock wall of the ravine, which here had been so scoured out of the rocky side of the mesa by torrents of other days that it could fairly be called a gorge. Consequently the bank of clouds above the horizon to the northwest was hid behind the big butte from the occupants of the two private cars. Although the day did not promise to be fair, they had no idea of the further threat of storm presaged by the black masses to the northwest.

In sandy, porous soils, such as here prevailed, the rain is absorbed quickly. They could traverse the trails carpeted with the needles of centuries but ran through the dripping pines, without getting muddy, and with nothing more to fear than a wetting. Colonel Illingworth, Severence and Curtiss announced their intention of going back to the town to continue their consultations and observations concerning the progress of work on the bridge. Shurtliff, who went about his business [illegible] reserved, friendly calm and self-contained, had work to do at his desk. The woman and the two young men were for the dam.

After an early breakfast, therefore, the second car was uncoupled, and the engine backed it down around the [illegible] toward the viaduct twenty miles below. Rodney and Winters prepared to go with Miss Illingworth across the wooded island, with its cresting of stone, so to speak, that lay between the ravine and the valley. The conductor of the train, a local employee of the railroad, told them that the shortest way was directly over the mesa. The sandstone of which this huge mound was mainly composed had been broken and disintegrated on all sides by centuries of erosion and weathering, and there were practicable ascents and descents at both ends. The nearest ascent was at the side of the big tableland directly opposite which the car was placed.

The trails through the pines which covered the hill up to the very foot of the big butte were unfrequented and in bad repair, but practicable if the traveler was prepared for a wetting. The shortest and on the whole the easiest way to the dam would be to make their way to the foot of the mesa, climb it through the big ravine and cross it to the lower end, less than two miles away, where there was an easy descent to the dam.

"And if you get caught in the rain," said the conductor, "which ain't likely, for it's already rained more in the last twenty-four hours than in the last twenty-four years, it seems to me, there's a hut, half stone and half timber, up on the mesa that campers sometimes make use of when they want to see the sun rise, which is a mighty fine sight from there. It was in pretty fair shape when I visited it last year, and you can find shelter there. It's at the highest point on the mesa. You can see a long way up the gulch there, and a longer way down and up the Picket Wire valley. Above the dam it used to show a level, fertile stretch between the hills, but it's all a lake now."

Shurtliff, of course, declined Miss Illingworth's invitation to accompany the party on plea of urgent duties and important papers to prepare. He had spoken no words to Rodney or Winters, and those gentlemen made no effort to engage him in conversation. They were, in truth, a little ashamed of their actions of the night before. They were exceedingly anxious as to whether their theories as to the possible effect of Miss Illingworth's action would be justified, so they carefully avoided the secretary, letting the leaven work if it would. To their disappointment, it gave no sign of life or action.

Of the four most interested in Meade, Winters was the only one who had slept soundly that night. Rodney was too much in love with the woman ever to sleep soundly again, he thought—certainly not until her future had been settled and her relations to Meade finally determined. Shurtliff's feelings were painful in the extreme. Torn between the old habit of affection for the dead, his new habit of affection for the woman, his oft-recurring compunction of conscience, his immediate resentment of the treatment of the two men, his acknowledgment of the splendid action of the woman, his suspicions, his uncertainty, as to how the younger Meade would take it if he told the truth, he slept not at all.

Into Helen Illingworth's mind also had come, although, to her credit be it said, not until she had retired and had thought over her action in the light of the hints given, that perhaps her generous interposition in behalf of Shurtliff might move his gratitude and that he might at last vouchsafe her the help which she felt more certain than ever he alone could give. She was glad when the thought came to her that she could look herself squarely in the face and declare to her conscience that it had not been back of her action, which had been purely spontaneous.

The possibility, although a faint one, that Meade might be working on the dam and that she might see him on the morrow would have sufficed to give her a wakeful night. Rodney was a more careful observer than Winters, but even the cattleman noticed that she looked worn and strained as he helped her out of the car for their tramp across the mesa to the dam.

"You know," he said, with rough-and-ready sympathy, "we haven't the least assurance that Meade is there. It's only a chance, and probably a long one."

"I shall never rest until it is decided absolutely one way or the other," said the woman.

"Well, I'm not much of a walker," said the cattleman. "I generally prefer to get over the ground astride of a broncho, but I guess I can keep up with the party for two miles, if that's the distance."

It was dark and damp and wet under the pines. Although the two men cleared the way for her, holding branches back and shaking the water off the drooping boughs, it was well Helen was protected from the wet. She had tramped hills and mountains many a time, camp and forest were familiar to her. She wore a short-skirted dress, stout boots and leggings, and a yellow western slicker.

The exertion of the upward climb, stumbling over broken branches and uprooted logs and floundering through boggy places on the trail, brought a touch of color to her face, and though damp, the air sweet and fragrant, clean and pure, refreshed and pleased her greatly; the men, too. It was a hard pull, and she was out of breath when she reached the broken coulee, or ravine, which led to the top of the big red sandstone plateau.

"I'm terribly out of practice," she said to the two men, "but I don't believe I'm in any worse state than you are, Mr. Winters."

"I told you I wasn't any good on foot," said Winters, who was blowing like a grampus.

Rodney laughed at the two of them. "Look at me," he said. "I'm as fresh as when I began."

"Well, you're used to walking," returned Winters. "It's this plugging along this broken trail that has knocked us out. The rich, they ride on—bronchos, you know."

"When we get on top of the mesa we will find it easier going," said Rodney encouragingly.

"Let us start," said the girl, suddenly serious, as she thought what might be at the end of the journey.

"Before we go any farther," said Winters, staring up the ravine at the sky which showed above it, "just take a look at that."

He pointed to the black clouds rapidly rising, apparently against the wind, which swayed rather violently the tops of the tallest pines, although they were protected and in comparative quiet where they stood in the ravine.

"It looks as if there were more rain there," said Rodney.

"It's incredible," answered Winters, "after what we've had."

"But it certainly is coming down again, and if I'm any judge, it will be another cloudburst."

"Perhaps we'd better go back," suggested Winters to Miss Illingworth.

"Go back!" exclaimed the girl. "When I'm as near as this?"

"But it's only a possibility, you know."

"Possibility or not, it would take a deluge in my path to stop me. Come."

It was an entirely practicable climb but rather a hard one on the wet crumbling rocks. It did not take the three young people long to surmount the difficulties, however, and after a few minutes they stood on top of the mesa. It was bare of vegetation, save in scattered little earth pockets, grass-covered, where dwarfed pines grew, stunted trees centuries old.

Near at hand was the hut of which the conductor had spoken. It stood upon a little rise above the general level, and from it one could see far in every direction. Between the hills and over the lower crest of Baldwin's knob they could even see dimly the far-off plains, a little sickly yellow light still lingering there before the advance of the storm.

The hut was made of stone and logs. They had not any more than reached it before the storm began. Claps of thunder, flashes of lightning under which the army on the dam were fighting, were heard and seen with tenfold clearness by the little group on the huge upland.

It was a sight to awe the very soul of humanity. Miles and miles down the mountain side and among the hills the whirling battalions of clouds rolled and tumbled and tossed and clashed like aerial armies. The lightning, while it was not in sheets, was practically continuous, flash succeeding flash in uncountable and blinding succession. Again they noticed the strange coruscating, bursting effect as bolt after bolt apparently struck some granite ledge and was then thrown back in splinters of fire. The heavy, awful roll of the thunder was continuous and terrific.

They stood staring through door and windows in silence, Meade and their quest forgot in the appalling tempest by all except the woman. It was she who recalled them.

"Let us hasten on," she said, and she had almost to scream to make herself heard in the wild tumult. "It's magnificent, wonderful, but—"

As a matter of fact, all the manifestations of nature at its grandest would not have sufficed to turn her head away from her lover's face if she could have seen him.

"You can't go now," said Winters decisively, "the rain's bad enough as it is, and that cloud will burst in a minute. Old Noah's flood won't be a circumstance to it."

"I'm protected from the rain," she answered.

Winters shook his head.

"The weight of it would almost beat you down, Miss Illingworth."

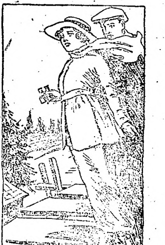
"I haven't had any experience with it, but I think Winters is right," said Rodney.

"I'll go on alone, then," said the girl passionately, stepping out of the house, "if you gentlemen don't care to come."

The next moment, with a culminating scream like the shriek of all the lost souls of creation heard above the furious detonating roar of the thunder, the wind added its quota to the demonstration of natural force, and now the rain fairly dropped upon them in apparently solid sheets. Of course clouds do not burst. Such a thing is scientifically and meteorologically impossible but anyone who has ever experienced the suddenness and fury and weight of a western deluge in a normally dry land will understand the term. The wind swept over the plateau, where it had free course like a hurricane; the rain came down in masses apparently. Until their eyes became accustomed to it, the falling water blotted out the landscape.

The woman was hurled against the side of the house by the sudden and violent assault of the hurricane. The two men half dragged, half carried her around to the lee side of the cabin. The roof of the hut had given way here and there, and within it was soon flooded. Where they stood, however, by chance happened to be the soundest part of the overhang of the roof, and they were in some degree protected, that is, from the direct violence of the downpour. They were, of course, drenched in a few minutes in spite of their slickers. With one man on either side of her to give her as much protection as possible, the woman leaned against the stone wall and stared through the rain down the valley, seeking to see the dam, perhaps a mile and a half away. Of course the maximum of the downpour could not last any more than the maximum of the gale, but the deluge was succeeded by a heavy, driving rain still swept on by a strong wind.

Below the mesa the lake was whipped into foam by the beat of the rain and rolled into waves by the assault of the wind. All three of them knew what this deluge portended. The downpour would raise the level of the lake so that it would overflow the dam, which would be swept away, the valley would be inundated by a flood like a tidal wave, the incompleted viaduct would be ruined, the town would be overwhelmed, the loss of life and property would be appalling.



Staring Down at the Dam Helen Illingworth Took the Glass From Rodney.

"The spillway ought to take it," shouted Winters, knowing what was in the minds of the other two by what was in his own.

"It's not finished," roared Rodney.

Winters threw up his hands.

"Will the dam hold it?" cried the woman, understanding.

"Until the water rises above it. Just as soon as it begins to wash over, it will go, and the [illegible] these waves," answered Rodney at the top of his voice.

"And the bridge and the town," screamed the woman.

"They, too."

"And father?"

"He'll be all right; they've had warning. The engineers on the dam must know the danger now. They're working like mad."

He had brought a [illegible] powerful [illegible] and was straining his eyes through it. The violence of rain and wind had somewhat abated although it was still coming down in torrents. With his knowledge of what would probably be attempted, Rodney was able to see through the glass something of what was being done, even at that distance.

"They're building palisades on top of the dam and backing them with an earth mound. See! they are dropping sandbags over," he shouted, handing the glass to the other man.

"By heaven," shouted Winters, "they're making a magnificent fight."

In his excitement he left the shelter of the hut and started through the rain toward the edge of the mesa, where he could have a better and nearer view. In spite of Rodney's remonstrances, even though [illegible] by his outstretched arm, the woman followed. Presently all three, [illegible] to the beat of the rain and the [illegible] of the wind, stood watching [illegible] on the dam. It was [illegible], fortunately, or else they could [illegible] have sustained the attack of that wind and rain, nor could they have seen at all, even with that glass.

Staring down at the dam for a moment, Helen Illingworth took the glass from Rodney. She [illegible] it rapidly and looked steadily [illegible]. She knew what she would see [illegible] she stood [illegible] splendid nerve [illegible] the length of the [illegible].

"I don't see him [illegible] there," she said at last, [illegible] back to its owner.

"If he were there [illegible] him all right," said Winters [illegible], "because he'd be in the thick of the fight."

"I doubt if you can [illegible] anyone, even through the glass, at such a distance," said Rodney, after he had focused it and [illegible]. "Yet if he were [illegible] certainly would [illegible] that kind. [illegible]"

"I can't see him," [illegible] Winters in turn. [illegible] making to say [illegible]

"Will it hold?" [illegible] the woman.

"Impossible," said Rodney.

"I give it one hour," said Winters, handing over the glass.

"Not more than [illegible]," asserted the other, after another look. "See for yourself, Miss Illingworth."

World's Thickest Tree.

It is said the largest tree known, in thickness, is a partly-decayed chestnut in Sicily, which is 60 feet across. Mexican cypress and the oriental plane have reached 40 feet. This puts the California big tree and the baobab in the background, but the [illegible] tree is of greater bulk in [illegible] height and girth and the baobab [illegible] in relation to height.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 21 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

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Barley	1 19
Flax	3 28
Rye	1 93
Butter	.35
Eggs	29
Vivo Flour	$3 30

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Base ball dance at the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening May 12th

Dr F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

FOR SALE—We have for sale some find seed potatoes. Goodridge Meat Market, R. R. Johnson.

Come to the Baseball dance at the Goodridge Hall, Saturday evening May 12th. Good Music and a good time assured.

The Highlanding Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Sever Nelson Thursday. May 17th, at 1 o'clock. Everybody Welcome.

Have 25 bushels Montana Marques Seed Wheat left, for sale, Germination, 91 per cent.

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

T. H. Smith, of Mavie was a Goodridge visitor Sunday afternoon,

Peter Lovly, of Erie was transacting business in town Wednesday.

Ye editor was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday evening.

Dr. Froelich of Thief River Falls was a Professional visitor in town Tuesday.

John Foss autoed to Thief River Falls, Friday evening to get his sister Rose, who is attending school there.

Sheriff W. J. LaBree was attending to official business in this vicinity Monday.

P. C. Halvorson, was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday evening.

Nick Bundhund was a Thief River Falls business visitor Monday.

Charley Stephenson returned Friday evening from Pelican Rapids, where he has spent the past few months. He was accompanied by his brother Clarence.

Melvin Stephenson was a county seat visitor Thursday.

Spearing fish in the ditches is the pasttime these days. During the past week several nice catches were made.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lowely, were visitors at the Foss home Friday evening.

The farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather and are busy seeding.

Miss Sarah Payne, spent the week end at her home here.

Derby Anderson and H. Stenton of Thief River Falls were Goodridge visitors Tuesday afternoon.

Arthur Tvedt, who is attending school at Thief River Falls, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Swanson and children, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Forsberg and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carlson of Thorhult visited at A. O. Halvorson's last Sunday.

A. C. Tvedt, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Wednesday.

Peter Bundhund, spent Sunday with friends and relatives at Germantown.

P. P. Palmer returned Thursday morning from a business trip to Minneapolis.

Louis Larson, who recently arrived here from Parkers Prairie, and moved onto the O. H. Speten place, left Monday for Maine, Minn., to get his family.

Palmer Tvedt, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Thursday.

Harvey Ferdinandsen, left Monday for Canada, where he intends to work during the summer.

Rev. Schultz will conduct English services in the Goodridge Lutheran church next Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Buchholz schoolhouse at 3 P. M. Special reference will be made to the four hundreth Anniversarry of the Lutheran church Reformation.

Sunday May 20th Rev. Hanser of Waraen will preach at Germantown at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at Esplee 3 P. M.

Farm For Rent—inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Base ball dance Saturday evening May 12th.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Owen Olson left Tuesday for Steven Point, Wis. with a car for Nels Thorstenson.

Ragne Johnson, who has been visiting at the home of R. R. Johnson, left Tuesday morning for Montana where he will work.

A. Gilsoul, of Jelle was in town Monday making arrangements for an auction sale which will be held on his farm in Sec 27, town of Lee, on Monday May 14th. Mr. Gilsoul expects to leave shortly for Bemidji, where he will work in the round house.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Ludtke, of Thief River Falls were Goodridge visitors Wednesday.

We are putting in a branch to sell flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quality that can be obtained Call at the O K, Restaurent or City Meat Market for prices.

Singer Bros.

FOR SALE—1 12 Disk, or one 14 Disk, will sell either one. good condition, also an old wagon and a hay rake.

Andrew T. Nelson,
Highlanding

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.

Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.

Goodridge.

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for setting, for sale at 5 cents apiece, prepaid.

Anton Knutsen,
(Apr. 12—4 wks) Rt. 1, Goodridge.

I will stand for service on the old Lysbakken place my black graded stallion, $5.00 standing colt.

E. Jenson, Owner.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Seed Barley--Seed Flax Seed Oats.

We have a limited amount of seed barley, seed flax, Sixty Day oats, and Golden Yellow oats to offer If in need of any, order quick.

Tessum Seed, Grain & Supply Co., Thief River Falls, Minn.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the NE¼, of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,
Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

Notice To The Public'

All owners of live stock are hereby notified to keep their stock from running at large within the streets within the Village. Stock found at large on the streets will be taken up and the owner shall pay the penalty provided in the case.

By order, Village Council.

Clean up Order - Issued by the Board Of Health,

All residents of the Village of Goodridge are hereby notified to clean up their premises before the 15th day of May, 1917, under pain of incuring the penalty provided by law for neglecting to comply with the ordinance provisions. As a measure for the protection of the public health it is necessary that all winter accumulations be removed before the approach of warm weather. Compliance with this request is earnestly requested.

Signed, Board of Health,
M. G. Thoreson.

CONGRESS GIVES MONEY AND MATERIAL; THE NORTHWEST MTST GIVE THE MEN!

"The Nation has called for its sons. It is up to the Northwest to answer. Young men have been coming forward at a fair rate, but more must come. Part of the fleet is idle and will be until America wakes up. Another 40 men a day would put four more big guns in action.

Recruiting stations at:

304 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis. Minn., Commercial Building, St. Paul, Minn.,

Duluth, Minn, Brainerd, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Fargo, N. Dak., Grand Forks, N. Dak., Minot, N. Dak.

P. O. Building.

Esplee News.

Andrew H Speten and family were Grygla visitors last Saturday.

Herman Svenpladsen and A. H. Speten took in the Auction sale, at Albert Olson's last Tuesday.

A few of the neighbors around here were in Goodridge last Wednesday and took out a load of furniture for Louis Larson from Battle Lake.

Andrew Speten made a short call at A. Shores last Sunday afternoon.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Asmoe. Wednesday May 16th.

Miss Thinnie Olson went with A. H. Speten and family to Grygla last Saturday, she stepped off at Louis Carlson's and took in the meeting there in the evening.

A. H. Speten was a Goodridge visitor Monday.

We sure are having nice weather now so it is drying up pretty good.

A Special Campaign.

A special campaign has been commenced by Robert W. Hargadine, state fire marshal, to free all elevators, warehouses, storehouses and structures where all kinds of foodstuffs are stored or kept, from every fire hazard.

The work began in the district sequestered by the state safety commission in Minneapolis. In that district, where an enormous supply of foodstuffs is manufactured and stored extra precautions have been taken to prevent fires. Twenty-five structures which are considered fire hazards have been ordered demolished and other buildings subjected to a thorough inspection; and hazardous conditions ordered corrected to prevent fires.

Realizing that every ounce of the state's and nation's resources must be conserved, this department is enlisting the co-operation of fire chiefs and fire prevention societies throughout the state in the prevention of waste through fires.

If Governor Burnquist, and other leaders, are urging the people to help conserve the resources of the state, and farmers are being prevailed upon to cultivate every available acre for more food products, it would be most reprehensible to permit this same food, the stored power that will influence the desting of nations, to be destroyed in fire inviting warehouses and storage buildings.

Despite the enormous American fire losses in the first three months of 1916, which aggregated $82,376,820, the loss for the first three months of this year in this country was $83,559,430 There were 49 fires, each of which caused a property loss of $100,000 or more, and the largest losses during March were to grain elevators. Therefore, special steps are being taken to guard the flour mills and elevators of Minnesota from destruction by fire.

The state fire marshall asks the cooperation of all of the citizens of Minnesota in his efforts to eliminate fires from carelessness and incendiarism.

Scandinavians Should Enlist In The Navy.

In a letter to a local constituent Congressman Halvor Steenerson says that Scandinavians who enlist should go into the navy. From many generations of seafaring ancestors they have inherited an aptness for work at sea, and even the second and third generation born on the western prairies will quickly learn the duties of a seaman and take to them naturally. Therefore they can render America their greatest service in the navy. Uncle Sam's most urgent need for men is in this arm of the service.—Warroad Pioneer.

Three Years Of High Prices For Live Stock.

"Raise more live stock; there will be high prices for at least three years to come"; this is an emergency message to farmers and stock growers from G. Howard Davison, president of the International Live Stock Exposition and chairman of the executive committee of the National Agricultural Society.

Says Mr. Davison: "In my judgement there will be a scarcity of nearly all kinds of live stock for some time to come and farmers and stockmen should make their plans accordingly. This means that there should be no selling of young animals or female breeding stock merely because current prices are high. Better money can be made by working on the understanding that high prices for hogs, cattle, sheep and other live stock will rule for at least three or four years to come.

"There is no doubting this in view of the knowledge that Europe has lost over 53 per cent of its live stock - that the whole world in fact is suffering from a serious shortage in all kinds of food animals.

"There is so much concern over a possible wheat or potato shortage that the public is forgetting the meat situation. As a matter of fact, if every effort were made to increase the country's supply of cattle, it would be at least three years before solid results would be apparent. As regards sheep, it would require at least two years to make any considerable increase in numbers, even though every ewe were held back for breeding purposes.

"The best possible program for the farmer from the standpoint of either patriotism or profit is to raise more live stock and to work on a three or four year program, at least.

Stallion.

Will make the following stands with my fullblood Percheron stallion maximus 42170.

C. Eg, Erie, Monday
Edwin Hanson, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon.
Ole A. Olsen, Reiner, Thursday
Beson and Yoon Livery barn, Saturday

Why not breed to a good horse and get a colt that will be worth from $25. to $50 00 or more when three years old.

S. Lysbakken.

What We Eat.

The people of the United States consume fully twice as much meat per capita as do the people of Europe. Dried beans, peas, and lentils may replace meat in the diet to a large extent, to the advantage of outdoor workers especially.

Had Narrow Escape.

"Did you attain the high ideals you set for yourself when you were young?" asked the friend of his boyhood. "No," replied the millionaire; "and I'm glad I didn't. I see now there was no money in them."

Picnic in a Tree.

In a public park of Tacoma, Wash., the stump of a huge cedar tree has been hollowed out to form a shelter for picnickers; the top of the stump is capped by a platform which is now used as a bandstand.

Truly Superior.

Speaking of American superiority, Princeton is reported to have an unkissed senior, because he has never seen a woman worthy of his lips. Every man can't be a hermit.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Seein' Things.

It's a safe bet that when Aladdin rubbed his lamp and saw what he saw, he rubbed the other one to be sure he wasn't dreaming.

Jury Qualifications.

In England aliens can sit on a jury after ten years domicile. In Ireland they are absolutely disqualified.

Great Ambitions.

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.—Longfellow.

Courage.

Courage consists not in hazarding without fear, but in being resolute-minded in a just cause.

Infallible Indication.

When a man says he merely plays for pastime the indications are he quits loser.—Atchison Globe.

Leaves on Tall Trees.

Trees that grow the highest have the most pointed leaves.

MONEY FOR FARMERS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Many of our farmers will not have money enough to put in a maximum crop. This should not be the case. Of course, during this war excitement it is pretty hard to get anyone to do anything but run around in circles, but the greatest business problem we have is to finance our farmers so that they can get the maximum results for themselves and for our community. We believe that if the banks will ask young farmers and tenants who have not established their credit, to make a statement regarding what they want to do with the money, that they will take very little risk in advancing whatever money any farmer will intelligently use this year.

It is true that the federal reserve banks will re-discount farmers' paper, but they do it entirely on the credit of the bank asking for the re-discount.

We believe that our business men would be very glad to pro-rate any loss that any bank would make in extending loans to any farmer who wants to increase the production of his farm even though his land may be mortgaged all that it can stand. Especially in those counties where county agents can advise and O. K. the project, our bankers should have no hesitancy in furnishing whatever money may be required. There is very little risk because the world is short of food and everything will be high for this year and probably several years to come.

NEXT YEAR'S CROP

Let Us Begin Now to Organize for More Prosperity!

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

It is one of our American traits to speed up to high tension for a few days and then to relapse into our old "easy-going" habits. If we can only learn by experience that we must organize against emergencies of all kinds for peace and war, this excitement will not have been in vain. It will do little good to shout at the farmer through a megaphone. He knows his business and is doing just as good as he can under the circumstances. If there is any improvement to be made, it is to improve circumstances. Our prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the farmers and it is our duty to get him the best price possible consistent with quality. If we want the farmer to do better, we must do better by him. However, he can find no complaint about the present prices nor for several years to come. We may be too late to do very much more this spring, although we still have barley, corn and potatoes to put into the ground. We should organize for service in this county and get ready for early fall plowing after harvest.

THE BARLEY ACREAGE.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

In 1915 we raised nearly 229,000,000 bushels on 7,000,000 acres. We did not fare so well in 1916 on account of the bad season. On seven and one half million acres we raised 181,000,000 bushels. The price of barley will warrant a large increase in the acreage this year. Forty-eight million bushels of barley were malted and about 25,000,000 of that 48,000,000 was sent back in the shape of feed to the farm. As an economic problem, it would seem that the high price of barley for malting would greatly offset any feeding value, if any, lost thereby.

The season for planting barley is one week late, and therefore, barley can be put in to advantage up to the 10th of May, and perhaps the 15th. It is generally the best farm practice to put barley in just ahead of corn planting. There is less labor in producing a field of barley than a field of corn and a great deal less risk. If you are short of labor or your farm it will pay you to put in some barley.

If you put in all of your crops and still have some land idle, both oats and barley can be sown for hay or green feed which will be immensely valuable this year.

STILL TIME TO SOW BARLEY.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The seeding time of barley should be done later than that of oats or spring wheat, as an early spring frost is more detrimental to young barley than to other small cereals. The season is usually a week later. In Canada barley is sown up into June but that is not advocated in this country. Still, the second or third week in May will probably be safe this year.

A drill or broadcast seeder is commonly used and the barley is sown at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre. Where it is desirable to seed the land down to clover and timothy, 1 to 1½ bushels of seed barley as a nurse crop is sufficient.

TEST BARLEY.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

All seed barley should be tested for vitality before sowing as the seed is quite frequently injured by heating in the stack or bin. If the seed is of low vitality and does not test 90 per cent it should be regarded as inferior and new seed should be purchased.

INSURE YOUR CORN

Don't Gamble With Your Corn Crop. Test Every Ear Before Planting. Every Weak or Dead Ear Means Dollars Lost at Harvest.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

It is a known fact that the simple little act of testing all seed corn before planting will add many bushels to the corn crop and will pay the farmer about five times as much per hour for his labor as will any other farm labor.

There is nothing hard about it, all methods of testing seed corn are easy and inexpensive. You can test the kernels in blotters or "rag-doll" testers at home, making them yourself, or you can invest in a commercial tester that will last for years. Your agricultural college, county agent, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington will be glad to give you full particulars.

Seed testing will stop one of these leaks in farm practice that change gain into loss. Figure out for yourself how many hills the six or seven hundred kernels of corn from a dead or weak ear will plant, and figure out how your corn yield will drop if two or three, or a dozen, or maybe fifty such ears should get planted.

BY-PRODUCT STOCK FEEDS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

A lot of well-meaning folks think that just because certain materials are left-overs from the manufacture of food for humans, that it is "waste" and of no value for stock feed. Nothing is further from the truth. In very many cases, the so-called "offal" left after the manufacture of flour, malting, corn products, breakfast foods, etc., are the best of stock feeds, and can be bought economically and fed to bring a profit to the farmer. The man who turns up his nose at the thought of combining by-products with silage and other low-priced meat producing foods, is behind the times and usually fails to show even interest on his money at the end of the year. Feeding whole grain, whether it be corn, wheat, rye or oats, is wasteful and is robbing man of his rightful prerogative—that of taking that part of all grain adapted to his needs. It is easy to find out the protein content of any article, or mixture, of stock feedstuffs now on the market, and it is merely a matter of the farmer figuring out the worth of the foods on their nourishing power, and then to purchase that which will give him the most economical feed. In practically all states, all feedstuffs must be labeled with their food content—for those who wish to see, the facts are printed.

Fanning and Grading Seed Barley.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Not nearly enough attention is given to getting the uniform size of seed grain, especially is this true in barley, where it is important that the germination should all take place on the same day. Therefore, the kernels should be of the same size and weight. The very largest should perhaps be removed as well as the smaller ones, leaving the seed plump and uniform. It is true that small seeds and giant seeds will germinate, but the plant food contained therein will undoubtedly make an unevenness in the maturity at harvest.

ROTATION LEASES.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

There is nothing which endangers America so much today as our very much abused farm tenant system. We ought to have something in every lease which will protect land and protect the people as well as posterity. Year to year tenants who scratch a little and move away, should be compelled to settle down and landlords should be compelled to make a time-rotation lease. It is easy to talk about compelling this and compelling that, but we mostly are a very sloppy people whose motto is "the easiest way is the best."

If we let our soil run down, our whole structure will fail. In order to obtain a larger yield of grain, the soil must be fed. The colleges and experiment stations beyond the Mississippi river are entirely too timid about preaching soil conservation. In fact, all of us are rather prone to tell our audience what we think they would rather hear.

KILL THE WEEDS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

"Spring plowing, or disking, as soon as the weed seeds have germinated, is usually a profitable practice. Where small grain is to be sown, the sowing should be done soon after plowing; but where corn, potatoes, or the sorghums are to be grown, there is often a period of several weeks between the time of the germination of the weed seeds and the time when the season is sufficiently advanced to plant the crop. This period should be utilized as far as possible for the destruction of weeds before the crop is planted. Much labor in keeping the crop free from weeds during its growing period can thus be saved."—E. C. Chilcott, agriculturist in charge, Washington, D. C.

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FOR SALE—We have for sale some find seed potatoes. Goodridge Meat Market, R. R. Johnson.

Come to the Baseball dance at the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening May 12th. Good Music and a good time assured.

The Highlanding Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Sever Nelson Thursday. May 17th, at 1 o'clock. Everybody Welcome.

Have 25 bushels Montana Marques Seed Wheat left, for sale, Germination, 91 per cent.
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

T. H. Smith, of Mavie was a Goodridge visitor Sunday afternoon,

Peter Lovly, of Erie was transacting business in town Wednesday.

Ye editor was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday evening.

Dr. Froelich of Thief River Falls was a Professional visitor in town Tuesday.

John Foss autoed to Thief River Falls, Friday evening to get his sister Rose, who is attending school there.

Sheriff W. J. LaBree was attending to official business in this vicinity Monday.

P. C. Halvorson, was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday evening.

Nick Bundhund was a Thief River Falls business visitor Monday.

Charley Stephenson returned Friday evening from Pelican Rapids, where he has spent the past few months. He was accompanied by his brother Clarence.

Melvin Stephenson was a county seat visitor Thursday.

Spearing fish in the ditches is the pasttime these days. During the past week several nice catches were made.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lowery, were visitors at the Foss home Friday evening.

The farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather and are busy seeding.

Miss Sarah Payne, spent the week end at her home here.

Derby Anderson and H. Stenton of Thief River Falls were Goodridge visitors Tuesday afternoon.

Arthur Tvedt, who is attending school at Thief River Falls, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Swanson and children, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Forsberg and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carlson of Thorhult visited at A. O, Halvorson's last Sunday.

A. C. Tvedt, was a Thief River Falls visitor, Wednesday.

Peter Bundhund, spent Sunday with friends and relatives at Germantown.

P. P. Palmer returned Thursday morning from a business trip to Minneapolis.

Louis Larson, who recently arrived here from Parkers Prairie, and moved onto the O. H. Speten place, left Monday for Maine, Minn., to get his family.

Palmer Tvedt, was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Thursday.

Harvey Ferdinandsen, left Monday for Canada, where he intends to work during the summer.

Rev. Schultz will conduct English services in the Goodridge Lutheran church next Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Buchholz schoolhouse at 3 P. M. Special reference will be made to the four hundreth Anniversarry of the Lutheran church Reformation.

Sunday May 20th Rev. Hauser of Warren will preach at Germantown at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at Esplee 3 P. M.

Farm For Rent—inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Base ball dance Saturday evening May 12th.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Owen Olson left Tuesday for Steven Point, Wis. with a car for Nels Thorstenson.

Ragne Johnson, who has been visiting at the home of R. R Johnson, left Tuesday morning for Montana where he will work.

A. Gilsoul, of Jelle was in town Monday making arrangements for an auction sale which will be held on his farm in Sec 27, town of Lee, on Monday May 14th. Mr. Gilsoul expects to leave shortly for Bemidji, where he will work in the round house.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Ludtke, of Thief River Falls were Goodridge visitors Wednesday.

We are putting in a branch to sell flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quality that can be obtained Call at the O K, Restaurent or City Meat Market for prices.
Singer Bros.

FOR SALE—1 12 Disk, or one 14 Disk, will sell either one. good condition, also an old wagon and a hay rake.
Andrew T. Nelson,
Highlanding

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.
Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.
Goodridge.

Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs for setting, for sale at 5 cents apiece, prepaid.
Anton Knutson,
(Apr. 12—4 wks) Rt. 1, Goodridge.

I will stand for service on the old Lysbakken place my black graded stallion, $5.00 standing colt.
E. Jenson, Owner.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.
H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Seed Barley--Seed Flax Seed Oats.

We have a limited amount of seed barley, seed flax, Sixty Day oats, and Golden Yellow oats to offer If in need of any, order quick.
Tessum Seed, Grain & Supply Co., Thief River Falls, Minn.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the NE¼, of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,
Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

Notice To The Public

All owners of live stock are, hereby notified to keep their stock from running at large within the streets within the Village. Stock found at large on the streets will be taken up and the owner shall pay the penalty provided in the case.

By order, Village Council.

Clean up Order - Issued by the Board Of Health,

All residents of the Village of Goodridge are hereby notified to clean up their premises before the 15th day of May, 1917, under pain of incuring the penalty provided by law for neglecting to comply with the ordinance provisions. As a measure for the protection of the public health it is necessary that all winter accumulations be removed before the approach of warm weather. Compliance with this request is earnestly requested.

Signed, Board of Health.

CONGRESS GIVES MONEY AND MATERIAL; THE NORTHWEST MTST GIVE THE MEN!

"The Nation has called for its sons. It is up to the Northwest to answer. Young men have been coming forward at a fair rate, but more must come Part of the fleet is idle and will be until America wakes up. Another 40 men a day would put four more big guns in action.

Recruiting stations at:
304 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis. Minn., Commercial Building, St. Paul, Minn.,
Duluth, Minn, Brainerd, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Fargo, N. Dak., Grand Forks, N. Dak., Minot, N. Dak.
P. O. Building.

Esplee News.

Andrew H Speten and family were Grygia visitors last Saturday.

Herman Svenpladsen and A. H. Speten took in the Auction sale at Albert Olson's last Tuesday.

A few of the neighbors around here were in Goodridge last Wednesday and took out a load of furniture for Louis Larson from Battle Lake.

Andrew Speten made a short call at A. Shores last Sunday afternoon.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Asmoe, Wednesday May 16th.

Miss Thinnie Olson went with A. H. Speten and family to Grygia last Saturday, she stopped off at Louis Carlson's and took in the meeting there in the evening.

A. H. Speten was a Goodridge visitor Monday.

We sure are having nice weather now so it is drying up pretty good.

A Special Campaign.

A special campaign has been commenced by Robert W. Hargadine, state fire marshall, to free all elevators, warehouses, storehouses and structures where all kinds of foodstuffs are stored or kept, from every fire hazard.

The work began in the district sequestered by the state safety commission in Minneapolis. In that district, where an enormous supply of foodstuffs is manufactured and stored extra precautions have been taken to prevent fires. Twenty-five structures which are considered fire hazards have been ordered demolished and other buildings subjected to a thorough inspection, and hazardous conditions ordered corrected to prevent fires.

Realizing that every ounce of the state's and nation's resources must be conserved, this department is enlisting the co-operation of fire chiefs and fire prevention societies throughout the state in the prevention of waste through fires.

If Governor Burnquist, and other leaders, are urging the people to help conserve the resources of the state, and farmers are being prevailed upon to cultivate every available acre for more food products, it would be most reprehensible to permit this same food, the stored power that will influence the destiny of nations, to be destroyed in fire inviting warehouses and storage buildings.

Despite the enormous American fire losses in the first three months of 1916, which aggregated $82,376,820, the loss for the first three months of this year in this country was $83,559,430. There were 49 fires, each of which caused a property loss of $100,000 or more, and the largest losses during March were to grain elevators. Therefore, special steps are being taken to guard the flour mills and elevators of Minnesota from destruction by fire.

The state fire marshall asks the cooperation of all of the citizens of Minnesota in his efforts to eliminate fires from carelessness and incendiarism.

Scandinavians Should Enlist In The Navy.

In a letter to a local constituent Congressman Halvor Steenerson says that Scandinavians who enlist should go into the navy. From many generations of seafaring ancestors they have inherited an aptness for work at sea, and even the second and third generation born on the western prairies will quickly learn the duties of a seaman and take to them naturally. Therefore they can render America their greatest service in the navy. Uncle Sam's most urgent need for men is in this arm of the service.—Warroad Pioneer.

Three Years Of High Prices For Live Stock.

"Raise more live stock; there will be high prices for at least three years to come"; this is an emergency message to farmers and stock growers from G. Howard Davison, president of the International Live Stock Exposition and chairman of the executive committee of the National Agricultural Society.

Says Mr. Davison: "In my judgement there will be a scarcity of nearly all kinds of live stock for some time to come and farmers and stockmen should make their plans accordingly. This means that there should be no selling of young animals or female breeding stock merely because current prices are high. Better money can be made by working on the understanding that high prices for hogs, cattle, sheep and other live stock will rule for at least three or four years to come.

"There is no doubting this in view of the knowledge that Europe has lost over 50 per cent of its live stock - that the whole world in fact is suffering from a serious shortage in all kinds of food animals.

"There is so much concern over a possible wheat or potato shortage that the public is forgetting the meat situation. As a matter of fact, if every effort were made to increase the country's supply of cattle, it would be at least three years before solid results would be apparent. As regards sheep, it would require at least two years to make any considerable increase in numbers, even though every ewe were held back for breeding purposes.

"The best possible program for the farmer from the standpoint of either patriotism or profit is to raise more live stock and to work on a three or four year program, at least.

Stallion.

Will make the following stands with my fullblood Percheron stallion maximus 42170.

C. Eg, Erie, Monday
Edwin Hanson, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon.
Ole A. Olson, Reiner, Thursday
Leson and Yonn Livery barn, Saturday

Why not breed to a good horse and get a colt that will be worth from $25. to $50 00 or more when three years old.
S. Lysbakken.

What We Eat.

The people of the United States consume fully twice as much meat per capita as do the people of Europe. Dried beans, peas, and lentils may replace meat in the diet to a large extent, to the advantage of outdoor workers especially.

Had Narrow Escape.

"Did you attain the high ideals you set for yourself when you were young?" asked the friend of his boyhood. "No," replied the millionaire; "and I'm glad I didn't. I see now there was no money in them."

Picnic in a Tree.

In a public park of Tacoma, Wash., the stump of a huge cedar tree has been hollowed out to form a shelter for picnickers; the top of the stump is capped by a platform which is now used as a bandstand.

Truly Superior.

Speaking of American superiority, Princeton is reported to have an unkissed senior, because he has never seen a woman worthy of his lips. Every man can't be a hermit.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Seein' Things.

It's a safe bet that when Aladdin rubbed his lamp and saw what he saw, he rubbed the other one to be sure he wasn't dreaming.

Jury Qualifications.

In England aliens can sit on a jury after ten years domicile. In Ireland they are absolutely disqualified.

Great Ambitions.

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.—Longfellow.

Courage.

Courage consists not in hazarding without fear, but in being resolute-minded in a just cause.

Infallible Indication.

When a man says he merely plays for pastime the indications are he quits loser.—Atchison Globe.

Leaves on Tall Trees.

[illegible]

MONEY FOR FARMERS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Many of our farmers will not have money enough to put in a maximum crop. This should not be the case. Of course, during this war excitement it is pretty hard to get anyone to do anything but run around in circles, but the greatest business problem we have is to finance our farmers so that they can get the maximum results for themselves and for our community. We believe that if the banks will ask young farmers and tenants who have not established their credit, to make a statement regarding what they want to do with the money, that they will take very little risk in advancing whatever money any farmer will intelligently use this year.

It is true that the federal reserve banks will re-discount farmers' paper, but they do it entirely on the credit of the bank asking for the re-discount.

We believe that our business men would be very glad to pro-rate any loss that any bank would make in extending loans to any farmer who wants to increase the production of his farm even though his land may be mortgaged all that it can stand. Especially in those counties where county agents can advise and O. K. the project, our bankers should have no hesitancy in furnishing whatever money may be required. There is very little risk because the world is short of food and everything will be high for this year and probably several years to come.

NEXT YEAR'S CROP

Let Us Begin Now to Organize for More Prosperity!

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

It is one of our American traits to speed up to high tension for a few days and then to relapse into our old "easy-going" habits. If we can only learn by experience that we must organize against emergencies of all kinds for peace and war, this excitement will not have been in vain. It will do little good to shout at the farmer through a megaphone. He knows his business and is doing just as good as he can under the circumstances. If there is any improvement to be made, it is to improve circumstances. Our prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the farmers and it is our duty to get him the best price possible consistent with quality. If we want the farmer to do better, we must do better by him. However, he can find no complaint about the present prices nor for several years to come. We may be too late to do very much more this spring, although we still have barley, corn and potatoes to put into the ground. We should organize for service in this county and get ready for early fall plowing after harvest.

THE BARLEY ACREAGE.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

In 1915 we raised nearly 239,000,000 bushels on 7,000,000 acres. We did not fare so well in 1916 on account of the bad season. On seven and one half million acres we raised 181,000,000 bushels. The price of barley will warrant a large increase in the acreage this year. Forty-eight million bushels of barley were malted and about 25,000,000 of that 48,000,000 was sent back in the shape of feed to the farm. As an economic problem it would seem that the high price of barley for malting would greatly offset any feeding value, if any, lost thereby.

The season for planting barley is one week late, and therefore, barley can be put in to advantage up to the 10th of May, and perhaps the 15th. It is generally the best farm practice to put barley in just ahead of corn planting. There is less labor in producing a field of barley than a field of corn and a great deal less risk. If you are short of labor on your farm it will pay you to put in some barley.

If you put in all of your crops and still have some land idle, both oats and barley can be sown for hay or green feed which will be immensely valuable this year.

STILL TIME TO SOW BARLEY.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The seeding time of barley should be done later than that of oats or spring wheat, as an early spring frost is more detrimental to young barley than to other small cereals. The season is usually a week later. In Canada barley is sown up into June but that is not advocated in this country. Still, the second or third week in May will probably be safe this year.

A drill or broadcast seeder is commonly used and the barley is sown at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre Where it is desirable to seed the land down to clover and timothy, 1 to 1¼ bushels of seed barley as a nurse crop is sufficient.

TEST BARLEY.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

All seed barley should be tested for vitality before sowing as the seed is quite frequently injured by heating in the stack or bin. If the seed is of low vitality and does not test 90 per cent it should be regarded as inferior and new seed should be purchased.

INSURE YOUR CORN

Don't Gamble With Your Corn Crop. Test Every Ear Before Planting. Every Weak or Dead Ear Means Dollars Less at Harvest.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

It is a known fact that the simple little act of testing all seed corn before planting will add many bushels to the corn crop and will pay the farmer about five times as much per hour for his labor as will any other farm labor.

There is nothing hard about it, all methods of testing seed corn are easy and inexpensive. You can test the kernels in blotters or "rag-doll" testers at home, making them yourself, or you can invest in a commercial tester that will last for years. Your agricultural college, county agent, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington will be glad to give you full particulars.

Seed testing will stop one of these leaks in farm practice that change gain into loss. Figure out for yourself how many hills the six or seven hundred kernels of corn from a dead or weak ear will plant, and figure out how your corn yield will drop if two or three, or a dozen, or maybe fifty such ears should get planted.

BY-PRODUCT STOCK FEEDS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

A lot of well-meaning folks think that just because certain materials are left-overs from the manufacture of food for humans, that it is "waste" and of no value for stock feed. Nothing is further from the truth. In very many cases, the so-called "offal" left after the manufacture of flour, malting, corn products, breakfast foods, etc., are the best of stock feeds, and can be bought economically and fed to bring a profit to the farmer. The man who turns up his nose at the thought of combining by-products with silage and other low-priced meat producing foods, is behind the times and usually fails to show even interest on his money at the end of the year. Feeding whole grain, whether it be corn, wheat, rye or oats, is wasteful and is robbing man of his rightful prerogative—that of taking that part of all grain adapted to his needs. It is easy to find out the protein content of any article, or mixture, of stock feedstuffs now on the market, and it is merely a matter of the farmer figuring out the worth of the foods on their nourishing power, and then to purchase that which will give him the most economical feed. In practically all states, all feedstuffs must be labeled with their food content—for those who wish to see, the facts are printed.

Fanning and Grading Seed Barley.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Not nearly enough attention is given to getting the uniform size of seed grain, especially is this true in barley, where it is important that the germination should all take place on the same day. Therefore, the kernels should be of the same size and weight. The very largest should perhaps be removed as well as the smaller ones, leaving the seed plump and uniform. It is true that small seeds and plant seeds will germinate, but the plant food contained therein will undoubtedly make an unevenness in the maturity at harvest.

ROTATION LEASES.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

There is nothing which endangers America so much today as our very much abused farm tenant system. We ought to have something in every lease which will protect land and protect the people as well as posterity. Year to year tenants who scratch a little and move away, should be compelled to settle down and landlords should be be compelled to make a time rotation lease. It is easy to talk about compelling this and compelling that, but we mostly are a very sloppy people whose motto is "the easiest way is the best."

If we let our soil run down, our whole structure will fail. In order to obtain a larger yield of grain, this soil must be fed. The colleges and experiment stations beyond the Mississippi river are entirely too timid about preaching soil conservation. In fact, all of us are rather prone to tell our audience what we think they would rather hear.

KILL THE WEEDS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

"Spring plowing, or disking as soon as the weed seeds have germinated, is usually a profitable practice. Where small grain is to be sown, the sowing should be done soon after plowing; but where corn, potatoes, or the sorghums are to be grown, there is often a period of several weeks between the time of the germination of the weed seeds and the time when the season is sufficiently advanced to plant the crop. This period should be utilized as far as possible for the destruction of weeds before the crop is planted. Much labor in keeping the crop free from weeds during its growing period can thus be saved."—E. C. Chilcott, agriculturist in charge, Washington, D. C.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

"Madam," said the agent, addressing the lady who had opened the door in answer to his ring, "I am introducing the greatest household invention of the twentieth century. It is a combination tool in compact form, comprising a can opener, a corkscrew, a paper cutter, a bodkin, a nutpick and a shoe buttoner—and the price is only twenty-five cents."

"I haven't any use for it," replied the woman. "I bought a five-cent package of hairpins yesterday."

Long Drawn Out.

"There is apparently no end to a 'best seller.'"

"What do you mean by that?"

"First it appears as a serial in a magazine."

"Yes."

"Then it is published in book form."

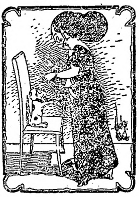
"Exactly."

"Then it is dramatized on the stage."

"Naturally."

"And finally flickers through some thousands of feet of film as a movie."

ENVIOUS



She—He acts almost human, doesn't he?

He—Yes, I would, too, if you made as much of me.

A Man of Iron.

A movie star is often spied
Whom nothing ever rattles;
A dozen times, at least, he's died
In motion picture battles.

As You Might Say.

"Jibway bought a dollar watch and tried to go to sleep with it under his pillow."

"What happened?"

"After being kept awake by it for an hour and a half, he got up and smashed the thing to smithereens."

"Ah! A new form of tick eradication."

A Welcome Change.

"Well, I am certainly glad to be at home again," said the man who had been away for three weeks.

"Are you really, dear?" queried his wife.

"I am sure," he rejoined. "Why, even your angel cake tastes heavenly to me."

Help Wanted.

Husband—When they were divorced the judge handed her a document giving her control of her child.

Wife—What was the judge's name?

Husband—Why do you wish to know?

Wife—I want to hunt him up and see if I can't get a document that will give us control of our cook.

Where She Scores.

Doubleday—No man living admires his wife's taste in neckties.

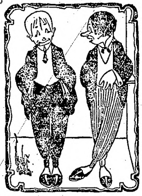
Mrs. Doubleday—Perhaps not; but he always approves her choice of a husband.

Feminine Ideas.

"What is a 'Bachelor of Arts,' mamma?" asked little Jessica.

"Any bachelor who is trying to dodge the responsibilities of a wife," replied the wise mother.

FICKLE



Cholly—So she threw you over?

Willie—Yes. Said she thought I wouldn't be the kind that would stick.

Cholly—Why didn't she recommend you to some other girl who wanted that kind?

That and That.

A wise old owl lived in an oak;
The more he saw, the less he spoke;
The less he spoke, the more he heard;
Why can't we all be like that bird?

Feminine Wisdom.

Miss Young—In selecting a husband, what would you consider first?

Miss Elderly—A proposal.

Poetic Realism.

"Yes; I have pictured my sweetheart in my verses."

"Oh! does she limp?"

mouth indicates [illegible] that he will have good fortune through his individual efforts. Whatever walk in life he chooses, he will be successful. To a woman it indicates that she will have plenty of money and be very much beloved. A mole on the left side of the mouth indicates for both men and women a commonplace life, one in which neither good nor ill fortune will predominate.

When Sponges Are "Dead."

Sponges when brought to the surface are black and slimy, filled with water and animal matter called "gurry." Several days are required for the "gurry" to run off, when the sponges are dead. They are then squeezed out with the hands and strung on lengths of coarse twine, to be sold at auction by weight. The largest market is at Key West.

First Successful Plant Nursery.

The first successful plant nursery in America was that of Robert Prince of Long Island and was continued for five generations, or a period of 130 years, by members of the Prince family. It was started in 1725, visited by President George Washington and in 1796 protected by the British General Howe with an armed guard.

Niagara at Night.

Generally speaking, it is hard to improve on nature, but those who have seen Niagara falls lighted at night by electricity are agreed that the effect is far more impressive and beautiful than anything that daylight affords. The lights are of more than a hundred million candle power.—Youth's Companion.

Something to Worry About.

You better stop yo' growlin' w'en you ain't got nuttin' 'tall ter growl 'bout. Des s'pose dat you wuz rich an' had ter pay de income tax; or dat you couldn't sleep w'en night come fer thinkin' dat a yethquake mought swaller de bank, wid all yo' money in it!—Br'er Williams, in Atlanta Constitution.

How to Choose Calico.

In choosing calico note well the appearance of the selvedge and remember that the straighter and more even the selvedge the better the quality of the calico. White calico owes its purity to bleaching powders, which have a destructive effect on the fibers of the calico.

The Owl Valuable to the Farm.

Do you know a monkeyface owl when you see one? Perhaps you know it as the barn owl. Anyhow, if you see one hanging around don't kill it. It's worth six or eight cats to you on the farm or suburban place, according to the state biologist of Washington.

Good Advice.

"The doctor says he will let me know in a week whether I am going to live or not." "And what does he expect you to do in the meantime?" "He told me to take a complete rest and above all not to worry about anything."—Life.

Three Classes of Soap.

While there are many kinds of soaps it is said that those commonly used may be divided into three classes. The first class comprises fine white soaps and scented soaps, the second class the coarse household soaps, and the third class the soft soaps.

No Joke.

We imagine that the women always fall for a line of hot-air talk. But just watch how any man under ninety-five will swell with pride when a girl tells him that he is a regular devil.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Getting an Early Start.

"Why won't you marry me?" "Because I don't love you." "Why need that matter? We'd simply have a five-year start on half the people in our set."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cruel.

The Author—"This, sir, is a true child of my brain." The Editor—"It's a good subject, but you've mistreated it as though it was a stepchild."—Puck.

An Anomaly.

Be more like the scissors sharpening man. He's often happy though his life is a grind and he always finds things dull.

Wealth.

The loss of wealth is loss of dirt, as sages in all times assert; the happy man's without a shirt.—John Heywood.

Brittle Finger Nails.

Brittle finger nails can be cured by soaking them frequently in strong alum solutions.

Tossed Away.

Sometimes the last card isn't especially valuable.—Kansas City Journal.

And She Believes It.

It flatters a girl to tell her that she does not like flattery.—Deseret News.

FARMERS STATE BANK
of Goodridge, Minn.

at the close of business on May 1st, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank May 5th, 1917.

Resources		
Loans and Discounts		$65,781.84
Overdrafts		89.27
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		4,367.11
Other Real Estate		1,266.45
Due from Banks	$ 1,383.17	
Cash on Hand	2,381.46	
Total Cash Assets		3,774.63
Checks and Cash Items		2,160.31
Paid out for Expenses etc., in Excess of Earnings		
Total		$77,369.62

Liabilities		
Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		250.25
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates for money borrowed		
Deposits Subject to Check	$33,709.76	
Cashier's Checks	1,022.98	
Total Immediate Liabilities	34,732.74	
Savings Deposits	606.85	
Time Certificates	29,799.78	
Total Deposits	65,139.37	65,139.37
Total		$77,369.62

Amount of Reserve on Hand	$ 5,924.94
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	$5,656.25

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Pennington } ss.

We, J. M. Bishop, President and Nick Bundhund Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. M. Bishop, President.
Nick Bundhund, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: Jay Payne,
(Two) Directors Maud M. Bishop

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May, 1917.

SEAL) H. B. Rockne,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota.
My commission expires March 10, 1923.

Statement of the condition of
GOODRIDGE STATE BANK
of Goodridge, Minn.,

at close of business on May 1st. 1917
Date of report by Bank May 5th. 1917

Resources		
Loans and Discounts		$60,614.85
Overdrafts		172.91
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,050.00
Due from Banks	$ 5,652.63	
Cash on Hand	2,308.90	
Total Cash Assets		7,961.53
Checks and Cash Items		788.68
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		
Total		$73,187.97

Liabilities		
Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,500.00
Undivided Profits, Net		551.23
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates or money borrowed		
Deposits Subject to Check	$24,810.48	
Cashier's Checks	718.06	
Total Immediate Liabilities	25,528.54	
Time Certificates	34,608.20	
Total Deposits	60,136.74	60,136.74
Total		$73,187.97

Amount of Reserve on Hand	$ 8,750.21
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	4,703.82

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Pennington } ss.

We, A. H. Fasel, President and J. P. Jensen Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. H. Fasel, President.
J. P. Jensen, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: N. J. Anderson
Two Directors H. S. Dahlen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May 1917

(SEAL)
Dora Holmes,
Notary Public, Pennington County Minn.
Mycommission expires June 23, 1923.

Statement of the condition of
FARMERS STATE BANK
Of Mavie, Minn.

at the close of business on May 1st, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank May 7th, 1917.

Resources.		
Loans and Discounts		$ 22,159.03
Overdrafts		33.80
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,196.56
Due from Banks	$4,870.23	
Cash on Hand	674.39	
Total Cash Assets		5,544.62
Checks and Cash Items		94.40
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		937.26
Total		$31,970.82

Liabilities.		
Capital Stock		
Surplus Fund		$10,000.00
Notes Rediscounted and Bills		2,000.00
Payable (Including Certificates for money borrowed)		1,000.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$ 13,907.87	
Cashier's Checks	110.00	
Due to Banks		
Total Immediate Liabilities	14,017.87	
Time Certificates	4,952.95	
Total Deposits	18,970.82	18,970.82
Total		$31,970.82

Amount of Reserve on hand	$5,544.62
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	$1,933.54

STATE OF MINNESOTA }
County of Pennington } ss.

We, O. A. Naplin, President and Thos. H. Smith Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Oscar A. Naplin, President.
Thos. H. Smith, Cashier

CORRECT ATTEST: Lester E. Gesell,
Two Directors John P. Curtis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May, 1917.

(SEAL) W. W. Prichard Jr.,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota
My commission expires Dec. 7, 1917.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON Minn.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad, Minn., who, on Dec. 15th, 1913 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 010168, for S½ SW¼ Sec. 1 and N½ NW¼ Section 12, Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge, Minn.
A. J. Gangeness, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912

Peter M. Ringdal
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 4th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on June 28th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial No. 06229, for N½ NE¼ Section 11, Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, Minn.
Ole O. Hall, of Anstad, Minn.
Martin Westby, of Anstad, Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Glenville L. Anderson, of Esplee, Minn., who, on January 30th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial No. 07222, for S½ SE¼ Section 31, Township 155 N., Range 38 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 15th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Albert Anderson, Berent Tanem, Alfred Anderson, Anton Hermanson, all, of Esplee, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register,

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

APRIL 4th 1917

NOTICE, is hereby given that Lewis Peterson Poppenhagen of Anstad, Minn., who, on May 15th, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06646, for S½ NW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 2, Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Julius Anderson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Olson Hall, of Anstad Minn.
S. J. Gangeness, of Goodridge. Minn.
Casper O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

APRIL 3rd, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars Stomlien, of Goodridge, Minn., who on June 5th 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06120, for NE¼, Section 23, Township 154 N Range 40 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Melvin J. Stephenson, Charles O. Stephenson, Martin Westby, Casper Iverson, all of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSSON, MINN.

May 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl A. Prestbak, of Jelle, Minn., who, on June 5th 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06266, for N½ SE¼ Sec. 22, N½ SW¼ Section 23, Township 155 N, Range 37 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anders J. Olsen, of Thorhult Minn.
Albert A. J. Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anton Korstad, of Jelle, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal.
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

May 5th, 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Anders Johan Olsen of Thorhult, Minn., who, on May 3rd, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06653, for E½ SW¼, Lots 3-4 Section 30, Township 155 N, Range 36 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Albert A. J. Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn.
Carl A. Prestebak, of Jelle, Minn.
Otto Chelstrom, of Thorhult, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

PROTECTION For the Home
More need of paint insurance than fire insurance.
You may never need the protection of your fire insurance. But you will surely need the protection from decay and rot of the wood in your house.
There's Years of Additional Wear in Harrison's T & C. Paint.
A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, inn.

Small Accounts Grow To Big Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
W eay Interest On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND Cashier

Professional Cards

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Tuesday, May 15th.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me,

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed, and re aired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

Keep Posted

Every True American

wants to know the latest news of the intensely interesting developments in the World's War affairs. To do this you must have an up-to-the-minute daily newspaper. There is none that covers the field so thoroughly as does the

St. Paul Dispatch
(Published Every Evening)
St. Paul Pioneer Press
(Every Morning and Sunday)

OLD GLORY

Every True American

should have an American Flag for their home, or their store. You can get a dandy (3 x 5 cotton bunting, sewed stripes, fast colors) American Flag,

ABSOLUTELY FREE

by subscribing or securing a new subscription to the
St. Paul Dispatch
or
St. Paul Pioneer Pree
for one year
Daily and Sunday edition $4.80 a yr.
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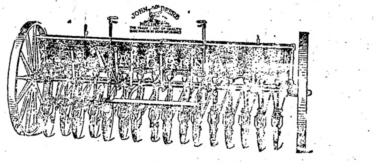
To secure the flag, the subscription for one year must be a new name on our mailing list

Send your Subscription direct to the
Dispatch Printing Co.
St. Paul, Minn.
or bring your order to the office of this paper and we will send it in for you.

Drop a post card for sample copies.

Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

CULL OUT ALL THE LOAFERS

Big Increase in Profits Made by Farmer Who Weeded Out All Unprofitable Animals.

Merely by culling out the unprofitable cows one farmer reports that he was able to raise the milk receipts per cow from $89 one year to $180 the next, and the live-stock receipts per $100 worth of feed from $76 to $176. This made it possible for the farmer to increase the profit $1,500 on his farm in addition to what the farm contributed toward the living and after 5 per cent interest on the investment had been subtracted. The year previous the farmer had lost money.

HOME TOWN HELPS

WHEN LAYING OUT A CITY

Proper Planning, by Adding to Its Appearance, Bound to Bring Desirable Financial Results.

Are we laying out, for instance, a new suburb? Is it not better and more businesslike, and more likely to produce adequate financial results if we determine beforehand which of the streets are likely to become great traffic thoroughfares and to give them ample width of broad macadam of paved surface, providing only in the residential streets sufficient paved surface to allow two tradesmen's carts to pass, and laying down the remainder in trees and grass, in a way which will save the rate-payers large sums and at the same time make the street or boulevard a more desirable place in which to live?

Such instances could be multiplied a thousandfold. The results, so far of practical city planning will convince anyone that the scope, influence and finance of city planning are so much a subject for the earnest consideration of every man who is a good citizen and loves his city and his fellow citizens, that none can afford to neglect it. Nay, more than this, any city which does neglect this great subject, cannot hope to continue in these go-ahead days, to compete with other cities and towns which are wide awake to take full advantage of the opportunities for advancement and betterment which it provides.—Exchange.

COMBINING CITY AND COUNTY

By Cutting Expenses There Would Be More Money to Spend on Public Improvements.

Mayor Campbell of Houston has started a discussion of a proposal to combine city and county governments, and eliminate one set of officers. The writer advocated that several years ago, but plans to reduce the expense of government were not then as much in favor as plans to increase it.

There is no sound reason why a commissioners' court and a city commission should both be required for legislative service, nor is there any apparent need for the double service of a city and a county police force. Many other duplications could be suggested equally wasteful.

The city and county of St. Louis are identical. New York and London are under the same single system of government. So it cannot be urged that the plan will not fit a city.

The truth is that the American system seems to be based on a demand that provision shall be made for every man to hold an office who wants one. It has multiplied offices to a degree unknown in any other country, and has, as a result, driven the cost of government to a figure which exceeds that of any other country in the world, if the military branch is excluded from the comparison.—Waco (Tex.) News.

Modernized Education.

Fond Papa—"Well, son, what did you learn in school today?" Son—"Aw, not much, dad. We hadda couple of two-reelers in history, a three reel travelogue in geography, and a split-reel nature study. They useta give a Wild West pitcher once in a while, but they don't do it no more."—Widow.

Thawing Pipes With Electricity.

Electricity is the only agent which will thaw frozen water pipes without their being dug up. With the action of electricity the pipe can be easily thawed in a short time, the passage of current through the pipe heating it sufficiently to melt the ice.

Protecting Himself.

Actor—"I say, old man, I wish you'd advance me $5 and take it out of my first week's salary." Manager—"But, my dear fellow, suppose it happened that I couldn't pay your first week's salary, where would I be?"—Boston Transcript.

Neatly Trapped.

"Hubby, you know that letter I said I gave you to mail?" "Yes, my dear; I assure you I mailed it." "No, you didn't. I didn't give it to you. I thought I gave it to you, but I gave it to father."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

SHOES!!

Foot Schulze & Co

It it is shoes you are looking for this the place to get the them.

We have the best and largest assortment of Mens, Ladies and Childrens Shoes in Goodridge.

We handle the famous Foot-Schultz shoes. None better.

Come in and look them over.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

EAT OUR MEATS
You'll need neither a hatchet nor a stick of dynamite.
A good, ordinary set of molars will dispose of
A Fine Tenderloin Steak,
An Extra Porterhouse Steak,
A Muscious Round Steak
A Nutritious Roast,
A Dish of PorkChops

If you haven't any teeth, we have sausage that will fairly melt in your mouth. Eat our meats. Good for your stomach. Buttermilk on ice, 5c. per quart. Bring your can.

Goodridge Meat Market
R. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

Author of "The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and

Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.

CIVIL ENGINEER

Copyright by Fleming H. Revell Company

CHAPTER XI—Meade has gone to the anch of Winters, a college friend, and here taken stock of himself and the terible responsibility he has assumed to ave his father's name from dishonor. He akes the new start as an unknown.

CHAPTER XII—Helen and Rodney conpire to save Meade from his own false onfession in spite of himself. Shurtliff as been employed by the colonel and Helen, thinking he knows the truth, sets ut to win his confidence.

CHAPTER XIII—Meade gains the confidence of Vandeventer, his chief, though e refuses to tell his own story. He is romoted.

CHAPTER XIV — Unexpected rains hreaten the dam before the spillway is shape to carry off surplus water.

CHAPTER XV—Continued rains force andeventer and his men into an almost uperhuman fight to prevent the flood wars from carrying away the dam. Disaster is imminent though every emergency eans known to engineering skill is used.

CHAPTER XVI—Helen gains Shurtliff's onfidence but is unable to get any admison from him. Meade has dropped out f sight and the only remembrance she as of him is the flowers that come to her aily from a sender unnamed.

CHAPTER XVII—A viaduct and bridge, ust built by the colonel's company, are n the flood's path if the dam breaks. The olonel, with Helen and Rodney, and othr officials of the company, are there on visit of inspection.

CHAPTER XVIII—An attempt to force confession from Shurtliff is unsuccessul.

CHAPTER XIX—Helen, Rodney and Vinters watch from the mesa above the rantic efforts to save the dam. They see hree men scrambling to a hogback that uts out into the reservoir, evidently to ry some new scheme to save the dam. Helen finally recognizes one of them as Meade.

From where they stood, high up on he roof of the world, they were spectators of a great battle, witnesses of terrible contest, in which herculean ffort, desperate courage, human will, ll exerted to the limit, finally degenerated into blind, mechanical habit f continuous and frenzied endeavor. he spirit of reckless continuance had ot into them and moved them to the mpossible. As men in a battle charge o on even with wounds enough to kill hem in ordinary circumstances, as soliers at Winchester, though shot in the eart, actually struggled after Sheridan until they fell, or even as a comnon horse may so be imbued with lind intensity of determination that e gallops on until he drops dead, these men gave their all in unmatchable persistence.

"They'd better get off that dam," said Rodney. "When it once fails it'll go ith a rush and then it'll be too late."

"Look at them. They're not going o get off," said Winters. "They're oing down with it. Fools, God bless m!" he shouted, throwing up his rms in exultation over manhood and ourage and determination.

"Perhaps you had better go back, Miss Illingworth," said Rodney, thinking of the horror she might witness at ny moment.

"I wouldn't be elsewhere for the orld," said the brave girl, white but ith firm lips—she was made of the ame stuff as the fighting men, it eemed—"even if he were there, fighting that great battle, I should wait to ee the end."

"We're not the only people in this ilderness. Look yonder!" cried Winters.

He pointed down through the ceaseless rain toward the lower edge of the esa. There, far below him, were hree sodden figures. The water in the ake had flooded the slope of the hill, nd on that side it was lapping the ase of the cliff. The trail had, of ourse, been covered, and there was no ay of progress except by taking adantage of the broken rock at the foot f the cliff, which here and there still ood above the water. It was a place here men could only pass by carefully hoosing their way and calculating the istance of the next point toward hich to leap. These three were moving like madmen, splashing through he water, hurling themselves from ock to rock, falling against the wall, lutching a tree or shrub, slipping into he lake, saving themselves from rowning apparently only by the caprice of complacent fortune, which hey were trying to the utmost limit.

One man carried a miner's pick, a pade and a surveyor's range pole, the other another spade and two long takes which looked like the separate egs of a tripod. The bareheaded man, who had thrown his rubber coat down n the reddish-yellow water, carried a good-sized oilskin bag. He was the most hurried of the three. He ran some distance in front of the others. They noticed how carefully he sought to protect the bag. When he slipped or seemed about to fall, he always thrust it frantically away from the rock with outstretched arm.

What the three men would be at of course no one knew. It was obvious that they were in a desperate hurry and that the thing in the bag must be carefully carried. Naturally the watchers connected the men with the dam builders. They were dressed as the men engaged in such labor would be dressed. The pick, the spades and the pole and stakes bore out that conclusion.

"What's in the bag?" asked the woman.

"He carries it as though it might be gold or diamonds," said Winters.

Rodney shook his head. Suddenly he divined the reason for the extreme care with which the bag was carried. The men were immediately below the three watchers now. He could make out pretty well what was the size and shape of the objects that bulged the waterproof bag.

"I have it," he shouted. "Dynamite!"

"What for?"

Rodney shook his head again. The man in front was in plain view. He was a tall figure, his face was heavily bearded. From the angle at which they saw him it was impossible to recognize him, nor was he in his frantic progress assuming the usual attitude and bearing of a man under ordinary conditions which sometimes betray him to those who know him well. Nor could Helen Illingworth with her trembling hands focus the glass, which she took from Rodney before the struggling adventurers had passed; and yet there was something in the figure below that made her heart beat faster.

She pressed her hand to the wet garments over her heart and stared. Suddenly Rodney raised his voice and shouted at the very top of it. Winters joined in, and even Helen Illingworth found herself screaming. The three men below were not more than five or six hundred feet away, but evidently they could not possibly hear in that tumult of nature. No voices would carry through any such rain and wind. They were too intent on their paths and on what they had to do to look upward. They rounded the shoulder of the mesa and disappeared in the pines at its feet.

The three on the top looked at each other.

"The dam still holds," said Rodney, quite unsuspecting what was in the woman's heart.

Even as he spoke, Helen Illingworth turned away. She ran heavily in her sodden garments along the broken mesa top past the house to the upper edge. There below her were the three men just emerging from the fringe of trees. Rounding the end of the mesa, they had at last struck firmer ground. Helen Illingworth could see them through the pines on the old trail. The going was bad enough, but it was nothing compared to what they had passed over and presently they burst out of the woods and ran along the greasy, well-rounded hogback that divided the valley from the ravine.

The woman had no idea what was toward, what was their purpose. She could only stare and stare at the rapidly moving far-off figure indomitably in the lead, and the others following after. There Winters joined her.

"Rodney sent me to look after you; he feels that he must stay back and watch the dam for his paper."

"Look," said Helen, pointing far down. The men halted at the very narrowest part of the hogback. They were clustered together. The bag lay on the ground behind them. One man bent over it, evidently opening it. Another man swung the shovel viciously, the third grabbed the pick. Winters had been too far removed from engineering even yet to figure out what was toward. They could only watch and wonder.

CHAPTER XX.

The Victors.

Meade knew that they were fighting a losing battle. Every one of the higher grade men knew it also. The spillway was entirely inadequate, but it suddenly flashed into his mind, with that consciousness of the hopelessness of the struggle, that perhaps there was another way to discharge the flood. The same idea might have come to any other of the more intelligent of the men from Vandeventer down if they had taken a moment for reflection. If they had not been so frantically, so frightfully engrossed in their present puny but gallant efforts to save the dam, they certainly would have remembered. That the possibility came to Meade rather than to any of the others was perhaps due to the fact that he had noted the situation later and had studied the conditions more recently. Those solitary rambles of his, those careful inspections of the terrain of the valley, had been made long after the original surveys and the results of his observations were still fresh in his mind.

The water was rising so rapidly since the cloudburst and he saw the inevitableness of the failure so clearly that he did not dare to waste time to seek up Vandeventer, tell him his plan, and get his permission. Every second was of the utmost value. When the thought came, he acted instantly. He was in the position of the commander of a small force to whom is suddenly presented the bare possibility of wresting victory from defeat by some splendidly daring and unforeseen undertaking. And he was the man to seize such a possibility and make the most of it.

He had endeared himself to some of the men and the respect in which he was held by Vandeventer was shared by the others. When he called two of the most capable of the workmen, a big, burly Irishman and a stout little Italian, to follow him, they did it without a moment's hesitation.

"The rest of you keep on here," he shouted as he left the gang. "Murphy and Funaro, come with me. Keep it up; I think I know a way to help," he yelled back through the rain as he scrambled off the dam up the rocks to the spillway. It was not his fault that they could not hear and could not understand.

The water was rushing through the spillway about knee deep, and the three men plunging forward through it had difficulty in keeping their footing on the broken, rocky bottom. When they reached the other side, Meade shouted above the storm:

"Murphy, bring your pick and shovel; take that iron range-pole, too. Here, Funaro, you take your shovel and these."

As he spoke he ran into the office shack and wrecked a transit tripod, ruthlessly separating the legs from one another by main force and pitching two of them into the little Italian's outstretched arms.

Without a question, both men complied with his directions. In a huge crevice, almost a small cave, in the spur of the mesa which overhung the east end of the dam the explosives were stored. The dynamite was kept in oilskin bags, the detonating caps in waterproof boxes. There were sixteen sticks or cartridges in each bag. Each stick was an inch and a half in diameter and eight inches long. One bagful should be ample. Indeed, if that did not do the work, the attempt would fail.

The men waited while Meade selected a bag of dynamite, a box of detonators, and a package of fuses. It was a cardinal rule that dynamite cartridges and detonating caps should never be carried by the same person, because the combination so greatly increased the risk of premature explosion. The fulminate of mercury in the detonators was very volatile, highly explosive and immensely destructive, considering its size. One such cap could blow off a man's hand, or even his head, and in its explosion might detonate the dynamite. Hence the separation when being carried.

Meade decided to take that risk. He knew how perilous was the undertaking, how liable he was in his hurry to fall against the rocks, slippery and half submerged in that pouring rain. He knew what the consequences of such a fall would be. He would center all risks in himself. He thrust the box of detonators in his pocket, the package of fuses inside his flannel shirt, and carried the dynamite bag in his hand. He would need his free hand to protect himself, so all the tools were carried by the other men.

The little Italian shook his head as he noted these preparations. He happened to be one of the explosive force, those whose duty it was to do the blasting. In his practical way he knew a great deal about the properties and possibilities of usefulness of the dynamite. Meade's purpose was obvious, even to Murphy, who was only a laborer, though where he proposed to work neither man had any idea at all.

"Dynamita no work in zis weather," said Funaro impressively.

"Probably not," answered Meade, hurrying his preparations, "but it's our only chance."

"Give me ze caps," urged the Italian gallantly.

"No, I'll take both."

"It ees danger."

"Yes, but come on."

Meade, wasting no more words, sprang at what was left of the trail, and the two men gallantly followed him. The hogback at which he was aiming was perhaps a little more than two miles from the dam. On the ordinary trail and prepared for the run, he could have managed it in fifteen minutes; as it was, they made it in thirty. The extreme possibility of the life of the dam seemed to Meade not much greater. He went in the lead, and by his direction the others kept some distance behind him.

"If I fall and explode this dynamite, there's no need of all three of us being blown up," he had said, and it was no reflection on their courage that they complied with his direction.

Indeed a stern command was necessary to keep the two men back. They had caught something of the gallant spirit of the engineer, and the big Irishman and the little Italian were as eager as he. Helped by a few hasty words as they ran, they had both of them learned what he would be at. They both realized that they were the forlorn hope, that if they could not save the dam nobody and nothing could. And there was a trace of the age-long rivalry between the Celt and the Roman. The scion of the legionary and the son of the barbarian who had fought together in the dawn of history vied with each other then. Again and again Meade had to order them back. He was keenly sensible of his danger. He knew that if he fell, if the dynamite struck the ground violently, it might explode. He knew that the unstable fulminate of mercury in the detonators might go off at any time—perhaps that was the greater danger—but he never checked his pace or hesitated in a leap or sought an easy way for a second. His soul was rising and his heart was beating as they had never risen or beaten in his life. And the hearts of his men beat with his own.

His Soul Was Rising and His Heart Was Beating—

He knew, of course, if the dam went out the railroad, the bridge, the town, the citizens, the women and children, and everything and everybody would go. If he could save them, his act might be set off against the loss of the International. But whether that were true or not, whatever the consequences to him, he was bound to save them. The weight of every man, the weight of every woman, the weight of every child in the valley, the weight of all the business enterprises of the town, the weight of the great viaduct of steel, the weight of the huge dam itself, was on his shoulders as he ran. He carried the burden lightly, as Atlas might have upborne the world with laughter. For, despite his determination and haste, he had in his heart the great joy that comes when men attempt grandly and dare greatly for their fellow-men. If he could only by and by see his hopes justified by success, his happiness would be complete.

And there were thoughts personal as well as general. If he died, whether successful or not, men would tell about his endeavor. She would hear. It came to him afterward, when he learned how she had looked down upon him as he ran, that he had somehow felt her presence, not a presence impelling him to look up, but a presence driving him on. He lost his hat, he tore off his long coat and threw it aside as he plunged on with his precious bag in his hand. He did not dare to look at his watch, he did not stop for anything, but it seemed that he must have spent hours in that mad scramble over the water-covered rocks. He heaved a deep breath of relief when he rounded the mesa and struck the trail. Bad as was the going, it was nothing to what they had passed over.

Presently he broke out into the open slope and there before him was the rounded curve of the hogback, to gain which he had risked so much. Were they in time? Yes, the water in the lake was not flowing, it was only rising. Evidently the dam still held. He ran along it till he reached the narrowest part of it, twenty feet wide between water-covered valley and sharply descending ravine. The shortest separation between Picket Wire and the Kicking Horse! The water in the lake was within three feet of the crest. The rain was coming down steadily. He could realize by the water level where he stood that it must be lapping the top of the dam now, or a little above it. He had five minutes—ten at most. He was still in time. The thoughts came to him as he ran. And as he saw the place again he made his instant plan.

He laid the dynamite down just as Murphy and Funaro reached him and stood panting, their heavy breathing, the sweat mingling with the rain in their wet faces, evidencing their exhaustion. From Murphy, who had been the faster, Meade took the two tripod legs, stout oak staves about an inch and a half thick, with sharp metal points. He jammed them down into the ground about five feet from the edge of the Kicking Horse ravine and about fifteen feet apart.

"Holes, there," he shouted, "deep enough for five cartridges."

Funaro nodded. He knew exactly what to do. Murphy had often seen the explosive gang at work. He was quick-witted and he had only to follow the Italian's actions. The work was simple. Seizing their spades, the two men cut into the sod, using the pick to dislodge small bowlders and break up the earth. The soil was light and porous, and it had been well soaked by the rain. After they had made an excavation about two feet deep, they laid aside their shovels, and with the iron range pole as a starter and the bigger tripod stakes to follow, they made two deep holes in the ground, forcing the pole and then the stake into the earth, which the continuing rain tended to soften more and more. They made these holes about four feet deep below the excavation, driving in and twisting and churning the stakes by main strength.

They could by no means have accomplished this save for the softening assistance of the rain and the furious energy they applied. They had been working since four in the morning at the dam, they had made that difficult run at headlong speed, yet they labored like men possessed. They even wasted breath to call challengingly and provokingly and to set forth their progress each to the other. In almost less time than it takes to tell it, they had completed the holes and so informed the engineer triumphantly.

Meade, as usual, had reserved to himself the more dangerous, if less arduous task. Covering himself with big Murphy's discarded slicker, which fell over him like a shelter tent as he knelt down, he opened the box of detonators, selected one, and attached the fuse in position carefully. Then he unfolded the paper about one of the cartridges and placed the detonator, wrapping the paper around it thereafter. He prepared two cartridges this way with the greatest care.

The men rapidly but carefully cut slits in the covering of the cartridges, and lowered four cartridges down each hole, forcing them gently into place with the butt ends of the tripod stakes and compressing them so that they filled the holes completely. Then Meade placed his two prepared sticks with the detonators on top of the other four. He cut the fuse to the proper length in each case, and, keeping it carefully covered with the raincoat, he held it while the others filled in the holes and the excavations and carefully tamped down the earth. All that remained was the lighting of the fuse. And then? Would the dynamite go off? With fuses it was uncertain in its action at best, and although these fuses were supposed to be so prepared as to be independent of weather conditions, more often than not rain spoiled a blast. If this blast failed it was good-by dam—good-by everything.

Meade drew out from the pocket of his flannel shirt a box of matches. He had to light the farther cartridge fuse, then run fifteen feet and light the nearer one, and then make his escape. He had made the nearer fuse a little shorter so as to secure a simultaneous explosion if possible.

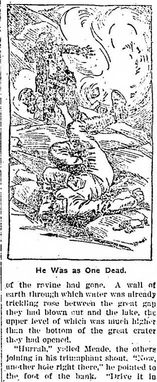
Tony Funaro now interposed gallantly.

"Giva me da light," he demanded, extending his hand.

"G'wan wid ye," shouted the big Irishman eagerly; "lemme do it, sor."

"Stand back, both of you," cried Meade, succeeding after some trouble in striking a match.

He had cut off a shorter length of fuse for a torch, the better to carry the fire from one blast to another. As it sputtered into flame, he touched the first fuse, then the second, and turned and ran for his life after Murphy and Funaro. They had just got a safe distance away when with a muffled roar the two blasts went off nearly together. When they ran back they saw that two-thirds of the hillock on that side of the ravine had gone. A wall of earth through which water was already trickling rose between the great gap they had blown out and the lake, the upper level of which was much higher than the bottom of the great crater they had opened.



He Was as One Dead.

"Hurrah," yelled Meade, the others joining in his triumphant shout. "Now, another hole right there," he pointed to the foot of the bank. "Drive it in slanting and it will do the job."

"Will the dam be after holdin' yit, sor?" asked Mike Murphy, seizing his pick.

"I hope so, but, for God's sake, hurry."

With two men working, the last hole was completed before Meade was ready. Funaro, indeed, came to his assistance in preparing the cartridge. Presently all was completed. Rejecting the pleas of both men, Meade struck the match, and this time, since there was but one blast to be fired, he touched it directly to the fuse and waited a second to see that it had caught and ran as before.

At a safe distance they drew back and waited. Nothing happened. A few seconds dragged on. They saw no sign of life in the fuse, no light. In spite of the care they had taken, it had got wet. It would not work. The precious moments were dying. They stared agonizingly at the fuse through the rain.

"I'll have to take a look at it," said Meade desperately.

Funaro and Murphy caught him by the arms. They all knew the tremendous risk in a nearer approach. The fuse might be alight still. At any second the flame might flash to the detonator and then— Yet Meade had to go. That charge had to be exploded if he detonated it by hand, he thought desperately, and he had not come so far and worked so hard to fail now.

"Don't go," cried Murphy.

"It ees danger," shouted Funaro.

But Meade shook them off and bade them keep back. What was his danger compared to the issue involved? That last charge had to be exploded. He stepped quickly toward it, and as he did so he threw his eyes up toward the gray, rain-filled heaven in one last appeal.

Did he hear the blind roar, did he see the upbursting masses of sodden earth, was he conscious of the fact that the whole side of the hillock had been blown away, that the last explosion had completed the shattering work of the first—that they had succeeded? Did he mark the whirling water, driven backward at first by the violence of the explosion, returning and rolling in vast mass through the great opening, did he see it plunging down the slope, through the trees and bushes, and pour thunderously into the bed of the ravine? Did he see the tremendous rush of the water from the great lake that man had created tear earth from earth, and ever widen and deepen the opening as it crashed in a foaming, terrible, red cataract through the outlet, striking down [illegible] trees, roaring, boiling wildly to the bottom of the gorge far below?

No, he saw nothing. Broken, beaten down by a huge bowlder that had been thrown upward by the explosion and had struck him on the breast, and lying battered under a rain of smaller stones and earth, he was as one dead.

"By heavens!" cried Winters in great excitement on the crest of the hill, "he's done it. He's saved the dam; that's a man!"

"Don't you know him?" screamed Helen Illingworth in his ear.

"No."

"Meade!"

Winters caught her by the arm.

"He's dead," she cried high and shrill, "but he saved the dam and the bridge and the town. He's made atonement."

"Yes, yes; don't faint," cried Winters.

"Faint! I'm going to him."

"How?"

"The nearest way," screamed the woman, letting herself down over the cliff wall to the broken rocks, by which only the hardy could reach the lower level.

* * * * * * * *

What of the dam below in the valley?

"Hold it, men, hold it; for God's sake, hold it," shouted Vandeventer, rising from his crouching position against the palisade to resume it instantly he had spoken. "Keep it up. If it goes down, let's go down with it. Hang on—hang on! We'll hold it. We aren't beat yet."

Broken words, oaths, protestations, curses, cheers, expletives in strange languages from the polyglot mob of men burst forth. Even cowards had been turned into heroes because they had fought by the side of men. Here and there a man not weaker physically, perhaps, but less resolute, less spiritually consecrated, less divinely obsessed, dropped out of the rank that pitted itself in furious, futile, but sublime fury against the wavering wall. Some of them fell exhausted and lay still. Some had fainted and some of them were half dead. A few here and there sank down on the trampled, muddy embankment and buried their heads in their hands, sobbing hysterically. But most still blind, mad, sublime, held on. And the palisade did not fall. It did not bend back any farther.

The throb that told of the tremendous pressure of the waves, the quiver that experience could feel the prelude to failure, began to die away, to stop. What did it mean? The thunder grew still, the rain diminished, it ceased, the clouds broke. Some great hand, as of God, swiftly tore the black vault of the heavens apart. Faint light began to glow over the sodden land. Through the rift they saw dimly one great peak of mighty range. What had happened?

"Here," said Vandeventer.

How white he looked, how haggard, streaks of gray in his black hair that had not been there before, but his eyes were blazing. He was still the indomitable chief of the Spartan band. The nearest men gave him a hand. He clambered up to his former vantage point on top of the biggest box of the stockade and stared down. The rise of the water had stopped! He could not believe it, yet it was true. The rain had ceased again, but by every natural law the drainage from the hills would continue for some time in full volume. Yes, by all rights the dam was doomed. The water still trickled through the palisades in many small streams. That had been a gallant effort they had made, even if a vain one.

For ten minutes he stood silent, exhausted. Then he saw. The water was not rising. No, it was falling; only a trifle, but enough. Presently it had stopped filtering through the revetment. He looked back. Not a drop ran on the other side of the palisade. Vandeventer knew that the water must be discharging somewhere. The lake must have broken through somewhere. He only needed that hint to recall the hogback, and then Meade. He saw it all now.

"We've won, the dam's saved," he cried greatly to the men who stood back of the palisade staring at him. "Roberts has blown up the hogback. The water's falling. See for yourselves."

Every man sprang up the palisade. Someone laughed and then someone raised a cheer, and those mud-covered, sodden, worn-out men, who had been about to die, saluted in heroic acclaim him who had led them to victory and by implication him who had made that triumph possible.

TO BE CONTINUED

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE AT [illegible]KSTON,
MINN.

[illegible] 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert [illegible] Johnson [illegible], of Thorhult, Minn., who, on May 3rd, 19[illegible] made Homestead [illegible] Serial, No. [illegible], for [illegible] Section 20, Township 155 N. Range [illegible] W., [illegible] Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make [illegible] Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before [illegible] Wilson U. S Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 15th day of [illegible] 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
[illegible] J. Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn.
[illegible] Chelstrom, of Thorhult, Minn.
[illegible] A. Prestbak, of Jelle, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 22 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 22
Oats	.50
Barley	.93
Flax	3.02
Rye	20 5
Butter	.35
Eggs	.29
Vivo Flour	$7 20

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

B. Hruby of Erie was a Goodridge visitor Sunday.

G. C. Gulrud was a county seat visitor Wednesday.

Miss Evelyn McLeod was a visitor in Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Mrs. R. H. McDonald was a Thief River Falls visitor Wednesday.

Andy Ryan was a business visitor at Teief River Falls, Wednesday.

Dr. Froelich of Thief River Falls was a Goodridge visitor Sunday.

Don't forget the Japanese Social and School Exhibit at the school house Friday evening.

Charley Nason of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in town Wednesday.

Steve Singer of Kratka was attending to business matters in town the fore part of the week.

Peter C. Wold attended a commissioners meeting in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Lets all go to the Japanese Social and School Exhibit at the school house Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Halvorson and little son, and Mrs. Ferdinandsen autoed to Thief River Falls Saturday afternoon.

Julius Anderson returned Monday evening to Rosewood, where he is working, after being up here a few days.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Ole Lund and Mrs. Ole Wiseth at the home of Mrs. Ole Wiseth, Thursday May 25th. Everybody Welcome.

I will stand for service on the old Lysbakken place my black graded stallion, $5.00 standing colt,

E. Jensen, Owner.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Nelson and several others from Mavie attended the show and dance here Saturday evening.

Nick Bundhund and J. P. Jensen, cashiers of the local banking institutions, left Tuesday evening for Crookston to attend a bankers convention.

The base ball dance given here Saturday evening was well attended. Excellent music was furnished by the Grygla orchestra, and everyone reports that they had a fine time.

Olson Bros. arrived here Tuesday evening with a small Mogul gas tractor which they shipped in from Argyle. They put it to work right away breakon their farm near Esplee.

Martin Benson of Germantown was in town Wednesday afternoon. He was on his way to his store at Malcolm with his tractor, behind which was hitched three loaded wagons, a manure spreader and a plow.

Arthur Tvedt arrived home from Thief River Falls having been excused from his high school studies to work at raising garden. Nearly all the boys in that institution have been let out for that purpose.

P. C. Halvorson made a flying trip to Thief River Falls with his youngest boy who appeared to be quite sick, but upon examination by the doctor it was found to be nothing serious. Harry Halverson accompanied them.

A caterpillar gas tractor arrived here Monday evening for Louis Larson, who recently moved onto the O. H. Speten farm. This is the first one of its kind in this section and it looks as if it might be alright. Mr Larson intends to use the tractor in place of horses. While turning onto the grade half mile north of town the tractor turned completely over, breaking a big casting. He took it to Thief River Falls where he had it welded.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

A large crowd of Grygla citizens attended the base ball dance here Saturday evening.

Dave Gavin of Mavie was a Goodridge visitor Sunday afternoon.

Pinkeye seems to be quite fashionable here these days.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Mrs. Angus McLeod, returned from a few weeks visit with her son at Nevis, Minn.

Mrs. R. H. McDonald and daughter Ruth were Thief River Falls visitors Saturday.

P. P. Palmer, Palmer Tvedt and L. T. Lathrop were Thief River Falls visitors Friday afternoon.

Morgan and Hilda Christianson autoed to Thief River Falls Friday afternoon.

Louis Larson returned Thursday from Maine, Minn., where he went to get his family.

Peter Myrum, of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in town Thursday afternoon.

Otto Sunsdahl arrived here from Duluth last Saturday where he has been employed during the past 8 months.

Coffee, Cake and Ice Cream will be served at the Japanese Social at the school house Friday evening. Social will commence at 7:30 P. M.

Lars Stomlien went to Thief River Falls Wednesday to prove up his homestead. Melvin and Charley Stephenson accompanied him to act as witnesses.

Misses Hilda and Sena Christianson, Teresa Giefer, and Morgan and Joseph Christianson, autoed to Thief River Falls Sunday.

P. P. Palmer autoed to Thief River Falls Wednesday to have his burns he received Monday night, doctored. He was accompanied by H. W. Smith.

O. O. Hall, Julius Anderson, and L. P. Poppenhagen, of Anstad, and G. L. Anderson of Esplee proved up their homesteads before U. S. Commissioner J. C Wilson at Grygla, Monday.

Rev. Hauser of Warren will deliver a Reformation sermon at the Germantown schoolhouse next Sunday at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the Esplee schoolhouse at 3 p. m.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

We are putting in a branch to sell flour, feed, Bran and Shorts at Goodridge, and we will give you the best prices considering the quality that can be obtained. Call at the O. K. Restaurent or City Meat Market for prices.

Singer Bros.

Sheriff W. J. LaBree, Auditor T. P. Anderson and Register of Deeds N. J. Anderson were in town Saturday. They were going thru the county swearing in the village and township clerks to serve as clerks at the draft registration.

German Services at Esplee Sunday May 27th at 10:00 A. M., at Germantown at 3 o'clock P. M. English Penticast Services at the Erie church Monday May 28th at 11 o'clock A. M.

O. Schultz,
Pastor.

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.

Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.

Goodridge.

L. T. Lathrop arrived here last Thursday morning from Forest Lake, Minn., for a short visit at the Tvedt home. He and Palmer were old schoolmates. He left again Tuesday evening. He was accompanied to Thief River Falls by Carl Christianson, Alvin Rottke, Palmer and Chester Tvedt, making the trip in the formers car.

Noticc To The Public

All owners of live stock are hereby notified to keep their stock from running at large within the streets within the Village. Stock found at large on the streets will be taken up and the owner shall pay the penalty provided in the case.

By order, Village Council.

Grow Staple Foods

Says A. D. Wilson:

Produce the largest possible amount of grains and corn, and such root crops as may be stored without danger of serious damage, including foodstuffs which may be canned, preserved or dried, such as peas, beans, corn and all sorts of fruits. That is the special message sent out this week by A. D. Wilson, chairman of the state committee on food production and conservation, to Minnesota's crop producers and gardeners. To grow grains, corn and the other crops mentioned, is the first patriotic duty of the people on the land. To do so may be to save the nation in the most perilous crisis of its history.

PRICES WILL BE HIGH.

That prices for all foodstuffs will continue high is the conviction of the state subcommittee on markets. This conviction is based on the fact that not less than 40,000,000 men have been withdrawn from productive labor in the world to carry on the war, and that the crops in parts of the world not affected by the war are far below normal, Argentine, which is a great grain-exporting nation, has suffered so seriously that it has placed an embargo on the export of grains to avert a local famine. It is already well known that the winter wheat crop of the United States will be far below normal. The grain supply is, therefore, sure not to be sufficient to meet the world's need. Then price of grains will be high and drive people to other foodstuffs, which will keep the price of such foodstuffs also at an abnormal figure.

Business judgement, as well as patriotism in the eyes of the state committee, therefore, should prompt the planting of every square foot of ground available, and the utmost care in growing crops throughout the season.

COMMITTEE READY TO HELP.

The state's committee on food production and conservation is organized to help any who may call upon it. It has at its back all the forces of college the state, including the of agricultural and the various experiment stations. Through the college may be had bulletins relating to the various problems of agriculture including one just issued on "A Garden for Every Home." These bulletins may be had free by addressing Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

HIGHLANDING NEWS

Mrs. Elo Sanders, Mrs. Lohre and little son and Miss Ella Olson were pleasantly entertained by Miss Arvel Heggestuen last Sunday.

Mrs. Mabel Larson and children Elmer and Helen left for Iowa Monday afternoon where Mrs. Larson will visit with her grandmother Mrs. Grove this summer.

Mrs. Ole Nelson and children and Mrs. Christ Thoreson and children visited with Mrs. Sever Nelson Sunday.

Miss Ragnild Geving spent the week end with he parents.

The farmers around here are purchasing automobiles "To beat the ban" Martin Thorson, John Engen and Elo Sanders ordered Ford cars last week.

S. Nelson was a business caller in Highlanding Monday.

Card Of Thanks.

I wish to thank the firemen and also the people who helped in subduing the fire at the show Monday evening. But I'm more thankful that no one was injured and wish to say that I will gladly refund your money if you will kindly call at my place of business.

P. P. Palmer.

For Rent.

The Bernt Johnson quarter, the NE¼, of Section 4, Township of Highlanding. About 130 acres under cultivation.

Also other farms for rent,

Inquire at Goodridge State Bank

Stallion.

Will make the following stands with my fullblood Percheron stallion maximus 42170:

C. Elg, Erie, Monday
Edwin Hanson, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon.
Ole A. Olsen, Reiner, Thursday
Regon and Yohn Livery barn, Saturday

Why not breed to a good horse and get a colt worth at least $25. to $50.00 more than a colt from a grade or scrub horse when of selling age.

S. Lysbakken.

Northwest Corn Show To Be Held In Saint Paul, Minn.,

December 6 To 15, 1917.

Northwestern bankers are now being furnished with pamphlets giving full details regarding the Third Annual "First National" Corn Show for distribution among their farmer clients. The show will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, December 6th to 15th, 1917. The growing of more corn and the raising of more live stock is especially desirable at this time. While the increased production of wheat, grains and vegetables of all kinds is imperative to meet the demands of the people, the products and manufactured by-products derived from the corn and cattle industries are absolutely indispensable.

Open competition for entire Northwest

Men and boy corn growers in Minnesota, Western Wisconsin. North and South Dakota, Montana; Washington, Oregon and Idaho are invited to compete in contests in connection with this corn show, which is held under the auspices of the First Nationa. Bank and Northwestern Trust Company of St. Paul and bankers of the Northwest. The territory has been divided into thirty-four districts. Equitable competition prevails for individual district contestants so far as soil and climatic conditions are concerned.

One hundred and thirty-six silver and "goldyn" bronze loving cups will be awarded as prizes. A first and second prize for men and a first and second prize for boys will be awarded in each district. Individual exhibits will consist of ten ears of any variety of Indian corn.

No Entry Fee.

No entry fee will be charged contestants for entering corn. Contestants must grow their corn in a field of one acre or more. The grower is at liberty to drill or check the corn, to cultivate and fertilize as he may think best. Exhibits will be returned to owners where request is made that this be done at the time of making entry. Men recognized as national authorities on corn will judge exhibits. The corn entered for prizes from each district will be judged by what the judges consider to be a recognized standard for any variety of corn raised in that particular district. Average size, productiveness, breed type and general appearance will be the principal governing features.

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Pennington.

CITY OF THIEF RIVER FALLS.
Municipal Court

Goodridge State Bank, a corporation,

Plaintiff

vs

I. A. Zimny,

Defendant

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, To any Police Officer of said City, to the Sheriff or any Constable of said County

You are hereby commanded to summon I. A. Zimny if he shall be found within the County of Pennington, to be and appear before the Municipal Court of the City of Thief River Falls, at a term thereof to be holden on the 9th day of June A. D. 1917, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer to Goodridge State Bank, a corporation, in a Civil Action, whose complaint is on file in said Court and have you then and there this writ.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE N. W. TARRANT, Municipal Judge, this 15th day of May A. D. 1917.

(SEAL) N. W. Tarrant,
Municipal Judge

HORSE LABOR ON FARMS.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

On the grain farm the heaviest work for the horses comes in April, May and in August, September and October. The rest of the time there is practically nothing for the horses to do. But enough horses have to be kept during the year to take care of the work during these busy months. When averaged up the horse on the grain farm only works three hours a day. These figures were secured in an investigation by the Minnesota Experiment Station, under the direction of Thomas Cooper, now director of the North Dakota Experiment Station. In this same investigation it was found that when the crops are diversified, the horse labor is better distributed. There is less work for the horses in the seasons that are the busiest on the all-grain farm, and there is work for the horses when there is no work for the horses on the all-grain farm.

Tvedt-Rustad.

On Saturday evening at the German Lutheran parsonage here occurred the marriage of Miss Anna Rustad to Mr. Palmer Tvedt, Rev. Otto Schultz performing the ceremony. Miss Gina Rustad, a sister of the bride acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Leslie T. Lathrop, a friend of the groom was the best man. The wedding was kept very quiet, not even near relatives of the contracting parties knowing anything about it until quite a little while after the nuptial knot had been tied.

Both parties are well known here, the bride being the daughter of Mrs. Rustad of Erie, and who was for some time in the employ of the Goodridge Mercantile Co. She is a charming young lady, and is liked by all for her genial dispesition. The groom who is the son of A. C. Tvedt, is an enterprising young businessman, being engaged in the lumber and machine business in partnership with his father.

On Saturday evening a few of their friends gathered at their home and played some of the usual jokes on such occasions, also again Sunday night.

Monday evening, six auto loads of young men from the vicinity of Erie came in and gave the newlyweds a serenade on old tin cans and various other musical instruments.

We wish to join their many friends in wishing them a long and happy married life.

Fire At The Grand Theatre.

What might have proved a disasterous fire started at the Grand Theatre here Monday evening while the first reel of The Libertine was being run thru. The hall was filled to its capicity and just about the end of the first reel the film, which was defective got clogged in the machine and instantly caught fire. Mr. Palmer who was operating the machine tried to put out the film, but in vain, for just as he had it under control, a piece of the blazing film fell from the machine, setting fire to six more reels which were on the floor. In an instant the place was ablaze, and then the stampede for the door began, most of the people tried to get down the front stairway, some getting thru the window onto the roof of the butcher shop one or two jumping thru the window clear to the ground. However in all the mad rush and confusion no one was injured which was very fortunate considering the way they were crowded in the door way.

It looked for awhile that the building was doomed, but the prompt action of the part of the fire department and the people saved it. After the smoke had cleared away it was found that the machine and everything in the booth was a total loss, a few chairs in the main hall were badly scorhced. The loss is covered by insurance.

Mr. Palmer was the only one who was injured, the left side of his face and his left hand being scorched considerable as he jumped from the booth thru the flames to safety, but his burns altho painful, are not serious.

Mr. Palmer is undecided as to whether he will start up again or not so in any event it will be quite awhile before we will have another show, as it will take some time before the hall will be in shape again.

Fish Knocks Man Down.

Salina, Kan.—E. A. Hillman of Wakeeney has a sore face, caused by a tussle with a large catfish which he attempted to catch with his hands while swimming. The fish was seen under a log at the edge of the creek apparently asleep. Hillman slipped his hands along the side of the fish and had almost closed his fingers through the gills when his fishship came to life and jumped for liberty. It struck Hillman such a blow in the face that he was thrown off his balance and his face badly lacerated, and then the fish escaped.

CORN CULTIVATION

In Periods of Drought Any Cultivated Crop Can Be Greatly Benefited by Continued Cultivation.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

It is a debated question whether or not the mulch conserves moisture, but a shallow cultivation surely does kill the weeds and any farmer who is energetic enough to kill the weeds will get the best crops. There is still time to plant barley ahead of your corn. Don't allow an acre to lay vacant this year.

ANTHEM ALMOST COST MAN'S LIFE

Egyptian Bandsmen Lose Music Sadly Needed in Greeting U. S. Consul.

OFFICIALS ALL FUSSED UP

Suggestion of "Marching Through Georgia," as Substitute for "Star-Spangled Banner," Accepted by American Diplomat.

London.—The pomp and ceremony which surrounds the presentation of diplomatic credentials to potentates of Eastern countries by representatives of the United States, or of any other country, have developed many delicate and embarrassing situations. The Eastern mind attaches great importance to ceremonials and to make a favorable impression all diplomats must conduct themselves in strict accordance with precedents.

A story regarding the arrival of Peter Augustus Jay, United States consul and diplomatic agent in Cairo, Egypt, has reached London through Englishmen who have made Jay's acquaintance.

It seems that the ceremony coincident to the presentation of credentials to the khedive requires a vast amount of preparation. Instead of the diplomat stepping to the street and hailing a hack to convey him to the royal palace, the khedive sends a procession of lancers, lackeys, buglers and torchbearers to conduct the stranger to his presence. When the procession reaches the palace gate the imperial band strikes up the national anthem of the country which the visitor represents and he is ushered in to its martial strains.

The Music Is Lost.

About a week before the khedive was to receive Consul Jay the master of ceremonies dashed up to the consulate and asked to see the new diplomat with every appearance of extreme nervousness. It is customary for the master of ceremonies to open a conversation by inquiring into the state of being of the consul and his family, with protestations of respect for his progenitors and immediate friends. But on this occasion the nervous messenger got right down to business.

"Your excellency," he said, "the loathsome and unspeakably vile dog who is leader of the imperial band has had the effrontery but this very morning to crawl before me on his belly, and with loud lamentations to tell me that he has mislaid or lost the music of the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' The punishment for his crime will be terrible, but in the meantime if the son of a dog and a thousand dogs cannot find the music for the 'Star-Spangled Banner' would it suit your Excellency if the band plays 'Marching Through Georgia' when your excellency arrives at the palace gate?"

Being a true diplomat, Consul Jay rose to the occasion. It might also be stated that Jay was born north of the Mason and Dixon's line, otherwise complications might have ensued.

"It would please me greatly," said Jay, "if the imperial band should play 'Marching Through Georgia' upon my arrival."

"Oh, Say, Can You See."

Thereupon the master of ceremonies backed himself out of the room with many assurances of his thankfulness, and protesting between thanks that, regardless of whether the dog of a band master found the music or not, he and all of his players would have the skin removed from their backs by public flogging; they would be boiled in oil, drawn and quartered.

On the morning of the presentation Consul Jay stepped into an open-faced "punkin" carriage drawn by prancing chargers. Two lackayes stood behind. The others walked ahead and behind. The carriage was preceded by a troop of lancers and buglers.

As the carriage entered the postern gate Consul Jay was prepared to hear the air of "Marching Through Georgia," but instead, there was a crash of cymbals, and bandsmen, with all the force of their lungs and all the spirit they possessed sent up the good old strains of "Oh, Say, Can You See!" And Jay passed into the palace through a lane of dazzling smiles from bandsmen who had escaped a horrible death. They played the American national anthem as it has seldom been played before.

Wisdom and Laughter.

One should take good care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life as laughter.—Addison.

Where Heat Is Acceptable.

We don't mind a hot temper so much if it comes with a sunny disposition.

PROFIT IN SEED FLAX

No Reason Why Crop Cannot Be Raised on Old Land.

Domestic Supply Does Not Equal Demand—Larger Returns Received From It Than From Small Grains in Northwest.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The production of flaxseed in the United States has been less than the demand since 1909 and, under certain conditions, it may be profitable to pay more attention to this crop. Although flaxseed has always been regarded as a crop for new land and at the present time is grown most extensively in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, there is no reason why more flax should not be raised on old land in the upper Mississippi valley. Farmers east of Minneapolis and Duluth should not attempt, however, to raise flaxseed in small quantities without co-operative shipping arrangements, because of the lack of markets in the East where flax can be sold in less than carload lots.

Two reasons for the abandonment to a large extent of flaxseed as a crop in the older states were the large production on new land, and the prevalence of disease. Disease, however, can be minimized by the proper treatment of seed and soil. As has been said, the domestic supply does not now equal the demand. On the other hand, farmers in the northern states are learning that wheat cannot always be relied upon and that it is a mistake to make this their one cash crop. As a matter of fact, for a number of years the average return per acre from flax in North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin has been greater than from any other small grain.

The farmer who is about to engage in the production of flaxseed should first obtain a good supply of seed. The best plan is to get this from someone in the locality who has a good yielding stand of flax free from weeds and disease. If this is not possible, the agricultural experiment station in the state or the bureau of plant industry, United States department of agriculture, may be applied to for further advice. The cleansing of the seed with a fanning mill, the selection of the largest and plumpest seeds, and disinfection with a solution composed of one pound of commercial formaldehyde of standard strength to 40 gallons of water, are strongly recommended.

Where flax is grown continuously on the same land, disease often develops in spite of these and other precautions. A rotation which includes a cultivated crop will go far toward overcoming this difficulty. If flax wilt is known to be present, flax should not be grown in the same field more than once in every five years, unless resistant varieties are used. In planning rotations, it is best to have flax follow some cultivated crop rather than a small grain. The small grains can follow the flax.

Spring plowing will usually give better results than fall plowing, and a firm, well-prepared seedbed is essential. It appears to be a mistake, however, to put off sowing until June 1—a common practice in the Northwest. Tests have shown that in the northern Great plains the best results are usually obtained from the latter part of April to the first week of May. In the high, dry plains seeding may be somewhat later. From 15 to 35 pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient for the production of seed flax, although a higher rate is commonly used when the crop is grown for fiber.

Fuller details in regard to the production of this crop are contained in Farmers' Bulletin No. 785, a new publication of the United States department of agriculture.

LEARNING VALUE OF ALFALFA

Feeders Are Demanding Hay as Substitute for Corn—Timothy and Clover More Plentiful.

Alfalfa hay is at a high-priced level on the general market. Feeders are learning its value as a substitute for corn, and are demanding it more and more. This, with the light crop in many sections, has pushed up the price.

Timothy and clover are relatively more plentiful, while prairie hay is not found in the amounts common in other years, though there is a good crop of it.

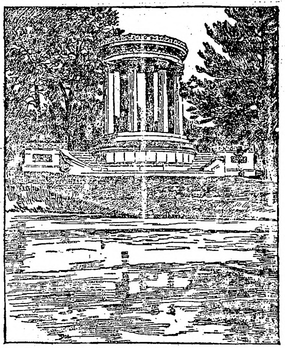
Talent and Work.

A talent does not relieve us from the necessity of working. It only shows us the line in which we can work most effectively. The girl who thinks that because she has a natural taste for music, she can dispense with the practice of scales, will find herself worse off than another who owns that she has no talent, but is ready to plod.

Worldly Anxiety.

A little girl of Maida Vale was asking questions in regard to her father's brothers and sisters. She elicited the circumstance that one of them went back to heaven soon after he was born. "Hard luck!" she remarked. "Very hard luck, indeed. I hope," she went on, earnestly, "I do hope grandpa got his money back!"—Lloyd's News.

Unique Memorial Completed



Mary Baker Eddy Memorial, Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

The beautiful memorial to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has been turned over to The Christian Science Board of Directors by Elbert S. Barlow of New York City who held the contract for its construction.

The memorial, which is at Mt. Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., has required over a year and a half to complete. The fund for its construction, amounting to over $150,000, was first announced by the directors in June, 1911, and was some time ago fully subscribed. These contributions have been made as expressions of sentiment by Christian Scientists throughout the world.

The site on which the memorial is located is not only one of great natural beauty, but on account of its grade has rendered possible a more picturesque and interesting treatment architecturally than would be possible on a perfect level lot. The plot, which is approximately 80 feet square, slopes gradually from the level of the roadway to the lake with a drop of about ten feet. The memorial consists of a circular open colonnade of eight columns, resting upon a stylobate of three steps, surrounded on the front by a circular platform slightly above the natural grade, from which platform a double flight of steps leads to a lower platform at the lake's edge. The scheme has no prototype and is merely a screen of columns open to the sky, inclosing a flower-grown circle.

The material used for the memorial is Bethel white granite, the inscription in the frieze and upon the top of the pylons being of white bronze set deep into the stone work. The detail, which on account of the size of the reproduction is only indicated, is entirely floral in form and free in treatment, the wild rose and the morning glory being used as the main motives. It is interesting architecturally to note that while it is extremely free in treatment and not at all conventional, it is generally very classic in feeling. The extreme width of the memorial is about fifty feet, and the colonnade is eighteen feet in diameter. The columns themselves are fifteen feet in height and are similar in general character to those in the Clepsydra of Andronicus of Cyrrhus. The large pylons were exhibited at the American Institute of Architecture in New York a short time ago and experts pronounced them the finest pieces of carved granite ever executed.

The architect is Egerton Swartwout of New York City who designed the new George Washington memorial, the new Missouri state capitol and the new Federal building in Denver.

THE [illegible] OF BARLEY.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

In the United States and Canada, barley is used as a feed for farm animals, less than one-third being used for malting. A limited amount is used in the preparation of breakfast cereals and for pearled barley. "Our farmers are learning the value of barley as a part ration for dairy cattle and young stock and much more will be used as animal food in the future," says Professor R. A. Moore, the greatest barley breeder in the world.

In many states barley is quite generally grown as a hay and feed for horses. When used as a hay it is cut in the milk stage shortly after heading and cured like timothy and blue grass. We think that the hay phase of barley this year is very important because all acreage that has never been planted to other crops or that will need replanting for any reason, could be put into barley at a clear profit.

When the grain is used as a feed, it is either fed whole or the kernels crushed by passing between rollers. If finely ground the gluten therein makes a sticky mass as soon at it is brought in contact with moisture and it is not then readily masticated or digested. Only a limited amount of barley is exported from the United States and the export consists largely of a mixture of varieties as feed.

CORN ROOT WORM

200,000,000 Bu. Lost to Corn Crop Annually by This Pest.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The damage done to corn in the corn belt is estimated to be 200,000,000 bushels annually. In our mad scramble to get corn into the ground this year, we do not want to overlook this tremendous waste. Next to poor seed corn, the corn root worm is the greatest source of loss to corn. The remedy is the rotation of crops. Never grow more than two crops of corn consecutively on the same ground. If you had corn root worm bad last year and it is too late to put in anything else, you had better change to barley. Your seedsman can still furnish you with some excellent seed barley. If you do put in corn on that land, be careful to give your land more than a usual preparation. The time is late and we will have to bend every energy to plant our corn crop.

"Dry Farming" Needed Everywhere.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

When we say "dry farming" we immediately begin to think of the western plains where the rainfall is deficient. We all admit that they should take unusual pains in conserving their moisture.

Well we ought to be ashamed of ourselves in the humid territory. When comes along a year like this, we think we are terribly abused and yet in any of this territory we have had more rain than Western Kansas and Nebraska gets any year.

Therefore, let us take dry farming methods to ourselves. Because in some years the rain comes when we want it, is no excuse for neglecting conservation of moisture.

What is this dry farming? Let us take it up with the clubs and make it an institute subject. Let us get our best farmers to agree to practice it. There is no drought year in the corn belt which does not have more moisture than necessary, if conserved, to raise a crop of corn.

POWER ENOUGH

Work Your Tractors Night and Day and Plow Every Acre.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Many farmers will not be able to put in their whole acreage on account of the lack of horses or other power. Every tractor in this county should work night and day as long as there remains an acre unplowed. There is still time to put in barley, and corn and potatoes, all three of which are worth almost their weight in gold. We appeal to every tractor owner to offer its services to any man who will not be able to get his soil prepared otherwise.

BARLEY VS. WHEAT.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Barley at 60c per bushel will profitably compete with wheat at $1.00. Were it not for the sustaining influence of the high prices for malting barley, it would compete with oats, but as it is the crop of barley for 1915 brought $122,500,000.00. The price of barley is now $1.20 to $1.50 per bushel, but taking $1.30 as a basis, the 1916 crop of 180,000,900 bushels, would bring $234,000,000.

Yields of 40 to 50 bushels of barley per acre are not uncommon and as just a feed value this means a handsome return to the grower. But in addition to this, there is always the incentive of raising a good crop of superior barley that can be sold for malting purposes, at advanced prices, and a good yield of malting barley will hold its own with any other crop.

MONEY IN BARLEY.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Those who have been disappointed in getting spring wheat seed are able to still make an even more profitable crop by putting in barley. The Wisconsin Experiment Station with headquarters at the University in charge of R. A. Moore, can furnish on telegram orders pedigreed barley by express in almost any quantities. The seedsmen are well supplied with this seed, and farmers who have otherwise idle land, can still make barley-raising a great success. Barley should be a leading crop wherever spring wheat can be grown and in many cases farther south where other crops may have to be plowed up.

THE QUESTION OF LABOR

Probably the Most Serious Handicap to Put in Maximum Crops This Year Is the Scarcity of Farm Labor.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Many a good crop will be ruined because farmers cannot get labor at the right time. There are two times of the year when more labor is absolutely necessary—at seed time and at harvest. While our farmers need men at other times of the year, these are the two crucial periods.

As it is to the interest of every person living in this county to produce a bumper crop this year, we must do all we can to help the farmer and perhaps the most important thing we can do, is to find him right help of the right class.

There are three classes of farm help—(1) The regular farm hands who are going to be rather scarce. (2) There are, however, a great many men who work in factories, in wholesale houses, drive teams and other occupations who could possibly be spared during the rush seasons. It is the duty of the commercial clubs and manufacturers to make a list of these men and offer them for detached service when urgently needed. There is a third class of labor which is very efficient and that is men of affairs who have been raised on farms who will volunteer to help the farmers out during the rush. This is the greatest work our business men can accept to show their patriotism at this time.

A Report on Rotation of Crops.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The tenth annual report of the North Dakota Demonstration Farms is ready for distribution. The crops are rotated on these farms. The results indicate that a rotation of crops pays. The average wheat yield was 23¾ bushels. This wheat was in most cases followed by corn that had been manured. Oats 58½ bushels, barley 37½, rye 21¼; alfalfa 2¾ tons per acre. The rotation practiced on each farm is given in the report as well as a detailed account of just how each field was handled.

BARLEY NEXT TO CORN.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Barley has a feeding value next to corn. Indeed some feeders place it ahead of corn for pig food and at the present prices, barley will make as much and more profit than wheat. The wheat crop has now "gone to the jury." We cannot do much more about wheat but we have two or three weeks yet in order to put all of our acreage remaining into barley.

Barley is more profitable than oats. In fact, very few farmers make any money out of oats under the best circumstances and very few barley farmers ever lose money on barley. There is always the fascination of getting a fancy price for fancy barley, and although less than one per cent of all grains are used for malting purposes, the additional price which it gives to barley over oats always makes money for the farmers. While perhaps one per cent of the grain crop is used in brewing, the loss of feed value is much smaller because fully one half goes back to dairy farmers in the form of dried grains and other by-products, which for feed purposes is among the best available.

BARLEY YIELDS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

"Regarding the best yields of barley, we will say that this is rather a difficult thing to give because the yield sometimes depends more upon the threshing record. However, the average yield of pedigreed barley of members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association was in 1913, 31 bushels, 1914, 33.3 bushels, 1915, 37.5 bushels. The yield for 1915 is the average from over 260 members reporting. Some of the highest ones are as follows: 60, 57, 56, 55, 53 and 45 bushels.

"It is impossible to state what has been the highest yield in Wisconsin, but I think some of these yields for last year, which was a very good barley season, are quite reasonable, but do not doubt though that there may be larger yields than these, but I have no knowledge of them."—J. J. Garland.

BARLEY NOT A HUMAN FOOD

As a Bread Cereal It Is Little Used. As An Animal Food It Is of Great Value.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

For many centuries barley, the "corn" of holy writ, was used as a bread cereal, but it has practically gone out of use, except that Norway and Sweden use it in their peculiar bread disks, which are about the size and shape of a phonograph record.

Barley in itself does not make a good bread flour and could be utilized only by mixing it with wheat, something which the American miller considers desecration of his shrine. It has a peculiar flavor and is just as different from wheat bread, as either corn or rye.

But as a stock feed, it has many merits. As the kernels are too hard for some animals to relish, it may be crushed by passing it between rollers.

If finely ground, the gluten makes a sticky mass as soon as it is wet, and this peculiar property makes it difficult to make it into good bread. Its main use in the American kitchen has been to use it as pearled barley in soups. It is used some in breakfast food, through a malting process, but unless we as American people are on the verge of starvation, we will never use barley as a regular diet.

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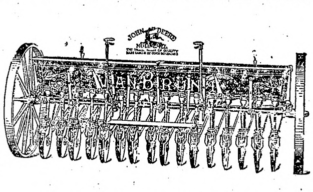

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ADEPT AT CROCHET WORK

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Mr. C. Herald of Brooklyn is an adept with the crochet needles. He recently completed a table cloth which experts who know the value of laces made by hand say is easily worth $1,500.

SAYS U-BOATS ARE QUITTING

Hint Comes From London That New Method of Warfare Brings In Many.

London.—Under the title "A Londoner's Diary" the Evening Standard prints the following, which there is reason to believe is not lacking in substantial truth:

"Some time ago I referred to the rumors concerning 'docks full' of captured submarines, and warned my readers against taking them too literally. I am now in position to say that there is more substance than usual behind the present gossip of successes against submarines.

"Whether anything has gone wrong with the supply ships, or whether the Hun crews dislike the task, the fact remains that there have been surrenders. I understand too that the men of our destroyers are elated at the results of a certain new method of fighting submarines. It would be indiscreet to give particulars, but no harm is done by stating that the great difficulty of detecting the presence of a submarine has been met with considerable success. It is, as Admiral Jellicoe hinted, only a matter of time."

CHEW CORDITE TO GET TIPSY

Women and Girls, Munition Workers In Great Britain, Use Explosive for Exhilaration.

London.—Officials of the ministry of munitions have discovered that a good deal of the "drunkenness" attributed to women and comparatively young girls is due to another and hitherto unsuspected cause—the chewing of cordite, the smokeless explosive used in the shell of cannon and the ammunition of small arms. The explosive is being used as a sort of "pick-me-up" by the tired munition workers, but its effect on their health is very injurious and remedial measures are being taken by the authorities.

Cordite, when chewed, has all the exhilarating effects of a highly stimulating drug and cannot be tampered with except at great risk. Its effect on the nervous system is immediate and ultimately deadly.

Cordite consists roughly of about 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts guncotton and 5 parts of mineral jelly. Each cartridge contains 60 cylindrical stands of cordite.

KIPLING QUITS IN PROTEST

Leaves Society of Authors Because of Charity Books Published In Aid of War.

London.—The Times re-prints from the British Weekly the following extract:

"Rudyard Kipling, inclosing his check for $500 toward the pension fund, has sent his resignation from the Society of Authors, on the ground that the action of the committee and its acceptance by his fellow members prove that he is altogether out of sympathy with the present views of the society.

"Mr. Kipling's resignation, which apparently is caused by a difference of opinion as to the charity books published in aid of the war, is greatly regretted by the committee. He has been a member of the society for 25 years."

WOULD HAVE NO TOWN CLOCK

Hotel Keeper Seeks Injunction Against City Timepiece, Saying It Will Wake His Guests.

Wichita, Kan.—S. J. Smalley, proprietor of the Coronado hotel, across the street from the city hall, employed a lawyer to obtain an injunction to prevent Mayor Bentley and the commissioners from installing a clock in the city hall tower. For years citizens have petitioned administrations to beautify the unsightly boarded-up tower with a clock, and the Bentley administration let a contract for a $1,500 clock. Smalley alleges that the striking of the clock will wake up his guests every hour at night.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

MAY 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Amandur Johnson Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn., who, on May 3rd, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06054, for SE¼ Section 30, Township 155 N. Range 38 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anders J. Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn.
Otto Chelstrom, of Thorhult, Minn.
Carl A. Prestbak, of Jelle, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

May 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ander Johan Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn., who, on May 3rd, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No 06053, for E½ SW¼, Lots 3—4 Section 30 Township 155 N, Range 36 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Albert A. J. Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn.
Carl A. Prestebak, of Jelle, Minn.
Otto Chelstrom, of Thorhult, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSSON, MINN.

May 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl A. Prestbak, of Jelle, Minn., who, on June 5th 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 03266, for N½ SE¼ Sec. 22, N½ SW¼ Section 23, Township 155 N, Range 37 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anders J. Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn.
Albert A. J. Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anton Korstad, of Jelle, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of The Interior
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOK
STON, MINN.

May 15th, 191

NOTICE is hereby given tha Stella O. Olson, of Anstad, Minn. who, on June 27th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 08205, for Lots 3 and 4 Section 1 Township 154 N. Range 40 W, 5th Prin. Meridian, ha filed notice of intention to mak commutation Proof, to establish clai to the land above described, befor James C. Wilson U S. Commissione Dist of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn on the 23rd day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gustave N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn
Ole E Wiseth, of Anstad, Minn.
R. Leroy Olson, of Anstad, Minn.
Lauris Olson, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912
Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior
U. S. LAND OFFICE AT CROOK
STON, MINN.

May 8th, 191

NOTICE is hereby given that Gin lertine Tellefson, of Goodridge, Minn. who, on July 10th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 08270, fo E½ SW¼, NW¼SW¼, Sec. 13 an NE¼SE¼, Section 14, Township 15 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principa Meridian, has filed notice of intentio to make Commutation Proof, t establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., o the 16th day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charly Johnson, of Goodridge, Minn
Henry Rye, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Nergaard, of Goodridge, Minn
Ole K. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 19
Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

Suits Suits

Have you bought your spring suit yet? If you havn't, we invite you to come and look over our line. We have a fine stock of Mens blue serge suits, also a nice of Boys suits.

If we havn't anything in stock that you like we can take your measure for a nice tailor made suit. We have a large assortment of samples to choose from.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

Web of Steel

By Cyrus Townsend Brady
Author of
"The Chalice of Courage," "The Island of Regeneration," etc., and
Cyrus Townsend Brady, Jr.
CIVIL ENGINEER

Copyright by Fleming H. Revell Company

CHAPTER XI—Meade has gone to the ranch of Winters, a college friend, and there taken stock of himself and the terrible responsibility he has assumed to save his father's name from dishonor. He makes the new start as an unknown.

CHAPTER XII—Helen and Rodney conspire to save Meade from his own false confession in spite of himself. Shurtliff has been employed by the colonel and Helen, thinking he knows the truth, sets out to win his confidence.

CHAPTER XIII—Meade gains the confidence of Vandeventer, his chief, though he refuses to tell his own story. He is promoted.

CHAPTER XIV — Unexpected rains threaten the dam before the spillway is in shape to carry off surplus water.

CHAPTER XV—Continued rains force Vandeventer and his men into an almost superhuman fight to prevent the flood waters from carrying away the dam. Disaster is imminent though every emergency means known to engineering skill is used.

CHAPTER XVI—Helen gains Shurtliff's confidence but is unable to get any admission from him. Meade has dropped out of sight and the only remembrance she has of him is the flowers that come to her daily from a sender unnamed.

CHAPTER XVII—A viaduct and bridge, just built by the colonel's company, are in the flood's path if the dam breaks. The colonel, with Helen and Rodney, and other officials of the company, are there on a visit of inspection.

CHAPTER XVIII—An attempt to force a confession from Shurtliff is unsuccessful.

CHAPTER XIX—Helen, Rodney and Winters watch from the mesa above the frantic efforts to save the dam. They see three men scrambling to a hogback that juts out into the reservoir, evidently to try some new scheme to save the dam. Helen finally recognizes one of them as Meade.

CHAPTER XX—Meade blows up the hogback and saves the dam, but is almost killed when the last charge of dynamite explodes.

CHAPTER XXI—Meade is taken to the colonel's private car. Shurtliff confesses and gives up the papers he has held concealed, completely freeing Meade from all blame for the bridge disaster. Rodney gets the whole story on the wire while Meade is unconscious.

The Testimony of the Dead.

Just as Helen Illingworth and Winters reached the lower level at the foot of the mesa, they were joined by Rodney.

"What has happened?" cried the engineer.

Winters answered as the three hurried along without stopping:

"Meade blew up the hogback."

"Was that he?"

"Yes."

"I thought there was something familiar about him, but I did not dare—"

"I recognized him instantly," said Helen Illingworth.

"That atones for the International," continued Rodney.

"What does?" asked his friend.

"The dam is safe; the water has stopped rising. I believe it's beginning to fall a little. I saw someone jump up on the palisade and wave his hand, and then I saw them all gather around, evidently cheering."

"I should think the water would be lowered," said Winters; "it's pouring out of a hole in the hogback as big as a church."

"It was a fine thing in Meade. Let's hurry and tell him so," answered Rodney.

"I'm afraid it's too late," said Winters.

"Oh, don't say that," cried the girl. "Why, what's happened?"

"The second blast was slow in going off," said Winters; "he went back to look at it, and got knocked over. It looked pretty bad from the top of the mesa."

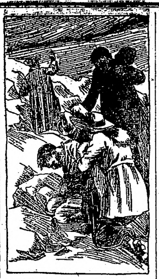
Rodney would not have been human if he had not felt a leap in his breast at the possibility, but he was too loyal a friend and too genuinely fond of Meade for more than a passing emotion, for which he was more than a little ashamed.

"Let us press on," he urged.

In a few moments they stopped by the three men. Meade was still unconscious. The big Irishman sat on the grass with the engineer's head on his knee. The deft-fingered little Italian was trying to wash the blood away from the unconscious man's forehead with a sodden, ragged piece of cloth. Meade was unconscious, he was breathing heavily. There was a catch in his respiration. His breath came at irregular intervals and was labored as if painful.

A huge rock had struck him in the breast. The two men had torn open his shirt and undershirt. The engineer's chest was bruised and bloody. Evidently bones had been broken, and probably serious internal injuries had resulted. Every breath was an apparent agony, and the exquisite pain did not arouse him to consciousness was evidence of the terrible nature of the injury. A smaller, sharper rock had cut him across the forehead and cheek, just missing his right eye, and they found out afterward that he had been struck by several other pieces dislodged by the explosion, and that his body was covered with bruises.

But there was nothing [illegible] crushed chest. Winters and Rodney were both men of action, accustomed to quick thinking and prompt decision in emergencies; while Helen Illingworth could only stand with clenched hands staring in mental anguish that paralleled the physical suffering of the man she loved, the engineer and the rancher immediately made preparations to get the wounded man to the car.



A Huge Rock Had Struck Him in the Breast.

Murphy wore in his belt a short woodman's ax. With it they cut down two young saplings, trimmed them and thrusting them through the sleeves of their raincoats they made a fairly practicable litter. Using the utmost care, they laid the unconscious man upon it and Winters and Murphy, the two biggest men, took the handles at either end. Helen Illingworth, praying as she had never prayed before, sought to support the unconscious man's head. The Italian gathered up the tools and went ahead to open up the path. Rodney followed after.

Their progress was slow of necessity. They had to handle Meade with great care. Winters and Rodney, after the brief inspection they had made, could not see a chance on earth for him. Neither could Helen Illingworth. They went along without conversation, naturally, except for an outburst of admiration from Winters.

"I tell you," he said, "it was a magnificent thing for him to do. He risked his life a hundred times in that mad rush with the dynamite in his hands and the detonators in his pocket. Yet if he had only stayed back he would have been safe."

"It was his anxiety for the dam and the people that brought him down," said Helen Illingworth. "He can't die," she murmured. "God surely will not let him die. I love him so. And yet if he does and I have lost him, innocent or guilty, he has redeemed his fame."

"He saved others," quoted Rodney under his breath, "himself he could not save."

It was a work of great difficulty to get the wounded engineer into the car, but they finally managed it. By the woman's direction they laid him on her bed in her own private stateroom.

"One of us must go for a doctor at once," said Rodney, "and that will be my job."

"It's twenty miles to the town," said the conductor, who had helped to receive them. "If one of you could telegraph we could tap a wire."

None of them could.

"It's all down-grade and there's a good roadbed and I was some sprinter in my college days," said Rodney.

"And there was never greater need of haste than now," said Winters. "I wish I had a horse here."

"Don't give up, Miss Illingworth," continued Rodney, as he started toward the door. "He's alive yet."

Just then, opportunely enough, rounding the last curve before the arch bridge, they saw the end of the other car rapidly approaching them. Had they not been so excited they could have heard the furious puffing of the engine as it drove the car at great speed up the heavy grade.

"Wait," said the conductor, "we can send the engine down for the doctor. That'll be the colonel's car."

In a few minutes the car stopped on the siding. Out of it came Colonel Illingworth, Doctor Severence, Curtiss, and some of the officials of the Bridge company in town. They were all greatly excited. The colonel did not stop to put on his hat. He ran to the other car and climbed aboard.

"The dam's going," he shouted. "The bridge and the town will be flooded. We got word an hour ago by a messenger galloping down. The telephone wires are down. I ran the car up here as the quickest way to get over to the reservoir and the dam. Some of you who know the way come with me."

By this time the observation room of the car was filled with men.

"You need not worry about the dam," said Rodney.

"What do you mean?"

"A man blew up the hog-back, made a spillway, the water rushed out through it into the ravine, you can see it below there, relieving the pressure on the dam at once. Since it has held up till now it will hold for good."

"Thank God!" cried the colonel, sinking down into a chair and wiping the sweat off his brow. "The bridge will be safe then. By George," he gasped, "the Martlet company could hardly [illegible]

"Yes."

There was a long pause. Every man there knew of the failure of the International and in what estimation the old colonel held the name of Meade because of that.

"Well, it was a fine thing," said the colonel; "it makes up for his blundering work on the bridge."

"Beg pardon, sir," said Shurtliff, who had stood wide-eyed and white and suffering in silence ever since the engineer had been brought to the car, "it was not his blunder."

"Why, you said so yourself," cried the colonel.

"I lied," admitted the secretary.

Quick as a flash Rodney had his notebook out. Here was the proof at last.

"Why?"

"To save the reputation of the man I loved."

"And how do I know you are not lying for this man now?" asked the colonel harshly.

"These will prove it," said Shurtliff, extending some papers he drew out of his pocket, where he had placed them that morning half intending to tell Helen Illingworth the truth at last.

"What are these?" the colonel asked, staring at Shurtliff, who stood erect before them, sustained more by his will than anything else, for his knees were shaking and his body quivering; yet he was glad after all, more happy than he had thought he could be, in making the revelation, in vindicating the innocent, in giving that satisfaction to Helen Illingworth, tardy, even too late, though it might be.

"Letters, sir. You will find there a blueprint of the design of the compression members," answered Shurtliff monotonously as if he had forced his mind to a certain action and it was working automatically. "With it is a letter from Bertram Meade to his father suggesting that the lacings were too light and calling attention to the empiric formula of Schmidt-Chemnitz in proof of his argument. On the back of that letter Mr. Bertram Meade, Sr., made an indorsement—you know his handwriting and can identify it—'Hold until bridge is finished and then give back to the boy. We'll show him that even Schmidt-Chemnitz doesn't know everything.'"

Colonel Illingworth turned the paper over. There was the indorsement.

"Well, by heaven!" he began.

"There's another paper in an envelope addressed to the editor of the New York Gazette. Will you read it aloud, sir?"

Almost as if he had been hypnotized Colonel Illingworth took from the envelope the brief note. He read it:

> I alone am responsible for the error in the design of the International bridge, which has resulted in this terrible disaster. I know that my son, in an effort to shield me, will assume the responsibility. As a matter of fact, he had previously pointed out what he believed to be structural weakness, but I refused to heed his representations and overbore his objections. The fault is entirely chargeable to me. There is no possible expiation for my blunder. The least I can do is to assume all the responsibility. The blame is mine.
>
> BERTRAM MEADE.

He laid it down with the other papers.

"The demonstration is complete and absolute," he began spontaneously, amid a breathless silence. "The proofs are adequate. They would establish young Meade's innocence in any court in the land. Where is he? I have done him an injustice. I am ready to make amends," continued the colonel.

"And while you are talking" said Helen Illingworth, who had been standing in the doorway too absorbed by the dramatic recital to interrupt it, "he's dying."

"Dying! Where?"

"He was battered to pieces by the last dynamite explosion. We brought him here."

"Were you there?"

"We saw it from the top of the mesa. Oh, don't talk any longer."

"Severence," said Illingworth, with prompt decision, "you haven't forgotten all your old medical skill. This is your job. One of you jump on the engine and bring a physician up and—"

"I'm going," said Rodney. "Who's the best doctor in town?"

"Doctor Fraser. He's a young man, but very skillful," answered one of the local bridge men.

"Bring our own Doctor Bailey up here from our hospital with him, and tell that engine driver to get down to the town and back just as quickly as he can go. Cheer up, Helen," said the colonel. "I know that a man is not going to rehabilitate himself by such an action and have the evidence of his innocence brought out at such a moment just to die."

"Will you give me those papers, colonel?" said Rodney. "You'll want this written up and—"

"Take them," said the colonel.

"Will you come along with me, Mr. Shurtliff? After I see the doctors I'll want your affidavit."

"Yes, sir, anything," said Shurtliff, "to try to shield your employer and the man you loved, but thank God, you spoke out before it was too late. I'm sorry I pulled that gun on you; you're a man, all right, even if you don't look it," he added to himself as Shurtliff bowed and followed Rodney.

Winters stood at the door of the passageway leading to the stateroom while Helen Illingworth and Severence, who had been educated as a physician, and the old colonel, who knew a great deal about wounds and accidents from his war experience, entered the stateroom. A new spirit had come into the relations between father and daughter and both were glad. There was no question [illegible]

man had saved a great dam, the viaduct, the town, and its people, and they would have at the same time the story of who was responsible for the fall of the International bridge. They would have the story of the attempted self-sacrifice of the son to save the father. They would have the story of the old man's splendid and magnanimous avowal of responsibility before he died. The United States, the world, would ring with the dramatic tale.

It was as much to tell that story in his own way as to summon medical aid that Rodney had gone for the doctor. And so the father held the daughter clasped to his side while both bent over the still unconscious man, whom Doctor Severence quickly and carefully and with wonderful skill, considering his long withdrawal from practice, examined.

"What is it?" asked the colonel as the vice president looked up presently. "My daughter is engaged to be married to him"—and he was rewarded by the thrill and quiver that shot through his daughter's being which he felt as he pressed her to his side—"we can't let him die now."

"He's in God's hands," answered Severence gravely. "He's been terribly pounded everywhere. His breastbone is shattered, some of his ribs are broken. I don't know."

"That awful cut on his forehead?"

"That's nothing."

"And the other bruises?"

"They count but little, but the blow on the chest"—he shook his gray head sadly, ominously.

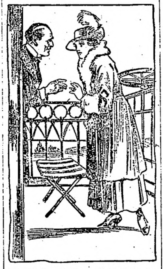
"Do you think anything has penetrated his lungs?" asked Helen Illingworth, as she pointed to her lover's lips, to a little bloody froth that came therefrom.

The old man nodded.

"Perhaps," he said.

"Oh, he can't die, he can't, he can't!" wailed the woman, sinking down on her knees by the bed.

"Not if any power on earth can keep him from it, my dear child," said the colonel tenderly, bending over her.



"Certainly, My Dear Girl," Said the Vice President.

"Send me the porter of the car," said Severance, "and take Miss Illingworth away. I want to get him undressed and—"

"You will call me back the minute I can come?"

"Certainly, my dear girl," said the vice president, who had known the young woman from childhood.

CHAPTER XXII.

At Last to the Stars.

All the men except Curtiss and Winters had discreetly withdrawn from the car and had gone over to the mesa to look at the lake and the outlet. Indeed the water was roaring down beneath the steel arch bridge, filling for the first time in generations the channel of the Kicking Horse. Fortunately it could flow that way without danger to the town or the viaduct below.

The colonel led his daughter to a chair and then turned to Winters.

"You were there?" he began. "Tell me about it."

Graphically the big cattle rancher told the story of Meade's mad rush over the rocks with his two companions, of the desperate assault on the hog-back, of the success that had met their efforts to open the improvised spillway, and then the final disaster. The recital lost nothing in his graphic relation.

"It was fine, it was magnificent," said the colonel, patting his daughter's shoulder. "Where are the two who went with him?"

"They're outside there," said Winters.

The old colonel went to the door of the car and called the two men into the car.

"In the bank down in Coronado there's a thousand dollars of mine for each of you," he said promptly.

"We didn't do it for money, sor," said the big Irishman, "although 'twill be welcome enough, but how is Mr. Roberts?"

"You mean that man who blew up the hog-back?"

"Si, signore, a greata man he ees," said the little Italian.

"I wish I could say he was all right, but there's a doctor with him and we have sent for the best physician in town. He's terribly hurt."

"But please God, he may pull through, sor. The Holy Virgin an' the Saints preserve him," said the Irishman, making the sign of the cross.

And in his own language little Fu[illegible]

"Murphy," shouted a voice from the pines on the side of the hill between the car and the mesa.

"That'll be Mr. Vandeventer, the resident engineer," said Murphy.

Colonel Illingworth turned to the door again.

"Where's Roberts?" cried Vandeventer, stumbling down the hill. He was haggard and worn and weary to the point of exhaustion, but as soon as he had been assured of the safety of the dam—and before he left the water was visibly receding—he had started out to seek the engineer whom he had, in his mind in the excitement of the moment, accused of desertion.

"He's here in my car, sir," said Colonel Illingworth.

"And who are you, may I ask?" said Vandeventer, crossing the track and swinging himself upon the platform of the car.

"I am Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet Bridge company."

"But Roberts?"

"His name is not Roberts. It's Meade."

"What? The International man?"

"Yes."

"I knew he was an engineer. Well, he's made up for his failure there."

"He did not fail there any more than he failed here," said the colonel.

"Where is he?"

"It's a long story."

"It can wait," said Vandeventer brusquely. "I want to thank him for saving the dam and the lives of the men on it, and the town, and the railroad, and the bridge."

"I don't know whether you can thank him or not," said the colonel.

"You don't mean—"

"He was terribly hurt by the last explosion and they brought him here."

"Can I see him?"

For answer Colonel Illingworth pointed to the door.

"This is my daughter. Your name is Vandeventer, is it not? Helen, this is the engineer who is building the dam. He has come to ask after his man."

"I've done everything I can for him," said Severence, coming out of the stateroom, followed by the porter, as Vandeventer shook hands with the girl. "He's still unconscious, but seems to breathe a little easier."

Into the little room the woman and the four men crowded. Vandeventer, accompanied by Murphy and Funaro, followed the colonel. Neither of the workmen would be left out. There lay the engineer, his face as white as the linen of the pillow or the bandage which had been deftly tied around his head. One hand, still grimy and mud-stained, lay on the sheet. Helen Illingworth knelt down and kissed it and laid her head on the bed.

"He is to be my husband if he lives," she said simply.

"A man and an engineer he is," whispered Vandeventer.

"I misjudged you, Meade," said the colonel softly, speaking as if the unconscious man could hear. "I condemned you. I wish to heaven you could hear me make amends now."

"Begob," whispered Murphy, "you'd ought to seen him run wid the dinnamite."

The voice of the Italian murmured words which they knew were prayers and though they came from humble lips they brought relief to all. They entered deeply into Helen Illingworth's heart and mingled with her own petitions, frantic, fervent, imperative, although she offered them to Almighty God as from a woman broken. Presently they all filed out of the room, leaving Helen Illingworth alone with what was left of life in the crushed body of the man she had never loved so much before.

In the observation room Vandeventer told them of the fight for the dam and how they had reached their maximum power of resistance and more, and that the relief came in the very nick of time. Meanwhile the engine driver had burned up the track going and coming and in less than an hour he was back with two surgeons and a trained nurse. Was it their skill and care and watchfulness that finally brought Meade back to consciousness, or was it the passionate, consuming intensity of will and purpose of the woman who loved him, who could scarcely be driven from his side? Well, whatever the reason, after many days he passed from death into life and came back again.

He was conscious of Helen's presence and lay quietly enveloped in her love before he could talk coherently or question. Indeed, with Rodney and Winters, and old Shurtliff, who swore to himself that he would never forgive himself if Meade did not recover, and the colonel, and Vandeventer, and all the men of the force, who used to stroll over after hours and just sit on the side of the track and stare at the car where the man who had saved them was fighting for his life as desperately as they had fought to save the dam, Meade was surrounded by such an atmosphere of admiration and devotion as might have stayed the hand of death itself. There came a day when the physician said he could talk a little.

"I saw you," Helen whispered. "I was standing on the high hill watching, looking down upon you just before—"

"But I shall look up to you all the rest of my life," said the man, as the woman knelt, as was her wont, by the side of the bed. She kissed his hand thin, wasted, but white and clean now.

"No, I to you," she murmured, as she pressed her lips to his fingers.

"Look up a little higher, then," whispered Meade with some of the old hu[illegible]

The voiceless movement of his lips told her the story. She raised herself and kissed them lightly.

"I haven't dared to ask that before," said the man, closing his eyes. "I wasn't strong enough to stand that."

"But you're going to get strong; you must. I'd like to kiss you forever," said the woman with pitying tenderness and great joy.

"It's heavenly now, but I shall have to go away again when I am able and—"

"We are never going to be parted again."

"I cannot let you marry a discredited man, a failure."

"Don't you know," said the woman, rising, "that the whole United States rings with your exploit, that the splendid saving of the dam has caught the fancy of the people as it deserves and you are a hero everywhere and to everybody?"

"But the International bridge and its failure?"

Unbeknown to the two the colonel had stood in the doorway.

"We know the truth now, my boy," said the old man, coming into the room, "It was your father's fault, not yours."

It was characteristic of Meade's temper and temperament that his white lips closed in a straight line at this.

"Where's Shurtliff?" he asked, after a silent communing with himself.

The old man had come in and out of the room like a ghost during his slow recovery. Colonel Illingworth turned away and summoned the secretary. Rodney and Winters came, too.

"Shurtliff," said Meade faintly but firmly, "tell them again who is responsible for the failure of the International."

"Forgive me, Mr. Meade," said Shurtliff, "but it was your brave old father's fault."

"You see," said the colonel.

"We knew it all the time," said Rodney.

"But Mr. Shurtliff bravely gave us the final proof," said Winters.

"Those papers?" said Meade.

Shurtliff nodded.

"And your father's own letter that he wrote the papers before his heart broke," said Rodney; "I'll read it to you presently."

"Why did you do it, Shurtliff?"

"To right a great wrong, sir. I saw that we were mistaken to try to spare the dead at the expense of the living, to wreck your life and the future, and the happiness of Miss Illingworth. God bless her for her kindness to a lonely old man. And so when you were brought here dead I told them the truth and gave them the papers."

"Gentlemen," said Meade, making a last try, "it is useless to deny it now, but for the sake of my father's fame you won't let anyone know?"

"Old man," said Rodney, "it was on the wires an hour afterward and the whole United States knows it now. Your father made the mistake; his letter admitted it bravely. The world honors him, it honors you."

"Rodney," said Meade, "I wish you hadn't done it."

"It was for Miss Illingworth's happiness and yours that I did it," said Rodney. "And how much that cost me," he added, the confession being wrung from him, "no one can ever know."

He turned and left the room. Winters followed him full of sympathy and comprehension.

"Let me go out alone, old man," said Rodney. "I'll be back presently. This is the last fight I've got to make."

Winters watched him from the steps of the car as he disappeared in the pine trees en route to the mesa to fight it out under the open sky alone. The others left the room also, last of all Shurtliff.

"You forgive me, Meade. I've been through hell itself," said the old man, "in these last six months."

"Freely," said Meade.

And Shurtliff went away with a lighter heart than he had borne for many a long day.

The two lovers were alone again.

"You see," said Helen, "there's nothing can keep us apart now."

"Nothing, thank God," whispered the man.

"But I am sorry that it all came out this way. I'm sorry not only because of your suffering, but for other reasons —Rodney for one. He—it's too bad! It was not necessary for you to get yourself almost killed to win me, I mean, for wherever and whenever I found you I was resolved to marry you, willy-nilly."

"And is it true that poor old Rod had grown to care?" he asked, putting by the academic discussion.

The woman nodded.

"I'm very sorry. I can't help it. We were always together, talking about you," she said.

"And he couldn't help it, either," said Meade. "Somehow I believe he was the better man for you to have taken."

But he looked at her wistfully and anxiously as he spoke.

"I won't argue with you," said the girl, bending close to him. "I'll only say that I know I have the best man in all the world, but if he were the worst, I would rejoice to have him just the same."

(THE END.)

Wishes That Come True.

Good wishes have a way of realizing themselves. They have a potency most magical, and the girl who is always wishing the best for other friends finds her hopes realized for herself, as though kindly wishes were a sort of gracious boomerang, coming back to the heart that sent it out. Just wishing others joy, if the wish is from the heart, helps to [illegible] happiness of the [illegible]

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 23 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

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Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

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Stallion.

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C. Eig, Erie, Monday
Edwin Hanson, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon.
Ole A. Olsen, Reiner, Thursday
Reson and Youn Livery barn, Saturday

Why not breed to a good horse and get a colt worth at least $25 to $50.00 more than a colt from a grade of scrub horse when of selling age.

S. Lysbakken.

Liberty Loan Bonds

To You, Citizens of Pennington County:

Your Country is calling YOU!

Your Country is at war with a powerful adversary. Your services are needed NOW by the United States of America.

Your Government must have money to pay for the war and must borrow it from you. The Nation gives you in return a Government bond, a written promise of the United States to repay you your money at a future fixed date, with interest until paid at 3½ per cent a year, interest paid you every six months.

These Liberty Loan Government Bonds are backed by the total resources of the United States, THE RICHEST NATION IN THE WORLD.

Subscribe your share and protect your Country; help furnish food to our Allies, and STOP THIS WAR. Buy a bond—buy all the bonds you can afford—urge all your friends and neighbors to buy their share.

Your Service is as Necessary as the Soldier's.

He can't fight without your help.

Let's tell Uncle Sam we are with him to the last trench.

Show the rest of the Country where Pennington County stands.

Through its regular channels the Government has DRAFTED the banks of this State to assist in placing the Liberty Loan Bonds. This service and the efforts which is being made by the banks is furnished without one cent of cost to the government and without a cent of profit to the banks. It is a patriotic duty which they are discharging and it is up to every loyal citizen what ever nationality to respond.

The Government does not expect you to do the impossible, but it DOES EXPECT you to do "your bit". Be prepared to buy your bonds when called upon by the solicitors of the Liberty Loan Committee, or better still, make application today thru your bank.

DON'T DELAY, all applications must be in Washington by June 15th

Liberty Loan Committee

Citizens State Bank of Hazel — Farmers State Bank of Mavie
Farmers State Bank of St. Hilaire — Goodridge State Bank
Merchants State Bank of St. Hilaire — Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
Citizens State Bank of Thief River Falls
Peoples State Bank of Thief River Falls
First State Bank of Thief River Falls
First National Bank of Thief River Falls

Literary Society Picnic Largely Attended.

The picnic given last Sunday by the Goodridge Literary Society at the beautiful farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arndt on the Red Lake River near Highlanding, was attended by a large crowd. Eleven auto loads and several buggy loads of people being present. The day was fine but rather cool on account of a chilly wind, but this was not noticed very much when the picnicers arrived at their destination as the picnic grounds were sheltered by a big grove.

The time was spent in various ways some went boat riding, others played croquet while others were content to sit on the river bank and take life easy After the lunch was over two baseball games were played, one between the married and single ladies the other between the married and single men. The result of the first mentioned game, was a win for the single ladies by a score of 5 to 4 and the latter game resulted in a win for the married men by a score 7 to 6. After the games were over everyone adjourned to the picnic grounds where ice cream was served after which the party left for their homes feeling that they had spent a very enjoyable day.

The Vacant Lot.

In every town are vacant lots with varied rubbish lumbered producing cheap forget-me-not and coclebur unnumbered. Year after year they go to seed, when autumn winds are sighing and every brand of noxious weed there on is multiplying. If all those lots were sown to parsnips, spuds and carrots, less often would we hear men brood in hunger stricken garrets; And here we see the Nation's vice, the waste that has no ending; economy can cut no ice, while we have coin for spending. Why plow the weed-grown neighborhood? Our standoff at the store is good; we'll think of such schemes later. All winter in our little town some folks were nearly starving some charity was handed down, some roosters for their carving. But not a lesson have they learned, their future course to sweeten, the coal we handed them is burned, the grub we gave is eaten. The spring is here why look ahead? And when they're needing bread the town will have to find it.—Walt Mason.

HIGHLANDING NEWS

Mother And Baby Burned to Death.

On Friday afternoon occured the death of Mrs. Ole Nelson and baby.

Mrs. Nelson was planting potatoes and the baby was sleeping in the house. When Mrs. Nelson discovered the fire she ran into the house to take the baby out and never returned. The house wys burned to the ground. The baby was found on a couch and Mrs. Nelson was found in a heap on the floor. The cause of the fire is not known. Mr. Nelson was working on Mrs. Narveson's farm and was called home as soon as the fire was discovered by the neighbors. Mrs. Nelson leaves to mourn her death her husband and three little children.

We wish to sympathize with Mr. Nelson and children in their sad bereavement. The funeral was held at the Brunkeberg church Monday.

Miss Arvella Heggestuen visited with Mrs. Overum Sunday.

Carl Lindstrom of Goodridge was an overnight visitor at the A. T. Olson home Saturday.

Mrs. Christ Thorson and Mrs. Sever Nelson called at the Henry Halvorson home Saturday.

Miss Alice Thorson and Miss Ella Olson were out for a joy ride with Einer Morken Sunday evening.

The Ladies Aid held at the home of Mrs. Sever Nelson was well attended. The sum $6.40 was received for the Ladies Aid.

Matt Erickson and Henry Arnt received their new Ford cars Monday.

Sever Nelson was a business caller in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

URGE YOUR MENFOLK TO HELP UNCLE SAM.

The women of the northwest can do the nation an invaluable service today by urging the un married men of their acquaintance to join the Navy. The Navy is in urgent need of thousands of young men. It invites investigation.

U. S. Navy Recruiting Stations located at No. 304 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., and:

St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Building. Duluth, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Virginia, Minn., Brainerd, Minn. Fargo, N. Dak., Grand Forks, N. Dak. Minot, N. Dak.

Post Office Building.

Mother and Child Burned to Death.

Last Friday afternoon Mrs. Ole Nelson and baby lost their lives in a fire which destroyed their farm home 4 miles south and 2 miles west of town.

Mrs. Nelson was working in the garden when she noticed the fire and immediately ran to the house to save the baby but was evidently overcome by heat before reaching the couch on which the baby was sleeping as her charred body was found a short distance from where the baby lay. Mr. Nelson, who was working on Mrs. Narveson's farm, was notified as soon as the fire was discovered by the neighbors, but he arrived too late to be able do anything as the building was in ruins. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The funeral of the unfortunate mother and child was held Monday afternoon at the Brunkeberg church, Rev. Bjornson conducting the services. Mrs. Nelson leaves to mourn her untimely death, her husband and three small children, who have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in this their hour of sorrow.

Farmers Ask Fair Deal; They Don't Need Advice

By A. C. Townley.

The farmers of America can double their crops this year; they can grow ten times as much food next year as they ever grew in any year before and they don't need any advice to this—they need a fair deal!

It is up to the United States government whether this years crop shall be large or small.

This is what the government must do to get all this foodstuff:

Take over the distribution system.

Take over the packing plants, canneries, flour mills, warehouses, elevators and storage plants. Take over the idle land held by speculating land holders, and distribute it among the hundreds of thousands of farmers who will make this land productive.

Loan the farmers money with which to buy seed, equipment and labor.

The Navy Department, through Lieutenant Commander James D. Wilson of the Minneapolis Recruiting Station, today continued its appeal to the Northwest for men.

The appeal today reads.

THE NAVY MUST HAVE MEN!
IT NEEDS THEM NOW - TODAY!

You don't need to wear a uniform to recruit for the Navy. Ask that healthy young man why he hasn't joined. Direct him to the nearest recruiting office. Tell him to investigate the Navy before he enters any service. The place to direct him in Minneapolis is No. 304, Marquette Avenue.

Other Stations:-

St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Building, Duluth, Minn., Brainerd Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Virginia, Minn., Grand Forks, N. Dak., Fargo, N. Dak., Minot, N. Dak.

Post Office Building.

Germantown News.

Clarence Wayne made a short call on John Clausen Sunday forenoon.

John and Ed. Ristau called on Clarence Wayne Saturday evening.

J. Payne of Goodridge was a visitor at the Will Wayne home Saturday. He also made a business trip to Mavie.

The dance at Adolph Jensen's was well attended and everybody reported having had a fine time.

Oscar Rambec, a prosperous farmer in this vicinity has purchased a new Overland.

Mrs. Chas Habedank and son Emil and John Clausen and Clarence Wayne went to Thief River Falls Thursday. They were accompanied by back Luela Habedank who has been visiting with relatives at Erskine.

Emil Ristau went to Mavie to get a full blood Shorthorn bull which was shipped from Minneapolis.

Rev. Hauser of Warren conducted services at the schoolhouse here Sunday.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all dog owners are requested to get a license for their dogs at the office of the Village Council, before June 1st, 1917.

By order of the Village Council.

C. H. Christiansen,
Village Recorder.

Jury List Ready For Coming Term.

The petit jury for the June term of the district court has been drawn and the sheriff will start to notify the men who have been selected. Court opens on June 26 with the grand jury, in case there are any criminal cases, and on the 27th petit jury convenes. All notes of issue in cases to be tried at the term must be filed by June 19, according to the clerk.

The petit jury list is as follows:

John Dablow, Town of North; Alfred Hammersten, Town of Highlanding; Elof Halvorson, Town of Reiner; M. V. Evenson, Thief River Falls; F. A. Protz, Thief River Falls; Ben Erickson Thief River Falls; Chas. Kjellen, Town of Mayfield. John Sjolsvold, Town of Norden; A. P. Hogstom, St. Hilaire; F. J. Stebbins, Thief River Falls; Ed. Lee, City; Theo. Olson, Town of Kratka; O. Odegaard, Town of Star; Chas. Keller, Town of Wyandotte; M. A. Smith, Thief River Falls; A. S. Liebersan, Thief River Falls; Emil Larson, Town of Bray; John Albin, Town of Wyandotte; John J. Lindblad, Town of Hickory; Richard Lorentson, Town of Black River; Albert Arntz, Town of Reiner; O. K. Lein, Town of Star; Herman Lindblom, Town of Bray; Thomas McCormick, Town of Selverton.

Let The Chickens Help Win The War.

The hunger period which threatens the United States and its allies in the present war may be warded off, in part at least, by attention to the lowly chicken, says A. C. Smith, head of the poultry department of the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

The hen is the only producing creature that can be profitably kept on small areas such as city and village lots, that will transfer table waste into a highly edible product. She selects from waste material, bugs, weeds and grasses a large part of her living for several months in the year and during this time is usually a high producer of very fertile eggs. She reproduces her kind much more often than any other productive animal.

She can be cared for by women and children and often by invalids and convalescents.

For these reasons, Mr. Smith urges that every well selected hatchable egg should be set at this season when eggs are lower in price than at other seasons.

Other poultry including ducks, geese, and squabs should also receive careful attention in view of the present and future food situation.

Notice.

By resolution passed by the Count Board at a special session held on the 15th day of May, the County Auditor was instructed not to pay any further bounties for wolves until there will be money available from the State to meet such payments.

Dated at Thief River Falls, Minnesota this 19th day of May, A. D. 1917.

T. P. Anderson,
County Auditor.

You Are Missing Half of Your Life by not Having A FORD CAR

Call up KORSTAD at High Landing tor particulars.

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Literary Society Picnic Largely Attended.

The picnic given last Sunday by the Goodridge Literary Society at the beautiful farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arndt on the Red Lake River near Highlanding, was attended by a large crowd. Eleven auto loads and several buggy loads of people being present. The day was fine but rather cool on account of a chilly wind, but this was not noticed very much when the picnicers arrived at their destination as the picnic grounds were sheltered by a big grove.

The time was spent in various ways. some went boat riding, others played croquet while others were content to sit on the river bank and take life easy After the lunch was over two baseball games were played; one between the married and single ladies the other between the married and single men. The result of the first mentioned game, was a win for the single ladies by a score of 5 to 4 and the latter game resulted in a win for the married men by a score 7 to 6. After the games were over everyone adjourned to the picnic grounds where ice cream was served after which the party left for their homes feeling that they had spent a very enjoyable day.

The Vacant Lot.

In every town are vacant lots with varied rubbish lumbered producing cheap forget-me-not and coclebure unnumbered. Year after year they go to seed, when autumn winds are sighing and every brand of noxious weed there on is multiplying. If all those lots were sown to parsnips, spuds and carrots, less often would we hear men brood in hunger stricken garrets; And here we see the Nation's vice, the waste that has no ending; economy can cut no ice, while we have coin for spending. Why plow the weed-grown neighborhood? Our standoff at the store is good; we'll think of such schemes later. All winter in our little town some folks were nearly starving some charity was handed down, some roosters for their carving. But not a lesson have they learned, their future course to sweeten, the coal we handed them is burned, the grub we gave is eaten. The spring is here why look ahead? And when they're needing bread the town will have to feed it.—Walt Mason.

HIGHLANDING NEWS

Mother And Baby Burned to Death.

On Fridoy afternoon occured the death of Mrs. Ole Nelson and baby.

Mrs. Nelson was planting potatoes and the baby was sleeping in the house. When Mrs. Nelson discovered the fire she ran into the house to take the baby out and never returned. The house wys burned to the ground. The baby was found on a couch and Mrs. Nelson was found in a heap on the floor. The cause of the fire is not known. Mr. Nelson was working on Mrs. Narveson's farm and was called home as soon as the fire was discovered by the neighbors. Mrs. Nelson leaves to mourn her death her husband and three little children.

We wish to sympathize with Mr. Nelson and children in their sad bereavement. The funeral was held at the Brunkeberg church Monday.

Miss Arvella Heggestuen visited with Mrs. Overum Sunday.

Carl Lindstrom of Goodridge was an overnight visitor at the A. T. Olson home Saturday.

Mrs. Christ Thorson and Mrs. Sever Nelson called at the Henry Halvorson home Saturday.

Miss Alice Thorson and Miss Ella Olson were out for a joy ride with Einer Morken Sunday evening.

The Ladies Aid held at the home of Mrs. Sever Nelson was well attended. The sum $6.40 was received for the Ladies Aid.

Matt Erickson and Henry Arnt received their new Ford cars Monday.

Sever Nelson was a business caller in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

URGE YOUR MENFOLK TO HELP UNCLE SAM.

The women of the northwest can do the nation an invaluable service today by urging the un married men of their acquaintance to join the Navy. The Navy is in urgent need of thousands of young men. It invites investigation.

U. S. Navy Recruiting Stations located at No. 304 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., and:

St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Building. Duluth, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Virginia, Minn., Brainerd, Minn. Fargo, N. Dak., Grand Forks, N. Dak. Minot, N. Dak.

Mother and Child Burned to Death.

Last Friday afternoon Mrs. Ole Nelson and baby lost their lives in a fire which destroyed their farm home 4 miles south and 2 miles west of town.

Mrs. Nelson was working in the garden when she noticed the fire and immediately ran to the house to save the baby but was evidently overcome by heat before reaching the couch on which the baby was sleeping as her charred body was found a short distance from where the baby lay. Mr. Nelson, who was working on Mrs. Narveson's farm, was notified as soon as the fire was discovered by the neighbors, but he arrived too late to be able do anything as the building was in ruins. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The funeral of the unfortunate mother and child was held Monday afternoon at the Brunkeberg church, Rev. Bjornson conducting the services. Mrs. Nelson leaves to mourn her untimely death, her husband and three small children, who have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in this their hour of sorrow.

Farmers Ask Fair Deal; They Don't Need Advice

By A. C. Townley.

The farmers of America can double their crops this year; they can grow ten times as much food next year as they ever grew in any year before and they don't need any advice to this—they need a fair deal!

It is up to the United States government whether this years crop shall be large or small.

This is what the government must do to get all this foodstuff:

Take over the distribution system.

Take over the packing plants, canneries, flour mills, warehouses, elevators and storage plants. Take over the idle land held by speculating land holders, and distribute it among the hundreds of thousands of farmers who will make this land productive.

Loan the farmers money with which to buy seed, equipment and labor.

The Navy Department, through Lieutenant Commander James D. Wilson of the Minneapolis Recruiting Station, today continued its appeal to the Northwest for men.

The appeal today reads.

THE NAVY MUST HAVE MEN!
IT NEEDS THEM NOW - TODAY!

You don't need to wear a uniform to recruit for the Navy. Ask that healthy young man why he hasn't joined. Direct him to the nearest recruiting office. Tell him to investigate the Navy before he enters any service.

The place to direct him in Minneapolis is No. 304, Marquette Avenue.

Other Stations:-

St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Building, Duluth, Minn., Brainerd Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Virginia, Minn., Grand Forks, N. Dak., Fargo, N. Dak., Minot, N. Dak.

Post Office Building.

Germantown News.

Clarence Wayne made a short call on John Clausen Sunday forenoon.

John and Ed. Ristau called on Clarence Wayne Saturday evening.

J. Payne of Goodridge was a visitor at the Will Wayne home Saturday. He also made a business trip to Mavie.

The dance at Adolph Jensen's was well attended and everybody reported having had a fine time.

Oscar Rambec, a prosperous farmer in this vicinity has purchased a new Overland.

Mrs. Chas Habedank and son Emil and John Clausen and Clarence Wayne went to Thief River Falls Thursday. They were accompanied by back Luela Habedank who has been visiting with relatives at Erskine.

Emil Ristau went to Mavie to get a full blood Shorthorn bull which was shipped from Minneapolis.

Rev. Hauser of Warren conducted services at the schoolhouse here Sunday.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all dog owners are requested to get a license for their dogs at the office of the Village Council, before June 1st, 1917.

By order of the Village Council.

C. H. Christiansen.

Jury List Ready For Coming Term.

The petit jury for the June term of the district court has been drawn and the sheriff will start to notify the men who have been selected. Court opens on June 26 with the grand jury, in case there are any criminal cases, and on the 27th petit jury convenes. All notes of issue in cases to be tried at the term must be filed by June 19, according to the clerk.

The petit jury list is as follows:

John Dablow, Town of North; Alfred Hammersten, Town of Highlanding; Elof Halvorson, Town of Reiner; M. V. Evenson, Thief River Falls; F. A. Protz, Thief River Falls; Ben Erickson Thief River Falls; Chas. Kjellen, Town of Mayfield. John Sjolsvold, Town of Norden; A. P. Hogstom, St. Hilaire; F. J. Stebbins, Thief River Falls; Ed, Lee, City; Theo. Olson, Town of Kratka; O. Odegaard, Town of Star; Chas. Keller, Town of Wyandotte; M. A. Smith, Thief River Falls; A. S. Liebersan, Thief River Falls; Emil Larson, Town of Bray; John Albin, Town of Wyandotte; John J. Lindblad, Town of Hickory; Richard Lorentson, Town of Black River; Albert Arntz, Town of Reiner; O. K. Lein, Town of Star; Herman Lindblom, Town of Bray; Thomas McCormick, Town of Selverton.

Let The Chickens Help Win The War.

The hunger period which threatens the United States and its allies in the present war may be warded off, in part at least, by attention to the lowly chicken, says A. C. Smith, head of the poultry department of the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

The hen is the only producing creature that can be profitably kept on small areas such as city and village lots, that will transfer table waste into a highly edible product. She selects from waste material, bugs, weeds and grasses a large part of her living for several months in the year and during this time is usually a high producer of very fertile eggs. She reproduces her kind much more often than any other productive animal.

She can be cared for by women and children and often by invalids and convalescents.

For these reasons, Mr. Smith urges that every well selected hatchable egg should be set at this season when eggs are lower in price than at other seasons.

Other poultry including ducks, geese, and squabs should also receive careful attention in view of the present and future food situation.

Notice.

By resolution passed by the County Board at a special session held on the 15th day of May, the County Auditor was instructed not to pay any further bounties for wolves until there will be money available from the State to meet such payments.

Dated at Thief River Falls, Minnesota this 19th day of May, A. D. 1917.

T. P. Anderson,
County Auditor.

You Are Missing Half of Your Life by not Having A FORD CAR

Call up KORSTAD at High Landing for particulars.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. SMITH, Editor & Publisher

Entered as second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Goodridge Minn.

Subscription rate $1.00 per year.
Foreign rate $1.50 per year.

Our editorial page has been neglected for some time, due partly to the lazy feeling of spring weather. We shall try to do better in the future and occasionally call attention to things that you don't find in the daily papers you read.

Some of our patriots at the county seat urge upon the farmers to plant every available acre. They offer to furnish seed to the farmers, but note the condition: "You can have money at my bank", they say, but of course I will have to have a chattel mortgage". A seed grain note will not do. They are not willing to take a chance with the farmer on the crop raisd from the seed. No they want mortgage on the crop and the farmers cattle. How patriotic they are for their own pocket book.

There is agitation on all sides that this country must feed the Allies if we want to win the war and the farmers are urged to do their part. When did the farmers fail to do their part? is one query. They want the farmers to raise large crops so that the speculators may make more money. Not one move has been made to assure the farmers of a fair price for their products. If the government established a minimum and a maximum price for products, the farmers would know just where they are at. Under present conditions it is a leap in the dark, and nine chances in ten that many of the products will not bring enough to pay for production.

In our columns last fall and early winter we frequently called attention to the useless expenditure of money in the expedition into Mexico, and that it was unjust and uncalled for. We claimed that the raids along the border were no more chargeable to the Mexican Government than we would be if some outlaws from U. S. would get into Canada and burn and kill. To prove to you that we were right in our deductions and that our government had absolutely no license to envade Mexico, we ask you to read an article in the May 19, 1917, Saturday Evening Post, entitled "Jouncing Uncle Sam". If that does not open your eyes to the true condition down there, then you are a hopeless case. Mind you, Saturday Evening Post does no publish articles of that kind unless it knows them to be authentic.

We often hear the big newspapers of our country critized for withholding news that is derogatory to the moneyed interests, and that the common people do not get a fair deal. That this is true with respect to our large dailies cannot be doubted. The following will illustrate the point. It has just come to light that the greater part of the American people never heard that Tom Mooney, a labor leader in San Francisco, had been convicted, on perjured testimony, by a jury that was fixed for that special purpose by the big interests of the state, until news reached this country from Petrograd that the working people of that city had made an assault upon the American Embassy as a protest against this outrage against Mooney. It shows to what extent the newspapers are able to control public opinion. The moneyed interests control the newspapers and the newspapers control public opinion, so you can deduce what we get.

It is conceded by military experts and through students of history that an autocratic government is by far the most efficient when it comes to war. Our vocal patriots shout that we must get into this war because it is a fight of democracy against autocracy. If we concede that an autocracy is a better fighting machine than a democracy, then our chance for success are small, unless we change our form of government. We are either doomed to defeat, or we must establish in this country an autocracy, which we are rapidly doing. Then it will no longer be a fight between democracy and autocracy, but simply a case of world supremacy, whidh has been our contention from the first. If we win, we become the mightiest autocracy in the world. What guaranty has the people that we will ever get democracy any more. Dear reader, do you see what an awful hole we are in? Ponder over this and see what conclusion you come to.

Proving the Boast.

"Didn't you tell me your dog could lick anything in sight?"

"Sure I did. He's licking the sugar off the top of your cake now."

GERMAN RETREAT BLAZED BY TRAIL OF DESTRUCTION

American and English Correspondents Working Separately Agree in Reports of Ruin.

BURN SUPPLIES FOR THE POOR

Wells Poisoned and Defiled—Fruit and Shade Trees Cut Down—Houses Burned and Contents Looted and Wrecked.

London.—The skeptic who is unable to believe the reports of the absolute ruthlessness with which the Germans are doing their best to blot out that part of France from which they are retreating should compare the following dispatches, written by correspondents at the front, which supplement the official announcements of the British and French war offices.

These dispatches were sent by different correspondents, two American and two English. Of these one of each, an American and an Englishman, was with the British army, one of each with the French army. What they write about they saw with their own eyes. These men are experienced war correspondents and can differentiate between military damage, which every army must inflict to hamper the enemy, and malicious pillage.

A few of the things the Germans have done and are doing in Picardy and Artois, two of the loveliest of the provinces of France, are these: Burning supplies furnished for the starving population by the American relief commission, supplies bought by American gifts to help people impoverished by German invasion; poisoning and defiling with filth all the wells; cutting down all the fruit trees and shade trees; burning every house, regardless of its lack of military value; smashing pictures, crockery, furniture that they could not take off with them from the homes of the peasants; leaving these peasants, women, old men, children, with nothing to eat.

Looting Officially Ordered.

The first of these dispatches is from the Associated Press correspondent who advanced through this scene of desolation with the British troops. He is an American. This correspondent saw with his own eyes captured German orders for the looting, which ordered among other things that filth was to be assembled near all the wells abandoned to contaminate the water. He refers to the wanton destruction of the trees, which is more fully described in another dispatch. He writes:

"Wherever the British troops penetrate territory formerly held by the Germans they encounter the same conditions of destruction and devastation as in Bapaume and Peronne. Only a few villages have escaped, the Germans in these instances having been compelled to leave before their plans to lay waste could be carried out.

"The use of cavalry by the British and French seems to have taken the Germans by surprise, upsetting some of their calculations. In one village supper, which had been laid out, was abandoned, together with much ammunition, and in other places newly opened boxes of high explosives were found, with which the Germans had planned to destroy the villages before leaving. That the wholesale destruction was systematized in a manner characteristic of German thoroughness was shown by captured orders on the subject.

"These directed the blowing up of all houses, wells and cellars, except those occupied by rear guard outposts, the rear guard being held responsible for making their shelters uninhabitable before falling back. Farming implements were all burned or destroyed. Wherever a building was spared, it was first rendered filthy. The orders also directed the assembling of filth in the neighborhood of all wells for the purpose of contaminating the water.

"The destruction of fruit trees now apparently covers the entire belt of evacuated territory, even those clinging to the walls having been stripped off."

Wanton Destruction of Trees.

The wanton destruction of the trees is described also by the second American correspondent, who represents the Associated Press with the French army, in describing the following touching incident:

"Continuing our visit in Roye we encountered on the summit of the city an old man, tall, with white hair and mustache. He waved his arms, being incapable at first in his emotion of saying a word. He lived in the last house of the town, where he had spent the existence of a savage for two years, deciding not to see the Germans. Two days ago, realizing that something new was in preparation, he went up to the roof of his house and from afar saw masses of soldiers in blue, their helmets scintillating in the sun.

"'I was waiting for the French,' he said. 'I looked for their red trousers, but saw only men in unknown uniform. My blood turned. I said to myself: Are they more Germans? But suddenly from the small groups moving across the country came detonations. I understood they were the French warriors, the French clothed in blue, who had arrived.'

"We left the village under the guidance of this old man. The Germans, said he, had revenged themselves even on the fields. In fact everywhere the trees were cut down, all the apple trees from Roye to Champlen, and the fine trees along the Roiglise road suffered the same fate."

Lust of Destruction.

The correspondent of the London Times with the French army tells of the destruction wrought in Chauny, which was excusable for military reasons, and then continues to describe that which was not:

"But for the rest of their conduct there is no possible defense. In village after village, especially in Chauny itself, they burned whole rows of houses for no reason whatever except for pure spite and lust of destruction.

"House after house was pillaged, stripped as if by burglars. In every room that was not fired they had taken all the contents away, or more vilely still had smashed them to atoms.

"I have written these things before, when I myself have seen them in other sections of the line. I write about them again because I cannot impress too strongly the rest of the world that the power for this particular form of evildoing must be taken away from this uncivilized race. Even now, even in England and in France itself, people who have not seen with their own eyes seem not to realize what is being done here.

"One fact may bring it home to them. It is the latest invention of this generation of house breakers, the newest refinement of doing mischief. In the fields between Noyon and Chauny, many of which—a sure sign that the German retreat had not been foreseen until comparatively lately—had been carefully plowed and even sown, there were a considerable number of fruit trees. Every one of them within a certain distance of the road had been killed. They either have been sawed through a couple of feet from the ground and left lying where they fell or gashed and hacked three or four inches deep.

"This massacre of trees must have been carried out by at least three or four companies acting under the orders of their officers just before the retreat began, when the troops were in such a hurry that they even left behind stores of old metal which they had carefully collected. I want to insist upon this point, that it is clear that it is the officers of the German army who are responsible for this particular crime of tree mutilation."

Burned Supplies for the Poor.

The correspondent of the Times at British headquarters writes as follows:

"Old men, women and children, to whom the British were only a myth, welcomed the advance guards with tears.

"'Are you many?' asked one woman doubtfully of a staff officer.

"'We are two million now,' said the officer.

"The woman's relief and joy were fine to see.

"What these people wanted was food. They had hardly had any meat, butter or fat for months. They say the German soldiers are getting less to eat now and grumble a good deal.

"When the French troops arrived at Tergnier, where the Compaignie du Nord had large workshops and locomotive sheds, they found everything destroyed by dynamite.

"A Berlin telegram which describes the movements of the German withdrawal, says the greatest consideration was paid the inhabitants. The road from Chauny to Noyon was one continual stream of refugees from the villages beyond Chauny. They had been sacked and burned by the Germans. These poor refugees consisted exclusively of women, babies and small children. For weeks past the Germans had expelled them from village after village in preparation for the retreat. When the final moment came their houses were sacked and then burned before their eyes. The refugees were left helpless without food to await the French advance.

"At Noyon, owing to the fact that the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children, they promised to leave the American relief commission sufficient supplies to feed them. Nevertheless, the last German patrols to leave Noyon completely sacked the American relief storehouse of everything eatable, and then dynamited the building. Finally they turned the canal water with which they had flooded the city into its ruins."

ARKANSAS DIAMOND MINES A BONANZA

Buffalo, Ark.—In spite of the fact that companies developing the mines near here make every effort to prevent any information leaking out as to the quantity of diamonds found, it is conservatively estimated that the number of the past twelve months is not less than 1,500. The largest diamond found is reported to have weighed 80 carats, uncut. The main bed consists of about 80 acres, although two smaller beds are being worked. The properties are surrounded by high barbed wire fences and under guard night and day.

Notice.

On June 1st a penalty of 10 per cent is added to all unpaid Real Estate Tax, but in case one-half of the amount of the tax on any real estate shall be paid before June 1st of each year then no penalty is added, providing that the remaining half of said tax shall be paid before the 1st day of November of each year, if said remaining one-half of said tax is not paid before November 1st of each year, then a penalty of 10 per cent is added to the one half of said tax remaining unpaid: Taxes become delinquent on the first day of January next, when an additional penalty of 5 per cent is added. Tax sales take place on the first Monday of May following and the amount of sale draws interest at the rate of one per cent a month until redeemed. If not redeemed within three years from the date of sale, all lands become the absolute property of the state or purchaser.

Theo. H. Liden,
County Treasurer.

RUSSIAN IS CALLED MYSTIC

His Character on Surface Seems to Be Readily Grasped But He Furnishes Surprise, Says Novelist.

Hugh Walpole has been much in Russia during the past two momentous years, says the London Mail. He has the keenest interest in Russia as a nation and the Russians as a people, apart from the service they are giving as a powerful unit in the allied repulse to German aggression. From first to last he has found Russia an object of study and in many ways a problem. The following analysis, taken bodily from his novel, "The Dark Forest," reveals the very spirit of Russia:

"However deeply a Russian may admit an Englishman into friendship, he can, to the very last, puzzle, confuse and utterly surprise him. The Russian character seems, superficially with its lack of restraint, its idealism, its impracticability, its mysticism, its material simplicities, to be so readily grasped, that the surprise that finally remains is the more dumfounding. Perhaps, after all, it is the very closeness of our resemblance the one to the other that confuses us. It is, perhaps, that in the Russian soul the East can never be reconciled to the West; that the Russian never reveals his sacred ideal, even to himself; far distant is it then from his friend. Whatever it be, the surprise remains. For to those whom Russia and her people draw back again and again, however strongly they resist, the sure truth stands: that here there is a mystery, a mystery that may never be discovered. In the very soul of Russia the mystery is stirring; the restlessness, the greatness, the disappointment, the vision of the pursuit is nothing."

We will print Dr. Edward Everett Hale's Patriotic masterpiece, entitled

The Man Without
a
Country

Every real American, foreign or native born, should read this story at this time, even though he may have read it before.

It is an inspiration and a lesson for this hour of national crisis.

We want every reader of this paper to read this wonderful story.

Do Not Miss It In These Columns

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

PROTECTION For the Home
More need of paint insurance than fire insurance.
You may never need the protection of your fire insurance. But you will surely need the protection from decay and rot of the wood in your house.
There's Years of Additional Wear in Harrison's T & C Paint.
A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Small Accounts Grow To Big Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND Cashier

Professional Cards

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

Goodridge Barber
SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

Ice
Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evenings
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
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Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
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Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, - MINN

Keep Posted

Every True American

wants to know the latest news of the intensely interesting developments in the World's War affairs. To do this you must have an up-to-the-minute daily newspaper. There is none that covers the field so thoroughly as does the
St. Paul Dispatch
(Published Every Evening)
St. Paul Pioneer Press
(Every Morning and Sunday)

OLD GLORY

Every True American
should have an American Flag for their home, or their store.
You can get a dandy (3 x 5 cotton bunting, sewed stripes, fast colors) American Flag,
ABSOLUTELY FREE
by subscribing or securing a new subscription to the
St. Paul Dispatch
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Send your Subscription direct to the
Dispatch Printing Co.
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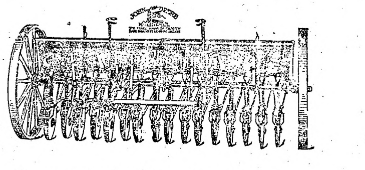
or bring your order to the office of this paper and we will send it in for you.
Drop a post card for sample copies.

Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us. Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

CURRENT WIT and HUMOR

Acting a Part.

"Do you see that mailman over there?" asked the poet.

"Why, certainly."

"A secret understanding exists between that fellow and myself."

"Of what nature?"

"He has been delivering mail at my door for years, and every time he hands me a rejected manuscript he pretends to believe it is something else and I pretend to believe what he pretends."

Rather Strong Hint.

"If I had an office furnished as luxurious as yours," said the visitor, as he sank into a big leather chair, "I wouldn't mind staying in it all day."

"Oh," replied the man of affairs. "It isn't the furniture of a man's office that gets on his nerves, but the people who mistake it for a club."

Thereupon the visitor bethought him of an engagement and withdrew.

Quite Appropriate.

"I see where a writer calls a modern skyscraper a 'beehive.' Rather good, eh?"

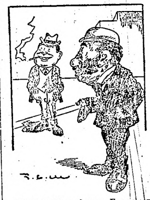
"The term certainly is applicable to the particular building in which Beetum and Skinnum have their offices," answered the melancholy man. "I was badly stung there."

Fortunate.

Percy—I—aw—wondah why Miss Winsome is—aw—always out when I call?

Jack—Oh, that girl was born under a lucky star.

ONE EXCEPTION



"Don't be too cocksure. You remember the fellow who refused to pick up a pocketbook on April first and missed a comfortable roll of greenbacks?"

"My experience convinces me that he got the only genuine one ever left lying around loose on that day."

What Do They Care?

Serve eggs in 47 ways
And give each dish a foreign name;
Sir Rooster 'round the barnyard strays,
Dame Partlet's mood is still the same.

Good Advice.

"My soul is filled with poetry," said the temperamental young woman.

"Keep it there, my dear," answered the fatherly old gentleman, "and be happy. Don't get the idea, because there are so many magazines published in this country, that you ought to share the poetry of your soul with the lowbrowed reading public."

Filling the Order.

The old sport sat in a cushioned chair, in a swell downtown cafe, and cast his eye o'er the bill of fare, then to the waiter did say: "You may bring me everything that is there, for I've got oodles of cash," but the waiter never turned a hair, as he brought him a plate of hash.

Power of Wealth.

"Has your daughter made her debut yet?" asked Mrs. Uppson.

"Mercy, no!" exclaimed Mrs. Newrich. "And what's more, she doesn't have to make it. Her father can afford to have one made to order for her."

Point of View.

"Miss Buddington is certainly a very clever girl," said the young man.

"Does she say clever things?" asked his companion.

"Oh, no," was the reply, "but she immediately sees the point when I say them."

Somewhat Hazy.

"I dislike those slang words 'half-lit' and 'lit' used to denote intoxication," said the purist. "In one sense they are not at all applicable to a man in that condition, because the more he is illuminated, the less he is able to throw light on any given subject."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

MAY 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Amandur Johnson Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn., who, on May 3rd, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06054, for SE¼ Section 30, Township 155 N. Range 38 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anders J. Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn.
Otto Chelstrom, of Thorhult, Minn.
Carl A. Prestbak, of Jelle, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

May 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ander Johan Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn., who, on May 3rd, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No 06053, for E½ SW¼, Lots 3—4, Section 30, Township 155 N. Range 38 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Albert A. J. Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn.
Carl A. Prestebak, of Jelle, Minn.
Otto Chelstrom, of Thorhult, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSSON, MINN.

May 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl A. Prestbak, of Jelle, Minn., who, on June 5th 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06260, for N½ SE¼ Sec. 22, N½ SW¼ Section 23, Township 155 N. Range 37 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anders J. Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn.
Albert A. J. Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anton Korstad, of Jelle, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal.
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of The Interior

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

May 15th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Stella O. Olson, of Anstad, Minn., ho, on June 27th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 08205. for Lots and 4 Section 1 Township 154 N, ange 40 W, 5th Prin. Meridian, has iled notice of intention to make ommutation Proof, to establish claim the land above described, before ames C. Wilson U S. Commissioner ist of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., n the 23rd day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
ustave N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.
le E Wiseth, of Anstad, Minn.
. Leroy Olson, of Anstad, Minn.
auris Olson, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.

May 8th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Gine Jertine Tellefson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on July 10th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serirl, No. 08270, for E½ SW¼, NW¼SW¼, Sec. 13 and NE¼SE¼, Section 14, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charly Johnson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Henry Rye, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Norgaard, of Goodridge, Minn
Ole K. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

Suits Suits

Have you bought your spring suit yet? If you havn't, we invite you to come and look over our line. We have a fiine stock of Mens blue serge suits, also a nice of Boys suits.

If we havn't anything in stock that you like we can take your measure for a nice tailor made suit. We have a large assortment of samples to choose from.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOH
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

The Man Without A Country

By Edward Everett Hale

[No document in actual American history conveys a more powerful lesson of what citizenship in this republic means, none delivers a more searching appeal to loyalty, than this fanciful recital of the Man Without a Country. The unhappy creature whose living death it has graved upon the memory of mankind was but a figure born of a writer's imagination. Yet, the account of his passionate outburst and of his dreadful expiation stirs the dullest soul, and will awaken emotion in the minds of readers of generations yet unborn. There can be no more arresting lesson for the disloyal or the heedless, no more inspiring appeal to the spirit of true Americanism, than this memorable work of literary art and high-souled patriotism.]

I suppose that very few casual readers of the New York Herald of August 13th observed, in an obscure corner, among the "Deaths," the announcement:

"NOLAN. Died, on board U. S. Corvette Levant, Lat. 2° 11" S., Long. 131° W., on the 11th of May, Philip Nolan."

I happened to observe it, because I was stranded at the old Mission-house in Mackinac, waiting for a Lake Superior steamer which did not choose to come, and I was devouring, to the very stubble, all the current literature I could get hold of, even down to the deaths and marriages in the "Herald." My memory for names and people is good, and the reader will see, as he goes on, that I had reason enough to remember Philip Nolan. There are hundreds of readers who would have paused at that announcement, if the officer of the Levant who reported it had chosen to make it thus: "Died, May 11th, 'The Man without a Country.'" For it was as "The Man without a Country" that poor Philip Nolan had generally been known by the officers who had him in charge during some fifty years, as, indeed, by all the men who had sailed under them. I dare say there is many a man who has taken wine with him once a fortnight, in a three years' cruise, who never knew that his name was "Nolan," or whether the poor wretch had any name at all.

There can now be no possible harm in telling this poor creature's story. Reason enough there has been till now, ever since Madison's administration went out in 1817, for very strict secrecy, the secrecy of honor itself, among the gentlemen of the navy who have had Nolan in successive charge. And certainly it speaks well for the esprit de corps of the profession and the personal honor of its members, that to the press this man's story has been wholly unknown, and, I think, to the country at large also.

I have reason to think, from some investigations I made in the naval archives when I was attached to the bureau of construction, that every official report relating to him was burned when Ross burned the public buildings at Washington. One of the Tuckers, or possibly one of the Watsons, had Nolan in charge at the end of the war; and when, on returning from his cruise, he reported at Washington to one of the Crowninshields—who was in the navy department when he came home—he found that the department ignored the whole business. Whether they really knew nothing about it, or whether it was a non mi ricordo, determined on as a piece of policy, I do not know. But this I do know, that since 1817, and possibly before, no naval officer has mentioned Nolan in his report of a cruise.

As I say, there is no need for secrecy any longer. And now the poor creature is dead, it seems to me worth while to tell a little of his story, by way of showing young Americans of today what it is to be

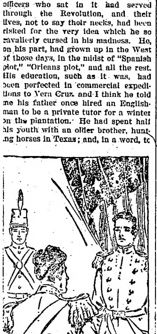
A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Philip Nolan was as fine a young officer as there was in the "Legion of the West," as the western division of our army was then called. When Aaron Burr made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans in 1805, at Fort Massac, or somewhere above on the river, he met, as the devil would have it, this gay, dashing, bright young fellow, at some dinner party, I think. Burr marked him, talked to him, walked with him, took him a day or two's voyage in his flatboat, and, in short, fascinated him. For the next year barrack life was very tame to poor Nolan. He occasionally availed of the permission the great man had given him to write to him. Long, high-worded, stilted letters the poor boy wrote and re-wrote and copied. But never a line did he have in reply from the gay deceiver. The other boys in the garrison sneered at him, because he sacrificed in this unrequited affection for a politician the time which they devoted to Monongahela, sledge, and high-low-jack. Bourbon, euchre, and poker were still unknown. But one day Nolan had his revenge. This time Burr came down the river, not as an attorney seeking a place for his office, but as a disguised conqueror. He had defeated I know not how many district attorneys; he had dined at I know not how many public dinners; he had been heralded in I know not how many Weekly Arguses; and it was rumored that he had an army behind him and an empire before him. It was a great day—his arrival—to poor Nolan. Burr had not been at the fort an hour before he sent for him. That evening he asked Nolan to take him out in his skiff, to show him a cane-brake or a cottonwood tree, as he said, really to seduce him; and by the time the sail was over, Nolan was enlisted body and soul. From that time, though he did not yet know it, he lived as "A Man without a Country."

What Burr meant to do I know no more than you, dear reader. It is none of our business just now. Only, when the grand catastrophe came, and Jefferson and the House of Virginia of that day undertook to break on the wheel all the possible Clarences of the then House of York, by the great treason trial at Richmond, some of the lesser fry in that distant Mississippi valley, which was farther from us than Puget Sound is today, introduced the like novelty on their provincial stage, and, to while away the monotony of the summer at Fort Adams, got up, for spectacles, a string of court-martials on the officers there. One and another of the colonels and majors were tried, and, to fill out the list, little Nolan, against whom, heaven knows, there was evidence enough, that he was sick of the service, had been willing to be false to it, and would have obeyed any order to march anywhither with anyone who would follow him, had the order only been signed, "By command of His Exc. A. Burr." The courts dragged on. The big flies escaped, rightly for all I know. Nolan was proved guilty enough, as I say; yet you and I would never have heard of him, reader, but that, when the president of the court asked him at the close, whether he wished to say anything to show that he had always been faithful to the United States, he cried out, in a fit of frenzy:

"D——n the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States again!"

I suppose he did not know how the words shocked old Colonel Morgan, who was holding the court. Half the officers who sat in it had served through the Revolution, and their lives, not to say their necks, had been risked for the very idea which he so cavalierly cursed in his madness. He, on his part, had grown up in the West of those days, in the midst of "Spanish plot," "Orleans plot," and all the rest. His education, such as it was, had been perfected in commercial expeditions to Vera Cruz, and I think he told me his father once hired an Englishman to be a private tutor for a winter on the plantation. He had spent half his youth with an older brother, hunting horses in Texas; and, in a word, to him "United States" was scarcely a reality. Yet he had been fed by "United States" for all the years since he had been in the army. He had sworn on his faith as a Christian to be true to "United States." It was "United States" which gave him the uniform he wore, and the sword by his side. Nay, my poor Nolan, it was only because "United States" had picked you out first as one of her own confidential men of honor, that "A. Burr" cared for you a straw more than for the flatboat men who sailed his ark for him. I do not excuse Nolan; I only explain to the reader why he damned his country, and wished he might never hear her name again.



"I Wish I May Never Hear of the United States Again!"

He never did hear her name but once again. From that moment, September 23, 1807, till the day he died, May 11, 1863, he never heard her name again. For that half century and more he was a man without a country.

Old Morgan, as I said, was terribly shocked. If Nolan had compared George Washington to Benedict Arnold, or had cried, "God save King George," Morgan would not have felt worse. He called the court into his private room, and returned in fifteen minutes, with a face like a sheet, to say:

"Prisoner, hear the sentence of the court. The court decides, subject to the approval of the president, that you never hear the name of the United States again."

Nolan laughed. But nobody else laughed. Old Morgan was too solemn, and the whole room was hushed dead as night for a minute. Even Nolan lost his swagger in a moment. Then Morgan added: "Mr. Marshal, take the prisoner to Orleans in an armed boat, and deliver him to the naval commander there."

The marshal gave his orders, and the prisoner was taken out of court.

"Mr. Marshal," continued old Morgan, "see that no one mentions the United States to the prisoner. Mr. Marshal, make my respects to Lieutenant Mitchell at Orleans, and request him to order that no one shall mention the United States to the prisoner while he is on board ship. You will receive your written orders from the officer on duty here this evening. The court is adjourned without day."

I have always supposed that Colonel Morgan himself took the proceedings of the court to Washington City, and explained them to Mr. Jefferson. Certain it is that the president approved them, certain, that is, if I may believe the men who say they have seen his signature.

The plan then adopted was substantially the same which was necessarily followed ever after. Perhaps it was suggested by the necessity of sending him by water from Fort Adams and Orleans. The secretary of the navy was requested to put Nolan on board a government vessel bound on a long cruise, and to direct that he should be only so far confined there as to make it certain that he never saw or heard of the country. We had few long cruises then, and the navy was very much out of favor; and as almost all of this story is traditional, as I have explained, I do not know certainly what his first cruise was. But the commander to whom he was intrusted—perhaps it was Tingey or Shaw, though I think it was one of the younger men—we are all old enough now—regulated the etiquette and the precautions of the affair, and according to his scheme they were carried out, I suppose, till Nolan died.

When I was second officer of the Intrepid some thirty years after, I saw the original paper of instructions. I have been sorry ever since that I did not copy the whole of it. It ran, however, much in this way:

"Washington," (with the date, which must have been late in 1807).

"Sir—You will receive from Lieutenant Neale the person of Philip Nolan, late a lieutenant in the United States army.

"This person on his trial by court-martial expressed with an oath the wish that he might never hear of the United States again.

"The court sentenced him to have his wish fulfilled.

"For the present, the execution of the order is intrusted by the president of this department.

"You will take the prisoner on board your ship, and keep him there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape.

"You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his government.

"The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity of any kind nor is he ever unnecessarily to be reminded that he is a prisoner.

"But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will especially caution all the officers under your command to take care that, in the various indulgences which may be granted, this rule, in which his punishment is involved, shall not be broken.

"It is the intention of the government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

"Respectfully yours,

"W. SOUTHARD,

"for the Secretary of the Navy."

If I had only preserved the whole of this paper, there would be no break in the beginning of my sketch of this story. For Captain Shaw, if it was he, handed it to his successor in the charge, and he to his.

The rule adopted on board the ships on which I have met "The Man without a Country" was, I think, transmitted from the beginning. No mess liked to have him permanently, because his presence cut off all talk of home or of the prospect of return, of politics or letters, of peace or of war—cut off more than half the talk men like to have at sea. But it was always thought too hard that he should never meet the rest of us, except to touch hats, and we finally sank into one system. He was not permitted to talk with the men unless an officer was by. With officers he had unrestrained intercourse, as far as they and he chose. But he grew shy, though he had favorites: I was one. Then the captain always asked him to dinner on Monday. Every mess in succession took up the invitation in its turn. According to the size of the ship, you had him at your mess more or less often at dinner. His breakfast he ate in his own stateroom, he always had a stateroom, which was where a sentinel, or somebody on the watch, could see the door. And whatever else he ate or drank he ate or drank alone. Sometimes, when the marines or sailors had any special jollification they were permitted to invite "Plain-Buttons," as they called him. Then Nolan was sent with some officer, and the men were forbidden to speak of home while he was there. They called him "Plain-Buttons," because, while he always chose to wear a regulation army uniform, he was not permitted to wear the army button, for the reason that it bore either the initials or the insignia of the country he had disowned.

I remember, soon after I joined the navy, I was on shore with some of the older officers from our ship and from the Brandywine, which we had met at Alexandria. We had leave to make a party and go up to Cairo and the Pyramids. As we jogged along some of the gentlemen fell to talking about Nolan, and someone told the system which was adopted from the first about his books and other reading. As he was almost never permitted to go on shore, even though the vessel lay in port for months, his time, at the best, hung heavy; and everybody was permitted to lend him books, if they were not published in America and made no allusion to it. These were common enough in the old days, when people in the other hemisphere talked of the United States as little as we do of Paraguay. He had almost all the foreign papers that came into the ship, sooner or later; only somebody must go over them first, and cut out any advertisement or stray paragraph that alluded to America. Right in the midst of one of Napoleon's battles, or one of Canning's speeches, poor Nolan would find a great hole, because on the back of the page of that paper there had been an advertisement of a packet for New York, or a scrap from the president's message. I say this was the first time I ever heard of this plan, which afterwards I had enough, and more than enough, to do with. I remember it, because poor Phillips, who was of the party, as soon as the allusion to reading was made, told a story of something which happened at the Cape of Good Hope on Nolan's first voyage; and it is the only thing I ever knew of that voyage. They had touched at the Cape, and had done the civil thing with the English admiral and the fleet, and then, leaving for a long cruise up the Indian ocean, Phillips had borrowed a lot of English books from an officer, which, in those days, as indeed in these, was quite a windfall. Among them, as the Devil would order, was the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which they had all of them heard of, but which most of them had never seen. I think it could not have been published long. Well, nobody thought there could be any risk of anything national in that, though Phillips swore old Shaw had cut out the "Tempest" from Shakespeare before he let Nolan have it, because he said, "The Bermudas ought to be ours and, by Jove, should be one day." So Nolan was permitted to join the circle one afternoon when a lot of them sat on deck smoking and reading aloud. People do not do such things so often now, but when I was young we got rid of a great deal of time so. Well, so it happened that in his turn Nolan took the book and read to the others; and he read very well, as I know. Nobody in the circle knew a line of the poem, only it was all magic and border chivalry, and was ten thousand years ago. Poor Nolan read steadily through the fifth canto, stopped a minute and drank something, and then began, without a thought of what was coming—

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said—

It seems impossible to us that anybody ever heard this for the first time; but all these fellows did then, and poor Nolan himself went on, still unconsciously or mechanically—

This is my own, my native land!

Then they all saw something was to pay; but he expected to get through, I suppose, turned a little pale, but plunged on—

Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?—
If such there breathe, go, mark him well.

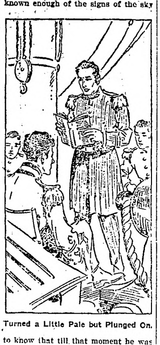
By this time the men were all beside themselves, wishing there was any way to make him turn over two pages; but he had not quite presence of mind for that; he gagged a little, colored crimson, and staggered on:

For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite these titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentered all in self,—

and here the poor fellow choked, could not go on, but started up, swung the book into the sea, vanished into his stateroom, "and by Jove," said Phillips, "we did not see him for two months again. And I had to make up some beggarly story to that English surgeon why I did not return his Walter Scott to him."

That story shows about the time when Nolan's braggadocio must have broken down. At first, they said, he took a very high tone, considered his imprisonment a mere farce, affected to enjoy the voyage, and all that; but Phillips said that after he came out of his stateroom he never was the same man again. He never read aloud again, unless it was the Bible or Shakespeare, or something else he was sure of. But it was not that merely. He never entered in with the other young men exactly as a companion again. He was always shy afterward, when I knew him—very seldom spoke, unless he was spoken to, except to a very few friends. He lighted up occasionally, I remember late in his life hearing him fairly eloquent on something which had been suggested to him by one of Flechier's sermons, but generally he had the nervous, tired look of a heart-wounded man.

When Captain Shaw was coming home—if, as I say, it was Shaw—rather to the surprise of everybody they made one of the Windward islands, and lay off and on for nearly a week. The boys said the officers were sick of salt junk, and meant to have turtle soup before they came home. But after several days the Warren came to the same rendezvous; they exchanged signals; she sent to Phillips and these homeward-bound men letters and papers, and told them she was outward bound, perhaps to the Mediterranean, and took poor Nolan and his traps on the boat back to try his second cruise. He looked very blank when he was told to get ready to join her. He had known enough of the signs of the sky to know that till that moment he was going "home." But this was a distinct evidence of something he had not thought of, perhaps, that there was no going home for him, even to a prison. And this was the first of some twenty such transfers, which brought him sooner or later into half our best vessels, but which kept him all his life at least some hundred miles from the country he had hoped he might never hear of again.



Turned a Little Pale but Plunged On.

It may have been on that second cruise—it was once when he was up the Mediterranean—that Mrs. Graff, the celebrated Southern beauty of those days, danced with him. They had been lying a long time in the Bay of Naples, and the officers were very intimate in the English fleet, and there had been great festivities, and our men thought they must give a great ball on board the ship. How they ever did it on board the Warren I am sure I do not know. Perhaps it was not the Warren, or perhaps ladies did not take up so much room as they do now. They wanted to use Nolan's stateroom for something, and they hated to do it without asking him to the ball; so the captain said they might ask him, if they would be responsible that he did not talk with the wrong people, "who would give him intelligence." So the dance went on, the finest party that had ever been known, I dare say; for I never heard of a man-of-war ball that was not. For ladies they had the family of the American consul, one or two travelers who had adventured so far, and a nice bevy of English girls and matrons, perhaps Lady Hamilton herself.

Well, different officers relieved each other in standing and talking with Nolan in a friendly way, so as to be sure that nobody else spoke to him. The dancing went on with spirit, and after a while even the fellows who took this honorary guard of Nolan ceased to fear any contretemps. Only when some English lady—Lady Hamilton, as I said, perhaps, called for a set of "American dancers," an odd thing happened. Everybody then danced contredances. The black band, nothing loath, conferred as to what "American dances" were, and started off with "Virginia Reel," which they followed with "Money-Musk," which, in its turn in those days, should have been followed by "The Old Thirteen." But just as Dick, the leader, tapped for his fiddlers to begin, and bent forward, about to say, in true negro state, "'The Old Thirteen,' gentlemen and ladies!" as he had said, "'Virginny Reel,' if you please!" "'Money-Musk,' if you please!" the captain's boy tapped him on the shoulder, whispered to him, and he did not announce the name of the dance; he merely bowed, began on the air, and they all fell to, the officers teaching the English girls the figure, but not telling them why it had no name.

But that is not the story I started to tell. As the dancing went on, Nolan and our fellows all got at ease, as I said, so much so that it seemed quite natural for him to bow to that splendid Mrs. Graff, and say:

"I hope you have not forgotten me, Miss Rutledge. Shall I have the honor of dancing?"

He did it so quickly that Shubrick, who was by him, could not hinder him. She laughed and said:

"I am not Miss Rutledge any longer, Mr. Nolan; but I will dance all the same," just nodded to Shubrick, as if to say he must leave Mr. Nolan to her, and led him off to the place where the dance was forming.

Nolan thought he had got his chance. He had known her at Philadelphia, and at other places had met her, and this was a godsend. You could not talk in contredances, as you do in cotillions, or even in the pauses of waltzing; but there were chances for tongues and sounds, as well as for eyes and blushes. He began with her travels, and Europe, and Vesuvius, and the French; and then, when they had worked down, and had that long talking time at the bottom of the set, he said boldly, a little pale, she said, as she told me the story, years after:

"And what do you hear from home, Mrs. Graff?"

And that splendid creature looked through him. Jove! how she must have looked through him! "Home!! Mr. Nolan!!! I thought you were the man who never wanted to hear of home again!" and she walked directly up the deck to her husband, and left poor Nolan alone, as he always was.—He did not dance again.

I cannot give any history of him in order; nobody can now; and, indeed, I am not trying to. These are the traditions, which I sort out, as I believe them, from the myths which have been told about this man for forty years. The fellows used to say he was the "Iron Mask;" and poor George Pons went to his grave in the belief that this was the author of "Junius," who was being punished for his celebrated libel on Thomas Jefferson. Pons was not very strong in the historical line. A happier story than either of these I have told is of the war. That came along soon after. I have heard this affair told in three or four ways, and, indeed, it may have happened more than once. But which ship it was on I cannot tell. However, in one, at least, of the great frigate duels with the English, in which the navy was really baptized, it happened that a round shot from the enemy entered one of our ports square, and took right down the officer of the gun himself, and almost every man of the gun's crew. Now you may say what you choose about courage, but that is not a nice thing to see. But as the men who were not killed picked themselves up, and the surgeon's people were carrying off the bodies, there appeared Nolan, in his shirt sleeves, with the rammer in his hand, and, just as if he had been the officer, told them off with authority, who should go to the cockpit with the wounded men, who should stay with him, perfectly cheery, and with that way which makes men feel sure all is right and is going to be right. And he finished loading the gun with his own hands, aimed it, and bade the men fire. And there he stayed, captain of that gun, keeping those fellows in spirits, till the enemy struck, sitting on the carriage while the gun was cooling, though he was exposed all the time, showing them easier ways to handle heavy shot, making the raw hands laugh at their own blunders, and when the gun cooled again, getting it loaded and fired twice as often as any other gun on the ship. The captain walked forward, by way of encouraging the men, and Nolan touched his hat and said:

"I am showing them how we do this in the artillery, sir."

And this is a part of the story where all the legends agree; that the commodore said:

"I see you do, and I thank you, sir; and I shall never forget this day, sir, and you never shall, sir."

And after the whole thing was over and he had the Englishman's sword in the midst of the state and ceremony of the quarterdeck, he said:

"Where is Mr. Nolan? Ask Mr. Nolan to come here."

And when Nolan came, the captain said:

"Mr. Nolan, we are all very grateful to you today; you are one of us today; you will be named in the despatches."

And then the old man took off his own sword of ceremony, and gave it to Nolan, and made him put it on. The man told me this who saw it. Nolan cried like a baby, and well he might. He had not worn a sword since that infernal day at Fort Adams. But always afterward, on occasions of ceremony, he wore that quaint old French sword of the commodore.

The captain did mention him in the despatches. It was always said he asked that he might be pardoned. He wrote a special letter to the secretary of war. But nothing ever came of it. As I said, that was about the time when they began to ignore the whole transaction at Washington, and when Nolan's imprisonment began to carry itself on because there was nobody to stop it without any new orders from home.

I have heard it said that he was with Porter when he took possession of the Nukahiwa islands. Not this Porter, you know, but old Porter, his father, Essex Porter, that is, the old Essex Porter, not this Essex. As an artillery officer, who had seen service in the West, Nolan knew more about fortifications, embrasures, ravelins, stockades, and all that, than any of them did; and he worked with a right good will in fixing that battery all right. I have always thought it was a pity Porter did not leave him in command there with Gamble. That would have settled all the question about his punishment. We should have kept the islands, and at this moment we should have one station in the Pacific ocean. Our French friends, too, when they wanted this little watering place, would have found it was pre-occupied. But Madison and the Virginians, of course, flung all that away.

(To be Concluded Next Week.)

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 24 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.07
Oats	46
Barley	91
Flax	2.78
Rye	2.00
Butter	.30
Eggs	32
Vivo Flour	$6 90

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Wm Richards of Dent, Minnesota arrived here Friday to look after his farming interests here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O Halvorson autoed to Gary, Minn Friday afternoon to see if any of their property was destroyed in the fire which wiped out nearly the whole town.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Halvorson and family autoed to Winger. Saturday afternoon for a short visit with relatives.

ESTRAYED—From Ole O. Sunsdahl place, 9 head of young cattle, 4, 2 year old heifers, 1 red bull, 1 year old, other yearlings red and white spotted.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund spent Sunday at the Wm. Parnow home at Kratka.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McDonald and family spent Sunday at the Holbrook home at Grygla. Mr. Holbrook came down in his Buick to get them.

P. C. Wold of Kratka was a business visitor in town Wednesday.

Steve Singer of Kratka was attending to business matters in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rev. Paul B. Walenta will conduct English services in the old school house here every Sunday evening until further notice. Services will commence at 7:45 sharp. Every one welcome to attend these services.

Rev. O. P Stavaas of Thief River Falls conducted services in the Synod church here Sunday afternoon.

Fred DuChamp of Mavie was a business visitor in town Tuesday.

John Foss and August Anderson autoed to Thief River Falls Friday afternoon.

M. Tunick has leased the Guinan land south of town and will use it for pasturing out stock. Work of fencing in the land has already commenced.

George Schwandt, of the Mavie Mercantile Co. was a business visitor in town Tuesday.

Rev. Paul B Walenta of Princeton Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J. arrived here last week and will take charge of the English speaking congregations here and at Grygla.

P. P. Sund, the Esplee merchant, vas transacting business in town the ore part of the week.

Dave Gavin of Mavie was a Good- isitor Tuesday.

M. Tunick shipped a car load of tock from here to South St. Paul turday.

P. P. Palmer was a Thief River Falls isitor Monday afternoon.

A number of Goodridge young people ttended a barn dance at the Gunderson rm Tuesday evening. Music was rnished by Ben Semansky of High- nding and a very enjoyable time was d by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Jacobson and mily, former residents of this village rived here last Friday, to visit at the me of Mrs. Jacobson's parents near re.

Rev. Fr. Noesen of Thief River Falls d Rev Fr. Berger of Tabor concted services in the Catholic church re Tuesday.

Rev. Fr. Noesen will conduct services St. Ann's Catholic church here Tues- June 12th, alson again on Tuesda ne 26th.

Rev. O. C. Schultz will conduc glish services in the Erie church day June 10th at 11 o'clock A. M are invited to attend.

Jordshaugen Bros. left Monday e auto route for North Dakota.

arl Lindstrom was a business tor at the A. T. Olson home near Landing. Sunday evening.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

We will buy your potatoes, and will pay the highest market price.

Tessum Seed Grain and Supply Co.

Goodridge.

Dr. Froelich of Thief River Falls was called up here Tuesday to attend to Alice Stephenson who was taken sick. Upon examination it turned out to be Scarlet fever. The little one was taken to the old Gunderson resident west of town where she will remain until she is over her sickness This precaution was taken in order to prevent the disease from spreading.

Scrap Iron Wanted.

Until June 25th I will pay $5.50 per ton as I have a contract with the Thief River Hide & Fur Co., which expires about that time.

C. H. Rossmon.

Notice To The Public

All owners of live stock are hereby notified to keep their stock from running at large within the streets within the Village. Stock found at large on the streets will be taken up and the owner shall pay the penalty provided in the case.

By order, Village Council.

Stallion.

Will make the following stands with my fullblood Percheron stallion maximus 42170.

C. Elg, Erie, Monday
Edwin Hanson, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon.
Ole A. Olsen, Reiner, Thursday
Reson and Yohn Livery barn, Saturday

Why not breed to a good horse and get a colt worth at least $25. to $50.00 more than a colt from a grade or scrub horse when of selling age.

S. Lysbakken.

There will be a dance ½ mile east of High Landing June 2nd. in a big new barn. Good Music. Everybody Welcome.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all dog owners are requested to get a license for their dogs at the office of the Village Council, before June 1st, 1917.

By order of the Village Council,
C. H. Christiansen,
Village Recorder.

NOTICE.

All persons are here notified that they will be given until Wednesday June 9th to clean the rubbish away from around their premises. If not done by this time the village will do the work and charge same to the person owning or renting the property.

By Order of The Board of Health.

Esplee News.

Andrew H. Speten and Louis Larson were in Goodridge last week.

There will be a meeting in the church 3 weeks from last Sunday June 17.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyum's June 6th.

Mabel Speten made a short call at Larson's last week.

We are having nice weather now but some are wishing for a shower or rain which will do good to the grain and gardens.

Charlie Johnson and Mr. Bogren visited at the Larson home last Monday.

Andrew Speten was in Goodridge Tuesday.

Embarrassment at Least.

Personally, we can think of nothing more disconcerting than to be an elderly man with some ready money and a liberal income, and to be counting up our wives some day and find one over, as is often the case with some persons.—Kansas City Star.

Farewell Party.

A farewell party was given last Friday evening in the school house for Misses Teresa Giefer, Stella Arndt and Lottie Foss who will leave shortly. Misses Giefer and Arndt, who are teachers in the local school will leave as soon as soon a school is out for their respective homes at Thief River Falls and High Landing. Miss Foss will leave shortly with the rest of the Foss family for Glendive, Mont. where they will make their future home.

The evening was spent in playing games after which a dainty lunch was served. The party broke up in the wee small hours of the morning feeling that they had spent a very enjoyable evening.

THE BEST DEFENDER IS THE SON OF A GOOD MOTHER.

Mothers of Minnesota and North Dakota, the nation has called upon your states to give young men to defend its honor on the sea. The Navy appeals to you in the name of patriotism to send your unmarried sons to the colors. It may be hard to see your son leave for the "First Line of Defence;" but it should be harder to see him stay at home and leave the defense of the nation to other hands. One hundred thousand American mothers have sons in the Navy now. Visit the nearest Navy Recruiting Station and find out for yourself what the navy offers your son, and how sorely the nation needs him. Mrs. E. W. Stewart of Elk River, Minn., gave her three sons to the Navy. Won't you send one.

The Navy Recruiting Station in Minneapolis is at 304 Marquette Ave.

Other Stations:

St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Building.
Duluth, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn.,
Virginia, Minn., Brainerd, Minn.,
Fargo, N. Dak., Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Minot, N. Dak, Bismark, N. Dak.,
Post Office Building.

"The war places a special responsibility upon health workers," is the admonition issued by Dr. F. J. Murphy of the Minnesota Public Health Association.

Continuing Dr. Murphy says, "Physicians and Nurses who have had training in health work are urged to remain at home. They can help win the war by enlisting in local health campaigns to a far greater degree than if they went to the front. It is estimated that the present force of health workers, particularly the sanatorium and dispensary workers of the state, will have to increased from fifty to one hundred per cent.

"Tuberculosis has increased at an alarming rate in all of the other countries at war the increase was especially noticeable in the countries that had not previously been equipped to handle a campaign against tuberculosis. Minnesota is apparently better equipped to cope with this emergency than any of her sister states Over sixty per cent of the population of this state, as represented by counties, is caring for its tuberculous. A corresponding proportion of the discharged cases can find suitable accomodations in the districts from which they were recruited; instead of returning to infect their friends and families they can be properly treated in their respective institutions. It is hoped that many of the counties which as yet have not started to build institutions will take steps to do so soon and anticipate an appropriation from the next legislature to reimburse them for the state's share of the building cost."

RECORD OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Small Amount of Work Required to Keep Books if Done Regularly—Profit or Loss Shown.

It is a good thing to keep records of all the farm operations. They may seem trivial at the time, yet some day are sure to be of great value and are a great help and satisfaction in clearing up difficulties that frequently arise. It requires only a small amount of work to keep them if the work is done regularly and systematically. The very fact that records are kept makes one careful of details and interested in making the things of which the records are kept turn out the best. It helps one to have a firm grasp on his affairs and to know just where he stands in all his work. He knows whether he is running his farm or any branch of his farming at a profit or at a loss.

In no branch of farming are records of more importance than in dairying. It is of actual money importance to know whether a cow is making a profit on the feed she consumes or is eating more than she is worth.

UNIFORMITY OF EGGS

Necessary to Have Them of Same Color and Large in Size.

Keep All Broody and Sitting Hens Away From Layers—Clean and Fresh Product Will Always Command Highest Prices.

(North Carolina Experiment Station.)

It is necessary to produce uniform colored eggs and to produce eggs of large size. To do this it is necessary to keep one breed and that breed pure. Do not cross the breeds as it does not produce a uniform product and is disastrous.

Do not send eggs to market that are dirty, too small, thin-shelled, from stolen nests or that have been set on. Keep your broody and sitting hens away from layers. If you do not want to set the hen when she becomes broody, make a coop 2 feet by 3 feet of slats or scrap lumber and put her in this coop till she no longer wants to set. If you want to set her, move her to a vacant room or a combination sitting and brooding coop.

Establish a Trade.

Remember saying a product is good does not make it so. If you send to market only eggs known to be absolutely fresh, your eggs will soon be called for. On the other hand, if you place among these eggs those from stolen nests, that have been under broody hens, eggs that are dirty and eggs kept on hand for a long time, your eggs will not command the highest prices, consequently, your returns will not be what they should be.

Flock of White Leghorns.

Eggs should be gathered once a day in the fall and winter and twice a day in the warmer part of the year. The eggs should be kept in a cool, dry room away from bad odors and dust.

Reject Dirty Eggs.

Eggs too small, checks and weak shell, dirty eggs or eggs from stolen nests or that have been set on should be rejected. These eggs should be used on the farm as they are sure to injure the trade. You cannot build up a first-class trade and accept this grade of eggs.

Eggs received by the cream route wagon should be graded into whites and browns. One case may be used for the whites and one for the browns or one end of the case may be used for white and the other end for browns. These eggs may be placed in cartons holding 12 eggs each.

PRUNE BEFORE BUDS SWELL

Trees Can Be Put in Fairly Good Shape by Careful Work—Cut Out Dead or Injured Wood.

(By W. G. BRIERLY, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

The orchard trees should be pruned before the buds begin to swell. Trees can be put into fairly good shape by careful work, but this must not be done all at once if it means the removal of a considerable quantity of wood. If properly done there will be no evil results and the work of spraying, thinning and harvesting will be made easier.

Make all cuts close up so that no stubs are left to die and start decay in the heart of the tree. After the wound is made, if it is more than three-quarters of an inch across, be sure to give it a good coat of paint, or of melted grafting wax.

Cut all dead or injured wood for a start and then remove some of the tangled crossing branches in the center. This will open up the center and give fruit of better color on the shady side of the tree. Some heading-back may be needed, but it will be best to leave that for another year if much wood has been removed. Following this plan will give moderate pruning, which will give best results.

Comes Anyhow.

"I want to get married. My occupation is in the electrical business; I'm a trouble seeker."

"Then get n[illegible] occupation's gone."

GETS LESSON IN PATRIOTISM

American Given Something to Think About by Italian Who Bought "Da Unita State Flag."

How many times the ignorant foreigners in this country have taught us the lesson of patriotism! An incident happened some time ago in New York city, says a writer in the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard.

Downtown there is a store where one can trade cigarette coupons for premiums. If you want cash, the coupons are worth half a cent apiece. The store is filled with glass cases, in which there are silver coffee urns, genuine chinaware, collar buttons, fish poles, etc.

I was cashing a number of coupons when a swarthy Italian entered and shuffled up to the counter. His hair looked as if it had never felt a comb. His hands and face were covered with mud from the building excavations across the street. In his fist he held a crumbled and greasy mass of coupons, which he shoved half timidly over the counter.

The girl clerk was a gum chewer. More than that, she was painted and powdered until her features resembled the side of a newly-painted barn.

"Whaddy yo wan'?" she chewed, eying the Italian closely from under her penciled eyebrows.

"Gimme da biga flag," he whispered.

It was the most natural thing in the world for the girl clerk to hand him a cheap Italian flag. The man touched it devotedly with his soiled fingers. A far-away look entered his eyes. "No dis a-one. I wan' de Unita State flag."

I left the store, gazing at my 89 cents rather shamefacedly.

HE IS ALWAYS ON THE JOB

Handy Young Man Among the Most Popular of Types That One Always Meets at Evening Party.

One of the most popular of the standard types you meet at an evening party is the handy young man. Generally his name is Arthur. He is one of the few old friends of George Host's bachelor days, who has passed the new wife's censorship. Arthur is always invited for holiday dinners and is considered to be one of the family. He knows where the ice pick is hidden, and he knows familiarly the three roaches who frisk in the kitchen sink. Arthur may always be relied upon to talk entertainingly to Mrs. Politikins, or Mary Ellen Scraggs, poor dears.

It is Arthur who always manages by some art, to fill that strange request for a glass of water, sure to be made by some lady. Arthur passes the sandwiches and Arthur is the person who notices that the woman in the blue foulard dress has no salad. Perhaps there is reward enough for Arthur when, overcoated, he bids the hostess good-night, to escort home a plain girl who came alone, and he is told that he is "such a dear," and "goodness knows what they ever would have done without him."—Helena Smith Dayton, in Cartoons Magazine.

Two Luxuries Unknown in 1815.

If we are to suffer restrictions unknown since the days of Waterloo, there are two of them which would have been no deprivation to our forebears of those hard times, says the London Chronicle. The tomato, it is true, was occasionally used as a relish for soups, but it was so small that they called it a berry, and the yellow kind was more in use than the red, while to the majority it was unknown. The banana was almost entirely known by hearsay only, and a striking legend regarding it was more familiar than the fruit itself. For it was freely reported that in Madeira the natives refused to cut it with a knife because on dissection lengthwise it presented a semblance of the crucifixion.

New Idea in Clocks.

Every now and then some enterprising manufacturer tries to make the humble alarm clock attractive by getting it out in a new form. While the seven o'clock bell will probably never become popular, the latest form is a very convenient and handsome one. The new clock is electric, both in the alarm and timekeeping system. It is run by a battery and just below the face of the clock is a tiny electric light. A switch on a flexible cord is attached. The switch may be carried to the head of the bed and in order to see the time at night, a touch on the button lights the lamp, which illuminates the face of the clock.

Woman Cooks for Armies.

From England has come news that the suggestion of attaching women as cooks and caterers to British regiments was received so favorably that it is now being seriously considered, and when objection is made that such a thing has not been heard of before in civilized armies, it has been pointed out that before the days of Florence Nightingale it was an unheard-of thing for women to take charge of hospital work in the field.

Where Finest Opals Are Found.

According to some authorities there is only one locality in the world where the finest kind of opals are found. It is the Dubnyik mine, near Czerwenitza, in Hungary. At any rate, opals have been taken from that mine for many centuries. The ancient writers speak of opals coming from India, but the precious variety is not now found there, whatever may have been the case in the past.

Careless.

It is the law of a school in a town near Boston that only children born in that town shall attend. One little girl in this town was born while her parents were at their vacation in the country. This made her ineligible as a pupil of this school. In telling a playmate about it when she was old enough the child said: "You see, I was born while I was on my vacation."—Christian Herald.

Casting Iron Pipes.

Casting iron pipe in a permanent mold without cores is effected by a Brazilian iron worker by means of a centrifugal machine. The molten metal is run into the revolving mold from a horizontal trough, and water cooling quickly sets it so that it can be removed. The claims made are rapidity, economy, and a product superior to that ordinarily cast in sand molds.

Expecting Too Much.

The girl who expects her friends to be perfect has many a disappointment in store. Human nature is full of surprises, but perfection would be the greatest surprise of all. Do not be astonished when you discover some little flaw in your friend's character. For unless love has blinded her, it is very certain that she has discovered a similar flaw in yourself.

Without Aid.

Dobbins had been very sick and the doctor was called once more to hurry to his bedside. He hurried as fast as he could and arrived out of breath. "Am I in time to be of any assistance?" he panted. "Nope, you're too late, doc," answered one of the lodge watchers. "He has made it by himself."

In Westminster Abbey.

Westminster abbey is the burial place of 13 kings of England, including Henry III, Edward I, Edward III, Richard II, Henry V, Henry VII, Edward VI, James I, Charles II, William III, and George II, as well as of five queens in their own right, and the queens of many of the kings.

A Bit Slow.

"How are the incubators getting along?" asked a friend of his neighbor who had recently bought some. "Why, all right, I suppose; but although I have had them for two weeks now, not one of the four has laid an egg yet."—Ladies' Home Journal.

To Treat a Cold.

Camphor is excellent for colds and should be taken in this manner: A drop or two of camphor should be dropped on a lump of sugar which should be placed in a small wineglassful of water and a teaspoonful of this mixture taken every two hours.

Past Tence.

The original forests of the United States were larger in extent, greater in quantity of standing timber and more diversified in useful tree species than those of any other region on earth.—New York Telegram.

Good for "Nerves."

Onions furnish the most substantial cure for nervous prostration and all other nerve disorders. Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves. Celery is said to be most excellent for nervous troubles.

Why Seven Is Thought Lucky.

Seven is generally regarded as a lucky number because it is sacred to Apollo. The story goes that at the birth of this great deity seven sacred swans circled about his godhead.

Affectation.

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural.—Locke.

Suicides.

Records are said to show that the tendency to suicide is more prevalent among the educated and wealthy than among the poorer and middle classes.

The ELEVEN TOWNS

H. W. SMITH, Editor & Publisher

Entered as second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Goodridge Minn.

Subscription rate $1.00 per year.
Foreign rate $1.50 per year.

The Liberty Loan offers farmers an excellent chance to make a safe investment. They can go to the banks and mortgage their farms and pay 8 per cent interest and buy Liberty Bonds drawing 3½ per cent. It is so safe you know, and it will only cost you 5 per cent to be patriotic.

When the city agriculturlist come to the Farmers Picnics and spout about the necessity of farmers raising more grain and more vegetables, we would advise you farmers to ask them if they are willing to take your wheat at $1.50 a bushel and your potatoes at $1.00 a bushel. We wager that not one in a thousand is willing to take a chance on this years crop at the above prices. And still they ask you to grow two blades where only one grew before. It is not a question with them, Mr. Farmer, how much you get out of it, but what they can get out of you.

The action of the government refusing passports to the delegates to the convention in Stockholm is another proof of the fact that we have ceased to be a democracy, and is now a full-fledged autocracy like Russia before the revolution. The only excuse the government can make us is that this convention might cause some of the nations to sue for peace, or quit the fight. The President has talked long and loud about peace and the desire of the world that it might come, and now it forbids these men to attend a convention, because it might bring about peace. Whither are we drifting.

When reading in our history about the Salem witchcraft, we marvel at the intolerance of that age. We cannot understand how people could think of burning men and women at the stake for crimes that were wholly imaginary, and we pride ourslves on the fact that in our age there is freedom and tolerance. Oh dear \ yes. An assinine patriotic in St. Paul could not bear to see the word "German" in a restuarant sign, but had to smear it over with red paint. Tolerance indeed, in darkest Africa, but not in the United States of America.

In the last issue of our paper we called attention to a story written by Edward Everett Hale entitled "A Man Without a Country". It made us think that after all there are any number of human beings without a country. The poor tramp, the man who drifts from place to place in search of work, the man without a position,—where is his country? One is forced to conclude that such men can not say "my country", but must say "your country". Thousands upon thousands live in cheap tenement houses,, more like animals than human beings, and where is their country? Surely they can not say "my country", but must say "your country". And the thousands who starve because their meagre wage cannot buy enough to eat at present high prices,— have they any reason to shout "my country"? In chorus all these are forced to say "your country, Mr. Morgan, Rockfeller, Carnegie and Company. It is a grand and glorious country for those who have secured a goodly slice, but as for us, it is toiling, suffering, dying.

You Are
Missing
Half of
Your Life by not
Having A
FORD CAR
Call up
KORSTAD
at High Landing
for particulars.

LIFE OF COURT PAGE HARD

Youths of German Nobility Undergo Severe Training for Their Part in State Functions.

One day as I was sauntering through the park of Castle K——, I noticed Manfrede, a ten-year-old boy, standing bolt upright under a tree, Allda von Krockow writes in the New York Independent. I wondered what he was doing at the time, and on seeing the poor little fellow still there when I returned some time later, I asked the reason.

"Why, he's going through his standing drills," answered his sister Freda. "He began with standing 20 minutes. Now he is so far along he can stand almost an hour and a half. But he's got to reach two hours. He's to be a page, you know."

At Prussian court functions later I sometimes recalled this scene, for the lads that are so picturesque in their theatrically pretty costumes suffer the chance of falling into swoons while standing at their posts behind the chairs of royal princesses; posts at which it is their duty to stand upright and motionless during the long progress of courts, receptions, concerts and the like.

During an evening concert I saw on one occasion four pages faint and fall in succession; their bodies being removed swiftly and unobtrusively by lackeys hovering in the background, while reserve pages stepped into the vacant posts.

USE LITTLE TIN IN SOLDER

Germans, Under Pressure of Necessity, Invent New Method Which Solves Wartime Problem.

German inventive genius, under pressure of Mother Necessity, has been applied successfully to the discovery of a solder with practically no tin, a metal not found in Germany.

Resort was first had to cadmium, a metal of the zinc group, found in large quantities in Germany, and an excellent solder was produced from 80 per cent lead, 10 per cent cadmium and only 10 per cent of the precious tin. This, however, could not be used for making and sealing cans for preserving foodstuffs as lead when brought into contact with fruit or other acids produces poisonous salts. Chemists then remembered bismuth, another metal found in large quantities within the empire, and from cadmium, bismuth and some other German metals a solder was produced which is nonpoisonous and almost free from tin. Since a fourth of the 21,000 tons of tin which Germany imports and consumes annually in peace time is used in making solder, the invention will go far toward solving Germany's wartime tin problem, which recently led the government to decree a general confiscation of the tin tops of beer-mugs and steins.

An Expert In Motives.

Cousin Henry is an expert on motives. If you were reading off a list of names and overlooked Henry, he would understand. He would know exactly the motive that prompted you to do it, says Claude Cullan in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. If you don't think to introduce him to the man who is with you, he can see through it. He may have to go back four or five years, but he will make a complete case against you. In less than an hour he will know what your motive was. Right now he is angry because his daughter was not selected as valedictorian of her class. You may think that the other girl deserved to be selected, but you don't know all that Henry knows. It is a long story, but he is willing to tell it to you, and after hearing it you will understand the motive—you will understand that it is a case of spite-work.

Further Knowledge Desired.

"Ah, what an entertaining variety there is to the panorama that slides by as we gaze from a street car window," said professor Pate. "The monotony of the buildings is every now and then broken by brief glimpses that arouse our interest. We see a pretty mother and pretty child, a picturesque cottage, a bit of comedy or a moment of tragedy. Sometimes we catch a situation to which we wish we could learn the sequel. For instance, while coming down town the other morning I saw a gentle youth at a window playing a ukulele and in the next room a grim man was stropping a razor."—Kansas City Star.

Smaller Farms in California.

In California the farms originally were the old "Spanish land grants," usually of enormous extent. In a fashion, these great holdings—validated by the American government when California came into the Union—have remained as ranches. Today the people are learning that both for taxation and production, small farms are better, and a movement to bring this about is under way.—Indianapolis News.

Badly Needed.

"It's a pity there are really no good fairies in the world."

"Yes, indeed," answered the motorist. "Think what a pleasure it would be to have a good fairy step out into the road when your car broke down and with one wave of her magic wand send you speeding on your way!"

No Risk.

"I have just been buying some inflated stock."

"And you knew it?"

"Of course, I did. My purchases were toy balloons for the kids."

FOREIGN HOTELS LACK BATHS

Facilities So Common in American Hostelries Still Unknown in Many Cities Abroad.

In many European countries, "the best people," if you know what that means, never bathe in water.

Spanish matrons have expressed much surprise at my complaints about the absence of bathing facilities in the Madrid hotels. One lady, wife of a distinguished member of the cortes, told me she "had herself rubbed down in oil once a week, but never had got into a tub of water and never would!"

Throughout Hungary, outside Budapest, baths are unknown in hotels or in castles of the nobility. Most New Yorkers recall that an heiress of one of New York's wealthiest families—the Vanderbilts—married a Hungarian count, and when she reached the ancestral castle, which her family's American money was expected to restore, sought in vain for any means of taking a bath.

My memory of London hotels goes back to 1875, when there was not a single bath tub in any hotel in that city. A tin pan and bucket of warm water was the only "tub"—and you were lucky to get that.

And in that same period in New York city the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas hotels, supposed to be models of excellence, were totally wanting in bathrooms.

Admittedly, it is as difficult to imagine life without motor cars as without bathtubs; but the former are less than a twenty-year-old necessity, while the bath was an institution long before the times of the Roman emperors.

Alexander very nearly lost his life from pneumonia by bathing in one of the chilly mountain torrents of Asia Minor.—Julius Chambers in the Brooklyn Eagle.

HAM HISTORIC FRENCH TOWN

It Was Here That Louis Napoleon Bonaparte Was Imprisoned Before His Rise to Power.

Strange emotions must have overcome some of the older French soldiers as they hurried through the town of Ham upon the heels of fleeing Germans.

It was in the old fortress at Ham that France's last emperor was a prisoner for many years, observes Girard in the Philadelphia Ledger. After Napoleon's downfall at Waterloo a Bonaparte was as popular with the succeeding French kings as Jim the Penman with bank presidents.

So Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, heir to the Little Corporal's dynasty, was first banished and then shut up at Ham. He escaped from that place after fixing up a dummy in his bed to fool the attendants and putting on the clothes of a carpenter.

He walked through the prison gates with a piece of timber on his shoulder, went to Paris, was elected president, made himself emperor and was snuffed out finally at Sedan.

It was at Ham that Napoleon III found himself another Man of Destiny. And for a couple of decades it seemed as if he were.

Gun That Shoots Oil.

Vice Admiral Guimaraes of the Brazilian navy has invented for pouring oil upon the water in storms a method that is a notable advance upon the methods hitherto in use. The efficacy of a thin film of oil in breaking the force of waves has been well-known ever since Admiral Cloue of the French army announced it to the Academie des Sciences in 1887.

The multitude of torpedo boats, motor boats, trawlers and other small craft with which the entente allies are patroling their coasts and watching for enemy submarines has made it more than ever necessary to improve the methods of spreading the oil.

Admiral Guimaraes has devised a small cannon that can be moved about easily and installed anywhere on a ship. This fires a projectile which is nothing but a glass bottle nine inches long and nearly three inches in diameter, filled with sawdust soaked in animal or vegetable oil—fish oil is the best. This is shot from the cannon by a charge of about an ounce and a half of powder. It can be aimed with great precision to fall just where it will do the most good.

South's Farm Production.

The Manufacturers' Record says that the total value of the South's agricultural products, including animal products, in 1916 was more than $4,650,000,000, or only 8 per cent less than the total for the United States in 1900. The total value of the South's crops, omitting live stock, in 1916 was $3,658,332,000, or $1,072,280,000 over 1915. To this cotton contributed $1,079,508,000, grain $1,253,369,000, and hay, tobacco and potatoes $440,494,000.

Embarrassing Mistake.

"I guess I'll keep away from the music room hereafter," said Mr. Cumrox.

"Don't you care for music?"

"Yes. But not all kinds. I try to be classical to please the family. The other day when we were giving a concert, I broke in ahead of time and rapturously applauded the piano tuner."

Not Interested.

"A smooth-tongued stranger offered to let me be his partner in a proposition that would make me rich in six months."

"Well, did you accept his offer?"

"No. I got rid of him by saying the doctors had given me only six months to live and there was nobody I cared about leaving a fortune to."

TERMS USED IN FEEDING

Scientific Nomenclature Reduced to Every-Day Meanings.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Stockfood consists briefly of three chief parts or compounds, omitting the water and minerals. They are:

Protein (containing nitrogen), a muscle former.

Fat (not containing nitrogen), a fuel or fattening substance.

Carbohydrates (meaning made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen).

These three substances are called organic matter, because they will burn.

Mineral matter is called inorganic. An animal can live on protein alone, but would not under normal conditions, because protein (or albumen) is only found mixed with fat in the case of meat and with fat and carbohydrates in the case of plants and cereals. Familiar examples of protein are white of egg, lean meat and the gluten which can be chewed out of wheat. Fat or oil we all know.

Carbohydrates include sugar, starch, cellulose, fibre, gums, etc.

To keep alive and not lose weight an animal must have small amounts of protein and larger amounts of fat or carbohydrates. They serve as building material to replace worn-out tissue and flesh and also to furnish power (energy) to move, work, and do all the inside work of the body.

The ash or mineral matter furnishes bone material and is also necessary but abundant in nature. A growing animal needs plenty of protein and ash (bone food) and of carbohydrates and fat. A grown-up animal needs less of either the first two, but plenty of the last two. A pregnant animal needs plenty of food for its unborn young.

BUYING FEED INGREDIENTS

Difficult to Buy Proper Feed Stuffs at Random.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

There are not a dozen feed stores in the country that carry in stock all the ingredients of a first-class mixed feed at all times and at reasonable prices, and usually they do not carry feeds of the same high quality used by the mixers who work scientifically through a laboratory. This is human nature. Competition compels a dealer to sell the cheapest quality. The best quality of feed is seldom carried, because the average buyer will not pay the highest price. A good many experiment stations in a general way will advocate that a farmer mix all his own feed, but they are human like the rest of us and they will use recognized brands in their own feeding operations rather than go to the trouble and take the time to follow their own advice.

There are a good many herds at experiment stations which are kept as sort of a clinic for professors to practice theories upon. The poor brutes are used a good deal as guinea pigs in hospital practice. On the other hand, at the experiment stations are to be found many of the finest animals ever bred.

The mixed feeds of the first grade can be fed alone or in connection with home-grown corn, oats or barley. To do this widens your ration, and it is correct to do so if it will reduce your cost of feeding. Mixed feeds, therefore, are largely a matter of arithmetic.

You can usually get the result for less money than by feeding more expensive grains separately.

THE MANURIAL INGREDIENTS OF FEEDS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Nitrogen is the most important and most valuable fertilizing element supplied by feeds, and it is in this element that they show the greatest variation.

The Connecticut Experiment Station states that it was found that the average mixed fertilizer contained 2.95 per cent nitrogen and showed in a table that eighteen of fifty-two different feeds contained 3.83 per cent. Among this list is cottonseed and linseed meals, gluten seed, middlings, brewers' and distillers' products, and a few of the feed mixtures. It is obvious, therefore, that a wise selection of feeds enhances the value of the manure and consequently plays an important part in farm economy.

BARLEY PRODUCTS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Prof. J. P. Street, in the Annual Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Station for 1912, says: "That malt sprouts should receive more consideration from dairymen, especially in comparison with many of the proprietary mixed feeds containing only from one-third to one-half as much protein as malt sprouts, prices being considered."

He also states that dried brewers' grains, prices considered, in connection with the feed's high analysis, is one of the cheapest high-grade feeds on the market.

WHAT'S IN A MIXED FEED?

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

A high-grade mixed feed suitable for any kind or breed of dairy cow should have high protein content, with an exact digestible analysis. It can be mixed with corn, oats, barley, hay or other forage, which should be grown upon the farm, provided the mixture would save the farmer any money. As a rule, the ingredients of the highest grades are corn, distillers' grains, gluten feed, cottonseed meal hominy meal, malt sprouts, brewers grains, linseed meal, pure wheat bran and salt. The best grades contain no cheap fillers of any kind and so the food is highly concentrated and roughage can be supplied at home.

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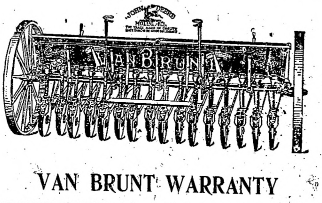
Seeding time will soon be with us Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



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THE AVERAGE REFORMER.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The average reformer having so little at stake himself, plunges about like a bull in a china shop, regardless of the results of his ardor.

An amusing incident is told of the Secretary of Commerce. The can manufacturers put up a howl that unless they could get tin-plate to make up, no canning of fruits and vegetables could be done. so without looking over the field it is said that an order was made that steel was to be diverted by the manufacturers from other projects and put at the disposal of the can manufacturers. It looked all right on the face of it, but when the manufacturers of harvesting machinery demanded steel which they contracted for, and found that there was not steel for aprons, it having been diverted to cans, a hurry-up call modifying the order was issued, so that our harvesting machines could be made in time for the growing crop.

This illustrates how many plans are ignorantly made robbing Peter to pay Paul. Every enthusiast who has a pet reform which is always hitting some other business instead of his own, never looks around to see what the effect will be before he plunges. The manufacturers of feed and the most successful feeders in the country have a right to demand that that delicate machine—the dairy cow—shall not be wrecked by hasty legislation.

Revolutionary reforms are seldom efficacious. Anything which disturbs the food equilibrium should be handled gradually. Experience has shown that the most efficient way to handle cereal products is to remove the human food first and feed the residue to stock. Any other system is sheer extravagance.

WRONG FEEDING METHODS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

There is an old story about a ship captain who had a medicine chest. A sailor was sick and he found that No. 47 in his book was the indicated remedy, but alas! the bottle of No. 47 was empty, so he took equal parts of No. 40, which was strychnine, and No. 7, which was carbolic acid, and added them together and made No. 47—and the sailor died.

The application of this old story is that many a feeder will think that if a little of cottonseed or oilseed meal is good, a whole lot will be better. And, like the man who put the green spectacles on the horse and fed him shavings—just after he got him trained the horse died.

It is human nature to experiment in feeds, and the poor cow has to suffer for an overdose or an underdose before the proper ration is established.

DIFFICULT TO MIX FEEDS

A More Scientific Result Can Be Produced By Machinery.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

As no two lots run alike, it is very difficult to mix straight by-products of oats, barley, rye, corn, cotton-seed, flaxseed, etc., by measure, because it is purely guessing. Only a few years ago intentional fraud or unintentional carelessness was the rule. Before the feed laws were passed, each manufacturer adulterated all the trade would stand.

Every car of feed sold to the consumer is not analyzed, and the farmer cannot become a feed expert because he has no laboratory. Not one car out of five hundred is officially inspected. In the old days country millers were throwing feeds together with no knowledge of feed and were ruining valuable cows and making the farmer poorer. In those days the feed tables were wrong, the feeds didn't fit the tables; the digestible analysis method was incorrect; feed standards for animals were not agreed upon nor complete; the animals didn't fit the standards; the buyer didn't know what was in the feeds he bought to mix; and there was an unavoidable variation in the concentration of the feed.

These conditions have been largely overcome through the joint action of the government and state experiment stations and the mixed feed manufacturers who have every facility for maintaining a uniform product. By using these scientifically prepared feeds, many a herd has doubled its yield and profits. There are some painters who can buy lead, oil and dryer and mix and match their own color uniformly but the best painters of today have learned that mill-made brands are much better than anything they can mix with a paddle. The same is true in fertilizers to a great extent. In mixed feeds there can be no economy in home mixing because the mixing factories, being near the large markets, can utilize by-products to the very best advantage. Home mixing cannot be accomplished at one-tenth of a cent per lb., besides the result is never twice alike and cannot be without the help of a laboratory.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

A practical test shows that eight tons of a first class dairy feed will replace 13 1-3 tons of farm grain, making a proportionate saving of about $20 per ton and it also puts three times as much fertilizer back on the farm as is in the grain this farmer could sell.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

There is no sense in hauling two loads of cheap feed when one load of high-grade feed will do the work and costs but three-fourths as much as the two loads.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

MAY 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Amandus Johnson Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn., who, on May 3rd, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06054, for SE¼ Section 30, Township 155 N. Range 38 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land adove described, before James C. Wilson U. S Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anders J. Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn.
Otto Chelstrom, of Thorhult, Minn.
Carl A. Prestbak, of Jelle, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTO MINN.

May 5th, 191

NOTICE is hereby given that And Johan Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn., who, on M 3rd, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, N 06653, for E½ SW¼, Lots 3—4 Section Township 155 N. Range 38 W. 5th Princip Meridian, has filed notice of intention to ma five year Proof, to establish claim to the la above described, before James C. Wilson U. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Albert A. J. Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn.
Carl A. Prestebak, of Jelle, Minn.
Otto Chelstrom, of Thorhult, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

NOTICE FOR PULBICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSSON, MINN.

May 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl A Prestbak, of Jelle, Minn., who, on June 5th 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06266. for N½ SE¼ Sec. 22, N½ SW¼ Section 23, Township 155 N, Range 37 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissione Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anders J. Olsen, of Thorhult Minn.
Albert A. J. Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anton Korstad, of Jelle, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of The Interior
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOK STON, MINN.

May 15th, 19

NOTICE is hereby given tha Stella O. Olson, of Anstad, Minn. who, on June 27th, 1912 made Home stead Entry Serial, No. 08205. for Lot 3 and 4 Section 1 Township 154 N Range 40 W, 5th Prin. Meridian, ha filed notice of intention to mak commutation Proof, to establish clain to the land above described, befor James C. Wilson U S. Commissione Dist of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 23rd day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gustave N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn
Ole E. Wiseth, of Anstad, Minn.
R Leroy Olson, of Anstad, Minn.
Lauris Olson, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912
Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior
U. S. LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.

May 8th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Gine Jertine Tellefson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on July 10th, 1912, made Homestead Application Seriri, No. 08270, for E½ SW¼, NW¼SW¼, Sec. 13 and NE¼SE¼, Section 14, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charly Johnson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Henry Rye, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Nergaard, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole K. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912
Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

Suits Suits

Have you bought your spring suit yet? If you havn't, we invite you to come and look over our line. We have a fiine stock of Mens blue serge suits, also a nice of Boys suits.

If we havn't anything in stock that you like we can take your measure for a nice tailor made suit. We have a large assortment of samples to choose from.

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Goodridge, Minnesota

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Livery and Feed Barn

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We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

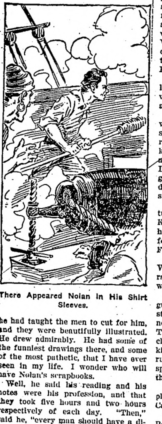
City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

The Man Without A Country

by Edward Everett Hale

All that was near fifty years ago. If Nolan was thirty then, he must have been near eighty when he died. He looked sixty when he was forty. But he never seemed to me to change a hair afterward. As I imagine his life, from what I have seen and heard of it, he must have been in every sea, and yet almost never on land. He must have known in a formal way, more officers in our service than any man living knows. He told me once, with a grave smile, that no man in the world lived so methodical a life as he. "You know the boys say I am the Iron Mask, and you know how busy he was." He said it did not do for anyone to try to read all the time, more than to do anything else all the time; but that he read just five hours a day. "Then," he said, "I keep up my notebooks, writing in them at such and such hours from what I have been reading; and I include in them my scrapbooks." These were very curious indeed. He had six or eight, of different subjects. There was one of history, one of natural science, one which he called "Odds and Ends." But they were not merely books of extracts from newspapers. They had bits of plants and ribbons, shells tied on, and carved scraps of bone and wood, which he had taught the men to cut for him, and they were beautifully illustrated. He drew admirably. He had some of the funniest drawings there, and some of the most pathetic, that I have ever seen in my life. I wonder who will have Nolan's scrapbooks.


There Appeared Nolan in His Shirt Sleeves.

Well, he said his reading and his notes were his profession, and that they took five hours and two hours respectively of each day. "Then," said he, "every man should have a diversion as well as a profession. My natural history is my diversion." That took two hours a day more. The men used to bring him birds and fish, but on a long cruise he had to satisfy himself with centipedes and cockroaches and such small game. He was the only naturalist I ever met who knew anything about the habits of the house fly and the mosquito. All those people can tell you whether they are Lepioptera or Steptopotera; but as for elling how you can get rid of them, r how they get away from you when ou strike them, why, Linnaeus knew 's little of that as John Foy, the idiot, id. These nine hours made Nolan's egular daily "occupation." The rest f the time he talked or walked. Till e grew very old, he went aloft a great eal. He always kept up his exercise d I never heard that he was ill. If y other man was ill, he was the kindt nurse in the world; and he knew ore than half the surgeons do. Then anybody was sick or died, or if the ptain wanted him to on any other casion, he was always ready to read ayers. I have remarked that he ad beautifully.

My own acquaintance with Philip olan began six or eight years after e war, on my first voyage after I as appointed a midshipman. It was the first days after our slave trade eaty, while the reigning house, ich was still the house of Virginia, d still a sort of sentimentalism out the suppression of the horrors the middle passage, and something s sometimes done that way. We re in the South Atlantic on that siness. From the time I joined, I lieve I thought Nolan was a sort of chaplain—a chaplain with a blue at. I never asked about him. Evthing in the ship was strange to . I knew it was green to ask quesns, and I suppose I thought there s a "Plain-Buttons" on every ship. had him to dine in our mess once eek, and the caution was given that that day nothing was to be said ut home. But if they had told us to say anything about the planet rs or the book of Deuteronomy, I uld not have asked why; there were a great many things which seemed to me to have as little reason. I first came to understand anything about "the man without a country" one day when we overhauled a dirty little schooner which had slaves on board. An officer was sent to take charge of her, and after a few minutes he sent back his boat to ask that someone might be sent him who could speak Portuguese. We were all looking over the rail when the message came, and we all wished we could interpret, when the captain asked who spoke Portuguese. But none of the officers did; and just as the captain was sending forward to ask if any of the people could, Nolan stepped out and said he should be glad to interpret, if the captain wished, as he understood the language. The captain thanked him, fitted out another boat with him, and in this boat it was my luck to go.

When we got there, it was such a scene as you seldom see, and never want to. Nastiness beyond account, and chaos run loose in the midst of the nastiness. There were not a great many of the negroes; but by way of making what there were understand that they were free, Vaughan had had their handcuffs and anklecuffs knocked off, and, for convenience' sake, was putting them upon the rascals of the schooner's crew. The negroes were, most of them, out of the hold, and swarming all round the dirty deck, with a central throng surrounding Vaughan and addressing him in every dialect and patois of a dialect, from the Zulu click up to the Parisian of Beledeljereed.

As we came on deck, Vaughan looked down from a hogshead, on which he had mounted in desperation, and said:

"For God's love, is there anybody who can make these wretches understand something? The men gave them rum, and that did not quiet them. I knocked that big fellow down twice, and that did not soothe him. And then I talked Choctaw to all of them together; and I'll be hanged if they understood that as well as they understood the English."

Nolan said he could speak Portuguese, and one or two fine-looking Kroomen were dragged out, who, as it had been found already, had worked for the Portuguese on the coast at Fernando Po.

"Tell them they are free," said Vaughan; "and tell them that these rascals are to be hanged as soon as we can get rope enough."

Nolan explained it in such Portuguese as the Kroomen could understand, and they in turn to such of the negroes as could understand them. Then there was such a yell of delight, clinching of fists, leaping and dancing, kissing of Nolan's feet, and a general rush made to the hogshead by way of spontaneous worship of Vaughan as the deus ex machina of the occasion.

"Tell them," said Vaughan, well pleased, "that I will take them all to Cape Palmas."

This did not answer so well. Cape Palmas was practically as far from the homes of most of them as New Orleans or Rio Janeiro was; that is, they would be eternally separated from home there. And their interpreters, as we could understand, instantly said, "Ah, non Palmas," and began to propose infinite other expedients in most voluble language. Vaughan was rather disappointed at this result of his liberality, and asked Nolan eagerly what they said. The drops stood on poor Nolan's white forehead as he hushed the men down, and said:

"He says, 'Not Palmas.' He says, 'Take us home, take us to our country, take us to our own house, take us to our own pickaninnies and our own women.' He says he has an old father and mother, who will die, if they do not see him. And this one says he left his people all sick, and paddled down to come and help them, and that these devils caught him in the bay just in sight of home, and that he has never seen anybody from home since then. And this one says," choked out Nolan, "that he has not heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal barracoon."

Vaughan always said he grew gray himself while Nolan struggled through this interpretation. I, who did not understand anything of the passion involved in it, saw that the very elements were melting with fervent heat, and that something was to pay somewhere. Even the negroes themselves stopped howling as they saw Nolan's agony, and Vaughan's almost equal agony of sympathy. As quick as he could get words, he said:

"Tell them yes, yes; tell them they shall go to the Mountains of the Moon, if they will. If I sail the schooner through the Great White Desert, they shall go home!"

And after some fashion Nolan said so. And then they all fell to kissing him again and wanted to rub his nose with theirs.

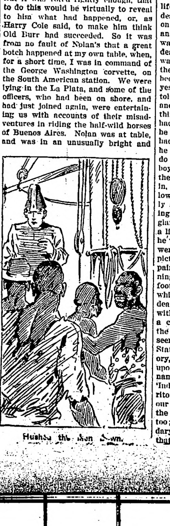
But he could not stand it long; and getting Vaughan to say he might go back, he beckoned me down into our boat. As we lay back in the stern sheets and the men gave way, he said to me: "Youngster, let that show you what it is to be without a family, without a home, and without a country. And if you are ever tempted to say a word or to do a thing that shall put a bar between you and your family, your home, and your country, pray God in his mercy to take you that instant home to his own heaven. Stick by your family, boy; forget you have a self, while you do everything for them. Think of your home, boy; write and send, and talk about it. Let it be nearer and nearer to your thought, the farther you have to travel from it; and rush to it, when you are free, as that poor black slave is doing now. And for your country, boy," and the words rattled in his throat, "and for that flag," and he pointed to the ship, "never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers, and government, and people even, there is the country herself, your country, and that you belong to her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by her, boy, as you would stand by your mother, if those devils there had got hold of her today!"

I was frightened to death by his calm, hard passion; but I blundered out that I would, by all that was holy, and that I had never thought of doing anything else. He hardly seemed to hear me; but he did, almost in a whisper, say: "Oh, if anybody had said so to me when I was of your age!"

I think it was this half-confidence of his, which I never abused, for I never told this story till now, which afterward made us great friends. He was very kind to me. Often he sat up, or even got up, at night to walk the deck with me when it was my watch. He explained to me a great deal of my mathematics. He lent me books, and helped me about my reading. He never alluded so directly to his story again; but from one and another officer I have learned, in thirty years, what I am telling. When we parted from him in St. Thomas harbor, at the end of our cruise, I was more sorry than I can tell. I was very glad to meet him again in 1830; and later in life, when I thought I had some influence in Washington, I moved heaven and earth to have him discharged. But it was like getting a ghost out of prison. They pretended there was no such man, and never was such a man. They will say so at the department now! Perhaps they do not know. It will not be the first thing in the service of which the department appears to know nothing!

There is a story that Nolan met Burr once on one of our vessels, when a party of Americans came on board in the Mediterranean. But this I believe to be a lie; or rather, it is a myth, ben trovato, involving a tremendous blowing-up with which he sank Burr, asking him how he liked to be "without a country." But it is clear, from Burr's life, that nothing of the sort could have happened; and I mention this only as an illustration of the stories which get a-going where there is the least mystery at bottom.

So Philip Nolan had his wish fulfilled. Poor fellow, he repented of his folly, and then, like a man, submitted to the fate he had asked for. He never intentionally added to the difficulty or delicacy of the charge of those who had him in hold. Accidents would happen; but they never happened from his fault. Lieutenant Truxton told me that when Texas was annexed, there was a careful discussion among the officers, whether they should get hold of Nolan's handsome set of maps, and cut Texas out of it, from the map of the world and the map of Mexico. The United States had been cut out when the atlas was bought for him. But it was voted rightly enough, that to do this would be virtually to reveal to him what had happened, or, as Harry Cole said, to make him think Old Burr had succeeded. So it was from no fault of Nolan's that a great botch happened at my own table, when, for a short time, I was in command of the George Washington corvette, on the South American station. We were lying in the La Plata, and some of the officers, who had been on shore, and had just joined again, were entertaining us with accounts of their misadventures in riding the half-wild horses of Buenos Aires. Nolan was at table, and was in an unusually bright and talkative mood. Some story of a tumble reminded him of an adventure of his own, when he was catching wild horses in Texas with his brother Stephen, at a time when he must have been quite a boy. He told the story with a good deal of spirit—so much so, that the silence which often follows a good story hung over the table for an instant, to be broken by Nolan himself. For he asked, perfectly unconsciously,


Hushed the Men Down.

"Pray, what has become of Texas? After the Mexicans got their independence, I thought that province of Texas would come forward very fast. It is really one of the finest regions on earth; it is the Italy of this continent. But I have not seen or heard a word of Texas for near twenty years."

There were two Texan officers at the table. The reason he had never heard of Texas was that Texas and her affairs had been painfully out of his newspapers since Austin began his settlements; so that, while he read of Honduras and Tamaulipas, and, till quite lately, of California, this virgin province, in which his brother had traveled so far and, I believe, had died, had ceased to be with him. Walters and Williams, the two Texas men, looked grimly at each other, and tried not to laugh. Edward Morris had his attention attracted by the third link in the chain of the captain's chandelier. Watrous was seized with a convulsion of sneezing. Nolan himself saw that something was to pay, he did not know what. And I, as master of the feast, had to say:

"Texas is out of the map, Mr. Nolan. Have you seen Captain Back's curious account of Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome?"

After that cruise I never saw Nolan again. I wrote to him at least twice a year, for in that voyage we became even confidentially intimate; but he never wrote to me. The other men tell me that in those fifteen years he aged very fast, as well he might indeed, but that he was still the same gentle, uncomplaining, silent sufferer that he ever was, bearing as best he could his self-appointed punishment, rather less social, perhaps, with new men whom he did not know, but more anxious, apparently, than ever to serve and befriend and teach the boys, some of whom fairly seemed to worship him. And now it seems the dear old fellow is dead. He has found a home at last, and a country.

Since writing this, and while considering whether or no I would print it, as a warning to the young of today of what it is to throw away a country, I have received from Danforth, who is on board the Levant, a letter which gives an account of Nolan's last hours. It removes all my doubts about telling this story.

To understand the first words of the letter, the nonprofessional reader should remember that after 1817 the position of every officer who had Nolan in charge was one of the greatest delicacy. The government had failed to renew the order of 1807 regarding him. What was a man to do? Should he let him go? What, then, if he were called to account by the department for violating the order of 1807? Should he keep him? What, then, if Nolan should be liberated some day, and should bring an action for false imprisonment or kidnaping against every man who had had him in charge? I urged and pressed this upon Southard, and I have reason to think that other officers did the same thing. But the secretary always said, as they so often do at Washington, that there were no special orders to give, and that we must act on our own judgment. That means, "If you succeed, you will be sustained; if you fail, you will be disavowed." Well, as Danforth says, all that is over now, though I do not know but I expose myself to a criminal prosecution on the evidence of the very revelation I am making.

Here is the letter:

"Levant, 2° 2" S. @ 131° W.

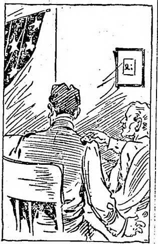
"Dear Fred—I try to find heart and life to tell you that it is all over with dear old Nolan. I have been with him on this voyage more than I ever was, and I can understand wholly now the way in which you used to speak of the dear old fellow. I could see that he was not strong, but I had no idea that the end was so near. The doctor had been watching him very carefully, and yesterday morning came to me and told me that Nolan was not so well, and had not left his stateroom—a thing I never remember before. He had let the doctor come and see him as he lay there, the first time the doctor had been in the stateroom, and he said he should like to see me. Oh, dear! do you remember the mysteries we boys used to invent about his room, in the old Intrepid days? Well, I went in, and there, to be sure, the poor fellow lay in his berth, smiling pleasantly as he gave me his hand, but looking very frail. I could not help a glance round, which showed me what a little shrine he had made of the box he was lying in. The stars and stripes were triced up above and around a picture of Washington, and he had painted a majestic eagle, with lightnings blazing from his beak and his foot just clasping the whole globe, which his wings overshadowed. The dear old boy saw my glance, and said, with a sad smile, 'Here, you see, I have a country!' And then he pointed to the foot of his bed, where I had not seen before a great map of the United States, as he had drawn it from memory, and which he had there to look upon as he lay. Quaint, queer old names were on it, in large letters: 'Indiana Territory,' 'Mississippi Territory,' and 'Louisiana,' as I supposed our fathers learned such things; but the old fellow had patched in Texas, too; he had carried his western boundary all the way to the Pacific, but on that shore he had defined nothi

"'Oh, Danforth,' he said, 'I know I am dying. I cannot get home. Surely you will tell me something now? Stop! stop! Do not speak till I say what I am sure you know, that there is not in this ship, that there is not in America—God bless her!—a more loyal man than I. There cannot be a man who loves the old flag as I do, or prays for it as I do, or hopes for it as I do. There are thirty-four stars in it now, Danforth. I thank God for that, though I do not know what their names are. There has never been one taken away; I thank God for that. I know by that that there has never been any successful Burr. Oh, Danforth, Danforth,' he sighed out, 'how like a wretched night's dream a boy's idea of personal fame or of separate sovereignty seems, when one looks back on it after such a life as mine! But tell me—tell me something—tell me everything, Danforth, before I die!'

"Ingham, I swear to you that I felt like a monster that I had not told him everything before. Danger or no danger, delicacy or no delicacy, who was I that I should have been acting the tyrant all this time over this dear, sainted old man, who had years ago expiated in his whole manhood's life the madness of a boy's treason? 'Mr. Nolan,' said I, 'I will tell you everything you ask about. Only, where shall I begin?'

"Oh, the blessed smile that crept over his white face! and he pressed my hand and said, 'God bless you! Tell me their names,' he said, and he pointed to the stars on the flag. 'The last I know is Ohio. My father lived in Kentucky. But I have guessed Michigan and Indiana and Mississippi—that was where Fort Adams is—they make twenty. But where are your other fourteen? You have not cut up any of the old ones, I hope?'

"Well, that was not a bad text, and I told him the names, in as good order as I could, and he bade me take down his beautiful map and draw them in as I best could with my pencil. He was wild with delight about Texas, told me how his brother died there; he had marked a gold cross where he supposed his brother's grave was; and he had guessed at Texas. Then he was delighted as he saw California and Oregon—that, he said, he had suspected partly, because he had never been permitted to land on that shore, though the ships were there so much. 'And the men,' said he, laughing, 'brought off a good deal besides furs.' Then he went back—heavens, how far—to ask about the Chesapeake, and what was done to Barron for surrendering her to the Leopard, and whether Burr ever tried again, and he ground his teeth with the only passion he showed. But in a moment that was over, and he said, 'God forgive me, for I am sure I forgive him.' Then he asked about the old war—told me the true story of his serving the gun the day we took the Java—asked about dear old David Porter, as he called him. Then he settled down more quietly, and very happily, to hear me tell in an hour the history of fifty years.



"Tell Me Their Names," He Said.

"How I wished it had been somebody who knew something! But I did as well as I could. I told him of the English war. I told him about Fulton and the steamboat beginning. I told him about old Scott and Jackson; told him all I could think about the Mississippi, and New Orleans, and Texas, and his own old Kentucky. And do you know he asked who was in command of the 'Legion of the West'? I told him it was a very gallant officer named Grant, and that by our last news, he was about to establish his headquarters at Vicksburg. Then, 'Where was Vicksburg?' I worked that out on the map; it was about a hundred miles, more or less, above his old Fort Adams; and I thought Fort Adams must be a ruin now. 'It must be at old Vick's plantation,' said he; 'well, that is a change!'

"I tell you, Ingham, it was a hard thing to condense the history of half a century into that talk with a sick man. And I do not know what I told him—of emigration, and the means of it—of steamboats and railroads and telegraphs—of inventions and books and literature—of the colleges and West Point and the Naval school—but with the queerest interruptions that ever you heard. You see it was Robinson Crusoe asking all the accumulated questions of fifty-six years.

"I remember he asked, all of a sudden, who was president now; and when I told him, he asked if Old Abe was Gen. Benjamin Lincoln's son. He said he met old General Lincoln, when he was quite [illegible] at [illegible] Indian treaty. I said no; that Old Abe was a Kentuckian like himself, but I could not tell him of what family; he had worked up from the ranks. 'Good for him!' cried Nolan; 'I am glad of that. As I have brooded and wondered, I have thought our danger was in keeping up those regular successions in the first families.' Then I got talking about my visit to Washington. I told him of meeting the Oregon congressman, Harding; I told him about Smithsonian and the exploring expedition; I told him about the capitol—and the statues for the pediment—and Crawford's 'Liberty'—and Greenough's Washington: Ingham, I told him everything I could think of that would show the grandeur of his country and its prosperity.

"And he drank it in, and enjoyed it as I cannot tell you. He grew more and more silent, yet I never thought he was tired or faint. I gave him a glass of water, but he just wet his lips, and told me not to go away. Then he asked me to bring the Presbyterian 'Book of Public Prayer,' which lay there, and said, with a smile, that it would open at the right place—and so it did. There was his double red mark down the page; I knelt down and read, and he repeated with me, 'For ourselves and our country, O gracious God, we thank thee, that, notwithstanding our manifold transgressions of thy holy laws, thou hast continued to us thy marvelous kindness'—and so to the end of that thanksgiving. Then he turned to the end of the same book, and I read the words more familiar to me: 'Most heartily we beseech thee with thy favor to behold and bless thy servant, the president of the United States, and all others in authority'—and the rest of the Episcopal collect. 'Danforth,' said he, 'I have repeated those prayers night and morning, it is now fifty-five years.' And then he said he would go to sleep. He bent me down over him and kissed me; and he said, 'Look in my Bible, Danforth, when I am gone.' And I went away.

"But I had no thought it was the end. I thought he was tired and would sleep. I knew he was happy, and I wanted him to be alone.

"But in an hour, when the doctor went in gently, he found Nolan had breathed his life away with a smile. He had something pressed close to his lips. It was his father's badge of the Order of Cincinnati.

"We looked in his Bible, and there was a slip of paper, at the place where he had marked the text—

"'They desire a country, even a heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city.'

"On this slip of paper he had written:

"'Bury me in the sea; it has been my home, and I love it. But will not someone set up a stone for my memory at Fort Adams or at Orleans, that my disgrace may not be more than I ought to bear? Say on it:

In Memory of
PHILIP NOLAN
Lieutenant
In the Army of
the United States.

"'He loved his country as no other man has loved her; but no man deserved less at her hands.'"

(THE END.)

Story Everyone Should Read.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale is best known to the present generation as a writer of fiction that has taken a high and deserved place in American literature. His immortal short story, "The Man Without a Country," was published anonymously in the Atlantic Monthly in 1863 and collected with other stories in a volume issued five years afterward.

Great as were Doctor Hale's contributions to the literature of his country, there is nothing in all his works which will live longer than his portrayal of Philip Nolan's unfortunate career. Since its first publication, now many years more than half a century ago, it has been considered a masterpiece of literature as well as an unequaled inspiration to patriotism. Especially to the young and impetuous does the story make a thrilling appeal and at the same time teaches a stern lesson. No American can read it without a keener sense of the duty which he owes to his country.

PIGEON IS NOT DESTRUCTIVE

Beaks Are Not Made to Dig With and Feet Are Not Fit for Scratching—Pick Up Weeds.

Pigeons are not destructive to gardens, as is commonly believed. Their beaks are not like that of the crow, to enable them to dig with, nor have they feet like chickens to scratch with.

Pigeons simply walk over the surface of the ground and pick up what is in plain sight, which consists principally of weed seeds.

ORCHARDS CLOSE TO HOUSES

Receive Better Care and Attention From Owner Than Those at Some Distance Away.

Orchards close to the house receive better care and attention, for their needs are before the owner all of the time.

They are protected from prowlers, which is an important consideration of those living close to towns or cities.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 24 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 28
Oats	.47
Barley	.86
Flax	3 03
Rye	2.03
Butter	.30
Eggs	.32
Vivo Flour	$7 30

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140, Thief River Falls, Minn.

Elev. Aakre of Reiner was transacting business in town Wednesday.

John Stenvick of Reiner was transbusiness in town Wednesday.

B. Hruby of Erie was a Goodridge visitor Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs J. M. Bishop and son Morlan, of Thief River Falls were Goodridge visitors Wednesday.

Miss Hilda Christianson left last Thursday for Adams, N. D. where she will be employed in a store.

Mrs. Otto Guirud autoed to Thief River Falls Friday afternoon. She was accompanied by Lynton Palmer.

George Johnson, cashier of the First State Bank at Thief River Falls was a business visitor in town Monday.

Henry Halvorson and son Albert of High Landing, were transacting business in town Wednesday.

Walter McAndress of Highlanding was transacting business in town Tuesday. We acknowledge a pleasant call.

Rev. Fr. Noesen will conduct services n St. Ann's Catholic church here Tuesday June 12th, alson again on Tuesday June 26th.

Rev. O. C. Schultz will conduct English services in the Erie church Sunday June 10th at 11 o'clock A. M. All are invited to attend.

ESTRAYED—From Ole O. Sunsdahl place, 9 head of young cattle, 4, 2 year old heifers, 1 red bull, 1 year old, other yearlings red and white spotted.

Owen Olson and Miss Jennie Richards returned Tuesday morning from a visit with friends and relatives at Pelica Rapids.

Miss Tillie Menzel, who has been teaching school at Elk River, Minn. arrived Tuesday to spend the summer vacation at her home near here.

Editor W. G. Hunt of The Sunbeam passed thru here Monday evening on his way home from a business trip to Thief River Falls.

Quite a number from here attended the dance given in the new barn on the Edon Davis farm near High Landing Saturday evening. All report having had a fine time.

Victor McLeod, Clarence Stepherson, Sam Cloutier and Misses Myrtle Resan Irene Ferdinandsen and Florence Richards were Thief River Falls visitors Friday evening.

The Goodridge Merc. Co. sold two International gas tractors last week. One to C. O. Elg and one to Kasa Bros. The tractors arrived here Monday evening.

Rev. Paul B Walenta will conduct English services in the old school hous here every Sunday evening until further notice. Services will commence at 7:45 sharp. Every one welcome to attend these services.

The Ladies of the Greenwood Cemetary Aid Society will hold their sale on Saturday afternoon June 16th at the Lamporter Farm. Ice cream and lemonade will also be sold. Everybody invited to come.

Mrs. Noble of Blooming Prairie arrived here last Thursday for a short visit at the Payne home, also to attend the graduation of her niece, Miss Sarah Payne, who was a member of graduating class of Thief River Falls high school.

Peter Nelson arrived here Friday with a crew of men and has commenced work on the ditch which is being put in along side of the road leading to ditch 18. This work should have been completed last fall but on account of the extremely wet weather it was impossible to do so.

Mrs. Andy Ryan spent Sunday at the home of her sister near Rhoda.

Carl Narveson was a passenger to Thief River Falls Friday evening.

Alvin Rattke and Herbert Menzel visited friends in Thief River Falls over Sunday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

T. T. Thoreson of Spring Grove, Minn. arrived here Friday to visit his son, M. G. Thoreson and family.

Ruby Bennes of Thief River Falls is here visiting with her cousin Vivian Thoreson.

August Anderson left Monday evening for Thief River Falls from there he will accompany the Foss family to Flendive. Mont.

Mrs. O. C. Schultz left Tuesday evening for Cedar Rapids, Iowa where she will spend some time visiting at the home of her parents.

The village school closed Thursday evening for the summer vacation. On Friday the closing day a picnic was held on the Lindstrom farm which was very much enjoyed by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne and Mrs. Noble autoed to Thief River Falls Friday evening to attend the High School graduation exercizes. Miss Sarah Payne was a member of the class.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Gilbertson and family left Saturday morning via the Ford route, for an extended trip thru the southern part of this state. They expect to be gone about a month.

The Goodridge Ladies Aid meets Thursday the 14th with Mrs. Christ Thoreson and Mrs. Carl Olson at the home of Mrs. Christ Thoreson. Everybody Welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Thoreson and Mr. Thoreson's father autoed to Thief River Falls. From there Mr. Thoreson's father left for his home at Spring Grove.

Miss Teresa Giefer, teacher in the primary department in the local school left Saturday for her home in Thief River Falls where she will spend part of her summers vacation.

A. B. Mandt, who recently purchased the Atlantic elevator here arrived here Saturday evening to look over his his holdings here. He left again the same evening but will return in the near future.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Last Thursday evening a number of the ladies got together and suprised Mrs. L. J. Foss who was leaving for Glendive, Mont. As a token of the high esteem in which Mrs. Foss was held, she was presented with a handsome present.

Albert Boman, who was employed in this office some time ago, passed thru here Friday enroute th his home near Grygla from Minneapolis: Al has enlisted in the U. S. Navy and will spend a few weeks home before reporting for duty.

The Foss family left Friday evening for Thief River Falls where they visited for a few days with relatives and friends before leaving fos Glendive, Mont., where they will make their future home. They were one of the first families to locate here when the town started and up till a few months ago operated the Goodridge Hotel The family has numerous friends here who were sorry to see them leave but wish them all kinds of success in their new field of labor.

Scrap Iron Wanted.

Until June 25th I will pay $5.5 per ton as I have a contract with the Thief River Hide & Fur Co., which expires about that time.

C. H. Rossmon

Stallion.

Will make the following stands with my fullblood Percheron stallion maxmus 42170.

C. Elg, Erie, Monday
Edwin Hanson, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon.
Ole A. Olsen, Reiner, Thursday
Reson and Yoon Livery barn, Saturday

Why not breed to a good horse and get a colt worth at least $25 to $50.0 more than a colt from a grade or scru horse when of selling age.

S. Lysbakken.

Fourteen Register Here.

Fourteen is the number of young men between the age of 21 and 31 who have their homes in the village of Goodridge. Twelve registered here at the registration held Tuesday and two registered by mail. In the township there were only three that came within the age limit.

Goodridge Turns out

To sell Liberty Bonds.

Nearly every male resident in the village of Goodridge turned out Friday to sell Liberty Bonds. Eleven automobiles with two men in each left here in the morning and a house to house canvas was made in the township of Goodridge, High Landing, Star and Reiner. A few bonds were sold but not so many as might have been sold under ordinary circumstances Most of the farmers would like to have bought but owing to a crop failure last year and most of them having to buy feed for their stock during the winter were unable to do so being a little short of surplus cash at the present time.

Obituary.

Mrs. Anna M. Udstrand of Reiner, after five long weeks of illness, died Tuesday June 5th at 11:50 A. M. at the age of 51 years 10 months 11 days. She was born in Norway July 26th, 1865, and was married to John Erickson Udstrand May 27th, 1887. She came to America in July 1890 with family and parents and resided at Grand Forks for a year, later moving to Minnesota at her late heme. She is survived by her husband, 3 daughters and 5 sons, who are Mogna 29, Amanda 26, Selmer 24, Harry 18, John 16, Myrtle 13, Ralph 10 and Lambert 7.

The family extends their heartfelt thanks to all relatives and friends who so kindly helped them in their deep sorrow.

The funeral was held today at 10:30 a. m., Rev. Hoyum conducting the services.

Gates Starts His

Holstein Farm.

On Saturday of last week W. R. Gates of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, arrived at Goodridge with a carload of fourteen Holstein cows and one registered Holstein Bull. Late last fall Mr. Gates purchased from Magnus and Severt Lysbakken 240 acres of fine land in Highlanding township, eight miles southeast of Goodridge. Early this spring Mr. Jensen came up from St. Paul to take charge of the farm and has been busy ever since getting the seed into the ground. Mr. Jensen is a model farmer, being a graduate from the Agricultural College of Denmark which is noted for its high standing, and the farmers of this neighborhood will be able to secure some valuable information from him, especially regarding dairying and cattle raising. It is the plan of Mr. Gates to raise high grade and registered cattle for sale among the neighbors. He is an experienced breeder of Holstein cattle in Wisconsin where he has large numbers among the farmers around Fort Atkinson. Down there he has placed the cattle with the farmers on shares, but here he will raise them on his farm and sell direct.

Bids Wanted.

The Village Council of the Village of Goodridge will receive bids on Monday June 18th at 8 p. m., from tractor owners, for grading six blocks of road within the village.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Carl Christianson,
Village Recorder.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the wor and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk.

Notice To The Public'

All owners of live stock are hereby notified to keep their stock from running at-large within the streets within the Village. Stock found at large on the streets will be taken up and the owner shall pay the penalty provided in the case.

By order, Village Council

Aviator Has Joined Army.

Louis Certson, known as "The Human Night Hawk," who is to be featured at the Pennington County Fair, to be held here August 1-2-3, his joined the army aviation corps with a rank of lieutenant. The government has, however, given him the right to fill all his engagements, and in the meantime he is securing recruits. He will make his flights in Thief River Falls in a new French scout machine, the first to be seen by an American public. At present he is stationed at Ashburn, Ill., where the government is erecting an aviation field.

3 Short Courses

For Rural Teachers

Three special short courses will be given in connection with the teachers' training school at University Farm, June 18 to July 27. Thess are for principals of consolidated schools, for teachers of home training in Class B consolidated schools, and for teachers of rural demonstration schools.

The short course for consolidated school principals includes a study of consolidated school problems, school administration, elementary school supervision, and playground supervision. The course for teacher on home training requires a full program for the student during two summer sessions. The course for teachers of rural demonstration schools includes a special course by the superuisor of training departments, a course in nature study, and elective work in primary methods, in handwork and in other subjects.

HIGHLANDING NEWS

Miss Arvella Heggestuen visited with Miss Hannah Halvorson last Thursday.

Alice Thorson is assisting Mrs. K. Klemmetson with her housework.

Halvorson and Guirud of Goodridge were selling Liberty Bonds for "Uncle Sam" in this vicinity last Friday.

The barn dance in the Edon Davis barn was attended by a large crowd and a very enjoyable time was had by all present.

Arvella Heggestuen made a short call at the Olson home last Sunday.

Mr. Ole Nelson and children are staying with Mrs. Narveson while Mr. Nelson is finishing his spring work on her farm which he has rented.

Dairy Cow Exchange

At University Farm.

The dairy husbandry division of the Minnesota College of Agricultural is starting a dairy-cow exchange, announces H. H. Kildee, head of the division. It is calling upon farmers who have more dairy cows and heifers than they need or can feed to list such animals with the division so that sale lists may be made up and sent out to prospective buyers.

The aim is to prevent the needless slaughter of grade dairy cows and heifers capable of returning a large income from milk and butter fat. The demand for dairy products is rapidly increasing and promises to increase still more rapidly in the next two or three year regardless of the length of the war. The slaughter of dairy cows at this time, therefore, is something like killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

Before deciding to sell to the butcher the farmer should communicate with the dairy husbandry division, University Farm, St. Paul, in order that his surplus stock may be placed where it will be of the greatest service to the people.

Community Picnic.

Next week Thursday, June 14th, has been selected as the day for holding the Community Picnic of all the farmers of Pennington County, together with residents of the city of Thief River Falls. That day is Flag Day and will be generally observed thruout the state. No better day could be chosen for a gathering of this nature. The Ed. Aubol Grove two miles north of St. Hilaire is sufficiently large to hold all who can come from the entire county, as well as these from outside of the county.

The principal speaker of the day will be W. A. McKerrow of the University Farm, St. Paul who is well versed in dairying. F. B. Hills of the American Guernsey Cattle Club has also promised to come with Mr. McKerrow. Judge F. T. Wilson, of Stillwater, an eminent authority on community life has also promised to be with us on this occasion. Every one in the county is invited to come and bring their lunch and enjoy the festivites of the day.

PROCESS OF MAKING HATS

Elaborate Machinery and Much Human Labor Necessary for the Manufacture of Headgear.

The manufacture of hats is one of the most interesting of manufacturing processes and few wearers of this important part of the male wardrobe would recognize in the great bales of rabbit, hare, muskrat, otter and other skins that come to the Danbury fur factories the material from which their (fur) felt hats are made. The best skins and by far the largest portion are imported and arrive in great bales containing from 2,000 to 4,000 skins. Many processes are gone through in the fur factory before the fur is ready for the hat manufacturer, who, after putting it through blowers, which clean the fur from foreign substances and hair, start the actual making of a hat by weighing out just enough fur to make a given size and weight of soft or stiff headgear. The fur is fed into an inclosed machine in which is a revolving copper cone, perforated and wet, beneath which is a rapidly revolving suction fan which creates a downward air current. The result is that the light weight fur is swirled about until it appears like a miniature snow storm and gradually and evenly settles on the cone. When all the fur for one hat is thus fed into the former and is deposited on the cone, the machine is opened, the operator wraps a cloth about the cone with its evenly deposited covering of fur, removes the cone and slips off the first form of the hat It appears to be a conical, wet and delicate object; but is quickly immersed in warm water, which increases the holding quality of the fur so that the "bodies" can be safely handled through the successive processes of shrinking to exact sizes, dyeing for desired colors and drying, all of which is necessary before the rough bodies begin their travels through the hands of various skilled workmen who shape and block and trim, with the aid of almost human mechanical aids, the bodies into finished hats.

WHAT CANON CARNEGIE HEARD

Good Story Concerning the New Chaplain of the House of Commons.

A good story is told concerning Canon Carnegie, the new chaplain of the house of commons.

It relates to the time when he was working as a curate in the East end of London.

He was preaching to a congregation largely composed so far as the men were concerned of waterside laborers and his subject was fasting.

"Of course," he said, "many of you men earning your living as you do by hard work, cannot be expected to deny yourself food. But you can fast in another way, and I do urge you to do this—spare yourself the use of strong language."

After the sermon Mr. Carnegie was passing out of the church when he overheard one of his late congregation remark: "That was a —— good sermon the —— parson preached, Bill."

"—— good," was Bill's too emphatic rejoinder.

Quantity, Not Quality.

Engineer—I want a large size dictionary.

Librarian—We have none in now except the small ones.

Engineer—Naw, this is important; there's a leg missing on my dresser.

Best Wishes.

When Billie's mother was going to attend his aunt's wedding he was sick and could not go, but said: "Tell Aunt Margaret I hope she has a happy wedding and many of them."

Would Be Liberal.

"Several men have been with the company for more than thirty years. What shall we do to show our appreciation?" "Um. Let's see. Suppose we give each man a gold star on his collar." "Shall we require the men to pay for the same?" "No, that would hardly be fair. The company will pay half."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nut Eating.

In general, nuts are as easily digested as other foods, if they are thoroughly masticated, and if eaten in moderate quantities. The fat of nuts thus eaten is in an emulsified state and cannot interfere with the digestion of other foods. The addition of salt does not assist their digestion in any appreciable degree.

Nothing to Be Gained.

A Roman stoic philosopher was discoursing one day on life and death. "They are just the same," he said; "there is no difference between them." "Why don't you die, then, if there is no difference?" one of his disciples asked. "Because there is no difference," returned the philosopher.

NATIONAL DISH OF MEXICO

It Is Called "Mole de Guajolota" and a Great Variety of Ingredients Enter Into It.

Americans in some mysterious way have gained the impression that the national food of Mexico is chile con carne, a hot composition of peppers and meat. Americans also hear much about frijoles and tortillas, the first being a preparation of beans boiled and then fried, and the second being a preparation of cornmeal cakes. Ask a Mexican what the national dish of his country is and he will no doubt answer "mole de guadjolota."

Though Mexican cooks show individuality in the preparation of mole de guajolota, it is usually a combination of raisins, almonds, peanuts, cinnamon, chocolate, "ajonjolin," cominos, anise, four or five different varieties of chiles, garlic, tomatoes and perhaps some other ingredients. These ingredients are thoroughly ground and mixed and put to stew in an enormous earthen bowl, with perhaps barely sufficient lard and water to leaven the mass properly, while it is left to stew for perhaps two or three hours. While it is stewing one or two turkeys are cut up into small pieces and dropped into the bowl to be thoroughly cooked in this rich gravy.

It is said that the turkey cooked in this gravy gives to the "mole" a rich turkey taste, while the "mole" itself gives the turkey a savor unsurpassed. In popular speech the long name of this dish is contracted to "mole" and which is pronounced "mo-lay."

USE OF BARBED-WIRE IN WAR

Erection of Trench Entanglements One of the Most Dangerous Features of the Soldier's Work.

The erection of war entanglements, even when the trenches are some distance apart, is at all times dangerous. The men slip over the parapet and, in the first place, pound in the supports with mallets, the heads of which are carefully wrapped in cloth in order to deaden the sound. Two men carry the wire drum—a wooden cylinder round which the wire is rolled —by means of a long pole through the center, and a comrade attaches the wires to the supports. The work is slow and nerve-straining, says a writer in the London Graphic, for star shells burst often, and compel the men to crouch low and remain motionless until the flare burns out.

To each soldier who takes part in modern warfare thick gloves for gripping wire and strong pliers for cutting it are as essential as the rifle and bayonet. Before an assault by his own regiment, the soldier cuts his own wire, and he must then endeavor as best he may to cut and hack his way through the enemy's, pulling down a support here, cutting the wires while the machine-gun batteries rap out their message of death toward him. Thus barbed-wire, so simple in itself, so deadly when used in the ways described, enters into every phase of operation in the firing zone.

Development of Airplane.

It is said that the French government is planning to convert its corps of army aviators, thousands upon thousands of them, into mail carriers after the war. There are no technical difficulties in the way. Airplane engines have been perfected to the highest degree of reliability, their speed has been developed marvelously. Nothing short of thick fog, a violent thunderstorm or a hurricane bordering almost on a cyclone now serves to prevent flying—with rarely a casualty from natural causes. Indeed, the greatest defect in the army aerial service, according to officials in that branch, is overconfidence in what the airplane engine can do. Flights of six and eight and ten hours without replenishing the gasoline supply are now of common occurrence. Mountains can be scaled as if they were mounds under the foot of a Brobdignagian.

Oyster Farming Big Industry.

In Virginia and other parts of the United States oyster culture is developing into a great and extensive industry. The industry of oyster farming is progressing satisfactorily in the waters of Long Island sound and along the coasts of Massachusetts, Texas, California and Washington. Oyster planters in an average year are now spreading about 18,000,000 bushels of oyster shells, gravel and seed oysters over their oyster bottoms, which now have an area something in excess of half a million acres, and from this area the annual harvest is about 15,000,000 bushels of oysters, having a market value to the growers of about $10,000,000.

Rains Uncover Gold Nuggets.

The days of '49 have been revived here to a certain extent, says the Sacramento (Cal.) Bee, several Auburn men having brought nuggets worth from $1 to $20 which were found in the ravines and streams since heavy rains have washed the dirt from the gravel. One nugget, which, it is said, is worth $20, was found.

TABLES OF DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS AND ENERGY VALUES

Compiled From Henry & Morrison, 1915 Edition, Massachusetts 1911 Annual Report, Pennsylvania Bulletin 114.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

d—Armsby Corrections.
k—Kellner.

Kind of Feed	Digestible Protein	Total Nutriment	Therms Energy
Corn Meal (dry)	6.9	83.8	d76.6
Corn & Cob Meal	6.1	78.1	d65.2
Hominy Meal....	6.3	83.	d87.6
Gluten Feed....	21.6	80.7	(k68.2 (73.
Gluten Meal....	31.7	80.	74.9
Corn Bran......	5.8	73.1	...
Wheat	9.2	80.1	82.6
Red Dog Flour..	14.8	79.2	...
Flour Mid.	15.7	78.2	77.6
Standard Mid...	13.4	69.3	57.6
Wheat Bran....	12.5	60.9	d52.5
Wheat Mix. Feed	12.9	67.	...
Oats	9.7	70.4	66.2
Barley	9.	79.4	(k72.6 (80.7
Malt Sprouts....	20.3	70.6	46.3
Brewers' Grains.	a18.7	63.6	60.
Buckwheat	8.1	63.4	...
Buckwheat Mid..	24.6	76.6	75.9
Cottonseed Meal.	33.9	75.6	73.7
Cottonseed Hulls	.3	37.	15.
Linseed Oil Meal	30.2	77.9	78.9
Beet Pulp—dried	4.6	71.6	60.
Corn Dist. Grains	16.2	67.6	57.5
Rye	9.9	81.	...
Rye Dist. Grains.	8.4	48.1	43.2
CORN FODDER			
Fod., med. dry.	3.1	53.7	d30.5
Fodder, wet....	2.2	39.9	24.
Stover, med. dry	2.1	46.1	32.5
Stover, wet....	1.4	33.9	24.18
HAYS			
Timothy Hay...	3.	48.5	d41.9
Alfalfa	10.6	51.6	d30.4
Red Clover....	7.6	50.9	d39.93
Clov.& Tim., Mxd.	4.	46.2	40.6
GREEN GRASSES			
Alfalfa	3.	14.6	12.45
Red Clover....	2.7	17.1	16.17
Mixed Hay	2.2	17.7	....
Timothy	1.5	22.2	19.08
ROOTS AND SILAGE			
Sugar Beet	1.2	14.	k16.9
Potatoes	1.1	17.1	18.05
Rutabaga	1.	9.4	8.
Mangels	.8	7.4	4.62
Silage	1.1	17.7	16.56

STRAW SHOULD BE SPREAD.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The feeding value of straw being comparatively low, and the fertilizing value being high, all straw should be spread upon the fields and not burned or wasted. The use of straw to prevent winter-killing of wheat is now well established.

THE DAIRY RATION

Feeding Tables Hard to Follow on Account of Variation of Ingredients.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

For many years feeders have endeavored to use so-called standard tables showing the theoretical number of pounds each of so-called digestible protein, fats and carbohydrates. These methods are fatally defective for the following reasons:

First, the tables call for so much digestible food. If there was such a thing as digestible food it might furnish a basis to go by, but digestible food is really apparently digestible food, in that it disappears in the body. Just what use is made of it is not always clear. Some of it turns into gas, some is converted into heat, and much of it is used in the labor of digesting and handling the food. In the case of straw and similar material, nearly all of its energy is used up in the labor of digesting it, leaving little or no net gain. Straw should be returned to the soil. Take two samples of dried barley grains, each containing the same amount of digestible food, and one will give twenty more therms or heat units than the other.

One hundred pounds of digestible food derived from roughage is about equal to eighty pounds derived from grain, so if we add together things which are unlike, we get no tangible results. It is like adding so many pounds to so many gallons. So, the digestible basis of figuring rations is very inaccurate. The correct way is, first, to ascertain how much protein and energy a cow needs to sustain life and keep weight. You can get this from your experiment station, and ascertain how much is necessary to make one pound of milk of a certain fat test, and then feed her as much protein and energy as is needed to maintain her and supply food for as many pounds of milk as she can make.

This is a very difficult problem and few can do it, and we challenge any two men to tackle the same problem under the same conditions and arrive at the same result.

We cannot tell unless we try to find out, that a cow will not give more milk on more feed, or maybe as much milk on less feed. So feeding is largely experimental, as no two cows are alike.

However, the law of averages will hold, and the feeder can save all this trouble and much loss by feeding a ration which his experiment station has in most cases made, say three to four pounds of milk for each pound of mixed feed.

There is one thing certain. The more solids and fat in the milk, the more feed needed per pound of milk. So, a good mixed feed which is properly combined and all the roughage she will eat will greatly simplify your feeding problem and a very little experimenting will soon show you how much concentrates each cow needs to produce a maximum yield.

Hudson River 300 Miles Long.

The entire length of the Hudson river is 300 miles. From Troy to the mouth of the river in New York bay, a distance of 150 miles, the river is tidal, owing to the low grade of its bed, by which the ocean tide is able to back up. It is this lower tidal navigable portion of the Hudson that is of so much importance and, of course, the water is salt. It is regarded really an estuary of the sea. Above Albany and Troy the river is a small stream and to its source the water is fresh.

Oldest of Brazilian Cities.

Bahia, once the capital of Brazil, is still in many ways the center of art and religion in that largest of South American republics. She is the oldest of Brazilian cities and those of her present inhabitants who are descended from a long line of natives of the place—as many of them are—look down on Rio and Sao Paulo as upstarts and parvenus among municipalities.

Always After the Storm.

An aged colored woman was much excited following the shooting of a colored boy by a negro who shot at another man and hit the boy. The police were trying to find the negro who did the shooting. "A policeman is just like a rainbow," asserted the old woman. "They always show up after the storm's over."—New Haven Journal.

A Speed Producer.

The professor was trying to demonstrate a simple experiment in the generation of steam.

"What have I in my hand?" he asked.

"A tin can," came the answer in concert.

"Very true. Is the can an animate or inanimate object?"

"Inanimate."

"Exactly. Now, can any little boy or girl tell me how, with this tin can, it is possible to generate a surprising amount of speed and power almost beyond control?"

One little boy raised his right hand.

"You may answer, Rutherford."

"Tie it to a dog's tail."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

June 1st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole M. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on March 29th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial, No 07526, for E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 8, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th Prin. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist of Minnesota at Grygla, Minn., on the 9th day of July, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John P. Carlson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gilbert Lesher, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Eide, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gust Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register,

You Are
Missing
Half of
Your Life by not
Having
FORD CAR
Call up
KORSTAD
at High Landing
for particulars.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

AUCTION SALE

Having decided to quit farming, I will sell at Public Auction on my farm, the West half of Northwest Quarter Section 14, Town of Star, four miles East and one mile North of Erie Post Office, on;

THURSDAY JUNE 14th, 1917

Commencing 11 O'clock A. M., Sharp

The following described property:

1 gray Mare, 7 years old, weight 900
1 bay Mare, 6 years old, weight 900
1 gray mare Colt, 2 years old
1 gray Gelding, 2 years old
1 gray yearling colt
1 red cow 8 years old
1 black cow 7 years old
1 red cow 3 years old
1 red heifer 2 years old
1 red heifer 2 years old
1 red heifer yearling
1 black heifer yearling
1 red yearling bull
1 spring calf
1 fall calf
4 sheep
2 young sows

1 Deering binder 6 ft. cut
1 Deering mower 5 ft. cut
1 Johnson hay rake
1 Osborne disc 12
1 Kentucky drill 16 shoe
1 Emerson sulky plow 16 inch
2 horse wooden drag
1 wide tire wagon
1 set bob-sleds
1 single buggy
1 gas engine 4 1-2 H. P.
1 feed grinder
1 saw outfit
1 Winner fanning mill
1 Empire cream separator
3 work harnesses
And numerous other articles

LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS: All sums of $10.00 and under cash, over that amount bankable paper due November 1st, 1917.

SVEN BJORGUFSON, Owner

W. J. LaBree, Auctioneer. First National Bank, Clerk.

PROTECTION For the Home
More need of paint insurance than fire insurance.
You may never need the protection of your fire insurance. But you will surely need the protection from decay and rot of the wood in your house.
There's Years of Additional Wear in Harrison's T. & C. Paint.
A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Small Accounts
Grow To Big
Big Ones
We welcome small accounts at this Bank
Farmers' State Bank of Goodridge
We pay Interest
On Time Deposits.
Come In And Get Acquainted.
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND Cashier

Professional Cards

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday eve
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for

All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.

Creamery in Connection

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

Keep Posted

Every True American

wants to know the latest news of the intensely interesting developments in the World's War affairs. To do this you must have an up-to-the-minute daily newspaper. There is none that covers the field so thoroughly as does the

St. Paul Dispatch
(Published Every Evening)

St. Paul Pioneer Press
(Every Morning and Sunday)

OLD GLORY

Every True American

should have an American Flag for their home, or their store.

You can get a dandy (3 x 5 cotton bunting, sewed stripes, fast colors) American Flag,

ABSOLUTELY FREE

by subscribing or securing a new subscription to the

St. Paul Dispatch
or
St. Paul Pioneer Pree
for one year.

Daily and Sunday edition $4.80 a yr.
Daily only, either edition $3.00 a yr.

To secure the flag, the subscription for one year must be a new name on our mailing list

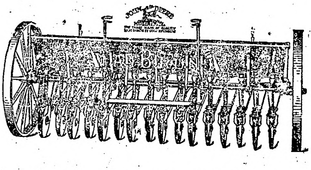
Send your Subscription direct to the
Dispatch Printing Co.
St. Paul, Minn.

or bring your order to the office of this paper and we will send it in for you.

Drop a post card for sample copies.

Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us. Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

DOUBLE DUTY

A Dairy Ration Has Two Main Uses—Life and Product.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

A ration is divided into two parts:

1. The part needed to maintain or keep the animal alive.

2. The part needed to make stored up material like wool, fat, meat or milk.

Milk is roughly in solids, one-third each casein (protein), fat and sugar. The casein in milk can only be furnished by the protein in the food. The fat and sugar may be derived from either protein, fat or carbohydrates.

If a cow has the ability to give 50 pounds of milk containing two pounds of casein, and only gets enough protein to make one pound of casein, then she will only give 25 pounds of milk.

A balanced ration is one that has just the exact amount of protein, fat and carbohydrates that the cow needs. Just what this is we cannot ever say exactly, because the amounts vary from week to week and no two cows are alike, nor are feeds alike.

A practical ration is one that has sufficient protein and enough total food to make the greatest amount of milk without the cow losing weight.

A commercially successful ration is the one that makes the most milk or profit, keeps the cow healthy and enables the use of the most roughage.

All the hay and ensilage a cow can eat will keep her alive and make about 15 pounds of milk. Any more milk has to come from grain or grain feed.

The farm can usually raise carbohydrates cheap in the form of hay and ensilage, and, outside of clover, peas, etc., protein can usually be bought cheaper than it can be raised.

The average price of protein feeds with 20 per cent digestible protein was about $25 to $35 per ton before the war, but the prices are much higher now, while hay (clover) with 5½ per cent digestible protein has been rated at $10 per ton, so the protein feed at $40 would furnish protein about the same as clover at $10.

DIFFERENT COWS, DIFFERENT FEEDS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

No suggestions that we can offer nor any other formula that can be made can be followed to the letter as a druggist follows the prescription of a physician. Feeds vary in their nutritive values, some being better than the average and some not as good, and cows vary in their ability to digest and transform nutriment. These conditions make it necessary for the feeder to use a good deal of judgment and not follow too blindly the suggestions of others. Any good stock feed is recommended as a base, to be supplemented by home-grown roughage.

CONCENTRATES FOR RATIONS

Taken From an Article by E. S. Savage, Professor of Animal Husbandry, New York College of Agriculture.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

A good rule to follow in all rations is to have at least three plants represented in the ration. There are seven factors which should be considered: (1) Bulk, (2) Digestibility, (3) Relation between the digestible protein and carbohydrates and fat, (4) Variety, (5) Suitability of the feeds to the animal and product, (6) Palatability, (7) Cost.

As an example, choosing the cheapest feeds relatively, considering manurial values, suitability and all, we would recommend the following mixture of grains as suitable for dairy cows at present prices:

600 pounds distillers dried grains.
450 pounds gluten feed.
300 pounds wheat bran or brewers dried grains.
400 pounds hominy feed.
300 pounds cottonseed or oil meal.

SALT FOR CATTLE.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Professor Henry says that a cow requires three-quarters of an ounce per day per 1000 lbs. of weight and six-tenths of an ounce per day per 20 lbs. milk. Therefore, a cow which weighs 1200 lbs. and gives 30 lbs. milk should have 1.8 ounce salt. It must be remembered, however, that salt is generally included in high-grade dairy feeds. It is well to give cows access to extra salt. They will take what their roughage demands.

THE PRICE OF FEED.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Feed is handled on a smaller margin than coal, ton for ton. The retail feed dealer who buys in carload lots can sell as cheap as the manufacturer can in less-than-carload lots, the difference in freight rates being the dealer's gross profit. In nearly every instance, a group of farmers can order their feed, through a dealer, in carloads and make a material saving. The difference in freight alone will show a good profit.

Take the chill off the drinking water in cold weather and cows will drink more and produce more.

Don't figure too fine on rations, Be liberal but don't overfeed. You can kill all of your profit by feeding more than the cow can assimilate.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The human element in dairy feed is important. Two men may have the same equipment, one make good money, the other fail, while both are supposed to be feeding by the same system and the same tables.

Horse sense is good cow sense.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

MAY 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Amandus Johnson Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn., who, on May 3rd, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06064, for SE¼ Section 30, Township 155 N. Range 38 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anders J. Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn.
Otto Chelstrom, of Thorhult, Minn.
Carl A. Prestbak, of Jelle, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

May 5th, 19

NOTICE is hereby given that Anders Johan Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn., who, on May 3rd, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06065, for E½ SW¼, Lots 3—4 Section 30 Township 155 N, Range 38 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Albert A. J. Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn.
Carl A. Prestebak, of Jelle, Minn.
Otto Chelstrom, of Thorhult, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register

NOTICE FOR PULBICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

May 5th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl A. Prestbak, of Jelle, Minn., who, on June 5th, 1911 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 06266, for N½ SE¼ Sec. 22, N½ SW¼ Section 23, Township 155 N, Range 37 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist. of Minnesota, at Grygla Minn., on the 15th day of June 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter M. Swanson, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anders J. Olsen, of Thorhult, Minn.
Albert A. J. Prestebak, of Thorhult, Minn.
Anton Korstad, of Jelle, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of The Interior
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

May 15th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Stella O. Olson, of Anstad, Minn., who, on June 27th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 08205, for Lots 3 and 4 Section 1 Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Prin. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U S. Commissioner Dist of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 23rd day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gustave N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole E Wiseth, of Anstad, Minn.
E Leroy Olson, of Anstad, Minn.
Lauris Olson, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior
U. S. LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.

May 8th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Gine Bertine Tellefson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on July 10th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serirl, No. 08270, for E½ SW¼, NW¼SW¼, Sec. 13 and NE¼SE¼, Section 14, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charly Johnson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Henry Rye, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Nergaard, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole K. Olsen, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

Suits Suits

Have you bought your spring suit yet? If you havn't, we invite you to come and look over our line. We have a fiine stock of Mens blue serge suits, also a nice of Boys suits.

If we havn't anything in stock that you like we can take your measure for a nice tailor made suit. We have a large assortment of samples to choose from.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER-RESON HOWARD YOH

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

"PUSSYFOOT" PERFORMS ONE OF MOST DARING DEEDS IN FRONTIER HISTORY

Single-Handed He Enters Outlaws' Camp, Captures John Harris, Murderer of His Son-in-Law, Marches Him Three Miles Through a Forest Region in Darkness and Places Him in Jail at Muskogee.

MYSTERY OF THE MURDER ON THE HOUSEBOAT

Mr. William Eugene ("Pussyfoot") Johnson is a humane man. He balks at murder, but he is more distressed at the sale of whisky to his Indian proteges. It was not so much because James Harris was a murderer that he made his sensational capture of the man as because he heard that Harris was selling whisky to his Indians. That was enough for the Indian department's chief special officer. He went after Harris, and, when Johnson goes after anybody, he gets him.

"It wasn't any business of mine whether Harris murdered his son-in-law or not," said "Pussyfoot" to the writer. "All I had against him was that he was peddling whisky along the Canadian river."

One day in October, 1906, a ferryman named Tate went down about a quarter of a mile below the Pawpaw ferry on the Arkansas river to set a fish net, and observed an object some 40 feet distant in the water. He rowed out to it and found it to be a sack containing the body of a dead man. The body had evidently been placed in the sack, weighted and flung into the stream, but after the lapse of a short period the body rose to the surface, the weights falling to the bottom of the sack and causing it to stand upright. Tate, unfastening the sack, was horrified to discover the corpse within it.

He returned and notified the inhabitants of his village, and they notified the authorities at Sallisaw. The body was removed and found to be weighted with a piece of railroad iron weighing 23 pounds. The back of the head had been crushed in by a blow, which had evidently been the cause of death.

On or about September 27 three men and two women, with some children, had landed near the Pawpaw ferry from two houseboats. For a month past they had been floating idly down the Verdigris river, sustaining life with rod and gun, hunting along the banks, fishing from the boat, trapping small game. The party was composed of James Harris, fifty-eight years old, the stepfather of two young married women, who, with their husbands and children, completed the party.

Nora, a pretty girl of sixteen, was the wife of the murdered man, who was subsequently identified as James McKeehan. He had had a considerable sum of money in his possession. Nora's sister and John Trumbly were the other pair.

On or about October 4, a week after the arrival of the party at Pawpaw ferry, two of the men and the women disappeared. The man who was left behind stated that they had gone to trap and would return shortly. The sudden disappearance of the two men and the women aroused the suspicion of the Pawpaw people that one of them might be the murdered man and the other his murderer. The clothing worn by one of the men, who was said to have gone on the trapping journey, had been similar to, if not the same as that found on the corpse. On October 7 Trumbly told an acquaintance that he believed the others were on a drunken spree somewhere and not likely to return, so he intended to proceed on his journey and overtake them. The citizens of Pawpaw, believing that two of the men had murdered the third, made up a purse to pay the expenses of two who were to follow them and endeavor to obtain particulars. On October 23 Martin and Tate started out to locate them. They found the two houseboats one mile below the Fort Smith bridge, and from information given by people in the vicinity were able to learn that there had been but one man and one woman there, with five children. Martin and Tate returned to Pawpaw with this intelligence.

The authorities at Sallisaw were informed of the facts and asked by the Pawpaw citizens to make further investigations. They refused unless someone would swear that John Doe was dead and that Richard Roe killed him. The evidence thus far secured did not justify any citizen in making oath to this effect. Being caught in this predicament, and being resolved to locate the murderers, two men named Watts and Shrum went to Fort Smith and secured the aid of Deputy Sheriff Charley Henderson. He requested Shrum and Watts to go to the houseboat and investigate. They went to the shanty on the river bank which the pair occupied temporarily and found some bedclothing saturated with blood. Trumbly was found making ready to ship some goods to John Harris at Eufaula, and was at once arrested.

"Your father-in-law has been arrested and put in jail, so you may as well tell us all you know about the matter," they said to Trumbly.

Thereupon, while on the road to the jail, Trumbly made a confession. He said that Harris had become infatuated with his pretty stepdaughter, and had quarreled with McKeehan many times, ostensibly because McKeehan failed to support her. The two men had traveled down the river on different houseboats. McKeehan was known to have money, and frequently lent small sums to his companions, taking their watches and other personal effects as security, and charging them a high rate of interest.

An agreement was made among the members of the party to stop at Pawpaw and steal some sorghum cane. On the way to the field McKeehan dropped behind the others. Harris also stopped, according to Trumbly's story, alleging that he wanted to get a burr out of his shoe. Harris let McKeehan pass him, and then, creeping up behind him, he struck him on the back of the head with an iron bolt, knocking him down, and afterward struck him twice more to make sure that he had killed him. Harris then took $70 from McKeehan's clothing and threatened to kill Trumbly unless he remained with the body while he went for a sack. He got the sack, and the two men put the body in the sack, weighted it with the iron, and sank it in the river. Then Harris took his step-daughter into the boat and started for Eufaula, while Trumbly and his wife drifted down the river to Fort Smith.

Trumbly was placed in the county jail, and the next move was to search for his wife and find out what she knew about the murder. Mrs. Trumbly had not been in the shack at the time of her husband's arrest, and did not know that he was in jail. Watts and Henderson accordingly went back and found her, informing her that she was under arrest. She stoutly denied having any knowledge of the matter.

A few days previously Watts had sold McKeehan a pair of shoes, and on the way to the jail the party passed the goods that were marked for shipment to Harris at Eufaula.

"Why didn't you leave McKeehan's shoes on him when he was murdered?" inquired Watts of Mrs. Trumbly. "Where are they?"

"My husband is wearing them," answered the woman.

Mrs. Trumbly was then asked whether she had seen Tate and Martin at Fort Smith. She said she had. Shrum, who had joined the party, then informed her that he had been lying just outside the cabin and had heard her and her husband discussing the murder, and the way in which it was committed, and added that Trumbly had already made a complete confession. Mrs. Trumbly then admitted her knowledge of it, telling the same story that Trumbly had told. Trumbly and his wife were then taken to Judge Edmonson's office, where they repeated their story.

Watts then called up the authorities at Sallisaw, detailed the story of the confession, and asked for a writ for the arrest of Harris. The Sallisaw authorities, however, insisted that an affidavit would have to be made at Sallisaw before a writ could be issued. It was then decided to call in the chief marshal of the Northern district.

Meanwhile there was great excitement at Fort Smith on the arrival of the pair. William Eugene Johnson happened to be in town at the time. He was planning the series of sensational raids upon the Indian Territory bootleggers which were to make him famous, and he was not intensely interested in this news until somebody mentioned that Harris and his party had been peddling whisky on their journey down the river.

Instantly Johnson was a changed man. He buzzed to and fro like a bee, always in the thick of things, and, meeting Watts, offered to call up Marshal Bennet and secure a writ for Harris' arrest, and that of the woman who was with him. Warrants were accordingly issued and sent to Eufaula, and officials of the government gathered there and began scouring the country to discover the whereabouts of the fugitives.

Meanwhile Johnson, having secured photographs of Harris and his stepdaughter, joined the throng of searchers. It was at first believed that the murderer and the girl had gone to San Antonio, Texas, and this report led to a slackening of the pursuit. Johnson never slackens. He had started out to find the man who was debauching his Indians—and, incidentally, had murdered his son-in-law, and he meant to get him. While traveling on a train between McAlester and Muskogee, Johnson heard a casual remark dropped which led him to believe that the fugitives were still near Eufaula. He got off the train at the next stopping place, and started out alone in a southeasterly direction, until he arrived, late in the afternoon, at a ferry station on the Canadian river. Just before he reached this place he met a bootlegger in a rig, conveying a two-gallon jar of whisky. Johnson let him pass. He was in search of larger game, and the well-trained hound never abandons his first quarry to take up another trail. Being a tenacious sleuth, Johnson probably went after him and got him later.

The ferryman had just returned after conveying the bootlegger across. During the voyage a small quantity of liquid refreshment had passed from the mouth of the jar into the ferryman's, and had unloosened the man's tongue en route to its destination. Johnson began chatting with the man and soon elicited the fact that Harris and his stepdaughter were encamped at a place about three miles on the opposite bank of the stream, where they had been with some others for a period of about ten days.

"I am authorized to arrest them," said Johnson. "I want you to come with me and help."

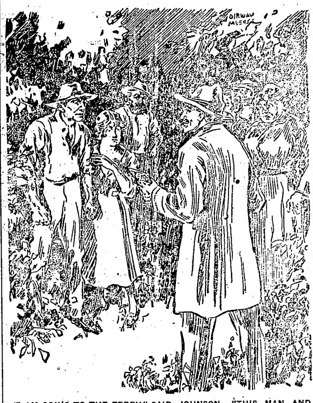
"Sure," answered the ferryman, "only I haven't got a gun."

That didn't faze Johnson. He remounted his horse and rode across country until he came to a farmer's house. Rapping at the door, he asked the man to lend him a shotgun. The farmer, not knowing Johnson, and doubtless scared by the formidable appearance of such a barrel of a man, refused in loud tones of anger.

Johnson remounted and began riding away. No doubt he would have continued his journey without the ferryman's aid, but, as luck would have it, he encountered a visitor riding up to the farmer's house, who proved to be a Mr. Porter, a lawyer of Eufaula. Johnson knew him very well, for Porter had recently defended a druggist whose safe Johnson had smashed in with a sledge-hammer in order to get the whisky which was concealed inside.

However, Mr. Porter bore Johnson no ill-will, and, on learning of the big man's situation, returned with him and identified him to the farmer. Thereupon the farmer handed over his fowling piece to Johnson, and Johnson rode back once more. By this time it was beginning to grow dark, but that did not deter Johnson at all.

He rode his horse on to the ferryboat, which started to make the trip. But the bootlegger's whisky had what is called a "kick" to it, and, when the craft reached the middle of the stream, the ferryman contrived to run it upon a mud bank, and the united efforts of the two were unable to get it off again.



"I AM GOING TO THE FERRY," SAID JOHNSON. "THIS MAN AND WOMAN ARE MY PRISONERS, AND IF ANY ATTEMPT IS MADE TO RESCUE THEM OR TO AMBUSH US, WE WILL KILL THEM FIRST, AND YOU AFTERWARDS."

The ferryman had his horse in the boat and, leaving the boat where it had stranded, the two leaped their steeds into the river and, plunging in after them, led them ashore through the shallow water until at last they stood upon the opposite shore.

There they mounted. It was now twilight, and the dense undergrowth made riding impossible after they had traversed a few dozen yards. They were compelled to dismount and lead their horses again, pushing aside the branches and the dense, tangled masses of vegetation that almost concealed the trail. Suddenly they saw a camp fire in the distance. The ferryman, at Johnson's instructions, remained behind, holding the horses, while Johnson, his revolver in his hand, went cautiously forward.

The quest was fruitless, for the camp was occupied by a perfectly respectable hunting party, none of whose members in the least resembled Harris. They told Johnson, however, that another camp existed further in the depths of the thickets. Johnson brought back the news to the ferryman, and so they made their way forward once again, in almost pitch black obscurity, until at length the gloom was dispelled by the leaping blaze of a roaring fire a short distance ahead of them.

"I guess we've got them now," said Johnson. "You stand by and take charge of the horses, and wait until I give you the signal. When I want you I'll whistle. Then leave the horses and come quickly with your gun."

Leaving his companion in the shadow of the trees Johnson went forward with his famous "Pussyfoot" tread, until he saw three men and three women grouped about the fire. A large tin coffee pot was bubbling upon a glowing log, and the smell of sizzling fish in a frying pan suggested to the sleuth his course of action. He knew that the murderer would resist capture to the utmost of his ability, and the situation was a difficult one. Few men would have tackled it single-handed, as Johnson did.

Assuming his amiable but deceiving smile—afterward famous as the "safe-cracking smile," from the fact that he generally wore it when wielding his ax or sledge-hammer—Johnson advanced boldly toward the group of men and women.

As he advanced he was able to pick out, from their resemblance to the photographs, Harris and his stepdaughter, at once. He saw the six start and glance nervously toward him.

"Got any fish to sell?" asked Johnson. "We're camped along the river, and we came away without our fishing gear. They told me at the camp below that you had had a good catch."

"How much do you want?" growled Harris, looking at Johnson suspiciously.

Johnson began to dicker, and, while doing so, he took a hasty survey of his bearings. A tent stood behind the outlaws, and he surmised that their shotguns were undoubtedly hidden inside. As he chaffered, he advanced until he stood in the middle of the group; then he cautiously edged around until he stood between them and the tent. Then he suddenly whipped his Colt automatic out of his pocket.

"Throw up your hands!" he shouted.

Without a moment's hesitation six pairs of hands went up in the air and stayed up. Johnson smiled; then he whistled sharply, and, to the further consternation of the camping party, the ferryman came out of the bushes at a run, armed with the farmer's double-barreled shotgun, with which he at once covered the party.

Johnson turned to the pair he was seeking. "You are John Harris. And you are Nora McKeehan!" he announced.

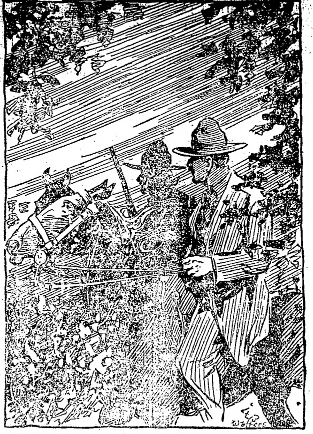
The girl broke down and confessed her identity, while Harris, glaring at Johnson in fury and helplessness, alternately denied himself and upbraided his companion for betraying them. Johnson listened till they had stopped their recriminations and then formally announced that they were under arrest for the murder of McKeehan.

Partly to allay the fears of the rest of the camping party, and more to smooth over the situation and render withdrawal possible, Johnson proceeded to deliver a harangue. He told them that if they played fair no harm would come to them, as he did not want anybody except Harris and his stepdaughter; but that at the first crooked move he and his companion would shoot, and moreover shoot to kill.

"I am going to the ferry," said Johnson. "This man and woman are my prisoners, and if any attempt is made to rescue them or to ambush us we will kill them first and you afterward."

In fact, it was a ticklish place to be in. Johnson had little hopes of escaping either with his prisoners or his life. The night was dark and in the tangled undergrowth it would be the easiest thing in the world to follow until a favorable opportunity of shooting presented itself. This was, in fact, what gave Johnson his reputation as "the shrewdest, justest, wisest, sandiest man in the Southwest," as he has been described.

Leaving the panic-stricken campers around their fire, Johnson and the ferryman started back with their two prisoners along the trail. Not only were there the prisoners to guard and precautions to be taken against ambuscades, but the horses had to be led along the single path in the darkness. However, the three miles was traversed and the ferry reached at last without a mishap, and a rising moon made the remainder of the task less difficult.



THE DENSE UNDERGROWTH MADE RIDING IMPOSSIBLE AFTER THEY HAD TRAVERSED A FEW DOZEN YARDS.

Then a new complication arose. The ferryman's somewhat befuddled brain, and Johnson's preoccupied one, had forgotten that the ferryboat was still stranded on the mudbank in the middle of the river. Upon the bank the prisoners were ordered to mount one of the horses. Johnson and the ferryman mounted the other, Johnson covering Harris with his pistol while his companion linked the two bridles into his hand and guided the horses into the water. The boat was reached and the horses embarked, the most difficult part of the entire proceeding, after Harris had been compelled to jump down into the river and assist in pushing the boat off the shoal. Finally the party reached the other bank.

The ferryman then remembered that he had another horse loose in a pasture, and went in search of it, while Johnson remained covering Harris. He found it after some delay and brought it back. The two captives were now mounted on this, and Johnson and his assistant rode with them into Eufaula, which they reached at ten at night, overtaking at the town limits the other federal officers riding wearily homeward, having been unable to discover the campers. There was much chagrin when "Pussyfoot" revealed the identity of his convoy.

The federal officers had learned of the tip that Johnson had received, and had ridden as far as the ferry, but, finding the ferryman gone and the boat apparently abandoned upon a mudbank in midstream, they had forthwith given up the chase and returned home.

Harris was placed in the local jail under a strong guard, and his stepdaughter taken to the hotel and kept there until the following day, when the two captives were removed to the town of Muskogee.

The two women were soon afterward set at liberty and Harris and Trumbly placed on trial for murder. Both were convicted and sent to join Johnson's colony of prisoners in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, for life. They are still there, it is believed, at the time of writing.

A minor feature of the case was the fact that McKeehan was proved to have had a wife living in Tennessee at the time he "married" Nora Harris.

(Copyright, W. G. Chapman.)

DANCING SEEN IN CHURCHES

Custom Is Practiced Frequently Abroad in Connection With Various Ceremonies.

This custom is practiced in the parish church of Musgrave, in Westmorland, England, in connection with the ancient rite of rush-bearing. On May day each year twelve young girls of Brough assemble in the morning at the foot of Brough bridge, decorated with flowers and fresh garlands on their heads. Accompanied by a band, they proceed through the fields to Musgrave. The girls are led up to the north aisle of the church, and they hang their garlands at the side, there to remain until the next year. The Gospel is read by the clergyman, prayers are offered and psalms sung. A space is then cleared near the altar, and a fiddle produced. Dancing now commences and continues until the afternoon.

Dancing is frequently seen in Continental churches. During the Corpus Christi octave a ballet is danced every evening before the high altar of Seville Cathedral by boys from twelve to seventeen years of age. They wear plumed hats and the dress of pages of the time of Philip III. To this day a dancing procession chanting a curious carol takes place at Echternach, in Luxemburg, on Tuesday in Whitsun week. It is called the Procession of Jumping Saints, and consists of a long train of pilgrims dancing three paces forward and then backward. They dance from the bridge over the Saur to the church, round the altar, and then separate at a cross in the cemetery.

Fired for Good Reason.

An imperative drill sergeant called a recruit aside and, in a gracious mood, talked to him paternally.

"You're awkward," he said, "either because you were born so, or because you've been taught so. Tell me now what was your occupation before you joined up?"

It appeared the recruit had been in the toy trade—a packer of toys. His job was to pack toy soldiers into cardboard boxes. He had been dismissed by the firm.

"Why, exactly, did they fire you, my man?" asked the other.

"They fired me," answered the recruit, deliberately, "for a good and, as I see now, a very sufficient reason. I put too many bloomin' sergeants in the boxes."

HOW SCIENCE AIDS POLICE

Detective of Modern School Finds It Necessary to Have Chemist Close at Hand.

The modern detective when out on investigation of a murder finds it almost imperative to have a chemist close at hand ready to analyze bloodstains, clothing, or any other article. At the New York police headquarters two or three chemists are always in readiness to be rushed off with their handbags full of chemicals, microscopes, and other instruments to the seat of some crime. These chemists have all the latest scientific inventions at hand when working in their special laboratory, including high-power microscopes and apparatus for photographing blood stains.

Other chemists are employed on the work of analyzing drugs, such as cocaine, opium and morphia. Some are hard at it making minute investigations of scraps of dust, cloth, rubber, and metal. They are often even required to test the scrapings from beneath fingernails, and the dirt on the soles of the shoes of some dead person must be investigated in order to find out whether the body has been conveyed from another locality to the one in which it was discovered.

Watching Our Moods.

What is the source of the tendency to grow careless in courtesy—real heart courtesy towards those one loves the most. Is it a peculiarly subtle form of selfishness? One will strive hard to give positive happiness to another and then spoil it all by carelessly giving way to a mood of sullenness or irritation. Is it not the worst selfishness to be so absorbed in details of one's own comfort as to hurt others? Only by ceaseless watchfulness can one prevent the growth of such habits.—Edward Howard Griggs.

Worry.

Worry, whether real or fancied, is a powerful nagger of nerves. Libraries have been written and religions founded upon the means for muzzling this predacious pirate, this robber of reason and thief of tranquillity, but in every instance we get back to two principles—avoid and don't.

If you can't keep clear of the cause of worry, why, "forget it." Anything that will help bring about this condition—whether it is Marcus Aurelius or Weber and Fields—is admirable, commendable and desirable.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 25 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.64
Oats	.58
Barley	95.
Flax	2.87
Rye	2.17
Butter	.30
Eggs	.32
Vivo Flour	$7 70

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell; 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Sam Cloutier was a passenger to Thief River Falls Monday evening.

Ole Wiseth of Anstad was a passenger to Thief River Falls Monday.

Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Otto Gulrud spent Sunday in Thief River Falls.

Stephen Singer of Kratka was transacting business in town Monday

Alvin Rattke was an over Sunday visitor in Thief River Falls.

J. J. Kast of Germantown was a business visitor in town Friday.

H. O. Tommerdahl of Erie was transacting business in town Friday.

P. P. Palmer made an auto trip to Thief River Falls Saturday afternoon.

Clarence Stephenson was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday.

Herb Race was a Thief River Falls visitor Thursday.

Owen Olson and Florence Richards autoed to Grygla last Friday.

The Bundhund family spent Sunday at Germantown.

E. J. Olson returned Friday morning from a trip to the southern part of the state.

Miss Ethel Hibbits left Monday evening for Thief River Falls to seek medical advice.

Prof. J. H. Hay of Thief River Falls was up here Monday attending to his farming interests.

August Ristau and son Ed of Germantown were in town Saturday with some stock for shipment.

Miss Lottie Foss came up from Thief River Falls Tuesday evening for a short visit with friends.

Two cars of stock were shipped from here Saturday to South St Paul. F. Athey of Grygla shipping one and Rake of Germantown the other.

Rev. Paul Walenta will conduct English services in the old school house here next Sunday morning at 11 A. M. Every one welcome

Edwin Christianson of Minneapolis spent Sunday at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. H. Christianson. He left again Monday evening.

ESTRAYED—From Ole O. Sunsdahl place, 9 head of young cattle, 4, 2 year old heifers, 1 red bull, 1 year old, other yearlings red and white spotted.

Sam Cloutier, who has been employed at Johnson's Meat market left Wednesday evening for Warren, Minn., where he and another young man will open up a butcher shop.

Ruby Bennes returned to her home in Thief River Falls Saturday evening after spending a few days at the Thoreson home She was accompanied by her cousin Vivian Thoreson.

Monday this section was visited by a nice rain shower, which put a smile on every ones face. Crops were sadly in need of rain and, Monday's shower made the crop prospect look more bright.

The Ladies of the Greenwood Cemetary Aid Society will hold their sale on Saturday afternoon June 16th at the Lamporter Farm. Ice cream and lemonade will also be sold. Everybody invited to come.

Mrs. Anderson, Miss Giere, Mrs. F. O. B[illegible]rd and son Otto and daughter Rosa of Hawley, Minn. arrived here Saturday for a visit at the Kirklie home. Mrs. Anderson is Mrs. Kirklies mother and Mrs. Borsgards is her [illegible]. [illegible] returned to their homes [illegible]

T. Morken of Star was a Goodridge visitor Sunday.

Joe Jordan of Erie was attending to business matters in town Monday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Rev. Fr. Noesen will conduct services in St. Ann's Catholic church here Tuesday June 26th.

Carl Lindstrom and Miss Ella Olson of Highlanding autoed to Apple Marshall county Saturday afternoon and spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Lindstrom's parents.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Scrap Iron Wanted.

Until June 25th I will pay $5.50 per ton as I have a contract with the Thief River Hide & Fur Co., which expires about that time.

C. H. Rossmon.

Stallion.

Will make the following stands with my fullblood Percheron stallion maximus 42170.

C. Elg, Erie, Monday
Edwin Hanson, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon.
Ole A. Olsen, Reiner, Thursday
Reson and Yohn Livery barn, Saturday

Why not breed to a good horse and get a colt worth at least $25. to $50.00 more than a colt from a grade or scrub horse when of selling age.

S. Lysbakken.

Bids Wanted.

The Village Council of the Village of Goodridge will receive bids on Monday June 18th at 8 p. m., from tractor owners, for grading six blocks of road within the village.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Carl Christianson,
Village Recorder.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner; by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk

The Minnesota State Fair, which is to be held Sept. 3 to 8, has rendered its services as a "food training camp" to President Wilson, to assist the government in its efforts to increase crop production and reduce the waste of food in this country, which is known to be enormous.

"The men you are calling into service," said Secretary Thomas H. Canfield in part, in a letter to the President, "are being concentrated in military training camps, because it has been found that they can be trained more efficiently in that way than in smaller groups. It would seem that there is just as much necessity to call the great rank and file of food producers and consumers into central food training camps for a short course in the more efficient methods of food production and conservation. The appropriate time is during the lull following the harvest season, since the Nation is working too hard now to care for the crop already planted."

It is believed that the government will cooperate to the fullest extent in furnishing lecturers, demonstrations and exhibits to assist the Fair in its work. The Fair is making an unusual effort to induce breeders of farm animals to exhibit in larger numbers than ever before, that farmers in this territory may be encouraged to raise none but the best breeds and types of animals. Manufacturers of farm machinery are being urged to exhibit all their latest models and improvements. The state is being scoured everywhere for superior specimens of the varieties of grains, forage crops, fruits, vegetables and corn best suited to our soil and climate. The women's department is to hold a series of demonstrations and lectures by specialists of reputation to instruct housewives how to furnish the table at the lowest possible cost Much attention is to be paid to childrens' work, to enlist the children in the work of food production and food conservation.

Farmer Is Killed When Wagon Wheel Crushed His Head

Ole O. Omdahl, a farmer residing in the town of Mayfield, was killed Tuesday evening when the wagon on which he had been riding passed over his head crushing the skull.

Omdahl was driving a load of feed. He had apparently turned to talk to a man driving behind him when the wagon struck a rut and he was thrown from his seat. The wheel of the wagon passed over his head, breaking his jaw and crushing his skull. The man behind him rushed to a nearby farmhouse and telephoned, but when he returned Omdahl was dead,

The deceased is survived by a wife, now living in Montana, and eight children, four of the children being on the farm with him.—News-Press.

Little Chance For Big Training Camp.

There is apparently little hope for the big government concentration camp being located in this section of the state according to those who interviewed the government officers when they were in the city last week The officials made a special trip to confer with the committees at Bemidji and Thief River Falls but held out little hope that either of the sites would be chosen.

From the remarks made by the officers it was gathered that the government was anxious to have the camp located as near as possible to a large city so as to give the soldiers a chance for entertainment during their idle hours and to allow the relatives and friends an opportunity to visit them.

The Twin Cities have offered special inducemetts to the government and it is likely that the offer will be accepted.—News-Press.

Burned Out, Must Make New Start.

Vicent Filbrick, a young man living on a claim near Malcolm was in the city the first of the week for the purpose of registerng his name and address with County Auditor T. P Anderson, being of conscription age. He has had a particularly hard run of luck of late and this will neccesitate some changes in his plans. The forest fires raging in that section of Beltrami county destroyed his house and practically everything else he had on the place, leaving him stranded. Filbrick was to have been married shortly and had erected a good farm house for his bride, but the nuptials will have to be postponed for some time. The fire occured one afternoon while he was helping a neighbor fight off the danger which threatened the settlement and he was unable to do anything to save his property.

Filbrick came to Thief River Falls to find out whether or not it would be possible for him to get across the line to Canada, not being clear on this point, Auditor Anderson informed him that this was very doubtful but that they might make the attempt. Mr. Anderson therefore gave him a certificate showing that he had properly presented himself for registration and that the cards had been forwarded to the sheriff of Beltrami county. It is doubtful, however, if he will be able to enter Canada even with these credentials, in which case he will go to Dakota. His reason for wishing to go to the province was that the wages are higher there and he needs every dollar he can get to put him on his feet again.

PRIMER OF SERVICE.

Is the Navy supplied with ships?
Yes!
Is the Navy supplied with material?
Yes?
Is the Navy supplied with Men?
No!

If you want to help remedy that deficiency call at No. 304 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, or at the Navy Recruiting Stations at:

St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Building
Duluth, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn.,
Brainerd, Minn., Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Fargo, N. Dak., Minot N. Dak.
Post Office Building.

Ball Game Sunday Goodridge vs. Grygla

Esplee News.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Svenpladsen and family visited at Lewis Larson's last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Larson and family were at the Andrew H. Speten home last Sunday.

H. Svenpladsen helped Lewis Larson a few days last week.

Mabel Speten and Mrs. L. Larson made a short call at A. Shores last Sunday afternoon.

A nice shower of rain visited this part of the country last Sunday.

Lewis Larson and family and Mr. and Mrs. H. Svendpladsen and family made a business trip to Thief River Falls last Thursday. We understand that Mr. Svenpladsen is going to prove up.

The Ladies Aid which was held at Mr. Hoyum's last Thursday was well attended.

Mabel Speten made a short visit at A. Shores last Friday evening.

Andrew H. Speten was in Goodridg last Saturday.

Hannah Henrickson and Caroline Doken had a auto ride last Friday to church where the confirmation class met in the afternoon.

HOW BIG ARMIES WERE CREATED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Least Difficulty Found Was Obtaining Men in Early Days of the War.

PROBLEMS QUICKLY SOLVED

System Is Finally Established After Early Blundering and the Present-Day Efficiency of the Troops in France Is Testimony to the Thoroughness of Their Training.

New York.—We received from the office of the general staff an interesting article on the "Organization and Training of the New Armies of Great Britain" which tells us that the British army that went out to Mons in the early days of August, 1914, was probably the best trained army that has ever left England, the Army and Navy Journal states. Nearly all the officers were men who took a keen interest in their profession and who availed themselves of every opportunity to increase their military knowledge and experience. The training of part of the expeditionary force at Aldershot, under the commanders who themselves led it into action, was training such as never had been seen in England. Owing to the stress of circumstances the training of the new armies during the first period was less complete than that of the armies organized later in the second period, but both armies were characterized by the spirit which puts life into the instruction in military duties.

The practical training in small wars had taught the British soldier the inestimable value of never knowing when he is beaten, the Russians saying that the English never win more than one victory in a war—but that is the last. This and a strong regimental feeling which has always been characteristic of the British army have been preserved in the armies now in the field.

Men at First Responded Quickly.

This regimental feeling tends to make officers and men one happy family, proud of themselves, jointly anxious to make their regiment a glory to the British army. It cultivates a spirit of self-reliance, loyalty and kindness, all based upon the strong sense of discipline and community of interest. It is a broadminded and tolerant method which insists on smartness and on duty and discipline and high courage and courtesy, but not on hate.

The men who came into the army as recruits were the kind who were ready to respond to the British methods of training a volunteer army. The least difficulty found was in obtaining the men in the early days of the war. Recruits came faster than they could be taken care of and supplied with proper equipment. Some 800,000 troops were housed in hired buildings and other temporary quarters, but within a year huts to hold three-quarters of a million men, with water and light laid on, had been built, besides various enormous depots for stores, remounts, etc. These huts seemed to spring up in every part of the country; one great bare moorland in the [illegible]nds, uninhabited since the dawn of history, had been covered with new roads, railways, pumping establishments, power stations and huts for some 40,000 individuals.

Soldiers' Quarters and Food.

Within a year the problem of quartering the troops in the chief training centers had been solved. The previous uncomfortable accommodations were the cause of bad discipline and slovenly training. Fortunately a satisfactory system for feeding the troops on a war basis had been elaborated two years before the war. A description of this method is given. At the beginning certain articles of food, especially meat, were so excessive that great waste resulted, also owing much to the ignorance of the soldiers detailed for cooking duties, who served the excellent food provided in a slovenly unappetizing way, and improvement followed the establishment of schools in instruction in cookery and the admonition to commanding officers to lay stress on the variety in the cooking of the food, on cleanliness and on economy.

Clothing the recruits was another difficulty experienced at the beginning. Important parts of the equipment such as army boots were for a long time sadly deficient. The enlargement of old plants, the creation of new plants and instruction in the methods of manufacture was a slow and laborious process. When the war started, England seemed to have been as badly off in matters of supplies as we. They had less than 800,000 rifles, only half of them the latest pattern. The weekly output of rifles in the United Kingdom was under 2,000, which could be increased somewhat by night shifts, but which at the best was infinitesimal compared with the needs of the new army. Unfortunately the rifle, though needed in larger quantities than any other weapon for an army, requires longer time than any other before its manufacture with new plants can be started, owing largely to the number of gauges of extreme accuracy required in the process; consequently the recruits had to wait long.

By January, 1915, the first new army had about 400 service rifles per battalion, and the second about 100, and it was not until March, 1915, that these armies were beginning to be fully armed. To provide even a limited amount of drill and musketry practice it was necessary to hand around the few service rifles in each battalion as the three Fates handed around their solitary eye in the story of Perseus. Many rifles were too worn to shoot with sufficient accuracy for musketry practice and there was no opportunity to cultivate in the soldier a personal pride in his own rifle and the knowledge of its idiosyncrasies. This scarcity of rifles in the early days prolonged the training.

In the artillery it was quite as bad. In October, 1914, the artillery of one division of the first new army had only six 18-pounders altogether instead of its full complement of 54; another had only a few of the obsolete 15-pounders; in March, 1915, some divisions had only two guns per battery; even in May, when the full complement of guns had arrived for the first new army divisions, the equipment of dial sights, etc., for indirect laying was still deficient. The second new army was at that date in very much the same state, except that in their case the howitzer brigade had not been delivered. The third and fourth new armies were still worse off.

Difficulties in Teaching Gunners.

For months the gunners in some divisions had to learn what they could of the mechanism of a rifle without even seeing one. Some enthusiastic officers provided dummy wooden guns at their own expense and obsolete guns were utilized for the same purpose. When some such guns as these were available there were no artillery instruments such as dial sights, range finders, directors and so on, without which a modern battery is almost helpless, except those that could be improvised by an ingenious limber gunner. Similarly horses, harness and the proper wagons were hardly ever complete for any battery of the first three armies till on the very eve of their departure over sea. Noncommissioned officers fit to train recruits were sadly lacking. Those having experience could not be spared from their regiments at the front. The most that could be done was to have one experienced man in each unit and this only by employing 200 officers of the Indian army home on leave and retired officers ("dug out" as they were popularly called). Some of these did important service and others were of little value, not being up-to-date and lacking the capacity of making themselves so. The infantry drill had been altered and the double company substituted for the old single company; in artillery the changes had been even more notable by the introduction and almost exclusive use of indirect laying, which required in artillery officers and noncommissioned officers facilities of rapid observation and calculation; again the cooperation of artillery and airplanes was a closed book to all the old school gunners; the use of telephones and signals had been developed in a manner unknown to [illegible]e recent generation of officers.

Work at the War Colleges.

To secure officers required the courses at Woolwich and Sandhurst were reduced and the age limit lowered. A certain number of commissions were granted directly to university graduates and ex-warrant and noncommissioned officers were given commissions. There were at the beginning of the war 22 senior officers' training corps. Some of the best trained men from the senior corps were given regular commissions at once and large numbers received "temporary commissions" for service with the new battalions. A great many senior boys from the cadet corps of the schools were also given temporary commissions. It is an indication of the value of these O. T. C.'s at a critical junction of the war, that within the first year of the war the Oxford university O. T. C. provided over 2,300, three of the smaller northern universities' O. T. C.'s over 1,000 and the Inns of Court O. T. C.'s over 2,500. It was found necessary to give temporary commissions even to university graduates and the senior boys in public schools. Practically all pupils of the public schools applied for commissions as soon as they reached the age limit. Excellent material for junior officers was found among the young men who had gone to the colonies or foreign countries to take up a life of adventure. No young men made better officers than these, for all had taken some risks; they had been on their own responsibility, and generally had men under them and experienced dangers by flood and field. The supply of officers for a technical corps proved surprisingly adequate, the war office selecting according to the recommendations of the heads of the corresponding civil professions. In addition to these the war office has obtained a large staff of specialists for work with the troops, e. g., bacteriologists, ophthalmologists, aurists, radiologists, dermatologists, experts in tropical diseases, etc.

Officers Who Trained Themselves.

For all practical purposes, most of the infantry subalterns of the new armies had to train themselves during the first five months of the war as best they could in the intervals of training their men. If the officers were untrained, the noncommissioned officers of the new armies were in the main even less trained. This presented a marked contrast to the really good sergeant of the old school with his mingled humor and severity, putting a squad of recruits through their paces, the type of Kipling's Private Mulvaney. There was some compensation for this, however; the fact that the necessity of doing the noncommissioned officers' job as well as their own gave the officers [illegible] proficiency and better understanding of their men.

An experienced British general writing on the training of some of these new divisions, said that a mass of civilians had been transformed in less than eight months into an army which had more practical training for war than it had ever been possible to give to troops in England before. There was, he added, a feeling of confidence in all ranks, due partly to the organizing power of a short-handed staff, but chiefly to the keenness of all ranks to make themselves fit for the front. The experiences here recorded are highly suggestive of our own experiences and they indicate the methods we shall have to follow in creating armies to meet our regular requirements.

LIST TEN VIRTUES FOR OREGON PUPILS

Portland, Ore.—The highest ten virtues are to be taught the school children of Oregon. State Superintendent of Instruction J. A. Churchill has completed listing answers of more than 1,000 teachers in Oregon as to what they consider the ten virtues that should be given foremost place in the moral instruction planned for the common schools of the state. The virtues receiving the highest number of votes in the order of preference are:

Honesty, truthfulness, cleanliness, obedience, respect, courtesy, patriotism, kindness, industry and punctuality.

LOSS FROM BAD ROADS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that the farmers of the nation are annually losing $250,000,000 because of their inability to market their produce at certain times of the year. Counties which are rich in agricultural products are burdened with bad roads and it is of much concern to the farmers to see to the building of good roads. Good roads, 365-day roads, are insurance for continued community prosperity.

HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at $1,810,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another $40,000,000 or $50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

I. How much should be raised by taxation?

II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

How was the figure of $1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some $6,000,000,000, of which $3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and $3,600,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was $1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans, and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only policy would require more than the total surplus of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent., that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes.

The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows:

1. Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment.

2. Excessive taxes on industry will disarrange business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.

3. Excessive taxes on incomes will deplete the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.

4. Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.

5. Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

Great Britain's Policy.

Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly, in order to keep industries going at top notch. During the second year she raised by new taxes only 9 per cent. of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes (over and above the pre-war level) only slightly more than 17 per cent. of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation $1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to $1,500,000,000, this **should, in our opinion, be the maximum.**

In considering the apportionment of the extraordinary burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

How Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

(1) The burden of taxes must be spread as far as possible over the whole community so as to cause each individual to share in the sacrifices according to his ability to pay and according to his share in the Government.

(2) Taxes on consumption, which are necessarily borne by the community at large, should be imposed as far as possible on articles of quasi-luxury rather than on those of necessity.

(3) Excises should be imposed as far as possible upon commodities in the hands of the final consumer rather than upon the articles which serve primarily as raw material for further production.

(4) Taxes upon business should be imposed as far as possible upon net earnings rather than upon gross receipts or capital invested.

(5) Taxes upon income which will necessarily be severe should be both differentiated and graduated. That is, there should be a distinction between earned and unearned incomes and there should be a higher rate upon the larger incomes. It is essential, however, not to make the income rate so excessive as to lead to evasion, administrative difficulties, or to the more fundamental objections which have been urged above.

(6) The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times. But the principle upon which these war-profit taxes are laid must be equitable in theory and easily calculable in practice.

The Proposed Income Tax.

The additional income tax as passed by the House runs up to a rate of 60 per cent. This is a sum unheard of in the history of civilized society. It must be remembered that it was only after the first year of the war that Great Britain increased her income tax to the maximum of 34 per cent., and that even now in the fourth year of the war the income tax does not exceed 42½ per cent.

It could easily be shown that a tax with rates on moderate incomes substantially less than in Great Britain, and on the larger incomes about as high, would yield only slightly less than the $532,000,000 originally estimated in the House bill.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will reduce the total rate on the highest incomes to 34 per cent, or at most to 40 per cent, and that at the same time it will reduce the rate on the smaller incomes derived from personal or professional earnings.

If the war continues we shall have to depend more and more upon the income tax. By imposing excessive rates now we are not only endangering the future, but are inviting all manner of difficulties which even Great Britain has been able to escape.

Conclusion.

The House bill contains other fundamental defects which may be summed up as follows:

(1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.

(2) It selects an unjust and unworkable criterion for the excess-profits tax.

(3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.

(4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.

(5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.

(6) It fails to make a proper use of stamp taxes.

(7) It follows an unscientific system in its flat rate on imports.

(8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unlucrative taxes, the vexatiousness of which is out of all proportion to the revenue they produce.

* * * * * * * *

The fundamental lines on which the House bill should be modified are summed up herewith:

(1) The amount of new taxation should be limited to $1,250,000,000—or at the outset to $1,500,000,000. To do more than this would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. To do even this would be to do more than has ever been done by any civilized Government in time of stress.

(2) The excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about $500,000,000.

(3) The income-tax schedule ought to be revised with a lowering of the rates on earned incomes below $10,000, and with an analogous lowering of the rates on the higher incomes, so as not to exceed 34 per cent. A careful calculation shows that an income tax of this kind would yield some $450,000,000 additional.

(4) The tax on whisky and tobacco ought to remain approximately as it is, with a yield of about $230,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the stamp tax at even the low rate of the House bill, and with an improved automobile tax, will yield over $1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money thought desirable.

The above program would be in harmony with an approved scientific system. It will do away with almost all of the complaints that are being urged against the present. It will refrain from taxing the consumption of the poor.

It will throw a far heavier burden upon the rich, but will not go to the extremes of confiscation. It will obviate interference with business and will keep unimpaired the social productivity of the community.

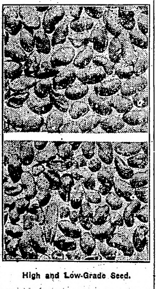
It will establish a just balance between loans and taxes and will not succumb to the danger of approaching either the tax-only policy or the loan-only policy. Above all, it will keep an undisturbed elastic margin, which **must be more and more heavily drawn upon as the war proceeds.**

NINE COMMERCIAL STRAINS OF ALFALFA

GOOD FIELD OF ALFALFA ON KENTUCKY FARM.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are now nine fairly distinctive commercial strains of alfalfa recognized in the United States. These vary in their climatic and other requirements and the farmer who is contemplating planting alfalfa will do well to ascertain for himself what variety is best suited to his condition. Full information on this point is contained in Farmers' Bulletin No. 757, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



High and Low-Grade Seed.

"Common alfalfa" is a general term used to include all the alfalfas that are not clearly of hybrid origin or do not have distinct and uniform characteristics. The term, however, includes a number of different strains which are often designated by some geographic or descriptive name, such as Kansas grown alfalfa, dry-land alfalfa, irrigated alfalfa, etc. In this connection it may be said that the "dry-land" alfalfa seed offered on the market has so far failed to show any noticeable superiority in resisting drought over that grown with an abundance of moisture. On the other hand, strains developed in the South have been found less hard than those in the northern states, although they usually produce larger yields. Turkestan alfalfa, when subjected to thorough tests, has been found inferior to American-grown strains.

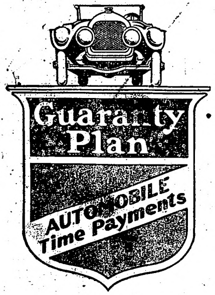
The Grimm, Baltic, Canadian variegated, and sand lucern are well-known commercial strains of variegated alfalfa. With the exception of sand lucern, they have been found more resistant to cold than other commercial strains, and may be recommended for sections where winterkilling occurs frequently.

Peruvian alfalfa, under favorable conditions, outyields any other commercial strain. For the United States, however, it is not very generally useful because it is not resistant to severe cold and can only be grown successfully where the winter temperature is mild, as in the Southern and Southwestern states.

Arabian alfalfa has a tendency to be shortlived and cannot, therefore, be regarded as a satisfactory variety.

No matter what variety the farmer chooses, he should learn to distinguish good from poor seed. Plump seed of an olive green color almost invariably germinates well, while shriveled or brown seed generally turns out poorly. The presence of any appreciable quantity of weed seeds or other impurities indicate poor quality.

Ball Game
Sunday
Goodridge
vs.
Grygla



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wants to know the latest news of the intensely interesting developments in the World's War affairs. To do this you must have an up-to-the-minute daily newspaper. There is none that covers the field so thoroughly as does the

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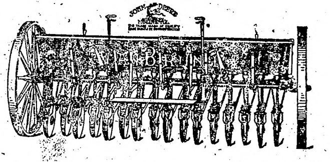
Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us. Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



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The VAN BRUNT DRILL is warranted to be well made of the best material to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo, sticky or trashy ground.

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DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE BEST DAIRY FEED

Made From Grain From Which the Human Food Values Have Been Taken.

By Prof. F. D. Fuller.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

The reason why the best dairy feeds are less expensive than the same grains on the farm is because the principal elements of human food are taken from these grains before they are ever made into feed. The by-products of cereal mills, glucose factories, malt houses, etc., constitute often more than 50 per cent of the total bulk of mixed dairy feeds of the better class.

These oats, barley and corn by-products are considered by experts in animal nutrition as very valuable feed materials. After these cereals are ground in the manufacture of alcohol, for which the use is growing more important daily in the arts, the solid residue is dried in vacuo, and is then known as "dried grains." If made from corn, these grains contain on an average of about 30 per cent crude protein and 10 per cent crude fat. If made from rye, while valuable, they are of somewhat lower feed value. The barley residue contains over 70 per cent more crude protein than wheat bran and twice as much crude fat. In fact, their food value is largely increased by the process.

All these products are widely used by the best dairy feeders and are relied upon very extensively in milk production. There is no doubt of the fact that if the supply of these products were radically limited or entirely exhausted, it would have a serious effect upon the milk production throughout the country and the dairymen would have one more burden added to their already overtaxed strength.

Cottonseed meal is composed principally of the kernel, with such portion of the hull as is necessary in the manufacture of oil. Cottonseed meal, if choice, must contain at least 41 per cent crude protein. It is one of the richest of all feeds in this substance and carries about 8 per cent crude fat. On account of its extreme concentration it can be fed only in limited quantities and always in conjunction with some products to furnish bulk. This meal is an important ingredient in many manufactured feeds.

HOME MIXED FEEDS.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

When a man undertakes to mix his own rations, what does he do? He buys straight feeds. Take cottonseed meal as a common example. There are a great many different grades of cottonseed meal, and the man who is looking for a low-priced feed is sure to get a low grade. The demand for cheap feeding ingredients has caused the quality to be gradually whittled down. Consequently the farmer nearly always works with feeds which are poorer than he believes them to be. He does not get adequate state protection because inspectors do not go to a farmer's barn to draw samples, and even if they did, it would be hard to get a complete chain of evidence.

A farmer has no facilities for having his feed analyzed and he doesn't know what he is working with. The analyses of mixed feeds costs about ten cents per ton, and if every farmer will read the various bulletins from the agricultural colleges he will soon know those brands which can be depended upon. There is no doubt that at the present prices of grain any farmer can save money by selling his cereal crops and buying mixed feed. Cornmeal, oil meal and cottonseed meal are all high, but the by-products of barley and rye are all more reasonable in price.

Corn has become costly largely due to the demand for pork and beef Americans will have those meats at almost any price. This puts corn on a meat basis, and the dairy business will have to fall back on the by-products of grains.

GIVE COWS PLENTY OF WATER.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

When cows are in full milk they require plenty of water. It is stated authoritatively that cows in full flow of milk will consume 50 per cent more water than when dry.

Poor feed sells to poor feeders.

Only that part of the feed that digest is of use—the rest is mostly fertilizer material.

No protein—no casein; no casein—no milk; not enough protein—not so much milk; also not enough feed—not so much food.

Foods with the highest protein and highest analysis are usually but not always the cheapest to use.

Cows won't make milk out of water and air.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Starchy feeds like corn and oats often sell as high as protein feeds because of the demand for them for horses and other work animals. Starchy feeds are also good to fatten steers. That is why they are often as high in price as dairy feeds, which are strong in protein.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Home-grown grains can often be profitably traded for protein feeds. While oats are generally demanded for horse feed, they are nearly always too expensive for dairy feed. Oats by-products, however, are very useful for bulk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

June 1st. 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole M. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on March 20th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 07526, for E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 3, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th Prin. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist of Minnesota at Grygla, Minn., on the 9th day of July, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John P. Carlson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gilbert Leaher, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Eide, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gust Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6. 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

You Are Missing Half of Your Life by not Having FORD CAR

Call up
KORSTAD
at High Landing
for particulars.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of The Interior

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

May 15th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Stella O. Olson, of Anstad, Minn., who, on June 27th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 08205. for Lots 3 and 4 Section 1 Township 154 N, Range 40 W, 5th Prin. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U S. Commissioner Dist of Minnesota, at Grygla, Minn., on the 23rd day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gustave N. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole E. Wiseth, of Anstad, Minn.
R. Leroy Olson, of Anstad, Minn.
Lauris Olson, of Anstad, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.

May 8th, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Gine Jertine Tellefson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on July 10th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serin, No. 08270, for E½ SW¼, NW¼SW¼, Sec. 13 and NE¼SE¼, Section 14, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 16th day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charly Johnson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Henry Rye, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Nergaard, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole K. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

Special Bargains on Hats and Caps

For a short time we will sell our line of Hats and Caps at bargain prices. You can save money if you buy your

HAT or CAP

from us at this time. Now is the time to get your hat or cap for the Fourth of July and save money.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

HOW "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON MADE GOOD CITIZENS OF INDIAN CHARGES

Story of a Deed That Will Render Johnson Immortal in the Hearts of the Pueblo Indians—Fights for Boy Deputy Against Forces of Bad Government Which Ultimately Cost Him His Official Position.

ANOTHER OF JOHNSON'S GREAT EXPLOITS

The case of Juan Cruz, which created a sensation in the West and was instrumental in rending the Indian department asunder, was also the cause of Johnson's resignation. He could not have maintained his position at the cost of letting the boy hang; he preferred to stand by him and unite the powerful influence of New Mexico's politicians against him.

After the incorporation of the territory into Oklahoma Johnson's activities lay largely among the Indians of New Mexico and California. As chief special officer, he had the charge of protecting the Indian reservations against the inroads of the bootleggers and other vicious characters. If Johnson had succeeded in obtaining the unswerving devotion of his white associates, he was still more blindly trusted by his Indians. On every reservation today Johnson is remembered with touching faith and child-like affection. It is no exaggeration to say that he has done more to put the red man on his feet and make him self-respecting than anyone else who has labored for the Indian in the United States since the days of the first missionaries. More than that, Johnson so established the Indian's reputation that his testimony became as valuable before a jury as that of a white man.

One of his most zealous followers was a certain Bill Pablo, a man of unbounded charity and courage, who maintains a dozen Indian orphans on his farm at his own expense and is working with all his might to improve the morals of his people. Yet, when Johnson met him, he was an outlaw, with four murders to his name. He was a terror to the whites. Johnson's interest in the man was aroused by his notorious character.

"One day," said Johnson, "I purposely met him where we could talk alone, and there we had it out together.

"'Why is it that you are always fighting the whites?' I asked.

"'Because they are all liars, thieves, and whisky peddlers,' he retorted.

"'Are they all liars, thieves, and whisky peddlers?' I ventured.

"'So near there ain't no difference,' said Pablo.

"'Am I a liar and thief and whisky peddler?' I questioned.

"'I believe you are on the square,' he answered, looking me straight in the eye.

"'Then you and I are on the same job,' I told him. 'You come with me and we will make sausage of these white liars and thieves and whisky peddlers. I'll give you two dollars a day and expenses, and give you the time of your life besides.'

"Bill jammed his boot-heel into the sand a couple of times, and then grabbed my hand. And that Indian went out after the whisky peddlers with the same zeal that he had displayed in different directions. In the three years that followed he had more to do with the cleaning up of southern California than almost any other man.

"Bill's arrival in any hamlet within a hundred miles of his home was the signal for the whisky peddlers to take to the brush. But taking to the brush did not help them much, for every Indian was Bill's friend, and would put him on the trail."

On one occasion Pablo was detailed to assist in the raiding of a saloon near Sasakwa. Bill was no Pussyfoot in action. Rushing through the door, he ordered the proprietor to throw up his hands. He failed to notice, however, that a bartender was bending down behind the bar. His presence was suddenly brought home to Pablo when a revolver barked and a bullet nearly carried away one of Bill's ears. With a roar like a bull Pablo immediately replied with a shot which broke the bartender's wrist. Then, jumping over the bar, he picked the man up and flung him into the middle of the saloon to his assistant, while, collaring the proprietor, he walked off with him through the terrified crowd of loafers.

When Johnson took a hand in the New Mexico situation the lot of the Indians there was a pitiable one. For years they had been suffering at the hands of the crooked politicians who ran the state. As an instance of this: about a hundred and fifty years previously the Pueblos of Santa Clara had purchased from the Spanish government a tract consisting of some ninety thousand acres of land, for which they paid a thousand dollars and a horse. The land was transferred to them in fee simple, and used by them until a few years previously, when some land sharks took the question of ownership into the courts, with the result that the Santa Clara purchase dwindled in size from ninety thousand acres to a narrow strip of less than nine hundred acres along the Santa Clara river, known as the Shoestring Grant.

This particular affair came to the attention of Mr. F. E. Leupp when he was commissioner of Indian affairs, and he interested himself in the matter to the extent of giving the Indians about thirty thousand more acres as an "executive order" Indian reservation, in lieu of what they had lost through the manipulations in the courts. Subsequently an attempt was made to manipulate this new grant by bestowing it upon other tribes, doubtless with no disinterested purpose in view. At the same time cattle were driven upon the Indians' lands and pastured there, without any shade of legality.

But the worst evil with which the Pueblo Indians had to contend was the liquor traffic, though its effects, being more insidious, were less apparent. The crooked politicians at Santa Fe were in close alliance with the illicit dispensation of whisky among the red men.

Johnson had plenty of deputies at his call when, in 1910, he resolved to clean up conditions among the Pueblos. Johnson knows a man when he sees one, even if he is less blustering but no less courageous than the redoubtable Bill Pablo. Such a man was young Juan Crus of Pable San Juan, whom Johnson saved from legal murder at the cost of his position.

Juan Crus was a deeply religious young Indian, devoted to his church, his young wife Dolorita, and their baby Jess. He had lived all his life upon his reservation, and had witnessed the evils which the introduction of whisky brought in its train. He had seen two of his companions shot down in cold blood because after being plied with drink they refused to part with their possessions at the bidding of the liquor peddlers. Cruz proved to be one of Johnson's best deputies, and particularly reliable.

When Johnson undertook his cleaning up campaign he put his first assistant, Harold F. Coggeshall, in charge of the initial work. This was accomplished chiefly through the Indian deputies themselves, who went at it with true Indian ardor, about in the same spirit as that with which they would have gone on a bear hunt. Their chief enemies were the Mexicans, who were invariably opposed to their efforts. But other enemies were harder to overcome.

A company of politicians in Santa Fe had incorporated a liquor selling concern, which traded with the whites, according to law, and with the Indians in defiance of it. It did a business amounting to $30,000 a year, and was a political factor which gave it immunity from prosecution.

The Indians gathered evidence to show that this company was violating the law, and went with it before the grand jury. The grand jury did little or nothing; the temerity of the Indians was a matter for ridicule, not for action. However, the Indian superintendent was president of this organization, and the storm of protest which arose was so great that Assistant Commissioner Abbott went down from Washington to Santa Fe to investigate matters. The superintendent was forced to resign the presidency, but Mr. Abbott came to the conclusion that Johnson had been overzealous in his work and ordered him to discharge two of his deputies, who had been prime movers in the complaints, one of them being Miss Clara True, a stanch friend of the red man.

At this time Commissioner Valentine, who was at the head of the department and Johnson's stanch friend, was away on sick leave.

The company was reorganized, and the new president was a man who recently had been convicted of selling whisky to Indians. Naturally the establishment continued to run on the same lines as before. It was in the midst of the continued agitation that what is known as the Tragedy of Chamita occurred.

The zeal of Johnson, aided by the efforts of a white woman, Miss True, who has been mentioned, had brought about a reforming spirit among the Pueblo Indians. So thoroughly was Miss True identified with the Pueblo of Santa Clara that she occupied the position of secretary to the tribal council. But there came about a change in the situation, and on Miss True's return from a visit to California, she found that the politicians were practically in possession of the Indians' lands, and the bootleggers had again overrun the reservations. However, she succeeded in cleaning up Santa Clara and set to work upon the neighboring villages.

It was Indians of the type of Juan Crus who make one hope that the red man is not unadaptable to civilization. He was of a type rare among his people, gentle and spiritual, with a face that might have served as a model for a red Sir Galahad. Although he was engaged upon Johnson's work, little notice was paid to him, as he had not the forceful aspect of a fighter, and his efforts were not taken seriously.

About this time he was called home to his pueblo at San Juan by a message that a son had been born to him and his girl wife Dolorita. Juan refused to supply whisky to his neighbors on the occasion of the christening, an act which, breaking completely with the custom of immemorial ages, brought him into prominent notice among his people. After several months of voluntary service Juan succeeded in cleaning out the bootleggers from his own village, often at the cost of assault, and always under persecution. [illegible]

mission to do the work of a deputy at the Mexican village of Chamita, a peculiarly vicious center, filled with dives, and inhabited only by Indians and Mexicans. At one of the numerous "joints" in this settlement it was known that the vilest spirits were supplied to the Indians, in violation of the territorial laws. The "bad man" of Chamita was a desperado known as Garcia, who was such a notorious character that he had been run out of his own village. Cruz determined to arrest Garcia and thereby strike a blow at the traffic. He consulted nobody about his intentions in the matter. Had he been more worldly wise, says Johnson, he would have asked for help, and would certainly have obtained it. Instead of which, he armed himself with a revolver, with whose use he was hardly acquainted, and went alone at night to Chamita when he knew Garcia would be there.

He waited outside the dive until he saw Garcia emerging, and then, approaching him, he wrested the whisky bottles which Garcia was carrying out of his hand, with the object of taking them to headquarters and using them as evidence against him.

Garcia and his companions, three other Indians of the lowest type, at once set upon Cruz and began beating him. His face was cut open with a stone, he was struck and clubbed repeatedly. With the blood streaming down his clothes Juan shouted to the attackers to desist, announcing his intention of shooting unless they did so. Instead of which they flung themselves upon him and bore him to the ground, and drew their knives, intent upon finishing him.

In the darkness Cruz fired into the air, to scare his assailants. How Cruz managed to hit anybody, being wholly unused to firearms, is singular; but the bullet, guided by chance, pierced Garcia through the heart, and he fell dead. His cowardly assistants at once released their hold upon the boy and ran at the top of their speed.

Then Cruz, badly mauled, but still clinging to the bottles which he had taken from the dead man, mounted his pony and rode 14 miles to the reservation to tell Miss True what had happened. He was put to bed and his wounds dressed, and early the following morning he was arrested and taken to Santa Fe to await trial for murder. Miss True at once communicated with Johnson, who, characteristically loyal to his men, at once dropped all his other business and wired an account to Commissioner Abbot, with a view to hurrying to the scene.

But the politicians at Santa Fe also got busy. Cruz had been one of the Indians who had identified themselves most prominently in the appeal against the illicit shebeen at Santa Fe. There had also been a good deal of friction between the Indian superintendent and Johnson's deputies. There was some doubt as to the exact status of Juan, and, as a result, Commissioner Abbott sent the following telegram to Johnson:

"Your telegram seventh, Cruz shooting. Since Cruz not authorized government employe your service, take no steps regarding his defense. Consult Crandall and give him all information in your possession."

It is only fair to the commissioner to state that it was not intended to leave Cruz to his fate, but merely to leave his defense in the hands of the Indian superintendent, as he was not a regularly authorized government employe. However, Johnson believed that the boy was being railroaded to the gallows. Inasmuch as the sole witnesses to the killing of Garcia were the three remaining assailants of Cruz, who swore in the preliminary inquiry that the killing was entirely unprovoked and deliberate, the chances were strong that Cruz would expiate the crime with his life. Commissioner Abbott's telegram effectively muzzled Johnson.

But there were plenty of others anxious to come forward in behalf of [illegible]

perance union at once flung itself into the battle. They formed a Juan Cruz defense committee, composed of Mrs. H. H. Byrd, Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson, Miss Clara True, Miss Mary T. Bryan, and vowed Cruz should not hang. A public appeal for funds was sent out. The newspapers took up the matter. Mr. J. B. Crist, one of the most brilliant criminal lawyers in New Mexico, was employed to defend the young Indian.

The widespread interest in the defense of Cruz attracted the notice of Commissioner Robert G. Valentine, head of the Indian department, who was, as has been said, a stanch friend of Pussyfoot, and who had been away on sick leave. Valentine had once received a communication from Johnson when the sleuth was in prison upon some trumped-up charge or other, and had wired back:

"As you know, I am with you to the limit, in prison or out."

Mr. Valentine now interested himself in the matter by not only immediately reversing the order of Assistant Commissioner Abbott, but in sending Johnson instructions to do everything in his power to help the boy. Johnson had done that already. He had written to the defense committee to the following effect:

"Referring to our conversation of the other day in the matter of Jean Cruz, I must repeat that, under instructions from Assistant Commissioner Abbott, I cannot take part in his defense. This of course does not bar me from contributing personally to the fund raised for employment of counsel for his defense. I therefore, enclose my personal check for $50 toward the fund.

"The thing lies heavily upon my heart. For six month Juan gave splendid aid to my officers in suppressing the liquor traffic among the Pueblos, of whom he is one. And when our appropriation ran low this boy became one of a band of the finest Indians I ever saw to work for the rescue of their fellow-Indians, at their own expense.

"Cruz is one of the finest type of young Indian men I have ever known. Father Camillo Snex, his pastor, speaks in the highest terms of Juan; so do the merchants in the vicinity; so does my good friend Father Hoelterman, who knows every Indian in that valley, and who has lived with them, worked with them, prayed with them and fought with them for a dozen years."

On receipt of Commissioner Valentine's orders abrogating those of Assistant Commissioner Abbott, Johnson hurried to Santa Fe and took up the defense with all his might. Never was a defense more vigorously conducted. In the court room, beside Mr. Crist, for the defense, sat David U. Leahy of Las Cruces, the United States attorney who had been detailed, at Johnson's request, to assist him. Juan's young wife Dolorita, and his baby, Jose, were in a corner of the court room. Adjoining the judge's bench and opposite the jury was a delegation of ladies from Santa Fe, and a score of the most prominent women of northern New Mexico. On the front bench sat the veteran Francisco Naranjo, the president of the federation of 6,000 Pueblo Indians, and a veteran fighter and reformer on behalf of his people.

"We know it will all come right," said the Indian. "I know that Mr. Johnson will bring Juan back to me," said Dolorita, the wife of the accused boy. "It doesn't matter. The whole thing is in God's hands. I am merely doing his work," said Juan himself to a charitable woman, who, when the future looked very dark indeed, went to the cell in which he was confined and began talking to him in an endeavor to prepare him for the worst.

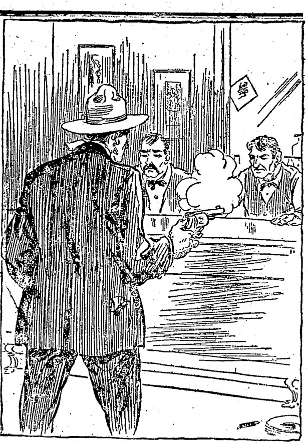
The lawyers for the defense talked all around the prosecution, and the decision, which occupied the [illegible]

Juan free—upon a technicality, true, but still free.

In Oklahoma Johnson had downed his enemies. In New Mexico they "got" him. Refused deputies, helpless to prosecute his work further, he laid down his office. "I refused to be chloroformed," he wrote, explaining his resignation, "but these men finally got me so bottled up that I could do but little except to mark time and draw my salary. I saw no other way to maintain my self-respect except to resign."

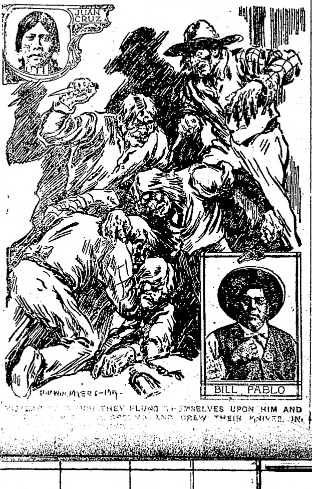
One of Johnson's most sensational exploits was his digging up some old, forgotten Indian treaties by virtue of which he drove the liquor traffic off the reservations in Minnesota, a one-man prohibition campaign which attracted wide notice to him. During his five years of service he became a national character. His courage, his initiative, his sense of humor, the strong humanity of the man, combined to make him an original and picturesque figure wherever he goes. This country cannot well spare such men from her public services while the greed for gain inspires the violation of its laws.

(Copyright, W. G. Chapman.)



A BULLET NEARLY CARRIED AWAY ONE OF BILL'S EARS.

JUAN CRUZ, HIS WIFE AND SON.



[illegible] THEY FLUNG THEMSELVES UPON HIM AND [illegible] GROUND AND DREW THEIR KNIVES, IN [illegible]

Innocent Bystanders.

Innocent bystanders probably work for a living like other honest people, but they spend lots of time hanging around street riots and gun fights. An innocent bystander will very often take two hours off at lunch time hunting up a fight or fire to hang around. Every innocent bystander knows that some day his turn will come and he is never able to kiss his wife and children good-bye as he marches away. Innocent bystanders are the real heroes of daily life and a day of the year should be set aside for their celebration. Schoolchildren should be made to march through the streets in parade escorting a barge whereon is depicted in tableau an innocent bystander's death by a stray brick. The boys in the fifth reader could do the riot scene with spirit. An innocent bystander not long ago, painfully though not seriously injured by a misdirected club, howled with hideous curses. Which shows that innocent bystanders are not always so innocent.—Detroit Journal.

Fires That Put Themselves Out.

There are numerous instances of record in which a fire has been the means of extinguishing itself. These examples of spontaneous incombustion are not infrequent, even apart from those cases in which it occurs through the agency of automatic sprinklers.

A fire in a church in Boston, caused by "spontaneous ignition" in a storeroom, melted the lead water pipes, and the water issuing from them extinguished the fire.

Not very long ago some waste left upon the top of a steam pump at Watertown, N. Y., blazed from "spontaneous ignition," and this in turn set fire to the lagging round the steam cylinders and the feed pipe, where it melted the soldered attachments of a continuous automatic oiler. The steam from the feed pipe was discharged through the small tubes leading to the oiler, and extinguished the fire.

Linseed Oil for Dying Trees.

A curious method of reviving languishing or dying trees was reported recently to the French Academy of Agriculture, after being tested successfully in experimental gardens at Autun, according to the April Popular Mechanics Magazine. The earth was first removed so as to lay bare the larger root branches, in which longitudinal slits were then cut and kept open by wedges. These cuts were well rubbed with linseed oil, and after a while numerous small roots appeared, forming a sort of fur, and the trees [illegible] life and vigor. [illegible] method was recommended [illegible]

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 26 — GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917. — $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.06
Oats	.55
Barley	93.
Flax	2.85
Rye	2.08
Butter	.30
Eggs	.25
Vivo Flour	$7.00

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls. Minn.

Dance at Ole Geving's Saturday eve. Everybody welcome.

Wm McKenzie of Erie was a business visitor in town Wednesday.

FOR SALE—The E½ ofS¼ Town of Reiner. John M. Anderson, owner.

C. O. Elg of Erie was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Friday.

M. O. Seavey traded off one of his Ford cars this week for an auto truck.

M. O. Seavey is enjoying a visit from his father.

Mrs. Pat Brick and her mother, Mrs. Dempsey, were Thief River Falls visitor Monday.

Lloyd Ferdinandson made a trip to Plummer Saturday with a horse for M. O. Seavey.

Ed Singer and Joe Stangl of Erie were business visitors in town Wednesday.

Steuart McLeod and Alfred Tvedt left Sunday to work on the state road which is being built east of here.

Mrs. Kusmak left for Lakefield, Minn., being called there by the sickness of her mother, Mrs. Gordon.

John and Martin Anderson of Erie were Goodridge visitors Wednesday afternoon.

C. J. Robertson of Sleepy Eye, Minn. arrived Tuesday evening for a visit at the McLeod home west of town.

Editor W. G. Hunt of the Sunbeam was transacting business in town Tuesday.

Dave Gustafson of Thief River Falls was transacting business in town Tuesday.

T. G. Reep of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in this vicinity Tuesday.

P. P and Will Korstad of High Landing were Goodridge visitors Wednesday afternoon.

Christ Wold of Kratka was in town Tuesday and Wednesday wiring the downstairs of the hotel for electric lights.

The Eastern Star Ladies Aid will hold their Auction Sale in the Dahlen district June 26th, 1917. District No. 1. Everybody welcome.

Rev. O. P. Stavaas will conduct services in the Synod church here Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. Every one welcome.

ESTRAYED—From Ole O. Sunsdahl place, 9 head of young cattle, 4, 2 year old heifers, 1 red bull, 1 year old, other yearlings red and white spotted.

Several horses were killed during the thunder storm Sunday evening. C. O. Elg of Erie lost two and Jay Payne one.

Some one who must have been hard up for a few pianks stole some planks across the ditch between Mon Vaughan's and J. M. Johnson's farms, about a week ago.

Henry Arndt of High Landing left Saturday afternoon for Rochester, Minn., being called there by the death of his brother. He was accompanied by his daughter, Stella.

Work on the continuation of the state road which runs east from Thief River Falls for 20 miles is progressing nicely. L. Krohn who has the contract is doing a fine job and any township that figures on doing any road work would do well to follow the style of road being built by Mr. Krohn.

Martin Anderson has been busy putting up poles from Silverton north for the Adger Telephone Co. Mr. Anderson, who is agent for the American Electric Telephone Co. sold the company the material and phones. He left Wednesday for Thief River Falls to see if the construction material had arrived

D. J. Gavin of Mavie was a Goodridge visitor Tuesday evening.

George and Albert Schwandt of Mavie were visitors in town Wednesday.

Herb Johnson of Strandquist was shaking hands with old friends in town Sunday.

Herb Race left Thursday for Minneapolis where he will attend a summer course at the university.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Rev. Fr. Noesen will conduct services in St. Ann's Catholic church here Tuesday June 26th.

John Anderson of Erie sold seven head of cattle to N. T. Jorgenson, Tuesday.

P. P. Palmer, C. H. Rossmon and ye Editor made an auto trip to Warren Friday to attend to business matters.

Alvin Rattke and Hugo Menzel were Saturday evening visitors in Thief River Falls.

Lee Babcock. the genial conductor on the electric line is all smiles these days as a baby girl arrived at his home Monday.

J. P. Jensen, Chester Tvedt and H. W. Smith took in the sights at Thief River Falls Saturday evening.

Prof. A. O. Halvorson left Sunday evening for the twin cities where he will attend a summer course at the university.

Mr. and Mrs. Even Rowberg, Mrs. L. K. Rowberg and Conard Rowberg arrived here Saturday by automobile from Hanley Falls, Minn. for a visit at the Chris Urdahl and Edwin Rowberg homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Christianson and Mr. and Mr. and Mr. P. O. Tvedt autoed to Ada Saturday to visit with friends and relatives. They returned Monday.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Mr. Mrs. Ole Kirkhe, Oscar Gran and Miss Mabel Johnson left Saturday via the auto route for Hawley, Minn., to visit with friends. They also visited Barnesville and Fergus Falls. They returned Tuesday.

Scrap Iron Wanted.

Until June 25th. I will pay 7.00 per ton as I have a contract with the Thief River Hide & Fur Co., which expires about that time.

C. H. Rossmon.

Stallion.

Will make the following stands with my fullblood Percheron stallion maximus 42170.

C. Elg, Erie, Monday
Edwin Hanson, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon.
Ole A. Olsen, Reiner, Thursday
Reson and Yohn Livery barn, Saturday

Why not breed to a good horse and get a colt worth at least $25. to $50.00 more than a colt from a grade or scrub horse when of selling age.

S. Lysbakken.

Bids Wanted.

The Village Council of the Village of Goodridge will receive bids on Monday June 18th at 8 p. m., from tractor owners, for grading six blocks of road within the village.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Carl Christianson,
Village Recorder.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Goodridge, by Oct. 1st, 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

First Game of Season

The Goodridge Baseball team played their first game of the season Sunday when they crossed bats with the St. Hilaire team on the home diamond, and met with defeat by a score of 10 to 3. Both sides played good ball with the exception of two innings. In the first inning St. Hilaire ran in three scores while Goodridge got nothing. No scores were made in the second inning but in the third Goodridge ran in one lone score. Neither side scored again until the ninth when the visitors ran in seven scores while Goodridge only got two.

Altho the locals put up a fairly good fight it was plainly seen that they were sadly in need of more practise especially in batting. Sunday's game might have resulted in a different score had the locals been a little heavier on the hit.

Goodridge will play St. Hilairs again at Thief River Falls on the Fourth of July.

Hoover Endorses Plan.

Herbert C. Hoover, of Washington' the man chosen by President Wilson to head the newly organized Food Administration Department, not only endorses the plan of turnin the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 3 to 8, into a "Food Training Camp" in the voluntary service of the government, but intends to cooperate with the fair in making it a success, as soon as Congress vests him with the necessary authority.

"I am much impressed with the plan of turning the Minnesota State Fair into a "Food Training Camp," said Mr. Hoover, in an interview today." "Though hampered at the present time by the fact that Congress has not yet given my work an official status, I wish it to be known that I plan to get in touch with the leading fairs immediately after authority is given me and work out some definite cooperative plan."

The indorsement given the Food Training Camp movement of the Minnesota State Fair by Mr. Hoover assures active cooperation from the government. The fair management will take up the question of direct cooperation as soon as Congress has acted. It is believed that many definite arrangements for exhibits, demonstrations and lectures bearing upon the food conservation problem can be worked out.

Exhibitors are already beginning to plan exhibits with a "war" turn to them, since it has commenced to be generally known that the Minnesota State Fair is to exert every effort to assist the government in its food production and food conservation movement.

The Navy Department through Lieutenant Commander James D. Willson, recruiting officer for the Northwest, sent a second "Primer of Service" for the young men of the Northwest to read. It says:

Is the Navy Now on the fighting line?
Yes.
Has the Navy all the men it needs?
No.
Does the Navy need more men now?
Yes, thousands.
Where can I find out about the Navy?
At 304 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis Minn., or at
St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Building
Duluth, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn. Brainerd, Minn., Grand Forks, N. Dak Fargo, N. Dak., Minot N. Dak., Bismarck, N. Dak.
Post Office Building.

Advantages In Using The Silo.

Silage furnishes an almost sure feed supply. There is no surer crop in Minnesota than corn.

The silo provides a means of keeping over, for summer use, feed of high quality.

Three and seven-tenths acres of corn put into the silo furnishes as much feed as 5-8 acres of similar corn cut and shocked.

A corn crop of 35 bushels to the acre will give about 7 tons of silage to the acre, with a gain of $11 an acre over husking from the standing stalks.

The silo increases the livestock carrying cafacity of the farm.

It provides storage for the whole corn plant when it is at its higest feeding value, and in handy form for both winter and summer feeding.

Silage stimulates and improves digestion during the dry-feeding period, and keeps cattle thrifty and fresh.

Encourage Sheep Raising.

In an effort to interest farmers in farmers in this territory in the raising of more sheep, not only because of the tremendous rise in the price of mutton but because of the pressing need for more wool to be used in the manufacture of blankets and clothing for our soldiers, the Minnesota State Fair, which is to be held Sept. 3 to 8, is offering liberal premiums to owners of pure-bred sheep of the leading breeds.

So much wool is to be required in the making of uniforms, socks, overcoats, blankets and other parts of the army equipment, despite the fact that the number of sheep in this country has steadily decreased since 1909, that it is feared a wool famine will result. Sheep production in many of the warring nations which have been supplying this country with wool has fallen off to such an extent that it is difficult to buy wool abroad. It was stated by a noted authority recently that sheep production in France decreased nearly forty per cent since the opening of the war.

Although it is generally known, census figures show that the averge sheep has increased in value over forty per cent in the last year. On January 1, 1916, the average value of a sheep in this country was $5.17. On January 1, 1917, the average value of a sheep had soared to $7.14. Sheep values are are still on the jump, and it is not known how far they will go. Live sheep are bringing from twelve to thirteen cents a pound, and wool of good quality is selling for fifty cents a pound.

As a food training camp in the voluntary service of the government, the Minnesota State Fair is attempting to assist in overcoming this crisis by inducing leading breeders of sheep to bring their finest animals for private sale to farmers in this territory. A special appeal has been issued to local breeders. Sheep specialists believe that sheep can be grown at a big profit in this part of the country, and every attempt will be made by the fair to induce local farmers to purchase breeding stock. The Department of Agriculture at Washington' mindful of the need for more sheep, approves of the action of the fair.

The Minnesota State Fair is offering $3,950 in premiums for sheep. The following breeds are recognized: Merino, Rambouillet, Southdown Shropshire, Oxford Down, Hampshire, Dorset, Liecester, Cheviot, Lincoln, Cotswold. Premiums offered for wool aggregate $200. A premium list may be obtained by addressing Thomas H. Canfield, Secretary State Fair Grounds St. Paul, Minn.

CORNFOR FODDER

SOWN JULY FIRST.

Fodder corn planted as late as July 1 will yield three tons or more of dry forage an acre.

Millet as a late-sown crop comes next to corn for a forage. To get the best quality of hay millet must be cut just as the heads began to appear. If left until fully headed out, the stalks are more woody and the formation of seed reduces its value for general livestock feeding.

Every farmer should provide for an abundance of rough feed. It will keep and if not used will sell readily.—C. P. Bull, University Farm.

MORE BEANS.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

A farmer in Hubbard Co., Minn., planted twenty acres of beans from which he received 377 bushels, selling them in the field for $1,195. This is not the highest record.

The Michigan men and the Colorado men and, in fact, all states are turning to beans with a great deal of success.

There are three main principles to be observed in the control of weeds. They are: first, preventing the weeds from going to seed on the farm; second, preventing the weed seeds being brought to the farm, and third, in the case of perennials, starving out the underground parts by preventing them from making top growth.

VALUE OF STRAW.

(National Crop Improvement Service.)

Don't burn that straw stack. You might just as well burn up dollar bills. In addition to returning actual fertilizing elements to the soil, it adds a large quantity of immensely valuable humus, if carefully spread over the fields.

Summer Meetings To Be Big Events.

Thousands will attend the summer meetings of the Red River Valley Development Association and the Red River Valley Live Stock Breeders' Association at Red Lake Falls, Wednesday and Thursday, June 27 and 28. Every county in the Valley is planning to send large delegations to the meeting and a fine time is assured for all Automobiles will bring thousands of people if the weather is fair for the roads to Red Lake Falls are in excellent condition.

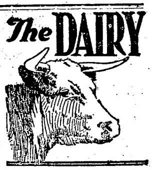
Pres. Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern; J. D. Clarkson, general manager of the Jefferson Highway, premier Norris of Manitoba, Ex-Mayor Waugh of Winnipeg, Commissioner Thos. Johnson of Winnipeg, Col. C. W. Ames of the Minnesota Public Safety Commission, Prof. C. W. Gay of the Minnesota Agricultural College, Prof. Wm. Dietrich of the Crookston Agricultural College, Mrs. Wm. Russell, president of the Ninth District Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Josephine Berry of the University of Minnesota and many other noted speakers will be present.

The Red-Path Vawter Chautauqua will be held in Red Lake Falls on the same days and a high class entertainment is assured, at every performance. Music will be furnished by the Oklee and Plummer Bands, the Crookston Juvenile Band and the Liberty Girls Drum Corps of Crookston.

The local committees are bending every energy towards preparing for the big event and no stone will be left unturned to make the meetings the largest and most successful ever held in the Valley. Thursday a delegation from the Red Lake Falls Commercial Club visited the Pennington County Farmers' picnic at St. Hilaire and were promised a large delegation from that county. Saturday a big delegation visited the co-operative picnic at Oklee and another delegation to the Farmers' Clubs picnic at Argyle and were promised large crowds. And so from every town in the Valley with whom the local club has been in communication—all will send crowds to the meetings at Red Lake Falls.

The Commercial Club is making arrangements to provide rooms for all the visitors who attend and there will be no lack of accomodations. The members of the Reception Committee will wear red badges so they may be easily indentified. This committee is also a bureau of information and will give you any information you desire A free rest room for ladies will be established in the basement of the Court House and every provision made foa their entertainment.

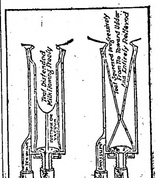
These will be the biggest meeting ever held by the associations and every booster for the Red River Valley should plan to attend. Make up your party now and be there for the fun. For further information write or telephone Sam E. Hunt, president of the Red Lake Falls Commercial Club.



GIVING AN UPWARD SQUEEZE

Illustration Given Herewith Shows How One of Standard Milk Machines Is Operated.

The drawing shown here illustrates how one of the standard milking machines draws the milk from the cow's teat. Any method of drawing the milk from the udder down through the teat also tends to draw blood from the veins of the udder down into the smaller veins of the teat. It is necessary that something shall keep massaging this blood back from the teat, so that it will continue in circulation. The comfortable upward squeeze does exactly this. This squeeze is adjustable, so that the operator, by turning a little lever, can give a heavier squeeze to a big-teated cow and a lighter squeeze to a small-teated cow. Thus each cow gets just the squeeze needed in her individual case—a feature that makes each cow give her maximum.


Teat Distended Milk Flowing Freely
Teat Squeezed Progressively from Tip Toward Udder and Entirely Relieved
SUCTION OR VACUUM
PRESSURE

Machine in Operation.

When the calf milks, its tongue has a squeezing action on the teat, the same as your tongue does if you place your finger in your mouth and suck it. This squeezing action of the calf's tongue keeps the blood in the teat in circulation. If the calf stopped squeezing, just sucked each swallow, it would slowly suck so much blood down into the veins of the teat that the teat would appear red and swollen.—Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Overlooked a Few.

Muriel—"Gladys says she has seen only eighteen summers." Ethel—"Yes; you know she was born nearsighted."—Judge.

Guaranty Plan
AUTOMOBILE Time Payments

Overland Cars

We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles. If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make.

GOODRIDGE GARAGE CO.,
LINDSTROM & GRAN, Props.

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. SMITH, Editor & Publisher

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MAY SOON LEAD IN SHIPBUILDING

United States to Surpass All Previous Records Made by Any Nation.

PROGRAM TO BE EXPANDED

One Thousand Wooden Ships of About 3,000 Tons Each Contracted For—May Use Lake Vessels for Deep Sea.

New York.—The first of the wooden fleet "to bridge the Atlantic" will probably be launched on the Passaic river at Newark, N. J., about August 1.

It will be followed by others at dozens of yards in different sections of the country, until the government program of 1,000 wooden vessels of about 3,000 tons each is completed. It is likely this program will be steadily expanded also if the war continues to rage.

In addition to the 3,000,000 tons of the government carrying fleet, more than 2,000,000 tons of steel or wooden merchant vessels are being built or have been contracted for to be built in American shipyards.

Should the present movement continue, the United States will soon be the leading shipbuilding nation of the world; indeed, it will surpass all previous records by any nation.

Including vessels built for American owners, foreign owners, undisclosed owners and builders' accounts, adapted for deep sea service, it is estimated that there are 644 in course of construction or contracted for, with an estimated tonnage of 2,394,131. These figures are exclusive of ships under construction for the navy department, oil and molasses tankers, vessels constructed for use on the Great Lakes, and those under 500 tons.

May Use Lake Vessels.

Of this amount of tonnage more than 300,000 tons already have been launched, about 70,000 tons are scheduled to be launched this spring, about 177,000 tons to be launched during the summer, about 210,000 tons launched next fall, more than 600,000 tons launched next winter and more than 900,000 tons launched and completed in 1918.

Of the vessels built for service on the Great Lakes, approximately 70,000 tons, a number of these could in an emergency be used for deep sea commerce.

One of the largest of the new plants will be built for the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company. The plans call for the construction of one of the largest shipbuilding and repair plants on the Atlantic coast. The company has an option on a site at Baltimore. The new plant will cost more than $2,000,000, and will furnish employment to 2,000 additional men.

On April 1 of this year there were in the United States 152 shipyards, marine engine, and boiler shops, and 238 repair plants, including dry docks and marine railways.

Some idea of what the shipbuilding capacity of Great Britain is may be gleaned from the fact that at the beginning of the war, exclusive of the plants in her colonies, she had 453 shipyards, marine engine and boiler shops, while her repair plants included 572 dry docks and marine railways.

Since the first of the year orders for new ships have swamped the builders. The Bethlehem Steel company in its various subsidiary yards is building more than 175 vessels.

In the case of the Hanlon Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company of Oakland, Cal., on January 1 its employees numbered 350. It has so many contracts for vessels now that it is enlarging its plant to such an extent that by June 1 it will have 2,500 men at work.

To Build 1,000 Ships.

On April 13, 35 shipbuilders called at the offices of the federal shipping board at Washington and signed contracts for a large number of the 1,000 wooden vessels of 3,000 tons each which the United States government, under the direction of Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals will have constructed.

There has been leased to the government and to the Foundation company a tract of 55 acres of land in the Newark Meadows, with a frontage of 1,650 feet on the Passaic river, for the location of an immense shipyard.

The Foundation company has received a large contract for the construction of the fleet of ships for the American merchant marine.

Under the company's contract the first vessels must be completed by August 1 of this year. After this date the company expects to turn out one ship every ten days. The second vessels should be finished by August 11, the third August 21 and so on, as the contract states, "as long as the war shall last."

[illegible]

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

A farmer who has devoted his lifetime to the study of feeding generally has more success through his common sense methods than any scientific analysis can supply. If such a feeder could have on hand all of the ingredients (most by-products of cereal manufacture), which according to the market at the time would be more economical, he could, through his experience, be very successful in mixing his feeds. But the difficulty with the average man is to maintain an economical ration from the products of his own farm.

He may be an expert, if he chooses to study out a new ration every time the market changes, but he generally prefers to let someone who makes a business of mixing feeds do it for him. No doubt the majority of users of mixed feeds begin to buy it because of a shortage of forage and grain crops on the farm.

If such a man will keep books he will find that as a usual thing the use of mixed stock feed is a mere matter of arithmetic whether he could buy the ingredients cheaper than he could buy them in a so-called "balanced" ration.

MUST TASTE GOOD.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

A dairy ration must, of all things, be palatable so that a cow will eat it. It must be bulky and coarse so as to avoid indigestion and sickness. It must contain a variety of foods so that the cow will not tire of it or get off her feed. It must contain enough real protein—all protein is not alike. It must contain the right amounts and kinds of mineral substances necessary to life, health and milk secretion. It must be highly digestible. Many feeds are only about fifty to sixty per cent digestible and the work of excreting so much waste matter is costly in that it uses up the energy of the food to do it.

SUCCESSFUL FEEDING.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

It is most significant and probably the best argument for mixed feeds when it is considered that a large number of the most prominent and skilled men in America have discarded their own mixed feeds and rations because they have found a satisfactory brand of feed which will make as much milk at less cost and no trouble and, above all, keeps cows in perfect health.

Many agricultural schools and experiment stations use and have used them for the same reason.

You can verify this by writing to any experiment station and they will give you the names of mixed brands which are best adapted to your purpose.

FIVE POUNDS OF MILK ON ONE POUND OF GRAIN.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

C. H. Packard, of Delavan, Wisconsin, a progressive and practical dairyman, was not satisfied with his ration of home-grown feed. Although he mixed his ration with brains and it seemed to be theoretically correct, he thought he would try out his own mixture in comparison with a first class dairy feed. Much to his surprise he found that he could save about five lbs. of grain per cow per day and nearly 5 cents per cow. He figured his own grain at prices much below the wholesale market and bought his mixed feed at retail.

Also when his ration was figured according to Armsby or Energy method his mixed feed proved to be the right combination to make a balanced ration with his own farm roughage.

EXPENSIVE PASTURE.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

When you stop to consider that an acre of pasture will feed a cow, but that that same acre will raise ten tons of silage during the time the cow is feeding on it, it would seem that a grass cafeteria would be the most expensive way to feed your stock.

MORE FEED, MORE MILK.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Cows of a decided dairy type will return the greatest profit when fed to their full capacity.—Nebraska Experiment Station.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Ordinarily, silage will correct the tendency to costiveness. When it is not sufficiently effective for this purpose, add enough old process oil meal to keep the droppings moderately soft, but not necessarily loose. Usually all that is needed is to increase the allowance of concentrates.

There are always two sides to every question. If the government insists on more bran in flour, bossy will have to turn to still more artificial bran.

Wheat bran is a dear feed. Barley and rye by-products are more economical.

Poverty holds a mortgage on the feeder who can see nothing but the price. Some feeds are as cheap at $50 as other at $25 per ton.

When you buy hay for cows it usually costs more than grain by-products, although it costs half as much per ton.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

It is a fair assumption that any farmer who talks against mixed feeds does not know what a mixed feed ought to be. There is no danger of any man buying a fraudulent feed. The state laws are very stringent on this point and if any man has any doubt as to the value of a feed, all he has to do is to write his State Experiment Station and get the truth.

STARVATION IN GERMANY PROVEN

English Woman, Interned Until Recently, Tells of Conditions as She Saw Them.

HEALTH OF PEOPLE IMPAIRED

Impossible, She Says, for Germany to Hold Out Much Longer—Food Riots Are Becoming Worse and Worse.

London.—That it is impossible for Germany to hold out much longer is the considered opinion of the wife of an Englishman who for the whole period of the war up till now, has been interned at Ruhleben, and who herself within the last two or three weeks has been permitted by the German authorities to return to the land of her birth. Her knowledge of Germany is especially thorough, as she has resided there with her husband, who was associated with a commercial house, for nearly twenty years; and her account of the conditions of the country when she left last month is so balanced and restrained as to carry full conviction of its truth.

"The people," she said, "are starving, and yet most of them think that if they hold out they will be the victors. Only defeats on the battlefield will bring it home to them that their starving is no good, and then they will turn round upon their government.

"My husband and I, after so long a stay in Germany, were on the point of returning to England in September, 1914, when the war broke out in August, and then there was no chance to get away. We had to give up our pretty home and go into the interior of the country, whence he was taken to Ruhleben, where he has been ever since. For the first two years wives situated like myself were not allowed to see their husbands and it was not until June, 1916, that I met mine for the first time after his arrest. You can perhaps imagine the shock I got when I saw him again—thin and hollow-cheeked, as he had lost 45 pounds while in the camp. After that we were allowed to visit every three months for two hours, which was better than nothing at all, especially to me, as I had a brother also there and many others I knew.

Money Is Held Back.

"I held out, as long as I possibly could because then I could occasionally see my husband, and besides I had money, which, as soon as I came over the frontier, I had not. No one was allowed to take out of the country more than 200 marks, which should be worth $50; but when I crossed the change came to not much more than $25. Thanks to the help of friends, I am now being financed in a small way, but I am only too thankful for this, because things are so distressingly bad in Germany that I am much afraid we should be starving if we still were there. The food riots are becoming worse and worse, and every one knows the worst times are yet to come. These will be in May and June, until some of the new crops are available; but if they eat these as soon as they come out of the ground there will be none for the coming winter. And what then?

"That is why there were many Germans I knew who envied me for being able to leave the country, where things are going from bad to worse as the weeks pass on. Now, it seems, the bread rations have been made smaller, instead of larger as was promised to the people some months ago, and it is less than three and a half pounds a head per fortnight, and very poor stuff at that, it being made chiefly of swedes. The largest amount of meat allowed per head weekly is one-half pound, including bone, and for the last seven months we in —— did not see anything in the shape of pork, bacon, lard or any other fat. The fat problem, of course, is for the Germans the worst. All we saw in that way for the last seven or eight months was about three ounces of butter a head per week, and there were many towns that were allowed only half that weight and even less. You can get nothing unless you have plenty of money. Jam—dreadful stuff it is—costs 1.50 mark a pound and one can get only half a pound of that every fortnight—and the same with coffee.

"You can imagine that, with this slight amount of nourishment, the health of the people as a whole is giving way. Of course the rich can now and then get extras, such as a small fowl of from two and a half to three pounds for from $2.50 to $3, while at Christmas geese were bought at prices up to $50 and $75, and there were folks who were glad to have them even at that price. Foreign lard can now and again be had at $2.50 a pound, but there are very few who can buy that.

No More Sugar.

"All sweet shops were closing down when I left, as there was no more sugar to make sweetmeats, and chocolate and cocoa were not to be had the last three or four months. Milk was hardly to be had any more, and, in fact, there are many towns which have not seen a drop of milk for weeks and weeks, and when I came away last month it was publicly known that in April and May there would be hardly any meat or milk to be had and the shortage would be [illegible] one piece of toilet soap, costing about half a dollar, was allowed a month. Coals were very short when I left, and one could get only a hundredweight at a time and then fetch it oneself and wait two or three hours for it.

"Clothing was also giving out, and every article, from a handkerchief to a coat, was very scarce, while one could not get a new dress without giving up an old one in exchange. I have met many there who said, 'We cannot exist in this way and we must give in. Whoever says we can live on these rations has secret stocks to fall back upon'. That may be so, but I am sure the German people as a whole do not yet believe they will be starved into submission."

"DYNAMITE JOHNNY" O'BRIEN

It falls to the lot of few men to celebrate their eightieth birthday, much less when a man has led a life of adventure, has been mixed up in practically every revolution within the last sixty years in Central and South America, and has braved death hundreds of times.

But such is the lot of Capt. John (Dynamite Johnny) O'Brien, who recently celebrated the passing of his eightieth year at the Hotel McAlpin in New York. In honor of his birthday, President Menocal of Cuba ordered Victor Hugo Barranco, Cuban representative in New York to entertain the captain at an elaborate dinner.

"Dynamite Johnny" was the real thing in adventure, the dynamite and munition artist in more than one Honduran, Panamanian, Haytien and Cuban revolution. It was he who, in 1896, took a shipload of dynamite and munitions to General Garcia, the Cuban insurrecto. He accompanied the late General Funston on a Cuban expedition before Funston was identified with the United States army. Richard Harding Davis and O. Henry wrote scores of stories with "Dynamite Johnny" as the hero.

BELL FROM SPAIN UNEARTHED

It Was Brought to This Country From Europe About Two Hundred Years Ago.

Yuma, Ariz.—While digging a well on an irrigated farm near here an ancient copper bell, which is believed to have been brought over from Spain more than 200 years ago, was unearthed. The bell weighs about 200 pounds, and was found several feet beneath the surface. According to the tradition of aged Mexicans here the bell probably came from the old mission church Conception Immaculada, and around it at one time was quite a large settlement. The town and church were destroyed in the year 1781 by the Yuma Indians.

PLOWS UP BEAUTIFUL CITY LAWNS FOR CROPS

Venice, Cal.—Venice has sacrificed her municipal pride to combat high food prices. The city commissioners have ordered the beautiful lawn and gardens around the new city hall plowed up and planted to potatoes. In addition, all vacant property owned by the city is to be put under cultivation and Mayor Lewis has started a movement to have private individuals give their vacant land for garden purposes. The city of Venice will furnish the seed, high-school students will cultivate the gardens and the fire department will irrigate them free of charge.

War Kills Free Lunch.

Chicago.—Free lunch in Chicago saloons is no more.

Following the decision of loop barroom owners to charge five cents for sandwiches, saloon men in other sections of the city have fallen in line. War prices are given as the reason for departure from the time-honored custom.

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More need of paint insurance than fire insurance.
You may never need the protection of your fire insurance. But you will surely need the protection from decay and rot of the wood in your house.
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We welcome small accounts at this Bank
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Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
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Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

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East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
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Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday eve
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
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Every True American

wants to know the latest news of the intensely interesting developments in the World's War affairs. To do this you must have an up-to-the-minute daily newspaper. There is none that covers the field so thoroughly as does the

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You can get a dandy (3 x 5 cotton bunting, sewed stripes, fast colors) American Flag,

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DISEASE OF IRISH POTATOES

Scab, Most Common Trouble, Can Be Almost Eliminated by Soaking Seed in Formaldehyde.

One of the most common diseases of any field crop is the scab of the Irish potato. This disease can be almost eliminated by soaking the planting seed in formaldehyde, and planting in ground that is free from the disease. The formaldehyde may be obtained at any drug store. Mix one pint of the substance 40 per cent with 30 gallons water. Before cutting the potato and just before you are ready to plant soak them in this solution for one and one-half to two hours. Do not let potatoes come in contact with sacks which have contained diseased potatoes. All of the potatoes should be soaked immediately as the solution loses strength if allowed to stand several days. It is so little trouble to soak potatoes in this solution that it is utterly foolish to plant them without soaking.

FATTENING FEED FOR STEERS

Result of Experiment Conducted by Iowa State College—Increased Gains by Using Silage.

Silage has cheapened the fattening ration for steers. In an experiment conducted by the Iowa State college, one lot, receiving each per day 17 pounds shelled corn, 29 pounds silage, two pounds oil meal and one and a half pounds alfalfa, made gains at a cost of $9.57 while another lot receiving eight and a half pounds corn, 51 pounds silage, two pounds oil meal and one and a half pounds alfalfa, made gains at a cost of $7.67. The first lot averaged 2.94 pounds gain per day while the second lot averaged 3.04 pounds. Reducing the corn and increasing the ensilage increased the gains and cut down the cost of making the gains.

This Type Always in Demand.

CARE IN MAKING PROMISES

No Agreement Should Be Made That Can't Be Carried Out, As Keeping One's Word Is Important.

Keep your promises—so don't make any you can't fill.

Don't make any in conflict with agreements.

Neglecting the exact terms of a definite promise is often a very serious thing.

The keeping of promises in business transactions is the "sheet anchor" in the establishing of credit among one's business associates.

The world of business places great value on promises.

Not only in all business transactions but in every-day life, the keeping of promises should be looked after with care.

Whatever you do, keep your word, for the man who breaks his promises even in little things is sure to break them in more important ones.

It is a good plan when making a promise as to appointments to jot down in a memorandum book the man's name, so that no mistakes can be made.

It is a question of obligations that is not canceled until it is paid.

The man whose promise or word can be relied upon is the one whose influence is far-reaching in any community or in any business.

Keep your promises—so don't make any you can't fill.—New York Mail.

Island Classed as Battleship.

Ascension is a curious and out-of-the-way little island in the south Atlantic, about as far from any place else as it is possible for an island to get. Its nearest neighbor is St. Helena of Napoleonic fame, and that is 700 miles away. Ascension belongs to Great Britain and, for some inscrutable reason known to the powers of England, it is not carried on the lists of the colonial governments, but perhaps because of its importance as a naval station is governed by the admiralty. It is treated as part of the British fleet, and is the only piece of land on the globe that is carried on a roll of ships as part of the naval force of the nation. Instead of being garrisoned by the army, it is manned by the navy. It is classed as a battleship in the admiralty offices.

AMOUNT OF SEED CORN.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

From twelve to fifteen ears of seed corn are required to plant an acre. All corn should be germinated right now in order to test its vitality and you should throw out every weak ear you can find. It will not pay you to plant [illegible] corn this yea[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

June 1st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole M. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on March 20th, 19[illegible] made Homestead Entry Serial, No. 07[illegible], for E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 8, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th Prin. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist of Minnesota at Grygla, Minn., on the 9th day of July, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John P. Carlson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gilbert Lasher, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Eide, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gust Olsen, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register

You Are Missing Half of Your Life by not Having FORD CAR
Call up
KORSTAD
at High Landing
for particulars.

A Standard Tuning Fork.

Testing tuning forks is a new line of work which the versatile United States bureau of standards has taken up. A tuning fork for use in ordnance tests has recently been standardized for the war department, and equipment has been secured for carrying on such work regularly.—Scientific American.

AMERICA'S SMALLEST RECRUIT

Private Murdock MacPherson taking the salute at the aviation field, Sheepshead Bay, L. I. He is certainly the embodiment of "young America" with his uniform, soldierly bearing and his broad smile.

Special Bargains on Hats and Caps

For a short time we will sell our line of Hats and Caps at bargain prices. You can save money if you buy your

HAT or CAP

from us at this time. Now is the time to get your hat or cap for the Fourth of July and save money.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
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If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

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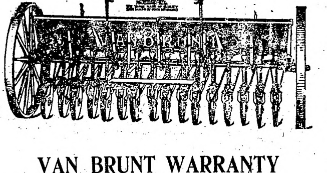
Van Brunt Double Disc Drill

Seeding time will soon be with us Are you getting ready for it You will no doubt need some new machinery for your spring work. If you are in need of a new drill, we would advise you to look at the Van Brunt.



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GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

HOW "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON WIPED OUT THE MONTE CARLO OF NO MAN'S LAND

Independent Kingdom Set Up by Three Scoundrels on the Kansas-Indian Territory Border, Defies Authorities and Does Thriving Business Until Johnson Takes a Hold.

GIVES THE RUFFIANS THE "LAWYER'S ANSWER"

One of the most singular situations in the history of outlawry was that tackled by William Eugene Johnson in the summer of 1907. It was the case of the Monte Carlo of No Man's Land, as it was called, and called for an exhibition of grit, courage, and self-reliance that was not shown by any other persons interested in the affair.

By the middle of 1907 Johnson, big, bald, and six-feet-three, had pretty well cleaned up the bootleggers in Indian Territory. He had made himself a terror to those who were debauching the Indians with spirits and afterward plundering them. He had become something of a legend. Imagine a male Carrie Nation, armed not only with a hatchet and sledgehammer, but with a pair of mailed fists and all the resources of the United States Indian Department at his back. He had run up the price of spirits per pint from twenty-five cents to three dollars, and even then the trade was risky. He had herded hundreds to jail and several into the penitentiary. He had earned the undying enmity of the gamblers, and all the vicious members of the community. He had earned the sobriquet "Pussyfoot" throughout the West by reason of his cat-like pounces where he was least expected. Now he was to tackle the strangest situation that has ever arisen in the case of western outlawry.

To quote a comment which was made at the time: "Special Officer Johnson has the distinction of being the only man in the United States who ever arrested a bunch of nobodies for conducting a saloon and gambling resort nowhere, in violation of the laws of no one. But the fact is that the Monte Carlo of No Man's Land has been put out of business by the velvet-footed man with the soft voice and the mailed first."

Now for the explanation of the affair, which was to produce a crop of tragical deaths at a subsequent period.

Some years previously a man named Ernest Lewis was in charge of some logging work along the boundary between Kansas and the Indian Territory. A log drawn by six horses struck a stone boundary post and drew it ten feet and nine inches north of the surveyed line. Lewis thought that it would be a joke on Kansas to give the Territory some of Kansas's land. Accordingly he set up the post in its new position, and the removal remained undiscovered until after the occurrence of the episodes with which this story deals.

The apparent result of this prank was that there remained, in the middle of a road, a tract of land some three-quarters of a mile long and some twelve feet wide which did not belong either to the Indian Territory or to Kansas. Lewis was a "bad man," and most of his time was devoted to violations of the revenue and states' laws. Some years afterward he found himself released from jail, together with two boon companions named Mark Killion and Elijah Paradise, and began to cast round for the means of a livelihood. It was then that he happened to remember his prank in moving the boundry post. He hurried to the locality and found the stone still in its new position; and it was then that his fertile brain conceived the idea of setting up a gambling establishment upon this No Man's Land that he had created.

Since Kansas is a prohibition state, and the sale of liquor was forbidden in what was then Indian Territory, the three outlaws saw a fine opportunity of making a fortune in a quick and not illegitimate manner by selling whiskey on the tract of land over which they claimed dominion. There was no doubt that customers would flock from far and near on either side of the border. Accordingly, in the center of the road they built a house sixty feet long by ten feet wide, with a gambling den at one end and a saloon at the other, being financed in their enterprise by two men who preferred to take a share of the profits and to remain in the background.

This extraordinary road-house speedily became a flourishing center of crime. Drink was sold freely to whites, negroes and Indians alike, and riot, robbery and murder were enacted there. The authorities were quite helpless. They got as far as the boundary on either side, and then looked on helplessly, while "King" Lewis, as he was designated, did a roaring business under their noses.

Undoubtedly Lewis had hit upon a paying scheme. His kingdom produced a revenue, in proportion to its size, greater than that of any other kingdom on earth. Upon the wall a federal license to sell liquor was prominently displayed, and, armed with this weapon and not amenable, apparently, to the laws of either the Territory or Kansas, he seemed to stand well within his rights. At the station at Caney, Kansas, one mile away, stood long lines of conveyances waiting for the nobility who came on every train to pay their respects to his majesty. The highways were filled with men hurrying to court, and with others straggling back. Drunken men lay comfortably asleep in their tracks all along the roads. It needed a Napoleon to evolve a strategy strong enough to pull King Lewis from his throne.

The gambling outlay was the most complete in the West. Games that had passed from memory as the "lid" moved westward were resurrected from unhallowed graves. The roulette ball clicked its way round the wheel unceasingly, night and day. Meanwhile, on one side of the line stood Sheriff Paxton of Montgomery county, Kansas, with his retainers, and, on the other, Deputy Marshal Walker of the Territory. They looked at each other across their twelve feet of No Man's Land and licked their dry lips as they heard corks popping. If they did not, their henchmen did. They listened, and the roulette ball spun merrily, and the brazen dollars clicked. Nobody paid the least attention to the outcast minions of the law. Their only satisfaction lay in nabbing those who strayed within their own realms. An Indian, who had just managed to get rid of his pension money, would stumble out of the door, lose his steering powers, and cross into his territory. The deputy marshal would pounce on him. A Kansan, wobbling north, would fall into the yearning arms of Sheriff Paxton. But King Lewis continued on the land that he had seized upon. And, in the absence of any properly constituted authority, there seemed no reason why his kingdom should not endure forever.

During the height of the festivities a royal proclamation was issued declaring that the powers could not intervene, and even the presence of Mr. Taft, then secretary for war, in Oklahoma could not dampen the spirits of the populace nor dilute the potency of those that passed over the bar. The proclamation stated that only a special act of congress could put the kingdom out of business. However, Lewis had failed to take Generalissimo, Pussyfoot Johnson into consideration.

Now, when the news reached Johnson's ears, he was a good deal upset. He did not like these happenings. Was the man who had earned national fame as champion lid-clamper of the Indian Territory to be defied and have his work annulled by men who were ruining his reputation and debauching his Indian wards? Johnson cared no more for law than the others cared for law and order. But Johnson did care for order. And he meant to maintain it. Johnson is an Anglo-Saxon name, and Johnson responds to the old English instinct for good government. But Johnson has Indian blood in him also, and when Johnson goes on the warpath he never lets go of anything he catches—never.

Johnson accordingly reasoned like this: "If his majesty King Lewis and his cabinet can commit a felony nowhere, certainly I, too, have a right to commit a felony nowhere. But will it be a felony? If No Man's Land is in the United States and not on the high seas, then I, as a federal officer, have an undoubted right to institute proceedings."

Thus it happened that one night a dark-complexioned barrel of a man with a bald, shining head and a stubby moustache, followed by two armed deputies, wandered out from Indian Territory into the realm of his majesty. From end to end could be heard the rattling of the roulette ball, as it made its devious course round the wheel, and the dice clicking on the crap table. From another corner came the steady click, click of poker chips. In still another place there sat a pale, faultlessly dressed man running his long, slender fingers across the faro box. At the other end of the palace glasses were clinking, and nearby a colored man was thumping out "Just Because She Made Them Goo-Goo Eyes" upon a wheezy piano.

Accompanied by his deputy, Fred Keeler, Johnson ascended into the palace precincts, by the front door, without sending a herald or ambassador. There was no fanfare of bugles: Johnson simply entered. The front of the realm faced Indian Territory, the back Kansas. His majesty cast one look at the bald dome of the invading army, and made the quickest abdication of which there is record. He simply sprang for the back door and bolted for Kansas soil. He reached it, and, since his cares of state had left him no time to arrange an extradition treaty with Kansas, he was safe there from molestation, and, grinding his teeth, he watched the ruin of his kingdom.

If Johnson had entered the back door he would have had Lewis, for in Indian Territory he was supreme. However, he was not thinking very much about the king just then. Nor did he regard the courtiers and nobility at the bar and gaming tables, who made their exits in record time also, some seeking shelter in the Territory and others in Kansas. Johnson's principle design was to put Monte Carlo out of commission.

Johnson and Keeler made a grab for Killion and Elijah Paradise, and in a trice had them in irons.

"But you can't take us for this," wailed the prophet, as he tried to wriggle out of his handcuffs.

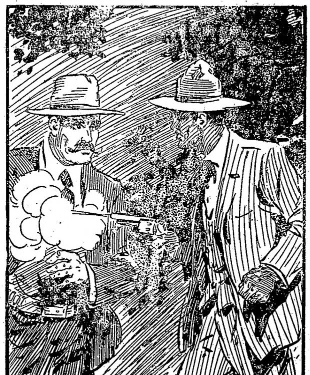
"That's what the lawyer told the man in jail," answered Pussyfoot.

Then, grasping a heavy bung starter, Johnson entered upon his favorite pastime. The roulette wheel went into splinters, the tables became a pile of debris, the cards were torn to shreds in Johnson's strong fingers, while he whistled "I'm the Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." Having satisfied himself that the bank was broken beyond repair, Pussyfoot turned his attention to the liquid refreshments. The sacred prohibition soil of Kansas, and the equally uncontaminated soil of Indian Territory soon became a morass, through which a dozen rivers of tanglefoot and "Old Rye" wended their sluggish ways.

When everything was an irreparable ruin Johnson yoked his prisoners together, got them into the buggy which he had in waiting, and started for the town of Caney, whither Lewis had already fled.

Johnson had smashed the gambling tables, he had smashed the bottles, and he had hacked the bar a good deal. Johnson has a child-like impetus toward destruction; his set smile as he wielded his sledge-hammer was well known to many caricaturists. Johnson can smash a cast-steel safe that nothing else except gun-cotton could open. On this occasion he had performed one act of destruction which was to involve him in serious difficulty: he smashed the cash register.

It was a fine new cash register, and too shining and tempting for Johnson to resist. He did, indeed, [illegible] Elijah to open it and take [illegible] contents. But Elijah refus[illegible] soon strewed the bar with pieces of metal, incidentally obtaining a sum of several hundred dollars, which he counted and placed in his pocket, with a view to handing it over to the sheriff.



HE SHOT GARR FOUR TIMES.

Lewis had preceded Pussyfoot to Caney, and he at once went before a justice of the peace and obtained a warrant for Johnson's arrest, charging him with the malicious destruction of property, to which was subsequently added the charge of theft. He also alleged that Johnson had introduced intoxicants into Kansas—which was true enough, for the river of whiskey certainly reached Kansas soil. Besides, Johnson had samples of the stuff in his buggy, to be used as evidence. Consequently, hardly had the buggy entered Caney than Johnson found himself under arrest, and his prisoners were taken from him.

He demanded an immediate hearing, which could not be refused, and it took the judge only a few minutes to decide that there was no case against him, or, at least, that the matter was outside his jurisdiction, inasmuch as the raid had taken place beyond the jurisdiction of Kansas. This hoist the prisoners with their own petard, the joke being, of course, that the Monte Carlo had actually always been within the boundaries of the state of Kansas.

Johnson was set free. As has been said, he never lets go. Within three minutes of obtaining his freedom he once more had Elijah and Killion in his possession. He took them down to the railroad station, with the object of conveying them by train to Vinita, where the United States owns and operates a jail. But his arrest had delayed him too long; the last train to Vinita for the night was gone, and Johnson found that he would have to wait until morning for the next one. Accordingly he placed the two men in the lock-up and went to a hotel for the night.

One of the city marshals of Caney was a man named Garr, who happened to be a friend of Johnson's. He had a daughter, whose sweetheart was a night telephone operator. At night, when calls are few, gossip is apt to pass along the wires between the operators and their friends. The young fellow called up the girl, and, after a number of intimate remarks which have no bearing the story, informed her, in a casual way, that the prisoners had telephoned for a lawyer to hurry along and "play a habeas corpus stunt to get the criminals out of jail," as Johnson phrased it.

The daughter told her father, and Garr realized that Johnson was in the way of losing the results of his achievement. He rushed down to the hotel where Pussyfoot was staying and pulled him out of bed.

Johnson, informed what was happening, realized that, if the "habeas corpus stunt" could be pulled off, as was most likely, anything might develop, even an injunction restraining him from again interfering with the internal affairs of Lewis's kingdom. It would not take long to get the place into running order again. It was a perplexing position, and Johnson remembered what the lawyer said to the man in jail. Anyway, he was not taking any chances.

He dressed himself hurriedly and sent an urgent summons to his deputy Keeler. Then he telephoned for a rig. Half an hour later he had the rig, the deputies, and the prisoners. He placed one man by his side, handed over the other to Keeler, and, with the reins in one hand, his Colt automatic in the other, he drove all night through the darkness over the rutty Kansas roads until he reached Bartlesville at one o'clock in the morning, whence a train conveyed the four to Vinita. The outlaws were speedily lodged in prison.

"I don't want to have anything more to do with Kansas justice," said Pussyfoot, when he had pulled off his coup. "The next time they get me they'll hold me, and I can't forsake the Territory."

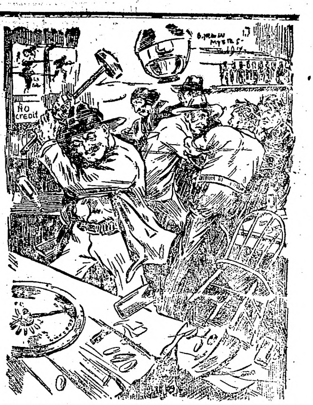
In order to ascertain who were the actual backers of King Lewis, Johnson held the money and the pistol which he had taken, so that they might make themselves known by replevining them. They replevined them, and proved to be two men named Hicks and Kelley.

"I knew my kingdom couldn't last," explained Lewis, as, comfortably provided with this world's goods, he strode, a free man, upon free Kansas soil. "My place of business was in Kansas all the time. Those fellows up there did not know it. They would come down there and look at my kingdom and watch me, but they were very careful not to come beyond what they thought was the boundary line, and molest me. I had them bluffed all right, but I knew it was only a question of time until they found that I was working them, and then they would have made trouble for me.

"I would have got away with the bluff, only the Territory officials thought it was their duty to come up and raid me. They had no authority there, because I was in Kansas But their raid started the Kansas authorities to asking questions, and I was afraid one of the fellows who worked for me when the stone was moved might remember and tell the story, and then I would be in trouble. There was no harm done, but I suppose I ought to go up there now and put the line marker back where it belongs."

However, Lewis was subsequently arrested, and the three men were sentenced to serve for short periods in prison.

The incident made Pussyfoot's reputation nation-wide. And humor [illegible] series of tragedies altogether out of proportion to the situation.



THE ROULETTE WHEEL WENT INTO SPLINTERS, THE TABLES BECAME A PILE OF DEBRIS.

The lesser actors could not avoid basking in the light of Johnson's reputation. In particular Garr was unable to abstain from letting it become known that it was he who had checkmated Killion and Paradise in their attempt to "play a habeas corpus stunt." The news reached Killion's ears. He brooded over it all the time that he was in prison, and, when he came out, he resolved to be revenged on Garr.

However, he did not take any immediate steps toward this end. Circumstances would have to be propitious. The "bad man" is always a coward unless crazed by drink. When Killion was crazed enough to be reckless, and Garr happened to be in the vicinity, there would be the conjunction of circumstances. That conjunction occurred.

Killion had a notorious record. He had run a gambling house in Caney for several years, had been many times in the county jail, and had been implicated in a number of shooting affrays, though mostly for the purpose of acquiring a reputation as a desperado than for killing. Soon after his release from the penitentiary he was arrested by Garr upon the streets of Caney for drunkenness, and was paroled by the judge. Killion was not quite drunk enough to screw himself up to the point of murder, but he threatened Garr.

"I'll get even with you for this," he snarled. "I haven't forgotten that trick you played me about Pussyfoot, either."

Garr did not reply, but took Killion to the police station.

A few days later Garr, while making his rounds, discovered that a poker game was in course of progress in a certain building, and, going in, took possession of the chips and other paraphernalia. He did not know at the time who was the owner of the place, but discovered subsequently that it was Killion. This act enraged Killion all the more, and he conceived the idea that Garr was his real enemy.

Killion drank all that afternoon and made threats that he was going to kill a marshal, but nobody took him very seriously. At ten that night, while Garr was having his supper in Ernhardt's saloon, Killion staggered up to the door and called him out. Garr went out and they were seen to walk a short distance together. Then Killion swung around.

"You've been hounding me, you liar, and now I'm going to get even," he cried, and whipping out a revolver, he shot Garr four times.

Garr returned the fire, but he was too badly wounded to take aim. He fell to the sidewalk, when Killion sprang upon the dying man and began pounding him savagely about the head with the butt of his revolver. He then took the marshal's club and star and threw them into the street. Garr died thirty minutes later, but lived long enough to make a statement to the effect that Killion had fired the first shot.

The death of Garr infuriated the town, for the dead man, who had been a carpenter by trade, bore a reputation as a quiet, peaceable citizen, and was universally popular. He left a widow and several children. Killion, who had escaped to his sister's house, was tracked there, and the house was surrounded by a mob, which threatened to blow it up with dynamite unless Killion surrendered. Killion gave himself up and was lodged in jail. There was much talk of lynching him, but no concerted action was taken

At the trial it developed that Killion's father had also been a murderer. The jury was out only ten minutes, and brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree after taking a single ballot. As capital punishment has been practically, though not theoretically abolished in Kansas, Killion was sent to the penitentiary for life.

That was the first death to arise out of the Monte Carlo raid. Others were to follow.

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

MIDDLE-AGED MEN SUPERIOR

They Have Training and Experience Impossible for Youth to Have Obtained.

What are the accumulations which ought to make fifty fitter to exercise authority than twenty-five? Book knowledge partly, but for the most part thoughts, a writer in Harper's says. By the time he is fifty a man who is to amount to anything should have come to a few large, seasoned convictions that are part of the fiber of his mind.

Convictions of that sort are not swiftly obtained out of books. Books may have to do with them, but they are acquisitions of the spirit, and though the rudiments of them may be come by in youth, they need to be tempered, tried out and adjusted to practice by years of thought, talk, observation, effort and experiment with life. Washington at twenty-five had in him the rudiments of the Washington that was to be, but had nearly twenty years of training before he took command of the Confederate armies, and he was first president at fifty-seven. Lincoln in early manhood groped his way through grievous distress and perplexities, but by the time he married, when he was thirty-three, he had come, it would seem, to a clear sense of the fundamental convictions that made him. Eighteen years more he thought and read and talked in courts and taverns, and pleaded on the stump the faith that was in him, and travailed variously, and then at fifty-one he was elected president. Pitt, prime minister at twenty-four because England was short handed and couldn't wait for him to get his growth, broke down in the middle of his job and died at forty-seven. Napoleon was first consul at thirty, had completed his activities at forty-six, and died at fifty-two. Alexander, at thirty-three had done everything that seemed to him desirable to do in the world at that time and departed out of it. Youth makes a greater figure in war than in anything else, but war is a comparatively simple business and can be learned young. In most matters men are lucky if they can take their time to learn and escape the prices and the heavy responsibilities of leadership until their thoughts are matured, their skill is fully practiced and their characters have been shaped and hardened in the forge of life.

Greeks Had No Standard.

The ancient Greeks had no standard, although they venerated the emblems on their shields as we our flag. The first flag used by the Greeks was decorated with a two-headed eagle and was used in the revolt against the Turks in 1461. In the revolution of 1769 a white flag with a blue cross was raised. In 1808, when Ali Pasha was ravaging Thessaly, John Stathans led a flotilla into Skiathos under a flag which was the same as that in use at the present day—blue with a white cross. The first flag of the great revolution was raised by Marco Botzaris, on October 25, 1820. It was white with an icon of St. George. On January 1, 1822, the national assembly in Epidaurus, at the foundation of the independence of Greece, defined the Greek flag as follows: On the land, nine horizontal stripes, a plain blue flag in four quarters, with a white cross in the middle, to be called the "land flag." On the sea, nine horizontal stripes, five blue and four white, with a blue square in the corner in four quarters, in which is a white cross. This is the flag known as the Greek flag today. The blue ground is very dark.

In Reduced Circumstances.

"The head clerk in this hotel seems to be a rather subdued young man."

"That's only a temporary manifestation. He got into a poker game and lost all his diamonds."

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 27 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.01
Oats	.56
Barley	.78
Flax	2.71
Rye	1.98
Butter	.30
Eggs	.25
Vivo Flour	$6 60

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

FOR SALE—The E½ of S¼ Town of Reiner. John M. Andersen, owner.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Herman Kiesow of Esplee was a business visitor in town Tuesday.

C. H. Rossmon was a Thief River Falls visitors Friday.

John Homme is drilling a well for W. R. Gates on the Lysbakken place.

Ole Rhodegaard, of Newfolden was a Goodridge visitor Sunday afternoon.

Ole Wiseth of Anstad was a passenger to Thief River Falls Monday evening.

Bennie Johnson returned Monday from a motor cycle trip to Grand Forks and Fargo.

C. C. Schwartz and Leonard DuChamp of Thief River Falls were Goodridge visitors Tuesday afternoon.

Oscar Gran, Carl Christianson and Chester Tvedt autoed to Thief River Falls Monday evening.

F. S. Ebert of the Thief River Falls Music Co. was attending to business matters in town Tuesday.

Andrew Hansen and Albert Artng went to Thief River Falls Wednesday with the assessers books for their townships.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Wallin, of Reiner, died Sunday of scarlet fever. The funeral was held Wednesday.

J. P. Jessen, Pat Brick, Alvin Rattke, Hugo Menzel and H. W. Smith were visitors in Thief River Falls Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Schmidt and son, Mrs. B. G. Walker and daughter of Thief River Falls were Goodridge visitors Tuesday afternoon.

Edwin Rowberg, of High Landing, left Monday evening for Hanley Falls, Minn., for a visit with friends and relatives.

Miss Ellen Sorenson, who has been working at the Goodridge Hotel, has resigned her position, and left Wednesday for her home at Brainerd, Minn.

Alvin Rattke returned Wednesday morning from Warren where he went Monday to see his sister who was passing thru there on her way home to Waseca from Stephen.

Hugo Menzel left Monday evening for Fort Atkinson, Wis. where he will purchase pure bred Holstein cows for his father's farm in the town of Cloverleaf.

Mrs. R. H. McDonald and children left Wednesday evening for Bruse, Wis. where they will visit with friends and relatives. They expect to be away about a month.

P. P. Palmer, J. P. Jensen, and Alvin Rattke autoed to Warren Monday to attend to business matters and also to take in the ball game between Warren and Winnepeg.

A Basket social will be given in Edm Davis' new barn, half mile east of High Landing Saturday evening June 23rd. The proceeds will go to help out Sam Swanson, who is sadly in need of help on account of sickness. Everybody come and have a good time and by so doing you will be helping out an unfortunate neighbor.

Rev. P. Walenta will conduct English services in the old school house next Sunday morning, July 1st, at 11 o'clock A short meeting will be held after services to discuss important questions. All those in the community wishing to aid financially in supporting the conduction of English services every Sunday morning from now until September 2nd should try and be present at this meeting. An offering will be taken up from now on, every Sunday morning.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.
H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Dr. G. L. Jacquot and Harry Coslo, of Ivanhoe, Minn., arrived here Wednesday morning for a few days visit with J. P. Jensen, cashier of the Goodridge State Bank. They are old frinds of Mr. Jensen, he being a resident of Ivanhoe before moving up here.

Miss Minnie Anderson left Tuesday for Thief River Falls near where she will visit with the Englestad family and other acquaintances. This is the first trip she has made to Thief River Falls in twelve years.

P. C. Halvorson and little daughter returned Tuesday evening from an auto trip to Spring Grove, Minn. Mr. Halvorson says they have had heavy rains in that section of the state and that roads and railway tracks were washed out in several places.

Scrap Iron Wanted.

Until June 25th I will pay 7.00 per ton as I have a contract with the Thief River Hide & Fur Co., which expires about that time.

C. H. Rossmon.

Stallion.

Will make the following stands with my fullblood Percheron stallion maximus 42170.

C. Elg, Erie, Monday
Edwin Hanson, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon.
Ole A. Olsen, Reiner, Thursday
Reson and Yohn Livery barn, Saturday

Why not breed to a good horse and get a colt worth at least $25. to $50.00 more than a colt from a grade or scrub horse when of selling age.

S. Lysbakken.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Goodridge, by Oct. 1st, 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

The Navy Department today, through Lieutenant Commander James D. Willson, Navy Recruiting Officer for the Northwest, sent out a "Primer of service" urging the young men of the Northwest again to consider the needs and opportunities of the Navy before they enter national service. The primer reads.

Why will I do Uncle Sam the most good by joining the Navy? Because the Navy is the Nation's "First Line of Defense" and it needs men immediately to man its ships.

Whe will I do myself the most good by joining the Navy? Because the Navy offers you an opportunity to serve the Nation in the trade or profession in which you are best qualified.

Where can I investigate the Navy?

At 204 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis Minn., or at
St Paul, Minn., Commercial Building
Duluth, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn. Brainerd, Minn., Grand Forks, N. Dak Fargo, N. Dak., Minot N. Dak., Bismarck, N. Dak.
Post Office Building.

Goodridge 15 Grygla 1

The ball game played here Sunday between Goodridge and Grygla resulted in a win for locals by a score of 15 to 1. Grygla made their lone score in the first inning, and that on an error, after which they never saw home again. The locals were in good trim and played a fine game, being a little better on the stick than the Sunday previous, but they still need some more batting practise.

Goodridge expects to journey to St. Hilaire Sunday and try to bring home the bacon.

False Alarm.

Tuesday afternoon the fire bell rang calling the fire laddies to Resan & Yohn Livery barn. The fire department responded quickly to the alarm and was soon on their way to the scene of the fire with the chemical engines but before they got there they were told that it was all over. It was nothing more than that Howard Yohn was cleaning the cylinders in his Ford with kerosene and left the car running which caused a great smoke and every one who saw it thought the barn was on fire. Better clean it outside after this Howard! You may have a real fire some day and people may think that it is only you cleaning your Ford.

Drowns in an Old Well.

Margret, the twelve year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Yusko, living on the Linder place in the northeast quarter of Sec. 35, town of Goodridge, was drown Tuesday when she fell in an old well. The well was covered up with boards and dirt thrown on the top of them, and it is supposed that the unfortunate girl was playing around the farm and did not see the old well as no one could tell it was there, and as soon as she stepped on what she thought was solid ground the boards gave way and she fell thru to the bottom. Dr. Frolich and the coroner were up Wednesday and took the body to Thief River Falls.

Russia.

We Salute you in the name of the New Day.
You have arisen in your might.
You have overthrown your autocrats
You have struck off your chains.
You have moved nearer to Liberty and civilization.
You have taken a long step toward democracy.
You have taught us a lesson.

From the American Teacher.

Children And Matches Cause Of Many Fires Says Fire Marshal Hargadine.

Children with matches cause more misery, suffering and property loss than any other combination, is the opinion of Robert W. Hargadine, state fire marshall.

"Now that the schools are closed for the summer vacation, warning should be spread broadcast to parents and guardians, who are, in most cases to blame for fatalites arising from children playing with matches. The careless manner in which matches are kept in the household is a prolific source of trouble.

"The common parlor match, which can be ignited at the end with ease, is a constant source of danger. Sparks struck from it often fly many feet and are the cause of many large fires. As an example, I might mention a fire which occurred on May 22nd at Gary, Minnesota, and which destroyed 18 places of business, two dwellings, four ice houses and four barns. This fire was set by children playing with matches in a barn, and spread very rapidly destroying the entire business section of the village.

"If it is necessary to use parlor matches," says Mr. Hagardine, "they should be kept in metal or stone receptacle, and out of the reach of children."

"The safest type of match is the 'strike on the box' match. It throws some sparks, but on the whole is less dangerous than the protected tip match.

"And it must be remembered, danger from the match is not confined to property alone. Many match fires have occurred in Minnesota recently which have resulted in serious injury and loss of life."

Wilson Approves Air Program.

Washington, D. C. — Approval has been given the council of national defense's aircraft bill by President Wilson and it will be introduced in congress early next week. It will provide an initial appropriation of $600,000,000 and the program calls for construction within a year of between 25,000 and 30,000 airplanes.

Train Hits Auto; Five Dead.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Timothy Wrenn, well known local labor leader, and four children were killed near here when their automobile was struck by a Big Four passenger train. Two of the children were Wrenn's daughters and the others were relatives.

Esplee News.

Andrew H. Speten was a Goodridge visitor last Saturday.

Herman Svenpladsen and famil, Mrs. Lewis Larson and her little son and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. A. Shores were visitors at the Andrew H. Speten home last Sunday.

Andrew H. Speten made a flying trip to Goodridge Wednesday.

Mabel Speten made a short call at A. Shores last Monday evening.

B. Baker was in Goodridge last Saturday.

Lewis Larson and family and Mrs. Anton Knudsen were Goodridge visitors last Saturday.

Herman Svenpladson was a Goodridge visitor last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Shores were down to the Torgerson store last week.

Mabel Speten was down to H. Svenpladsen's place last Wednesday where Mrs. Svenpladsen is making her a dress.

Andrew H. Speten has been doing some fencing this week.

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL OVER THREE BILLIONS

Washington, D. C. — Liberty loan subscriptions totaled $3,035,226,850, an oversubscription of nearly 52 per cent.

The final tabulation was officially announced, showing that more than 4,000,000 persons bought bonds.

Ninety-three per cent of subscriptions, or those of 3,960,000 persons, were for sums varying from $50 to $10,000 and twenty-one subscribers applied for allotments of $5,000,000 each or more.

The New York federal reserve district led the list with subscriptions totaling $1,186,788,400, or more than three times the amount subscribed in the next district, Chicago, $357,195,950. The other districts sent subscriptions as follows:

Boston, $332,447,600; Cleveland, $286,148,700; Philadelphia, $232,309,250; San Francisco, $175,623,900; Richmond, $109,737,100; Kansas City, $91,758,850; St. Louis, $86,134,700; Minneapolis, $70,255,500; Atlanta, $57,878,550; Dallas, $48,948,350.

Mrs. Rinehart

A Remarkably Successful and Versatile Writer and Novelist

Successful women novelists are by no means unusual but there are few writers among the fair sex who have displayed the versatility in their work that has Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart.

One of the things that Mrs. Rinehart takes particular pride in is the fact that she is the adopted daughter of the Black Feet tribe of Indians, graced by the name of Pi-ta-mak-an or "Running Eagle." While on a vacation in the northwest two years ago, following her return from Europe, Mrs. Rinehart met the chiefs of the tribe, who conferred the usual honor upon her because of her bravery in visiting the battle front.

Mrs. Rinehart's stories are in great demand by the editors of the best magazines of the country. Among her greatest successes are "K," "The Man in Lower Ten," and "The Circular Staircase." "The Girl Who Had No God" is one of her latest and best stories and it is with great pleasure that we announce its publication in serial form in this paper.

BILL TO CONTROL FOOD IS PASSED

House Inserts Drastic Prohibition Amendments.

PRESIDENT HAS BROAD POWERS

Use of Grains in Manufacture of Alcohol or Alcoholic Beverages Forbidden for Duration of War.

Washington, D. C. — The administration food control bill, giving the president broad authority to control the distribution of food, feed and fuel for war purposes and appropriating $152,500,000 for its enforcement and administration, was passed by the house after farreaching prohibition provisions had been written into it.

The vote was 365 to 5, Representatives McLemore, Slayden and Young of Texas, Democrats, and Weeker of Missouri and Ward of New York, Republicans, voting in the negative.

Prohibition provisions adopted would prevent use of foodstuffs for manufacture of alcoholic beverages and would give the president authority to take over for war purposes all liquor now on hand. The bill now goes to the senate, where it probably will be substituted early this week for a similar measure already under consideration. Leaders hope to get the measure to conference by July 1.

Several Important Changes.

The most important changes made by the house outside the prohibition section were limiting the control powers of the president to articles specifically mentioned by the bill and subjecting voluntary aids in control work to the penal provision. The text of the Barkley amendment follows:

"No person shall use any food, food materials or feeds in the production of alcohol or of alcoholic beverages, except for government, industrial, scientific or sacramental purposes. Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or both."

There was a hot debate over the prohibition features. Wets and drys accused each other of unfairness.

An amendment was adopted providing that all persons employed in administration of the food law, except those serving without compensation, shall be appointed under civil service law.

President Can Seize Liquors.

After several hours of parliamentary sparring the prohibition element got the upper hand and forced adoption of amendments forbidding use of any foodstuffs during the war for making intoxicants and giving the president authority to take over in his discretion all stocks of distilled liquors.

The amendment designed to cut off manufacture of liquors was adopted, 132 to 114. It was submitted by Representative Barkley of Kentucky, Democrat, and would provide that no food, food material or feed, could be used during the war for the manufacture of alcohol or alcoholic beverages except for governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal or sacramental purposes.

On the amendment authorizing government use of distilled spirits there was no roll call and only a few scattering nays were heard on the viva voce vote. Originally proposed by Representative Webb of North Carolina it was accepted by Chairman Lever of the agriculture committee and was adopted on his motion.

FIX PRICES ON ALL STEEL

Suggestion Made by Head of Government Shipping Board.

Washington, D. C. — The federal trade commission will be asked soon by President Denman of the emergency fleet corporation to fix a uniform price for steel and steel products for all industries throughout the country.

The commission will be asked to name a fair price which will afford the producers a fair profit not only on steel but on pig iron, iron ore and every other material entering into the manufacture of steel.

With the government obtaining its steel for the proposed fleet of ocean going vessels at a comparatively low price, it is feared that, unless some restrictive action be taken, the price of steel and iron to other industries will attain unheard of levels within a short time.

Confesses to Slaying Girl.

Bologna, Italy.—Alfredo Cocchi has confessed to the Italian authorities that he had murdered Ruth Cruger in New York.

BRITISH MOVING SLOWLY ON LENS

Steadily Hemming in Center of Great Coal Deposits.

ATTACK AT VARIOUS POINTS

Raiding Parties Carry Out Many Successful Operations Against Germans on Western Front.

London. — Gradually the English forces in France are hemming in the town of Lens, the center of great coal deposits, and from which prior to the war more than 5,000,000 tons of coal were exported annually.

Successful raids Sunday night by the British gave them 400 yards of trenches in the woods at the western outskirts of the city, while Monday's operations brought them further along both banks of the Souchez river on a front of about a mile and a half southwest of the town.

The British troops are harassing the Germans at various points along the front in Belgium and France with nightly raiding parties, which have been successful in killing numerous Germans and taking others prisoner.

Sunday witnessed the destruction of five German airplanes in battles in the air and another by anti-aircraft guns, while five others were sent to earth out of control. The British, however, lost five machines.

Mighty artillery duels between the French and Germans still are in progress on several sectors between Soissons and Rheims. Apparently the Germans have ceased their infantry operations, as the latest French official communication makes no mention of fresh thrusts by the crown prince.

The fighting along the Russian front again has extended into the Carpathians around Kirlibaba, on the Bukowina frontier. In Galicia, between the Zlota Lipa and Narayucka rivers and along the upper Stripa, the fighting between the Austro-Germans and Russians is described by Berlin as "lively."

REGISTRATION FOR DRAFT IS 9,569,382

Washington, D. C. — Official war registration returns, with Niagara county, N. Y., and three Wyoming precincts missing, show a total enrollment of 9,569,382, or approximately 96 per cent of the census bureau's estimate. The apparent shortage is more than offset by the number of men in the army and navy who were not required to register.

Of the registrants reported, 7,347,794 are white citizens, 953,889 colored, 1,239,865 unnaturalized foreigners from countries other than Germany, 111,823 unnaturalized Germans, including those who have taken out their first naturalization papers, and 6,001 Indians.

The abnormal shifting of population since the census of 1910 caused the census bureau to overestimate or fall short of its figures in several states, but as the excess in some states served to compensate for the discrepancies in others the general total was not materially affected.

PROSECUTION IS THROUGH

Defense in Dunn Murder Case Sets Up General Denial.

St. Paul.—The fate of Frank J. Dunn, on trial here on the charge of hiring gunmen to murder his wife, has gone into the hands of the defense.

D. W. Lawler, Dunn's chief counsel, made a short, brilliant appeal to the jury, in which he set up a general denial of Dunn's connection with the murder of his wife.

By the first witness for the defense Mr. Lawler began laying a foundation for the offering of testimony to the jury concerning Dunn's reputation as that of a good citizen, amiable and peaceful in disposition and truthful.

MAY CONSCRIPT DOCTORS

Army Is Short Seventeen Thousand. Medical Census Suggested.

Washington, D. C.—Congress may be asked to pass a law for conscription of doctors for the army.

The volunteer system of obtaining physicians has failed.

The medical corps is short 17,000.

A proposal is for drafting physicians selectively on a basis of federal classification by a special medical census.

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. SMITH, Editor & Publisher

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NO FAVORITISM IN DRAFT

Selective Service Act Is Specific and Allows No Latitude to Registration Officials.

Washington.—A statement has been issued from the office of the provost marshal general of the United States army as follows:

The attention of the war department has been called to the fact that fear exists in some parts of the country that some members of the county and city registration boards may be influenced by personal considerations to discriminate between young men who are liable for service, and to make friendship or some other consideration a moving factor in the selection of soldiers for the new army.

There is no ground for such a fear. The law is specific and allows no latitude to the officials either in the matter of registration or in the later matter of exemption from service. In fact, the law is self-executing. Every man within the age limits fixed by the selective-service act must register, and the penalty of the law for evasion of registration will fall, not only on the man who fails to appear, but on any member of a registration board who may be shown to be in collusion with the person who attempts to escape his duty.

Further than this, the registration boards never will act as exemption boards except in certain specific cases as where a young man who has registered shall claim to be employed in a federal, state or local office, and thereby does come within the exemption clause of the statute. In a case like this the facts must be entered officially and attested.

The law provides the penalty of imprisonment with no alternative of a fine for any official or any registered man who shall make a false return or connive at such a practice. The safeguards against favoritism or evasion are ample.

The response to the government's appeal for volunteer service has been so prompt and general in its distribution that it is assured that in virtually all the districts there will be officials whose sole moving purpose is the patriotic one of seeing to it that the duties of the office are performed in strict accordance with the requirements of the law.

So far as the other reasons for exemptions under the law are concerned, exemptions for men engaged in pursuits in which their work is more valuable at home than in the service, the authority will lie with a board of higher jurisdiction. Those who fear that discriminations will be made on grounds of personal friendship or on other grounds may be assured that every precaution will be taken to make it certain that the registration will be conducted with exact justice and that the democracy of the law will dwell in its spirit as in its letter.

SPECIALIST WINS SUCCESS

Miss Helen Hammond improves each fleeting moment, and when she is not entertaining or participating in various works in which she is interested, she is busy devising new designs and decorations, for she is one of New York's most gifted and exclusive decorators, her prize exhibition and glory being the incomparably beautiful tea garden on the roof of one of the leading New York hotels.

The talented lady touches with her magic mind everything—grand halls, reception rooms, galleries, rooms and most of all most distinctive furniture.

Value of Reading.

Read! I cannot too strongly recommend good reading. Six hours each week of serious reading is not much, but it may mean the difference between a $20,000-a-year executive and a $25 clerk. Read! Learn to think with—and against the deep thinkers of the world.—William Maxwell in Collier's.

The Millennium Will Come:

When rulers have learned to sacrifice personal ambition for the lives and happiness of their subjects.

When the rich cease to extort from the community the necessaries of life.

When patriotism inspires the maker of laws and the subject of laws.

When the strong help the weak.

When every one's motto is, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

When history ceases to repeat itself. —Life.

1,000 KILLED OR INJURED

Terrific Explosion in Austrian Munitions Factory.

Amsterdam, Holland.—More than 1,000 persons were killed or injured or are missing in consequence of an explosion in munitions factories at Bloeweg, according to an announcement made in the lower house of the Austrian parliament by the minister of defense, as forwarded in a dispatch from Vienna.

FRANCIS SAYRE.

President's Son-in-Law Going to France With the Y. M. C. A.

Photo by American Press Association.

Francis Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, has been appointed Y. M. C. A. secretary with the American troops in France and will sail with twenty-five others chosen for this work in response to cabled requests from France.

EMPLOYE ADMITS ROBBERY

Confesses Looting Express Car in Yards at Chicago.

Chicago.—James Burgess, depot platform manager of the Adams Express company, admitted to the police that he committed the $35,000 robbery of an express car in the Burlington yards here.

GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Duluth, June 25.

Wheat—On track and to arrive, No. 1 hard, $2.50; No. 1 Northern, $2.49; No. 2 Northern, $2.44. Flax—On track and to arrive, $3.09.

St. Paul Grain.

St. Paul, June 25.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.51@2.56; No. 1 Northern, $2.46@2.51; No. 2 Northern, $2.36@2.46; corn, $1.67½@1.69½; oats, 64¾@65¾c; barley, 93c@$1.32; rye, $2.28@2.30; flax, $3.13.

South St. Paul Live Stock.

South St. Paul, June 25.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; steers, $6.75@12.00; cows and heifers, $7.25@10.40; calves, $7.00@14.00. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; range, $14.25@15.25. Sheep—Receipts, 100; lambs, $8.00@15.00; ewes, $5.00@9.60.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, June 25.

Wheat—July, $2.31; Sept., $1.78. Cash close on track: No. 1 hard, $2.51@2.56; No. 1 Northern, $2.46@2.51; No. 2 Northern, $2.36@2.46; No. 3 Northern, $2.11@2.31; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.67½@1.69½; No. 3 white oats, 64¾@65¾c; flax, $3.13.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, June 25.

Wheat—July, $2.10; Sept., $1.85. Corn—July, $1.57½; Sept., $1.48⅝; Dec., $1.10½. Oats—July, 63c; Sept., 53c; Dec., 54⅝c. Pork—July, $39.75; Sept., $39.95. Butter—Creameries, 36@37c. Eggs—29½@30½c. Poultry—Fowls, 19½c; springs, 26@30c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 25.

Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; steers, $8.50@13.80; cows and heifers, $5.75@11.70; calves, $10.00@15.75. Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; light, $14.50@15.40; mixed, $14.65@15.80; heavy, $14.65@15.95; rough, $14.35@14.90; pigs, $11.00@14.30. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; natives, $8.00@11.75; lambs, $11.00@13.50.

The Girl Who Had No God

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

A pulse-stirring tale of a beautiful young girl who succeeds her father as leader of a band of intelligent anarchistic bandits.

A Narrative of Mystery, Courage, Love and Sacrifice

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OUR NEW SERIAL

Guaranty Plan
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We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles. If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make.

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Remember your Subscription. We need the money now past due.

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Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
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When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
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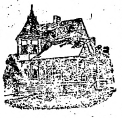
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent



PROTECTION For the Home

More need of paint insurance than fire insurance.

You may never need the protection of your fire insurance. But you will surely need the protection from decay and rot of the wood in your house.

There's Years of Additional Wear in Harrison's T. & C. Paint.

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Goodridge, Minn.

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It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

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is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accoun. today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND Cashier

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OF
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Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
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WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

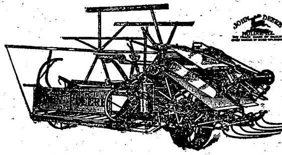
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

John Deere Binders



JOHN DEERE BINDERS are built for the man who wants real visible quality. The binder is one of the most important machines used on the farm and a few dollars in price is of no consequence when saving a crop is a consideration. If you are in the market for a new binder, let us show you the John Deere.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

O. A. Naplin
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Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
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Benson Merc. Co.
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Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
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Every American

wants to know the latest news of the intensely interesting developments in the World's War affairs. To do this you must have an up-to-the-minute daily newspaper. There is none that covers the field so thoroughly as does the

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(Published Every Evening)
St. Paul Pioneer Press
(Every Morning and Sunday)

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Every True American

should have an American Flag for their home, or their store. You can get a dandy (3 x 5 cotton bunting, sewed stripes, fast colors) American Flag,

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QUEEN SOPHIE.

Former Greek Consort to Visit Kaiser at the Front.

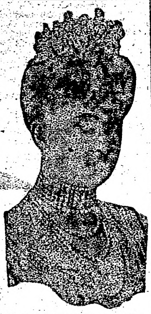

Photo by American Press Association.

Former Queen Sophie, now in Switzerland with the other members of the Greek royal party, soon will visit Emperor William, her brother, at German headquarters, according to an announcement in the Dusseldorf newspapers.

DRAFT DRAWINGS AT WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C.—Detailed regulations for drafting the new national army now awaiting President Wilson's approval, contain provision for every step in the great undertaking except the actual method of the draft itself.

No official announcement has been made and official confirmation is being withheld, but it has been stated and generally is accepted here as true that the federal government itself will do the drafting, probably here in Washington, so there will be no opportunity for local favorites, political or otherwise.

Then the question of exemptions will come up and this will go before the local boards. If a man is exempted the man bearing the number which was drawn next in order will take his place and so on.

In this way all those available for service out of the 10,000,000 who registered will be made ready for the country's call and from them the first increment of 625,000 will be assembled. The others will be called as the need develops as the war goes on.

RED CROSS FUND IS OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Washington, D. C.— Tabulation at Red Cross headquarters showed $100,313,000 in reported pledges, of which $35,993,000 was from New York city and $64,320,000 from the remainder of the country. Later reports are expected to show $5,000,000 more.

IN LOVE WITH PHYSICIAN

Teacher Kills Doctor's Wife and Fatally Wounds Herself.

Waukesha, Wis.—Miss Grace Lusk high school teacher of this city, shot and killed Mrs. David Roberts, wife of Dr. Roberts, and then for more than an hour held at bay the city police and Mrs. Roberts' husband, after which she turned the revolver on herself, inflicting probably mortal wounds.

The shooting took place at the home of Miss Bianca Mills, where Miss Lusk roomed. The two women, both of them prominent in society and woman's club circles, were alone in the house.

Miss Lusk was infatuated with Dr. Roberts, it is said. Before she shot herself she said "she loved him, wanted him and wanted him now."

ONE KILLED; DOZEN INJURED

Machine Guns Used Against Sinn Feiners at Cork.

Cork, Ireland.—Machine guns were used on the Sinn Feiners in the disturbances here. They were brought into action after the police with clubs had failed to restore order. The soldiers cordoned various points while the police chased the rioters to side streets. After having borne much more stoning the police ordered that guns be fired on the disturbers.

One rioter was killed and another severely wounded, while a dozen were treated in hospitals for bayonet and other wounds.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON MINN.

June 1st, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole M. Olson, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on March 20th, 1912 made Homestead Entry Serial, No. [illegible], for E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 3, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th Prin. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before James C. Wilson U. S. Commissioner Dist of Minnesota at Grygla, Minn., on the 9th day of July, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John P. Carlson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gilbert Lesher, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ole Eide, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gust Olsen, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made under Act June 6, 1912.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register

You Are Missing
Half of
Your Life by not
Having
FORD CAR
Call up
KORSTAD
at High Landing
tor particulars.

For the Oppressed

That was the creed of old Hilary Kingston, chief of the cunning band that robbed the rich to give to the poor, to incite seditions and to arm the rebellious.

Hilary was, seemingly, a respectable member of society, living in a handsome home on the hill with his servants and his beautiful daughter who was reared in lawlessness and taught from childhood the righteousness of her father's tenets.

But when old Kingston was accidentally killed and Elinor succeeded as chief of the band, changes came into the life of the girl.

You will find it worth your while to read the new serial to be printed in this paper—

The Girl Who Had No God

Special Bargains on Hats and Caps

For a short time we will sell our line of Hats and Caps at bargain prices. You can save money if you buy your

HAT or CAP

from us at this time. Now is the time to get your hat or cap for the Fourth of July and save money.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

"The GIRL WHO HAD NO GOD"

by MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

AUTHOR OF "K," "THE MAN IN LOWER TEN," ETC.

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MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

CHAPTER I.

Hilary Kingston had been shot.

Old Hilary had been a familiar figure in the village of Woffingham for years. The eccentricity of his gray derby hat, his beetling gray brows, his always fresh gray gloves, his erect, rather heavy old figure, singled him out from the mass of commuters that thronged the city trains. The gray derby was a part of old Hilary. Except on those rare occasions when he attended service at Saint Jude's he was never seen without it.

He lived on the hill above the village, with his daughter—had lived there for ten years. The hall was beautiful, but old Hilary received no visitors, returned no advances. Visitors thought this curious. The villagers, prosperous business men with smart wives, shrugged their shoulders. The man's house was his own. If he found that he could do without the town, the town could get along without him.

There was no mystery about the hall, and little curiosity. Cars going to the country club passed under the brick wall of its Italian garden. Their occupants sometimes caught a glimpse of Elinor Kingston there, reading in a rose arbor, wandering among her peonies and iris in the spring, or cutting sprays of phlox in midsummer.

The men thought her rather lovely; the women, odd, with her blond hair and dark eyes. The assistant rector of Saint Jude's, newly come to the village, met her face to face on one of his long country walks, a month or so before old Hilary's death, and could not forget her.

He led the conversation to her that night at a dinner.

"An exquisite face," he described her, "but sad, almost tragically sad."

"Blond?" The lady on his right was a Mrs. Bryant. In honor of the new assistant rector, who came of fine family and was a distinct acquisition to the village, she wore the Bryant pear-shaped pearl. She spoke rather curtly. "I should not call her exquisite—but you probably met Elinor Kingston. Her sadness is a pose, I believe; she has everything she wants."

The assistant rector was young, but very wise. So he spoke no more of Elinor until the women had left the table. Then he ventured again.

"Don't join the army of those of us who worship from afar," advised the youth who had moved up beside him. "She's the loveliest thing in this part of the country. But, except our sainted rector, no one ever gets to put a foot on the place. It's exclusiveness to the nth power, and then some. There's a lot of talk, of course, or used to be. Old Kingston brings his servants from New York, and except an elderly housekeeper, none of them speak English. They used to say around here that he was a refugee, but that's all rot. He's a stingy old dotard, afraid some handsome youth like myself will captivate the girl. That's all there is to it."

The assistant rector, whose name was Ward, smiled perfunctorily. Instead of the gleaming table, spread with flowers and candles, with the gay colors of cordials and liqueurs, he was seeing a girl standing at the turn of a country road and gazing down into the valley and the distant village with somber eyes. . . .

Faith, hope and charity, and the greatest of these is faith. Faith in ourselves, faith in those around us, and that sublimest faith of all which trusts in something beyond. To all men is given such faith at the beginning of life, and some keep it to the end. But here and there is one who has lost it, who cannot turn his eyes up and say "Lord, Lord." Old Hilary had not kept the faith.

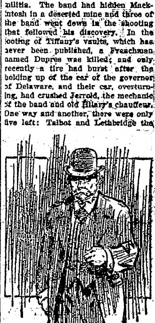
Years ago he had not been evil. He had gone from philosophy into unbelief, that route which all must travel. But, unlike the many, he had not come back.

He had started with socialism, but socialism must be founded on the Christ, and him he scorned. So from socialism he had drifted to anarchy. To rob the rich and give to the poor, at first. Later on, to rob the rich, to incite seditions, to arm the rebellious—oh, it was comprehensive enough, vastly wicked with that most terrible lawlessness of all, that believes itself law.

To pit his wits against the world and win—that had been old Hilary's creed. "For the oppressed" had been at first the slogan of the band he gathered around him. "Against the oppressor" it became later on. Vastly different the two. Most of human charity and kindliness lay crushed down and trampled underfoot during old Hilary's progress from Christ to Antichrist. . .

The band had been gathered with much care. Respectability, order, decorum—these spelled safety to old Hilary's astute mind. Most of them were younger sons of English landed families, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. Young Huff was an Australian, for instance, the son of a wealthy sheep-owner. Boroday the Russian—implicated in the bomb-throwing that destroyed the minister of war—was a nobleman. Old Hilary had got him out of Siberia during those early days when he righted what, to his crooked mind, were wrongs.

There were twelve in the band at the beginning, and for five years there were no changes. Then came the kidnapping and holding for ransom of Mackintosh the banker in Iowa, and the unexpected calling out of the state militia. The band had hidden Mackintosh in a deserted mine and three of the band went down in the shooting that followed his discovery. In the looting of Tiffany's vaults, which has never been published, a Frenchman named Dupres was killed; and only recently a tire had burst after the holding up of the car of the governor of Delaware, and their car, overturning, had crushed Jerrold, the mechanic of the band and old Hilary's chauffeur. One way and another, there were only five left: Talbot and Lethbridge the Englishmen, Boroday, Huff and old Hilary himself. And old Hilary's hour was almost come.



To Pit His Wits Against the World and Win—That Had Been Old Hilary's Creed.

Old Hilary lived well, as he might. His foreign servants were artists. He liked good food, good wines, good books. He even had a few pictures—from the leading galleries of Europe. He hung them in the house at Woffingham, with a cynical smile.

"Safest place in the world," he said to old Henriette, who protested. "The village has never even heard of them!"

And so in this atmosphere with which he surrounded himself, of fine living and wrong thinking, of atheism raised almost to religion, of no law and no Christ, old Hilary had brought up his daughter. He had been proud of her in his way; absolutely selfish, too. She had had no other companion. He taught her his unbelief, pointing out the churchgoers, as they drove together on Sunday mornings, as slaves to a myth. Also, he taught her to hate a lie, and to give alms. Early in her life their drives together had been punctured with questions.

"But if my mother is dead, where is she?" asked Elinor on one of them.

Old Hilary had eyed her from under eyebrows that were already gray.

"She lives in the memories of those that knew and loved her."

"But I never knew her. Then for me she doesn't live! But Mademoiselle—" she checked herself. Suspicion had been dawning in old Hilary's eyes.

"Death is the end," he said tersely, and quoted Darwin and Haeckel to her. But at the end of the drive he interviewed Mademoiselle, and sent her flying to her chamber, where from under the carpet beneath her bureau, she got her rosary and wept over it.

Elinor was twenty the year her father died, a slender girl, fond of flowers, rather a dreamer. Well educated, too. Old Hilary had seen to that; she knew Malato, Haeckel, Bakunin; spoke French and Spanish—Hilary had spent much time in Central America helping the insurgents; it was he who financed the insurrection in northern Mexico—and wrote fluently the form of shorthand that her father had devised as a means of communication between the leader of the band. A keen-eyed, wistful-mouthed slip of a girl, shut off in the great house on the hill above Woffingham; living her life of big theories and small duties, calloused to robbery and violent deeds, and viewing wistfully from her windows the little children in the road below.

CHAPTER II.

Once a year the association closed its books. During all of the June before old Hilary's sudden deat: Elinor had been busy arranging figures, collecting data in the cryptic shorthand she knew. Then, on the first of July, Hilary gave his annual dinner.

The band, from twelve, was down to five. Boroday, the Russian, glancing around the table, shrugged his shoulders. It was the chance of the game they played, and percentages would be larger. Nevertheless there was a weight of depression over them all.

Elinor was at her father's right, simply dressed. The dinners were always a trial to her. She was palpitatingly anxious that the papers before old Hilary be in order and accurate. They were her work. The deeper significance of the meeting she was not so much ignorant of as profoundly indifferent to. If her father did a thing, it took on order, became a law.

There were present Talbot and Lethbridge, the Englishmen; Boroday, whose rescue from Siberia had made him old Hilary's henchman; and young Huff. Huff was the mechanician. He had been trained in the Bleriot works; airplanes to wireless, automobiles to automatic pistols, he knew them—all makes, all grades. If old Hilary was the brains, Huff was the hands of the band.

He sat beside Elinor, and watched her with worshiping eyes. Perhaps it was as well that old Hilary was intent on his food and on the business in hand.

The routine of the annual dinner seldom varied. Five of them then, that last dinner around the table, in evening clothes, well set up, spare, three of them young, all temperate, honorable about women—as polished, as harmless in appearance, as death-dealing, as the gleaming projectile of a twelve-inch gun!

First old Hilary went over the books. It might have been the board meeting of some respectable bank. He stood at his end of the table, and the light from the chandelier fell full on him.

"I have to report, gentlemen," he would say, "a fairly successful year." This is where it differed from a bank. The association had had no bad years. "While our expenses have been heavy, returns have been correspondingly so." And so on, careful lines of figures, outlays and returns, to the end. For old Hilary was secretary and treasurer as well as president.

This time, when he had reached the end of what was to be his last report, he paused and cleared his throat.

"Unfortunately, that is not all, gentlemen. 'Nothing can we call our own but death.' And it is my sad duty to report, this last year, the loss of three of our number. A calamitous year, gentlemen."

He might have been a trustee, lamenting the loss of valued supporters to a hospital!

Afterward, in the library, with Elinor embroidering by the fire, they cashed in. They dealt only in cash. Securities were dangerous. Once or twice Boroday had successfully negotiated with a fence in Paris, but always under old Hilary's protest.

The routine never varied. Elinor unlocked the door to a winding staircase, which led to a basement room where the steel vault stood in its cement walls. The five went down, returning shortly with the cash-boxes. The money was divided on the library table. It went by percentages. Hilary drew 20 that last year, each of the others 10—a total of 60 per cent. The 40 per cent remaining was divided, or sent as a whole, according to the sense of the meeting. Berlin got it all one year, for instance, to Boroday's disgust. Russia generally received a large proportion. The Chinese revolution; the defense of Berkhardt, who killed Ecker the pork-packer; a shipment of guns and ammunition to Central America—thus it went.

Although they preferred only money, now and then the loot included jewels. By common consent, such gems, stripped of their settings, were put aside for Elinor. They meant nothing to her. Had anyone told her that for several years her share had been greater in actual value than all the money that had fallen to her father she would not have believed it. . . .

Four days or so after the annual meeting, the rector of Saint Jude's was always asked to dinner. And although the reverend gentleman would under normal circumstances have been fishing in Canada, he never went until this function was over. For old Hilary, detesting his creed, respected the man. A certain percentage, then, of old Hilary's share went over the library table, after the dinner, to the rector.

"Use it where it will do the most good," he would say.

"The church organ—"

"Not a cent to the church organ. Buy the youngsters a playground, or—build a lying-in ward in the hospital."

Elinor's mother had died in childbirth.

The last check had been unusually generous. The rector, who had been smoking one of old Hilary's choice cigars, put it down and faced his host resolutely. It took courage.

"Mr. Kingston," he said, "the church needs men like you. Why be a Christian in the spirit and—avoid the letter?"

"Tut." Old Hilary rose and looked down at him. "I am like all gamblers. This annual check to your poor is the sop I throw to luck. That's all, sir."

And his tone closed the discussion. The word "gambler" worried the rector. He thought over it on his way down the hill to the rectory. But his poor were very poor. He cashed the check the next day. . . .

Elinor was in the library that sunny August day when they brought old Hilary to her. She had never seen death before, except on the streets of Mexico, and for a good many years he had been all she had—since her last governess, in fact, had been discovered secreting the rosary and had been word-scourged from the house in tears. She fainted, and wrinkled Henriette laid her on a couch.

Boroday, the Russian, had brought the body home, and now he stood, looking down at Elinor and stroking his English-cut beard.

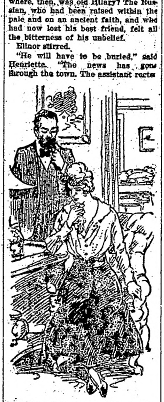
"He expected it, Henriette," he said. "He thought it would have come sooner, in the Parker matter. I wonder—"

He glanced through the open door to the billiard room, where old Hilary's body lay on the table. He was minded, was Boroday, to wonder many things—whether, after all, old Hilary's dauntless spirit had gone out like a lamp, or if—

This white and carven thing in the next room, with stiffening hands and the gray derby at its feet, surely there was no mystery about it. This was not old Hilary; that was all. But where, then, was old Hilary? The Russian, who had been raised within the pale and on an ancient faith, and who had now lost his best friend, felt all the bitterness of his unbelief.

Elinor stirred.

"He will have to be buried," said Henriette. "The news has gone through the town. The assistant rector of the church has telephoned, and is on his way here now. What am I to do?"



"Let Them Bury Him as They Will," Said Boroday.

"Let them bury him as they will," said Boroday. "What does it matter! He would himself have seen the humor of it."

Hilary Kingston had been shot during the daylight robbery of the Agrarian bank messenger. He was shot as an innocent bystander, and was referred to by the press as philanthropist and martyr. So much for years of caution and the annual gift to Saint Jude's.

As a matter of fact, the Agrarian affair was calamitous in several ways. It bore too close a resemblance to a St. Louis matter of several years back, in which Boroday had come under suspicion.

On a Tuesday morning, the cash being more than the bank cared to have about, two hundred and ten thousand dollars was sent to the clearing house. Two clerks from the bank accompanied the messenger, who went by taxicab.

There are two direct routes to the clearing house: one along one of the great avenues, the other through the newspaper district. Here, at ten-thirty in the morning, things are rather quiet, and except for vans delivering rolls of paper, there is little traffic.

The taxicab went by this latter route. Opposite the Record office, where the presses stood, silent monsters waiting to leap, old Hilary Kingston was standing, kidgloved and wearing the gray derby hat he affected. As the taxicab bore down toward him he hailed it.

"Taxi!" he called.

The taxicab slowed down. Old Hilary, seeing it occupied, waved it off with his stick. But it had come to a full stop. There was an alleyway beside the Record building, and now three men ran out from there, and thrust revolvers through the open windows of the cab. After that it was hot work. Marshall of the bank went back with a bullet through his lung. The bank messenger fired pointblank, and missed his target; but old Hilary, gray derby and all, went down where he stood, twenty feet away. The uninjured clerk had an automatic gun, and swept a circle with it over the bag which lay at his feet. There was no getting inside that ring of death. The bandits retreated, firing as they ran, and climbed into an automobile up the street. When the reporters in the Record office wakened to the fact that there was a story under their windows, the street was clear. Only old Hilary lay dead on the pavement, with a bullet in his head.

The chauffeur of the taxicab drove madly to the hospital with Marshall, who was dying, and then to police quarters where he gave himself up. He was released, of course. His name was Walter Huff. He was shown to be a new man, but sober and industrious, one of the best drivers in the employ of the taxicab company. It was also shown that Hilary Kingston had hailed him: Huff explained his stopping. Mr. Kingston was a regular patron; he had meant to tell him that in five minutes he would come back and pick him up.

Huff was under surveillance for three days. His conduct was impeccable.

TO BE CONTINUED

ABOUT THE STATE

News of Especial Interest to Minnesota Readers.

GATHERED FROM ALL SECTIONS

Happenings of the Week Briefly Told for the Convenience of the Busy Reader.

Mrs. Pheba McMillan, pioneer charity worker in Minneapolis, is dead in that city, aged seventy-seven.

John J. O'Brien, a resident of Minnesota for fifty years, is dead at St. Paul, aged seventy-four years.

Mrs. M. M. Wicks, aged eighty-three, a resident of Minneapolis for more than forty years, is dead.

Dr. D. W. Horning, for thirty years a resident and medical practitioner in Minneapolis, is dead, aged sixty.

Sunday movies are barred in Fairmont as the result of a special election called to decide the question.

Theodore T. Simon, forty-five years old, Spanish war veteran who saw service in the Philippines, is dead at Duluth.

Henry L. Moore of Minneapolis has donated $100,000 to Dartmouth college for the foundation of two lectureships for alumni.

M. W. Brewster, a Wells attorney, was appointed by Attorney General Smith as special attorney general of the state fair management.

John S. Johnson of Minneapolis was elected president of the Minnesota Elks at the closing session of the annual convention at Winona.

Julius Weidner of St. Paul, a foreman for L. W. Baumeister & Co., St. Paul contractors, died of heart disease at Red Lake Falls while swimming.

One man and two horses were electrocuted in Minneapolis and considerable property damage was done in the Twin Cities by a violent electrical storm.

Former United States Senator Moses E. Clapp in the future will make his home on an estate adjoining Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington.

Alex Honigschmidt, sixty-six years old, said to be the first man to establish a butcher shop in Minneapolis on the west side of the Mississippi river, is dead.

Dr. H. C. Holman of St. Paul, thirty-four years old, was electrocuted in a bathtub. While bathing he grasped a wire leading to an electric flatiron near the tub.

Henry C. Taylor, eighty-six years old, a resident of St. Paul for many years, was accidentally asphyxiated by illuminating gas at the home of his son-in-law in that city.

Fire of an undetermined origin destroyed the Kasson school house, causing a loss of $60,000. The Rochester fire department was asked for help and assisted in checking the flames.

Knute Nelson, fifty-four years old, a carpenter, is dead at St. Paul from injuries received when he fell fifteen feet from a ladder while trimming a tree in front of his home in St. Paul.

Martin Byland of Minneapolis was killed when an automobile he was driving overturned near Clear Springs, the running board of the machine falling across his throat and strangling him.

F. H. Ellis, well known Minneapolis business man, was killed when he fell from a third story window in the West hotel to the sidewalk. It is believed he walked out of the window while asleep.

Chris Johnsen of Fergus Falls has resigned as a creamery inspector in the state dairy and food commission to enter the federal service as inspector of butter renovating factories in Chicago.

Removal of Victor S. Knutson, superintendent of Todd county schools, is asked in a complaint charging malfeasance and nonfeasance of office filed with Governor Burnquist by Todd county commissioners.

Purchase of a building at Hibbing to be used by the state bureau of mines is announced by State Auditor Preus. The purchase was authorized by the last legislature. A complete laboratory for testing iron ore will be installed.

August Hay, for thirty years a meat dealer of Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, and one of the best known men in the village, shot and killed himself in the rear room of his shop. He was sixty years of age and friends are unable to explain his action.

Henry Wolfer of St. Paul, former warden of the Stillwater prison, has been named by Governor Burnquist to represent the state at a war conference at Washington July 2 and 3, at which war-time employment for convicts will be discussed.

Laura Woodcock, eleven years old, daughter of a prominent farmer living near Dover, was found dead in a tank of water. It is believed the girl was injured by a fall into the tank as there was not enough water to drown her if she kneeled or stood up.

Henry S. Goff, educator, author, poet, soldier and pioneer of the Northwest, is dead at his home in Minneapolis, aged seventy-five. After the Civil war Mr. Goff served as county superintendent of schools of Blue Earth county and later was an instructor in the state university.

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN.

I. W. W. Agitator Placed Under Arrest at Duluth.

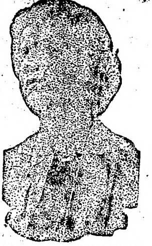


Photo by American Press Association.

Under authority given them by a measure passed by the city council [illegible] unpatriotic demonstrations by professional agitators the Duluth police arrested Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York city and later raided I. W. W. headquarters, took nine men and a women into custody and closed the headquarters.

Acting under a law passed at the last session of the legislature authorizing an increase in the insurance on public institutions the state board of control has placed $900,000 on the state prison at Stillwater.

A. C. Gooding of Rochester, former state treasurer, has been elected president of the Minnesota Bankers' association. Resolutions were adopted pledging the fullest co-operation of the association in assisting the government in any future bond issue.

James A. Kerr, employed as an engineer at the government high dam near Fort Snelling, is dead from injuries received when he fell from the lock wall at the dam. Mr. Kerr was seventy-nine years of age had had been a resident of Minneapolis for more than half a century.

Isabelle Palbitski, nineteen years of age, escaped death in a remarkable manner in a severe electrical storm at Winona when lightning struck the bed in which she was sleeping and demolished it. Not until after the bed fell to the floor in a heap of splintered wood did the girl awaken.

The question of voting St. Louis county dry will be submitted to the voters Sept. 10 under the county option law, according to plans which took shape at Duluth when a temporary dry county committee was completed and State Senator Richard Jones of Duluth as engaged to manage the campaign.

Charles E. Lamberton, transfer man and garage owner and well known in Southern Minnesota, was shot and killed at Redwood Falls. William Rosendahl, an automobile agent, is under arrest. Friendship of long standing between the men ended recently when they became competitors in the automobile business.

The state public safety commission has taken measures to suppress or control I. W. W. meetings in Northern Minnesota where syndicalism in interference with military enlistment is declared to have been advocated. Every mayor and police chief in that part of the state received warning that he will be expected to enforce the 1917 laws covering these offenses.

Dr. Eugen Friedmann, German chemist, now in the Hennepin county jail, will be interned as an alien enemy for the period of the war, or until President Wilson decides that his detention is no longer necessary. The order to intern was given by United States Attorney General Gregory. Alleged disloyal statements and actions reported by acquaintances caused his detention.

A suit to test the powers of the state public safety commission in regulating the sale of liquor in the state has been filed in United States district court at Minneapolis by Ernest F. Cary, acting as counsel for Phil Cook, saloon proprietor. The complaint charges that the state legislature violated the constitution of the United States when it delegated legislative powers to the commission.

County Attorney O'Brien won a signal victory for the state in the trial at St. Paul of Frank J. Dunn, charged with hiring the Redenbaugh gunmen to murder his wife, when the court ruled that he might introduce hearsay testimony and acts and conversations of co-conspirators before proving the fact of a conspiracy. Redenbaugh then pointed out Dunn as the man he was told was paying the money for the murder of Mrs. Dunn.

Brewery officials of Duluth, called into conference by Sheriff Meining, have pledged their support to the requirements of order No. 8, issued by the state public safety commission regulating the sale and disposition of liquor in Minnesota during the war. Only one case of beer a week to a home will be sold or shipped by Duluth breweries and clubs and [illegible] previously have obtained larger consignments, will be strictly shut out.

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jul 5. 1917

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THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. NO. 29 — GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917. — $1.00 PER YEAR.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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P. P. Palmer, H. A. Halvorson and Carl Christianson were business visitors in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

There will be a dance in Ole Gevings barn Saturday evening. Everybody invited to attend.

A. C. Tvedt went to Thief River Falls Monday to attend a meeting of the tri county sanitorium committee.

A large crowd from Goodridge attended the dance at W. L. Jones last Saturday evening. All report that they had an enjoyable time.

J. P Jensen, Alvin Rattke and ye editor were Thief River Falls visitors Saturday evening.

Hugo and Herbert Menzel left Sunday evening for Iowa to attend to matters of business. Victor McLeod took them as far as Thief River Falls with his Ford.

R. H. McDonald is taking a couple of weeks lay off from his depot agent duties. He left Tuesday evening for Bruce, Wis., to visit with relatives and friends.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk

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By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

The German Lutheran Congregation at Thief River Falls will celebrate its annual Missionfestival next Sunday, July 15th, with a German service in the forenoon at 10:30 and an English service at 2:30 p. m. Many Lutherans in our vicinity are planning to attend.

A BIT OF AMERICAN HISTORY

"We have met the enemy and they are ours." That means something! Who said it? Commodore Oliver H. Perry in his message to General Harrison, after the great Naval victory on Lake Erie. It meant that the United States Navy, always ready to defend and protect the Nation, and that means YOU and YOUR PROPERTY, had again scored a home run for the United States There are many Perrys in this Great Northwest and Uncle Sam is now looking for them to offer a chance to MAKE HISTORY. Wake up, Mr. American, and answer the call. Volunteer for service on torpedo boats' submarines and dreadnoughts, and do your duty. Your grandchildren will be glad to be your grandchildren when they read the history of the future, if you do. The Navy Recruiting Station is at 304 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, with branches at:

St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Building Duluth, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn. Brainerd, Minn., Grand Forks, N. Dak, Fargo, N. Dak., Minot N. Dak., Bismarck, N. Dak.

Men most needed are Machinists, Electricians, Carpenters, Firemen and apprentices.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of education of the district No. 1 at Goodridge will receive sealed bids up to July 21st at One o'clock P. M., for the removal of the furnaces and connections thereof, (Furnaces and Material to remain the property of the district,) and for the installing of a steam heating plant and ventilation system (gravity or mechanical,) and for the finishing of the upper story of the School house, according to planes specifications on file with the Clerk, bids must be made reparatly for each item and must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of ten per cent of the bid, made payable to the Clerk.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Nick Bundhund, Clerk.
Goodridge, Minn.

Goodridge Lad In France.

J. P. Ferdinandson, received word this week to the effect that his son John, who joined the U. S. Marines a little better than a year ago, is now with the fighting forces in France. He also received a card which is hung up in the window of the lumber office of Winton-Nichols on which is printed, "A man from this house is fighting with the U. S. Marines in France." John is the only boy from Goodridge who has enlisted.

Defeated Again.

The Goodridge base ball nine, accompanied by a bunch of rooters, journeyed to Grygla Sunday afternoon where they met with defeat at the hands of the Grygla team by a score of 8 to 11. The game was fairly close all the way thru as the both teams are evenly matched, but after the smoke of the battle had cleared away and the conflict ended the Grygla boys were the winners by three scores. Who Goodridge will play next Sunday is not known for sure but between now and then arrangements may be made whereby we will have a game on the home diamond.

NOTICE.

The Goodridge Norweigian Congregation will hold a special business meeting in the old schoolhouse in Goodridge, Tuesday July 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Every member is urged to be present. Important business.

Card Of Thanks.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to our neighbors and friends who assisted us, and for sympathy shown us during the illness and death of our beloved doughter Ruth.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O Wallin and family.

Nothing To It.

The report that has been circulating thru the country that Goodridge is under quarantine for scarlet fever is a false alarm. This report must have been started by some one who must have a grudge against Goodridge and was trying to scare people into not coming here. There were two or three light cases and these were put under quaraontine but the report that the whole town is under quarantine is absolutely false. We wish to state here that the quarantine on the families where the fever was has been lifted and there is no need of any one in this community being afraid to come to Goodridge as there is no danger of them catching the fever and there never was.

To Bridge River At Highlanding.

At a meeting of the county commissioners held in Thief River Falls Tuesday, an appropriation of $15,000 was made for the purpose of bridging the Red Lake River at High Landing. All the commissioners were favorable to the proposition.

This bridge will greatly benefit this section as many people living on the other side of the river have no way to cross the river save by the ferry which has been used at this point for many years, and many people do not like the idea of crossing the river with this combersome contrivance.

Work will commence as soon as possible.

Gets A Ducking.

C. L. Hanson, president of the First National Bank in Thief River Falls, received a ducking in the Red Lake River last Saturday afternoon at High Landing. As far as we have been able to learn, Mr. Hanson was going to cross the river with his car on the ferry and ran down the bank, and when he got onto the ferry the car kept going and the result was that both Mr. Hanson and the car got a ducking. Sunday the car was pulled out of the river and it appeared none the worse for its bath.

The Fourth Of July Game.

The following is a piece copied from the writeup about the Fourth of July celebration at Thief River Falls, which was published in the News-Press. It shows that they were well pleased with the ball game, played between Goodridge and St. Hilaire.

After dinner the principal attractions were staged at the fair grounds, where the baseball game between the St. Hilaire and Goodridge teams and the automobile races took place. Interest in the ball game was at fever heat all the way through and each team was backed by a large delegation of boosters from its home town. Rivalry between these aggregations has been very keen for some time and the outcome of yesterday's game decided the championship for the season. After nine innings of baseball that would have delighted the heart of the most ardent fan, St. Hilaire scored the winning run and clinched the honors of the day. The score was 4 to 5, and both victors and vanquished are entitled to much credit for the excellent showing made. For small villages with only a limited amount of material to choose from St. Hilaire and Goodridge undoubtedly have baseball teams as good as can be found in the state. And the bunch of rooters accompanying the boys when they go away from home to play ball indicates that they are one and inseparable to the last trench in the matter of defending the honor of the old home town from the onslaught of the enemy. It was a good exhibition and Thief River Falls has no reason to be sorry for choosing these two teams to take part in the Fourth of July games.

ATTACKS PRESS IN GREETING EDITORS

Minneapolis, Minn.—Mayor Thomas Van Lear startled the National Editorial association when in his address of welcome he attacked the press in general terms for submitting to "the business men's thumscrew in the editorial office."

In numerous instances, he declared, it has been shown that through advertisers "big business was able to dictate what newspapers should and should not print."

"Minneapolis will show us many strange and unusual things, I am sure," said President Tomlinson, when Mayor Van Lear had finished, "but not the least of these is her Socialist mayor."

GUARDSMEN FOR FEDERAL SERVICE

President Calls State Troops for Duty in France.

WILL BE DRAFTED AUG. 5

President Signifies Militia Bodies Will Correspond to Similar Organizations in Federal Army.

Washington, D. C.—The last step necessary to make the entire national guard available for duty in France was taken by President Wilson with the issuance of a proclamation drafting the state troops into the army of the United States Aug. 5.

The guard of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska will be called into the federal service Sunday and sent to concentration camps in the South, although the draft will not apply formally to them until Aug. 5.

To make certain the purpose of the national defense act is carried out, the proclamation also specifically declares the men drafted to be discharged from the old militia status on that date.

In that way restraint on use of militia outside the country is avoided and the way paved for sending the regiments to the European front.

Prior to the application of the draft regiments in the Northern and Eastern section of the country are called into the federal service as national guardsmen, in two increments, to be mobilized Sunday and July 25.

Many units already are federalized and presumably they will be mobilized with the other troops from their states. The guard from the other states will be mobilized on Sunday of the draft.

The arrangement is necessary to provide for movement of the regiments South to their concentration camps without congestion and to the same end the division of states into these increments was revised from the original schedule.

The operative date of the draft was delayed until Aug. 5, so that all regiments can be taken into the army simultaneously.

Fourteen camp sites for the sixteen tactical divisions into which the guard will be organized for war purposes have been selected and the militia bureau is preparing the railway routing of the troops to the camps.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF.

Russian Commander and His Progress to Lemberg.

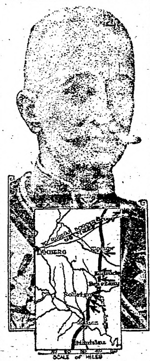

Photo by American Press Association.

Lemberg, capital of Galicia, is the goal of the new Russian offensive. Brusiloff's men have already taken Rohatyn and Brzezany, a strongly defended town on the road to the capital.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MORE VILLAGES

London.—Changing suddenly their principal attack to the west and north of Stanislau, about eighteen miles south of Halicz on the Lemberg-Czenowitz railway, the Russians have taken Jeseupol, eight miles south of Halicz on the River Dniester, and four villages between the railway line and the Lemnica river, ten miles to the west.

A further advance of the Russians toward the Siwak river, thirty miles west of Halicz, would make most perilous the retention of the Austro-Germans of their present line from Zlochoff to Halicz and would compel, at least, the evacuation of Halicz, key to Lemberg.

Again the French have thrown back German efforts to reach the line of the Chemin-des-Dames. The German crown prince has been reckless in his expenditure of men, but all to no avail, as the French still hold the important positions south of Laon.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT MARE ISLAND YARD

Vallejo, Cal.—A terrific explosion, origin as yet unannounced, destroyed the black powder storehouse of the Mare Island navy yard.

The blast was heard as far away as Sacramento, where buildings were rocked and dishes shaken from shelves. It was also felt in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

A searching investigation to determine the cause of the explosion has been started.

The dead are: Allen F. MacKenzie, chief gunner, his wife and two daughters, Dorothy, twelve years old, and Mildred, eight; George Staton, a gardener employed by Mackenzie, and N. C. Damsteadt, a civilian employe.

The wounded include noncommissioned officers, enlisted men of the navy and civilian laborers. Commandant George refused to issue a statement as to the probable cause of the explosion.

Fifteen Large Ships Sunk.

London.—The usual weekly shipping summary issued here shows that fifteen British merchant ships of more than 1,600 tons were sunk and five vessels of less than that tonnage.

WILSON DECREES EXPORT CONTROL

Washington, D. C.—Government control of American exports, authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was ordered put into operation on July 15 by President Wilson with the issuance of a proclamation requiring the licensing of shipments to all countries of the most important commodities.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation the president declared the government's policy will be, first, to give consideration to American needs; next, to meet as far as possible the requirement of the allies, and lastly, to supply the neutral countries wherever practicable.

It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the central powers.

The commodities put under control are coal, coke, fuel, oil, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal, fodder and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro manganese fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

PRESENCE IS UNDESIRABLE

Former German Officials Here Warned to Leave.

Washington, D. C.—All Germans who were formerly connected either with the German embassy or any one of the many consulates in America have been requested to leave the United States. Notification that their presence in America is undesirable has been sent to them by the state department.

The Germans, who principally are clerks or servants, were not told that they were suspected of being spies. The inference that their loyalty to the kaiser might make it difficult for them to remain in this country without attempting to send information of a military character to their government was made clear.

Amsterdam, Holland.—Discussion in the German reichstag at Berlin of the first reading of a bill providing for a credit of 15,000,000,000 marks ($3,750,000,000 at par) is reported in a Berlin telegram.

Count von Rodern, secretary of the imperial treasury, stated the monthly expenditure from February to May was 3,000,000,000 marks ($750,000,000 at par).

The latest war loan totaled 12,120,000,000 marks ($2,280,000,000 at par).

Positively Your Last Chance

to buy a Ford Car at the old price. We are taking orders now subject to an advance and contract can be cancelled in case a raise before delivery but Cars must be delivered before August 1st, so don't be amongst those that will be sorry that they did not order and at that remember the cars are limited that an agency can get.

Call me up and I will come and see you.

KARL KORSTAD
High Landing, Minn.

Order at once and you may get in on the old price.

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Bennie Johnson is helping out at the depot during the absence of R. H. McDonald who is taking a vacation.

P. P. Palmer, H. A. Halvorson and Carl Christianson were business visitors in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

There will be a dance in Ole Gevings barn Saturday evening. Everybody invited to attend.

A. C. Tvedt went to Thief River Falls Monday to attend a meeting of the tri county sanitorium committee.

A large crowd from Goodridge attended the dance at W. L. Jones last Saturday evening. All report that they had an enjoyable time.

J. P Jensen, Alvin Rattke and ye editor were Thief River Falls visitors Saturday evening.

Hugo and Herbert Menzel left Sunday evening for Iowa to attend to matters of business. Victor McLeod took them as far as Thief River Falls with his Ford.

R. H. McDonald is taking a couple of weeks lay off from his depot agent duties. He left Tuesday evening for Bruce, Wis., to visit with relatives and friends.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
T. Morken, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Goodridge, by Oct. 1st, 1917, otherwise the town will do tse work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

The German Lutheran Congregation at Thief River Falls will celebrate its annual Missionfestival next Sunday, July 15th, with a German service in the forenoon at 10:30 and an English service at 2:30 p. m. Many Lutherans in our vicinity are planning to attend.

A BIT OF AMERICAN HISTORY

"We have met the enemy and they are ours." That means something! Who said it? Commodore Oliver H. Perry in his message to General Harrison, after the great Naval victory on Lake Erie. It meant that the United States Navy, always ready to defend and protect the Nation, and that means YOU and YOUR PROPERTY, had again scored a home run for the United States There are many Perrys in this Great Northwest and Uncle Sam is now looking for them to offer a chance to MAKE HISTORY. Wake up, Mr. American, and answer the call. Volunteer for service on torpedo boats' submarines and dreadnoughts, and do your duty. Your grandchildren will be glad to be your grandchildren when they read the history of the future, if you do. The Navy Recruiting Station is at 304 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, with branches at:

St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Building Duluth, Minn., St. Cloud, Minn., Brainerd, Minn., Grand Forks, N. Dak, Fargo, N. Dak., Minot N. Dak., Bismarck, N. Dak.

Men most needed are Machinists, Electricians, Carpenters, Firemen and apprentices.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of education of the district No. 8 at Goodridge will receive sealed bids up to July 21st at One o'clock P. M., for the removal of the furnaces and connections thereof, (Furnaces and Material to remain the property of the district,) and for the installing of a steam heating plant and ventilation system (gravity or mechanical,) and for the finishing of the upper story of the School house, according to planes specifications on file with the Clerk, bids must be made reporatly for each item and must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of ten per cent of the bid, made payable to the Clerk.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Nick Bundhund, Clerk.
Goodridge, Minn.

Goodridge Lad In France.

J. P. Ferdinandson, received word this week to the effect that his son John, who joined the U. S. Marines a little better than a year ago, is now with the fighting forces in France. He also received a card which is hung up in the window of the lumber office of Winton-Nichols on which is printed, "A man from this house is fighting with the U. S. Marines in France." John is the only boy from Goodridge who has enlisted.

Defeated Again.

The Goodridge base ball nine, accompanied by a bunch of rooters, journeyed to Grygla Sunday afternoon where they met with defeat at the hands of the Grygla team by a score of 8 to 11. The game was fairly close all the way thru as the both teams are evenly matched, but after the smoke of the battle had cleared away and the conflict ended the Grygla boys were the winners by three scores. Who Goodridge will play next Sunday is not known for sure but between now and then arrangements may be made whereby we will have a game on the home diamond.

NOTICE.

The Goodridge Norweigian Congregation will hold a special business meeting in the old schoolhouse in Goodridge, Tuesday July 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Every member is urged to be present. Important business.

Card Of Thanks.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to our neighbors and friends who assisted us, and for sympathy shown us during the illness and death of our beloved doughter Ruth.

Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Wallin and family.

Nothing To It.

The report that has been circulating thru the country that Goodridge is under quarantine for scarlet fever is a false alarm. This report must have been started by some one who must have a grudge against Goodridge and was trying to scare people into not coming here. There were two or three light cases and these were put under quarantine but the report that the whole town is under quarantine is absolutely false. We wish to state here that the quarantine on the families where the fever was has been lifted and there is no need of any one in this community being afraid to come to Goodridge as there is no danger of them catching the fever and there never was.

To Bridge River At Highlanding.

At a meeting of the county commissioners held in Thief River Falls Tuesday, an appropriation of $15,000 was made for the purpose of bridging the Red Lake River at High Landing. All the commissioners were favorable to the proposition.

This bridge will greatly benefit this section as many people living on the other side of the river have no way to cross the river save by the ferry which has been used at this point for many years, and many people do not like the idea of crossing the river with this combersome contrivance.

Work will commence as soon as possible.

Gets A Ducking.

C. L. Hanson, president of the First National Bank in Thief River Falls, received a ducking in the Red Lake River last Saturday afternoon at High Landing. As far as we have been able to learn, Mr. Hanson was going to cross the river with his car on the ferry and ran down the bank, and when he got onto the ferry the car kept going and the result was that both Mr. Hanson and the car got a ducking. Sunday the car was pulled out of the river and it appeared none the worse for its bath.

The Fourth Of July Game.

The following is a piece copied from the writeup about the Fourth of July celebration at Thief River Falls, which was published in the News-Press. It shows that they were well pleased with the ball game, played between Goodridge and St. Hilaire.

After dinner the principal attractions were staged at the fair grounds, where the baseball game between the St. Hilaire and Goodridge teams and the automobile races took place. Interest in the ball game was at fever heat all the way through and each team was backed by a large delegation of boosters from its home town. Rivalry between these aggregations has been very keen for some time and the outcome of yesterday's game decided the championship for the season. After nine innings of baseball that would have delighted the heart of the most ardent fan, St. Hilaire scored the winning run and clinched the honors of the day. The score was 4 to 5, and both victors and vanquished are entitled to much credit for the excellent showing made, small villages with only a limited amount of material to choose from St. Hilaire and Goodridge undoubtedly have baseball teams as good as can be found in the state. And the bunch of rooterr accompanying the boys when they go away from home to play ball indicates that they are one and inseparable to the last trench in the matter of defending the honor of the old home town from the onslaught of the enemy. It was a good exhibition and Thief River Falls has no reason to be sorry for choosing these two teams to take part in the Fourth of July games.

ATTACKS PRESS IN GREETING EDITORS

Minneapolis, Minn.—Mayor Thomas Van Lear startled the National Editorial association when in his address of welcome he attacked the press in general terms for submitting to "the business men's thumscrew in the editorial office."

In numerous instances, he declared, it has been shown that through advertisers "big business was able to dictate what newspapers should and should not print."

"Minneapolis will show us many strange and unusual things, I am sure," said President Tomlinson when Mayor Van Lear had finished, "but not the least of these is her Socialist mayor."

GUARDSMEN FOR FEDERAL SERVICE

President Calls State Troops for Duty in France.

WILL BE DRAFTED AUG. 5

President Signifies Militia Bodies Will Correspond to Similar Organizations in Federal Army.

Washington, D. C.—The last step necessary to make the entire national guard available for duty in France was taken by President Wilson with the issuance of a proclamation drafting the state troops into the army of the United States Aug. 5.

The guard of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska will be called into the federal service Sunday and sent to concentration camps in the South, although the draft will not apply formally to them until Aug. 5.

To make certain the purpose of the national defense act is carried out, the proclamation also specifically declares the men drafted to be discharged from the old militia status on that date.

In that way restraint on use of militia outside the country is avoided and the way paved for sending the regiments to the European front.

Prior to the application of the draft regiments in the Northern and Eastern section of the country are called into the federal service as national guardsmen, in two increments, to be mobilized Sunday and July 25.

Many units already are federalized and presumably they will be mobilized with the other troops from their states. The guard from the other states will be mobilized on the day of the draft.

The arrangement is necessary to provide for movement of the regiments South to their concentration camps without congestion and to the same end the division of states into these increments was revised from the original schedule.

The operative date of the draft was delayed until Aug. 5, so that all regiments can be taken into the army simultaneously.

Fourteen camp sites for the sixteen tactical divisions into which the guard will be organized for war purposes have been selected and the militia bureau is preparing the railway routing of the troops to the camps.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF.

Russian Commander and His Progress to Lemberg.

LEMBERG
SCALE OF MILES

Photo by American Press Association.

Lemberg, capital of Galicia, is the goal of the new Russian offensive. Brusiloff's men have already taken Rohatyn and Brzezany, a strongly defended town on the road to the capital.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MORE VILLAGES

London.—Changing suddenly their principal attack to the west and north of Stanislau, about eighteen miles south of Malicz on the Lemberg-Czenowitz railway, the Russians have taken Jeseupol, eight miles south of Halicz on the River Dniester, and four villages between the railway line and the Lemnica river, ten miles to the west.

A further advance of the Russians toward the Siwak river, thirty miles west of Halicz, would make most perilous the retention of the Austro-Germans of their present line from Zlochoff to Halicz and would compel, at least, the evacuation of Halicz, key to Lemberg.

Again the French have thrown back German efforts to reach the line of the Chemin-des-Dames. The German crown prince has been reckless in his expenditure of men, but all to no avail, as the French still hold the important positions south of Laon.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT MARE ISLAND YARD

Vallejo, Cal.—A terrific explosion, origin as yet unannounced, destroyed the black powder storehouse of the Mare Island navy yard.

The blast was heard as far away as Sacramento, where buildings were rocked and dishes shaken from shelves. It was also felt in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

A searching investigation to determine the cause of the explosion has been started.

The dead are: Allen F. Mackenzie, chief gunner, his wife and two daughters, Dorothy, twelve years old, and Mildred, eight; George Staton, a gardener employed by Mackenzie, and N. C. Damsteadt, a civilian employe.

The wounded include noncommissioned officers, enlisted men of the navy and civilian laborers. Commandant George refused to issue a statement as to the probable cause of the explosion.

Fifteen Large Ships Sunk.

London. — The usual weekly shipping summary issued here shows that fifteen British merchant ships of more than 1,600 tons were sunk and five vessels of less than that tonnage.

WILSON DECREES EXPORT CONTROL

Washington, D. C. — Government control of American exports, authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was ordered put into operation on July 15 by President Wilson with the issuance of a proclamation requiring the licensing of shipments to all countries of the most important commodities.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation the president declared the government's policy will be, first, to give consideration to American needs; next, to meet as far as possible the requirement of the allies, and, lastly, to supply the neutral countries wherever practicable.

It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the central powers.

The commodities put under control are coal, coke, fuel, oil, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal, fodder and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro manganese fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

PRESENCE IS UNDESIRABLE

Former German Officials Here Warned to Leave.

Washington, D. C. — All Germans who were formerly connected either with the German embassy or any one of the many consulates in America have been requested to leave the United States. Notification that their presence in America is undesirable has been sent to them by the state department.

The Germans, who principally are clerks or servants, were not told that they were suspected of being spies. The inference that their loyalty to the kaiser might make it difficult for them to remain in this country without attempting to send information of a military character to their government was made clear.

Amsterdam, Holland.—Discussion in the German reichstag at Berlin of the first reading of a bill providing for a credit of 15,000,000,000 marks ($3,750,000,000 at par) is reported in a Berlin telegram.

Count von Rodern, secretary of the imperial treasury, stated the monthly expenditure from February to May was 3,000,000,000 marks ($750,000,000 at par).

The latest war loan totaled 13,120,000,000 marks ($2,280,000,000 at par).

Positively Your Last Chance

to buy a Ford Car at the old price. We are taking orders now subject to an advance and contract can be cancelled in case a raise before delivery but Cars must be delivered before August 1st, so don't be amongst those that will be sorry that they did not order and at that remember the cars are limited that an agency can get.

Call me up and I will come and see you.

KARL KORSTAD

High Landing, Minn.

Order at once and you may get in on the old price.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. SMITH, Editor & Publisher

Entered as second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Goodridge Minn.

Subscription rate $1.00 per year.
Foreign rate $1.50 per year.

Tuesday, July 24, has been designated as the annual visiting and inspection day at the Northwest Experiment station, Crookston. On that day the various experiments being conducted there will be viewed in company with the station experts and members of the Agricultural College faculty of St. Paul. Profs. Andrew Boss, F. J. Alway and H. H. Kildee are expected to come. All will give addresses and point out the progress being made in the tests under trail at Crookston. Women visitors will be especially interested in the garden and orchard. For their benefit, also, Miss Josephine T. Berry and Mrs. T. R. Sewall of the Home Economics departments at St. Paul and Crookston, will give food conservation talks and demonstrations. All interested are invited to come. Make this a Red River valley Community gathering. Coffee and lemonade will be furnished those who bring picnic lunches. There is ample room on the agricultural school campus to accommodate a large crowd.

The crops will be far enough advanced so the effects of the various treatments of soil and cultivation, and the differences between the various varieties of crops will be plainly seen. Superintendent Selvig and the Experiment Station corps cordially invite all to come. Kindly notify him that you are coming and spread the news of this event to your neighbors and friends.

TORPEDO SINKS U. S. SHIP

Four of Crew Drowned, but Armed Naval Guard Is Saved.

Washington, D. C. — The American steamship Orleans of the Oriental Navigation company has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Four of the crew were drowned but all members of the armed naval guard were saved. The state department, announcing the sinking, withheld the place and the time of the attack.

LUMBER
OF ALL
KINDS
LATH AND
SHINGLES
SASH
DOORS
AND
MILLWORK
©A.L.

Builders Get Bigger Values

today in lumber than ever before. The sawmills we buy from are more careful in the selection of their timber than they used to be; every modern machine that will add value to their finished product is in their mills; and their one aim is *high quality lumber*. We are particularly careful in our grades and insist on all our stock being properly seasoned. If you are contemplating any kind of building, come in and see our stock of **Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Case, Base, Joist, Timbers,** and in fact, everything you will need in the building line. Our prices will please you. Come in today and let's talk it over.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Goodridge, Minnesota

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

AUCTION SALE

Having decided to quit farming, I will sell at Public Auction on the West half of Section 10, Reiner Township, 7 miles East and 1 mile North of Goodridge, the following described personal property, on

WEDNESDAY JULY 18th, 1917

Commencing at 10 O'clock A. M.

HORSES

Two Mares, 8 years old
One Spring Colt
One fine grade Hamiltonian Stallion, 2 years old, trotter.

CATTLE

All High Grade Short Horns

One red Cow, 7 years old
One red Cow, 4 years old
One red Cow, 3 years old
One red Heifer, 2 years old
One red and white Steer, 16 months old
One red Heifer, 15 months old
One red and white heifer, 6 months old
One red Heifer, 1 year old
Two red Calves, born in May

MACHINERY

One new Deering Mower
One new Deering Hay Rake
One Wagon
One double grain box, complete
One set Sleighs
One Velie Buggy

MISCELLANEOUS

CHICKENS, thoroughbred rose comed Rhode Island Reds
One Hay Rack
About 100 grain sacks
One set double harness
Two sets single harness and other articles too numerous to mention.

Hot Coffee and Lunch at Noon

TERMS: All sums of $10.00 and under cash, over that amount bankable paper due November 1st, 1917.

J. G. TURNBAUGH, Owner.

W. J. LaBree, Auctioneer.
Goodridge State Bank, Clerk

Are You Going To Get Eggs Next Winter?

The time to decide that question is now. If you don't get them don't blame the hens. They'll lay if you give them half a chance. But they can't lay in a cold drafty shed---it takes all you feed them to keep them warm.

Give them a good, warm, wind-tight house. It won't take them long to pay you back for it. It doesn't take very many dozen eggs these days to pay for a chicken house. It's a real investment. Come in and see us. Our service costs you nothing.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND Cashier

Professional Cards

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

**General Banking
and Collections**
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA

**Goodridge Barber
SHOP**
BERT WALKER Prop.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lnnches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

**Ice
Cream Parlor**
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

H. O. KJOMME,
COUNTY ATTORNEY
General and Land Office Practice.
Probate Practice a Specialty.
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Benson Merc. Co.
Jermantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

Keep Posted

Every True American

wants to know the latest news of the intensely interesting developments in the World's War affairs. To do this you must have an up-to-the-minute daily newspaper. There is none that covers the field so thoroughly as does the

St. Paul Dispatch
(Published Every Evening)
St. Paul Pioneer Press
(Every Morning and Sunday)

OLD GLORY

Every True American

should have an American Flag for their home, or their store. You can get a dandy (3 x 5 cotton bunting, sewed stripes, fast colors) American Flag,
ABSOLUTELY FREE

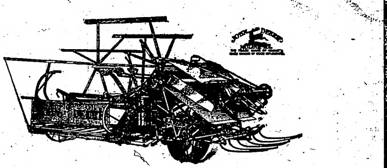
by subscribing or securing a new subscription to the
St. Paul Dispatch
or
St. Paul Pioneer Pree
for one year
Daily and Sunday edition $4.80 a yr.
Daily only, either edition $3.00 a yr.

To secure the flag, the subscription for one year must be a new name on our mailing list

Send your Subscription direct to the
Dispatch Printing Co.
St. Paul, Minn.
or bring your order to the office of this paper and we will send it in for you.

Drop a post card for sample copies.

John Deere Binders



JOHN DEERE BINDERS are built for the man who wants real visible quality. The binder is one of the most important machines used on the farm and a few dollars in price is of no consequence when saving a crop is a consideration. If you are in the market for a new binder, let us show you the John Deere.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

REAR ADMIRAL GLEAVES.

His Ships Safeguarded Pershing's Men at Sea.

Photo by American Press Association.

"The happiest day of my life was when we of the American navy were welcomed in the French harbor where our soldiers disembarked," said Admiral Gleaves, commanding the American squadron which convoyed General Pershing's troops, in a statement to the French press. "Never have cooperation and co-ordination been so imperative, nor so complete, between the two arms of defense of the nation as at this moment."

121 SLACKERS ARE SENTENCED TO JAIL

Freeport, Ill. — The opponents of military service who defied the federal registration law here last month were meted heavy punishment and scathing rebukes here by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in United States district court.

Of 121 men arrested in Rockford in the anti-draft disturbances there, 117 were sentenced to serve one year and a day in the Chicago house of correction, two escaped with thirty-day sentences, one with sixty days, and another with ninety days.

Judge Landis interrupted the hearing of the cases several times to express biting denunciation of the men who refused to obey the nation's laws in time of peril.

CHINESE EMPEROR QUITS

Hsuan Tung Abdicates When Imperial Army Is Defeated.

London.—The reported abdication of Hsuan Tung, the youthful emperor, who was placed on the throne of China only a week ago by General Chang Hsun, it is indicated by press dispatches from Peking, followed the defeat of the imperialistic forces at Langfang and the desertion of many of Chang Hsun's soldiers.

It appears that General Chang Hsun, depressed by the failure of his attempt to restore the monarchy, tendered his resignation to the emperor, who thereupon issued an edict announcing his abdication.

GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Wheat—On track and to arrive; No. 1 hard, $2.13; No. 1 Northern, $2.30; No. 2 Northern, $2.25. Flax—On track and to arrive, $2.80.

St. Paul Grain.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.47½@2.52½; No. 1 Northern, $2.37½@2.47½; No. 2 Northern, $2.27½@2.37½; corn, $1.79@1.81; oats, 70½@71½c; barley, $1.15@1.45; rye, $2.35@2.37; flax, $2.79.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Wheat—July, $2.02½; Sept., $1.90½. Corn—July, Sept., $1.56½; Dec., $1.19. Oats—July, 66c; Sept., 55½c; Dec., 57⅜c. Pork—July, $40.10; Sept., $39.85. Butter—Creameries, 37@37½c. Eggs—31@31½c. Poultry—Fowls, 18@18½c.

South St. Paul Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,224; steers, $5.50@8.75; cows and heifers, $7.00@8.75; calves, $6.75@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,778; range, $14.50@15.00. Sheep—Receipts, 240; spring lambs, $11.00@16.00; ewes, $4.00@9.00; wethers, $7.00@9.75.

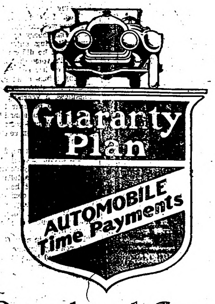
Minneapolis Grain.

Wheat—July, $2.27½; Sept., $1.90. Cash close on track: No. 1 hard, $2.47½@2.52½; No. 1 Northern, $2.37½@2.47½; No. 2 Northern, $2.27½@2.37½; No. 3 Northern, $2.02½@2.30½; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.79@1.81; No. 3 white oats, 70½@71½c; flax, $2.79.

Chicago Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; steers, $8.40@13.90; cows and heifers, $5.40@11.90; calves, $10.00@14.75. Hogs—Receipts, 39,000; light, $14.20@15.50; mixed, $14.40@15.75; heavy, $14.30@15.80; rough, $14.30@15.50; pigs, $10.75@14.00. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; native, $7.50@11.10; lambs, $10.00@16.60.

Remember your Subscription. We need the money now past due.



Overland Cars
We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles. If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make.
GOODRIDGE GARAGE CO.,
LINDSTROM & GRAN, Props.

Special Bargains on Hats and Caps

For a short time we will sell our line of Hats and Caps at bargain prices. You can save money if you buy your
HAT or CAP
from us at this time. Now is the time to get your hat or cap for the Fourth of July and save money.
H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

The Girl Who Had No God

By
Mary Roberts Rinehart

Author of "K," "The Man in Lower Ten," etc.

(Copyright—Mary Roberts Rinehart)

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Old Hilary Kingston, starting with Socialism, drifts into anarchy, and gathers round him in the hall above the village of Wolfingham a band of accomplished desperadoes who rob the rich, incite seditions and arm the rebellious. His motherless daughter, Elinor, is raised to fine living and wrong thinking, to no law and no Christ.

CHAPTER II—In an attack on the Agrarian bank messenger, old Hilary is killed, but is not suspected of complicity. Boroday brings the body home to the hall.

CHAPTER III—Ward, assistant rector of St. Jude's, makes a call of condolence on Elinor, who consents to have her father buried from St. Jude's in the odor of sanctity. The chief of police recognizes Boroday and is suspicious.

CHAPTER IV—After the funeral the band meet at the hall and agree to go on as before, Elinor acting in her father's stead. Huff asks Elinor to marry him and she consents, though she does not love him. Boroday is arrested and threatened.

CHAPTER V.

Boroday had used his day's freedom to warn the band and to make plans for regaining his freedom. Of money he had none. What he had made under old Hilary's leadership had gone back to Russia, dollar for dollar. He had financed part of the Kiev defense of the Jews, had saved Prince Ovarsky from Siberia. There were other things.

Money would save Boroday. And there was practically no money.

By unanimous consent they kept the news of his arrest from Elinor.

It was Talbot who planned the country club coup. The Russian was in jail then, on a trumped-up charge. Old Hilary dead and Boroday in jail—there was no one to advise caution.

"Boroday ill!" Elinor exclaimed. They were accounting for his absence from her Saturday-night dinner. "Why, then he should be here, where he can be cared for."

"We told him that." Lethbridge was always readiest with his tongue. "But he's not sick enough to need much, and he's deucedly disagreeable when he's laid up."

Elinor was a little hurt.

In the arbor, after dinner, they planned the robbery. Where old Hilary would have taken a month to think and plan, they took minutes. There was a ball at the club that night, the last of the waning country-club season. The entrance to the grounds was a mile from the clubhouse—two iron gates standing open between pillars, and dense shrubbery all about. Talbot would wreck his car there, driving into one of the gates. That would require each departing car to slow down, probably to stop.

The arrangement was that Talbot walk up to the club, and establish an alibi and his innocence by telephoning to a city garage for help. The rest was left to Huff and Lethbridge. A quarter of a mile away across the golf links, they would have a car in which to make their getaway.

Lethbridge was only lukewarm.

"We'll get a lot of jewelry," he objected. "What we need is money."

But Talbot was sure the loot would include money.

It was rather cleverly planned. From the vault Huff brought up a fine chain studded with spikes. Stretched across the road outside the entrance, it meant that every car passing over it would limp along on flat tires. It meant time to the bandits.

Huff and Lethbridge, who had left their car in a thicket over the hill, went first. Talbot followed soon, in his gray car.

"Good luck, boys," said Elinor in echo of her father, from her garden, and went back into the house to watch the clock. At one, or a little sooner—the summer dances were early ones—she was to be in her garden again. The loot would be thrown over the wall.

She was there much earlier, hands cold, lips shaking with nervousness. Always old Hilary had done these things. She was profoundly frightened.

Ward, walking rapidly home from the club, saw her there, a little after midnight. There was a young moon, and at first he thought he must be mistaken. Then, when he was sure of her, he ran up the shallow steps. The gladness that was over him rang out in his deep voice.

"So now I have your secret," he said gaily. "Like all the other fairies, you are only to be seen in the moonlight!"

"In the daylight," said Elinor, trying to smile, "I frequent the woodlands, and miss my most agreeable visitor—my only visitor." She corrected herself.

Her hand was ice in his.

"You are cold!"

"Really, no."

There was a minute's pause. They had no common ground between them. Ward, who dreamed of her eyes, and took long walks up the hill in the mere hope of seeing her in her garden, found himself dumb, now that he stood before her. He had meant to be most impersonal, to run in, say a cheery good night to her and be off. But face to face, with the dark house looming over them, he plunged into the thing nearest his heart.

"Are you still so—alone?"

"There are the servants."

"I—I think of you often. One of my windows faces this way, and I can see a light burning very late."

"I read at night. I do not sleep well. But you—you are up late, also."

"Ah!" He bent a little toward her in his eagerness. "You know that? You know my window?"

"Yes. I watch it very often."

It was well for Walter Huff, crouched in the shrubbery at the country club, eyes glittering, automatic revolver in hand, that he did not hear the thrill in Ward's voice that night in Elinor's garden, or her soft reply.

Many things cried for utterance in Ward; his pitiful sense of the girl's loneliness, a yearning desire to comfort her, to be near her—even more that magic night, a mad longing to hold out his arms and coax her into them, as one might coax some shy creature of the woods.

But Elinor was suddenly aloof and distant again. At any time now a car would come wildly down the hill, and toss at her feet its defiance of law and ownership. What had she and this man before her in common? The thrill was in his voice now, but how quickly it would turn to loathing when he knew! She put out her cold hand, and he took it.

"I am going in now. Good night, and thank you for stopping.

Ward found himself dismissed, and, rather dazed, went down the steps to the road. But one thing he carried with him down the hill that night:

"I watch your window very often."

The reverend Mr. Ward left his light on all of that night, so fearful was he that she might look for it, and not find it.

And while it burned, under the very shadow of Saint Jude's once more the vault in the basement room at the hall swung open to Elinor's practiced fingers.

The village rang with the news of the outrage the next day. No one had been hurt, but jewels of large value had been taken.

To Huff and the others, the raid had been practically a failure. There had been less than a thousand dollars in money—not enough to begin negotiations for Boroday's freedom. It began to look as though the dangerous business of selling some of Elinor's jewels would have to be resorted to. Lethbridge was willing to undertake it, trying London first and then Paris.

Elinor offered all the diamonds. If she must keep a part, she would keep the pearls. Talbot sorted out the stones to be sold, but left them with her for safety. She had never cared for her jewels. They were not half so lovely as her flowers—and she parted from them without a pang. [illegible] there was one pink pear-shaped pearl that had come in the night before, that she would have rather liked to wear.

On Monday afternoon Ward called on Elinor. The memory of that short meeting in the garden had been with him ever since. There was a new light in his eyes, but she greeted him demurely, although she flushed with pleasure.

"Not in a woodland, for once," she said. "And all my fairylike attributes faded in the daylight!"

"Isn't it rather rash?" he asked gravely—"this risking the daylight?"

"I am here because I hoped you would come to see me." It was Ward's turn to flush.

"You said you were lonely, I thought—"

"I am alone, but not as lonely as you think. There is plenty to do. I have my garden, and I make up little bouquets for the school children. You should see how they love them. Some days I have a dozen clamoring in the road under the arbor."

Ward was charmed. He had a quick vision of Elinor, eyes dancing and soft hair blowing, bending out of her arbor window and dropping her quaint sweet williams and marguerites, mignonette and garden roses, down to the children.

She led the way to the terrace, where Henriette was setting the tea-table.

"Nevertheless," Ward said suddenly, "I am not at all sure I like your living here alone. It doesn't seem safe."

"Safe?"

"Perhaps I am unwise to alarm you. But this outrage at the country club—"

"Ah!" said Elinor, and bent toward him.

"There is no longer any question that a band of desperadoes is terrorizing the county; an organized band of considerable intelligence. They get their information from the inside. This last outrage shows it. No one is safe."

"And this country club affair?" asked Elinor, watching Ward intently.

"An audacious piece of work. Half the women in this vicinity suffered. Most of them are my parishioners."

"Ah!" breathed Elinor, "I am sorry."

Ward shrugged his shoulders ruefully. "It means, I dare say, that the poor of the parish will get less than ever this year. Mrs. Bryant, for instance, who has always been generous, lost a pearl necklace and a wonderful pear-shaped pink pearl."

"Is she—a wealthy woman?"

"Very, I believe."

"Then is it such a terrible thing for her to lose the pearl? Perhaps these bandits, as you call them, think they could use these things better than the people who owned them."

Ward smiled. "I daresay we all think we could use the other fellow's possessions better than he does."

Elinor persisted, frowning a little.

"Things are so terribly mixed up," she said. "If you could know the things that I know"—Ward looked faintly amused—"the people who are fighting for a principle, and have nothing to fight with, fighting for one sometimes! A good half of the world, you know, just struggles along, and the other half is so smug, so satisfied, it's—it's horrible."

Mr. Ward stared at her.

"How in the world do you come by such thoughts?" he demanded.

"I've never known anything else; I was brought up on the injustice of things. You have your poor here in the parish, but you see I was brought up with the poor of all the world. I am afraid I'm always for the under dog."

Rather startled was Rev. Mr. Ward that summer afternoon on the terrace at the Hall, startled and puzzled.

"Down in our hearts," he said, "perhaps we are all of us for the under dog. But how does that excuse my bandits?"

"This Mrs. Bryant—how much do you suppose you are going to lose for your poor by her loss?"

"Not so much, but enough. She had promised a lot of things. She called up this morning to say that it was all off." He started to say that all bets were off, but decided that it was unclerical and changed it. "But I didn't come here to worry you about myself or the parish. I think you should not be here alone."

Elinor looked down over the village.

"Then perhaps, after all, it would be better if I married at once."

"Ah! You are to be married?"

"Now that my father is gone," said Elinor wistfully, "it seems the best thing. And—I should like children. I have no friends, except perhaps you."

Ward strove to keep his voice steady, and matter-of-fact.

"Marriage is so serious—so vital a thing." He was trying to be calm and judicial. But his voice sounded far off; his heart pounded in his ears. "To marry because one is alone, or needs friends—is a flimsy foundation to build on."

Once again Elinor surprised him.

"There have been few really great passions in the world," she said. "I could almost count them on my fingers. The rest of us seem to get along without."

"Perhaps there are more than we hear about. Every now and then, in my work, I come across something so much greater than I had expected, self-sacrifice, love, charity, as to justify my faith in mankind."

"Your faith!" Elinor said softly. "That is what I envy you—your faith. Not only your faith in your kind, but—the other sort."

Faith, hope and charity—and the greatest of these is faith. Alas for old Hilary, who had not kept his!

"I had a governess once who had that sort of faith; it was a great comfort to her. But I sit here on my hill-side, and it seems to me that spread out at my feet is all the injustice and cruelty and hatred in the world. And your God allows it all. My father tried to believe—tried hard, but he said that when he asked for bread they gave him a stone."

"Do you know who said that?"

"My father," said Elinor.

Rather surprised, he let it go at that.

CHAPTER VI.

So great had the urgency of Boroday's position become that the band met at the hall on Thursday of the week after the country-club affair. Lethbridge was to get his instructions; Talbot wished to discuss his prospect.

After dinner, the night being warm, they had their coffee on the terrace.

A summer storm had come up. All at once a flash threatened Saint Jude's.

Huff leaped to his feet.

"I've got it!" he said. "What is it they call the big building back of the church?"

None of the men knew. It was, as a matter of fact, the parish house. Lethbridge, however, knew its function.

"Fine prospect—that!" he drawled. "That's where the Sunday school is held, and where they keep the plated knives and forks for the church suppers."

"It's a darned fine building," said Huff. "What would they do if it burned down?"

They were too unfamiliar with church affairs to hazard a guess. Elinor, who had been sitting silent, suddenly voiced an objection to Huff's unspoken plan.

"There must be some other way," she said. "The children—they have sewing classes and entertainments for the children there. It's the parish house."

"If lightning struck the parish house tonight—" Huff said quite eagerly. "This is Thursday. By Sunday morning they would be taking up a whacking big collection to rebuild it."

The idea had taken hold of his imagination. Even the suggestion that a large part of the offertory might be in checks mattered not. But Elinor was obdurate.

"You can do it some place else," she said. "Not here. They struggled very hard to build the church and they need money now. Mr. Ward told me—"

Huff turned on her jealously.

"Ward—that's the preacher chap?"

"He is the assistant rector," Elinor replied with dignity.

"He's been coming here, then?"

"Twice. Once when father died, and once to warn me against all of you." Not that she had forgotten that few minutes in the garden, under the moon; but that had been an accident—hardly a call.

Talbot chuckled. But Huff was thinking hard. Elinor had been different lately, a little softer. Ward represented all that the men Elinor knew were not—law to their violence, order to their disorder. There was almost a snarl in his voice.

"He'd better stay down in his valley with his old women," he said, "and leave you alone. You don't need him."

"I'm not so sure of that," Elinor replied quietly, and left him staring.

Huff burned the parish house the next night. He did it himself, without the assistance of the band. Into it he put not only the devilish ingenuity of long experience, but his new hatred of Ward.

Church property is always easy of access. It was the work of five minutes to crawl through a basement window and of half an hour to make his preparations.

He looked at his watch when he had finished. It was just midnight. In two hours, or before the fire began, he would be back in the city, establishing his alibi.

The fire-whistles in the village wakened Elinor at something after three o'clock. All of her room was filled with the red glare of the burning parish house. Old Henriette knocked at her door.

"The church is burning down in the valley," she called. "It's a grand sight."

Elinor was throwing on her clothing. She must see Ward. She would sell her pearls. She would build a new parish house. She said this over and over to herself as she struggled down the hill.

A new parish house, better than the old, with plenty of room for the children to play in! At least it was night, and the children safe in their beds; thank God for that! She was too disturbed to notice that she had thanked the God in whom she did not believe.

The fire had gained too much headway to be checked. All the efforts of the volunteer department and the small engine were directed toward saving the church. For a time it seemed as if Saint Jude's must go.

Elinor watched the destruction. It seemed as though a band had fastened itself around her chest. Then she saw Ward. He was on the ridge-pole of the church roof with a hatchet. The ridge-pole was burning slowly. She could see him chopping.

From that time she never took her eyes away from him. Other men were there. She did not see them. She saw only Ward battling on the ridge-pole, and high above on the steeple the sturdy cross of his faith.

Once the men on the street below turned the full force of the hose on him. She saw him reel, saw him recover himself by a miracle.

The fire glare died into the dawn. Saint Jude's was saved. Behind it in its park the charred skeleton of the parish house showed how thoroughly young Huff had done his work. Not until Ward had descended safely to the street did Elinor relax.

Ward found her sitting in one of the chairs along the pavement, her hair still in its long braid, her feet thrust into slippers, her eyes red from long staring.

The fire engine was being dragged away. The crowd had dispersed.

Ward, blackened and depressed, was surveying the ruins with a heavy heart. He turned and saw the girl.

Just at first he was not sure of her. He was always seeing her, mentally. Then he went toward her, his hand out.

"You see," he said, "what an hour may bring forth!" And then, "You reckless child, here in slippers!"

"I saw you on the roof," said Elinor, barely able to articulate. "Once I thought you had fallen."

"They nearly got me. It's rather sad, isn't it?" He stood, bareheaded in the cool dawn, and surveyed the ruin.

People meet great crises simply.

She tried to find some word of sympathy to say, but what was there, poor child? She knew the true inwardness of that disastrous night. So, with pathetic eyes, she turned away.

"I'll go home now," she said. "I saw the glare—I—" Quite suddenly her lips trembled. "I should like to help you with the new building."

"Fine!" said Ward heartily. "We'll get to that before long."

"If you had fallen—"

He was not listening. It came to her then how far apart they were. To her his falling would have been an end of all things; to him, it would have meant the beginning of a useful eternity.

"If you wait a little, I'll run around and get my car and take you up."

She sat down again, obediently. She was glad to be with him a little longer.

Until recently, the work of the band had always seemed a vague abstraction. Now one of its results lay before her. And there were other things fresh in her mind—old Hilary, dead of his revolt against law, and lying in state before an altar erected to a God he had not recognized. And Ward, watching her windows and thinking her the embodiment of what a woman should be.

Over her bitterness rose a hot wave of anger against Walter Huff. She had forbidden this thing and he had done it.

TO BE CONTINUED

FEED ROUGHAGE TO DRY COWS

Profitable, However, to Feed Sufficient Grain to Have Them in Good Physical Condition.

Dry cows can be maintained on hay and silage or roots. It is profitable however, to feed cows a sufficient amount of grain during the dry period to have them in good physical condition at calving time.

Cows should be dry for six to eight weeks prior to calving. It does not pay to have them dry for a longer period.

ABOUT THE STATE

News of Especial Interest to Minnesota Readers.

GATHERED FROM ALL SECTIONS

Happenings of the Week Briefly Told for the Convenience of the Busy Reader.

Dennis Mangan, eighty-five years old, hanged himself at his home in St. Paul. He was despondent over ill health.

The monthly report of the state hospital for the insane at Rochester shows that 1,385 patients are now being cared for there.

Authority for the tri-state flood control agreement between Minnesota, North and South Dakota is given in the rivers and harbors bill.

Joseph Lowey of Rochester, four years old, was drowned while attempting to recover a ball which had fallen into a barrel partly filled with water.

The Federal Loan bank of St. Paul has made loans totaling $417,600, according to figures on the first quarter year of operation of the institution.

John Ditter, aged thirty-seven, contractor and builder at Hamel, was killed in that village when his horses ran away and threw him out of a wagon.

William Rahn, who for twenty years has been widely known in Minneapolis's musical circles as a violinist, was drowned while bathing in Beebe lake, Wright county.

James F. Bell of Minneapolis has been appointed chairman of a provisional national committee to mobilize the milling industry to help win the war for the United States.

James F. Wallace, ousted from his seat in the Minneapolis city council by the courts for violating the state corrupt practices law, was returned to office at a special election.

Lloyd and George Munz, fourteen and sixteen years old, brothers, were drowned in Lake Francis, near Janesville, when a wave capsized the boat from which they were fishing.

Tearing down an American flag and crushing it under his heel, while uttering vile epithets, almost cost Victor Salmi his life at Kinney. When rescued by the police he was badly disfigured.

Schroeder, a fishing village on the north shore of Lake Superior, in Cook county, is in the throes of a smallpox epidemic. Twelve entire families are stricken and the infection has been carried into practically every home.

Margaret Groff, nineteen years old, and Mrs. Bessie Frisk, aged twenty, both of Minneapolis, were sentenced to ninety days each in the workhouse by Municipal Judge Smith of Minneapolis for wearing soldiers' uniforms.

Minnesota may lead the entire United States in the reduction of fire loss through Fourth of July celebrations this year, only a few fires and one or two minor accidents having been reported to State Fire Marshal Hatgadine.

Alfred Caufield's third attempt at suicide within a year was successful. He shot himself through the heart at his home in Ironton, using a double barreled rifle. Attempts to kill himself by hanging and drowning were frustrated.

John M. Brooks, a farmer residing near Blooming Prairie, was instantly killed when a heavy car owned and driven by his son-in-law, John Schutt, slid off a high grade and turned turtle. Other passengers in the car were badly bruised.

Mayor Thomas Van Lear of Minneapolis startled the National Editorial association when, in his address of welcome, he attacked the press in general terms for submitting to "the business men's thumbscrew in the editorial office."

J. J. Lomen, sixty-one years old, for many years active in Minnesota politics, is dead at St. Paul after an illness of six years. He had been assistant secretary of state for three terms and chief clerk in the secretary of state's office for many years.

Work on a second state and federal highway from the Twin Cities to Duluth is to be pushed forward at once as a result of a conference between the delegation from Anoka, Isanti, Kanabec and Pine counties with C. M. Babcock, state highway commissioner.

With noted men of the country as lecturers and an extensive exhibition of food products the Minnesota state fair, Sept. 3 to 8, will be a model for other food training camps to be conducted at state fairs as a part of the government's food conservation program.

Miss Belle M. Comstock and Miss Adelia Swanson, who lost their lives in the Christopher Columbus disaster at Milwaukee, were teachers in the Rochester (Minn.) public schools. They were at Chicago attending teachers' summer school at the Chicago university.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to make a sweeping investigation throughout Minnesota into the high cost of living, the alleged practice of speculators in storing immense quantities of commodities to await higher prices and the railroad car situation with regard to the coal supply was adopted by the state public safety commission.

RAY P. SPEER.

Minnesotan May Be Named as Aide to Food Director.

Ray P. Speer of St. Paul, publicity man for the Minnesota state fair, probably will be selected by the American Association of Fairs and Expositions to serve at Washington as an aide to Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator.

Frank Sebley, said to be a wealthy farmer, was arrested at Osseo on a charge of [illegible] insulting remarks about the American flag. J. E. Smith, a member of the Hennepin county public safety commission, made the arrest and placed Sebley in the Hennepin county jail.

Judge John C. Nethaway of Stillwater, former assistant attorney general of Minnesota and Democratic politician, is dead at [illegible]. He was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Nethaway was appointed to a judgeship in the Thirteenth district by Governor Burnquist more than a year ago.

Mrs. [illegible], a Winona [illegible], is in a [illegible] condition as a result of being attacked by a large swarm of bees. [illegible] was hiving the bees when they suddenly turned [illegible] rescued her after she had [illegible]. She is expected to [illegible].

A deal involving [illegible] Great Northern [illegible] has been closed with the [illegible] company of Cleveland. The deal involves the [illegible] mines which are [illegible] by the Great Northern ore trustees. About [illegible] tons of iron ore is involved.

Doctors William J. and Charles H. Mayo, world famous surgeons of Rochester, will go to France soon to work in war hospitals, they announced in replying to the University of Minnesota board of regents their new plan for the administration of the $1,500,000 Mayo foundation for the university.

Nearly 100 delegates to the annual meeting of the National Editorial association at Minneapolis participated at Red Wing in the [illegible] of a bronze tablet to [illegible] H. B. Herbert of Chicago, former editor of the Red Wing Republican, founder of the national organization of newspaper editors and its first president.

Mrs. Carrie Larson of Minneapolis was shot and killed by her husband, Olaf Larson, at their home in the Mill City. After the shooting Larson cut his throat and wrists with a jackknife and died shortly afterward at the City hospital. Five children survive, the youngest being nineteen. Mrs. Larson was suing for a divorce.

Five hundred men, led by Mayor E. E. Webber of Chisholm and Mayor Victor L. Power of Hibbing, searched the woods north of Chisholm for seven-year-old Olga Paliz, who was lost several days previously while picking berries. She was found severely bitten by insects and mosquitoes and suffering greatly from exposure.

Official announcement is made that Major William H. Hart of St. Paul, for several years in charge of accounting payrolls in Adjutant General Fred B. Wood's office, will resign shortly. Sergeant Harry Radcliff, connected with the regular army for more than seven years and former Minneapolis license inspector, will be Major Hart's successor.

The accounts of Adjutant General Fred B. Wood of Minnesota have been audited by the treasury department at Washington and approved. This means that the treasury department will open an account with Captain Harry [illegible] Brady, property and disbursing officer of the Minnesota national guard, and that the state will get all funds held up since March 1.

Frank Connors, Indian agent, is in a hospital at Cloquet, seriously injured, and J. F. O'Neil, railroad station agent at Carlton, is held by the authorities as the result of a shooting at Sawyer. It is said Connors was watching a resort at Sawyer for evidence of illegal sales of liquor to Indians when he became involved in an argument with O'Neil and a companion.

John Halloran, 103 years old, who lived on the same Minnesota homestead for sixty-two years, is dead at St. Thomas, Scott county. Mr. Halloran was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1814 and came to the United States in 1830. He was married in Ohio in 185[illegible] and at [illegible] removed to Minnesota, working for a time as engineer on a steamboat on the Minnesota river.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 30 — GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917. — $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 11
Oats	.62
Barley	1.03
Flax	2.68
Rye	1.83
Butter	.36
Eggs	.26
Vivo Flour	$6 70

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

FOR SALE—The E½ of S¼ Town of Reiner. John M. Anderson, owner.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Lutheran services Sunday July 22nd at Germantown 10 a. m. and at Esplee at 3 P. M.

O. C. Schultz, pastor.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.

H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Ole Knutson returned Monday from Canada where he has been working for several months. Mr Knutson sold his land near Carmel this spring and thought he would locate in Canada but after a few months of it he changed his mind and came back. Ole says that there is no place like Minnesota.

W. J LaBree came up from Thief River Falls Wednesday to conduct an auction sale for J. G. Turnbaugh.

The Turnbaugh auction sale held Wednesday was not very largely attended but everything offered for sale brought very good prices. One cow sold for $95.00.

The Goodridge baseball team will go to St. Hilaire next Sunday and cross bats with that aggregation. Lets all go along and root for the boys.

Watch for the bill announcing and auction sale on J. R. Christensen's farm, on the SE¼ Section 25, town of Grand Plain, two miles east of Germantown on Friday July 27th commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Rev. Bjornson will conduct services in the Synod church here Sunday July 29th at 11 o'clock.

Ole Kirklie, Abe Johnsrud and Jay Payne returned Saturday from a few weeks trip to Montana. They report that the crops are pretty well burnt out in that state.

Chester Tvedt and Miss Teresa Olson returned Saturday from a few days visit with friends at Ada.

Christ Urdahl was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Ole Kirklie was a passenger to Thief River Falls Tuesday morning, returning the same evening.

P. P. Palmer was transacting business in Thief River Falls Monday.

G. C. Gulrud was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

D. P. O'Niell of Thief River Falls was up here Tuesday to look after his farming interests.

FOR SALE—One 30 horse power Advance Steam engine.

C. N. Urdahl.

A large crowd from Goodridge attended the dance in Ole Geving's barn last Saturday evening. All report that they had a good time.

Ole peterson of Thief River Falls was a Goodridge visitor Saturday evening.

Two Quarters of Good Hay Land for rent, very reasonable;

M. J. Stephenson.

Wanted to get about 50 or 60 acres broke.

Salve O. Omlid, Erie, Minn.

There will be a dance in Jerry Race's new barn, six miles east and two and a half miles south of Goodridge on Saturday evening July 28th. Good music will be furnished and a good time guaranteed. Everybody welcome.

Department of Education Program of Examinations For Common School Certificates

July 30, 31 and August 1, 1917 to be held in the Lincoln High School Building, Thief River Falls:

Monday, July 30:

A. M.—8:00 to 8:45 Enrollment.
—8:45 to 9:15 Spelling.
—9:15 to 10:00 Penmanship.
—10:00 to 12:00 Arithmetic.

P. M.—1:15 to 3:00 Geography.
—3:00 to 4:00 Composition.
—4:00 to 5:00 Reading.

Tuesday, July 31:

A. M.—8:00 to 9:45 United States History.
—9:45 to 11:30 English Grammar.
—11:30 to 12:00 Music.

P. M.—1:15 to 2:45 Physiology-Hygiene
—2:45 to 4:00 Civics.
—4:00 to 4:45 Drawing.

Wednesday, August 1:

A. M.—8:00 to 8:30 Enrollment.
—8:30 to 10:15 Geometry.
—10:15 to 12.00 Physics.

P. M.—1:15 to 2:45 Algebra.
—2:45 to 4:15 Physical Geography or General History.
—4.15 to 5:15 Agriculture.

If Geography, Physiology-Hygiene, or Algebra do not require the full time, the remaining time may be used for the subjects that follow.

Applicant must bring ink, pen and pencil. Renewals will be taken at this time. A state fee of 50 cents is charged on enrollment.

De Kaiser's Prayer.

Mine Gott will you be mine partner?
You don't know who I am?
I am the German Kaiser,
De Kaiser Will-I-Yam.

You know I whip dem Belgians
Und mitt bullets filled Russia full
Und I'll whip France and Italy
Und blew up Johnny Bull.

Now all dem oder nations
I don't give a damn,
If you'll just be mine partner,
Und whip that Uncle Sam.

You know I got them submarines
All Europe know dot well.
But Edison got a patent now
Vot blows dem all to hell.

Now Gott if you do this
Then you I,ll always love
Und I'll be emperor of earth
Und you be emperor above.

But Gott if you refuse me dis
To morrow night at eleven
I'll call my Zepplins out
Und declare war on Heaven.

I wouldn't ask dis from you
But it can be plainly seen,
Dot when Edison pushes dot button
I got no submarine.—Cando Herald.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Goodridge, by Oct. 1st, 1917, otherwise the town will do tse work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the board of education of the district No. 8 at Goodridge will receive sealed bids up to July 21st at One o'clock P. M., for the removal of the furnaces and connections thereof, (Furnaces and Material to remain the property of the district,) and for the installing of a steam heating plant and ventilation system (gravity or mechanical,) and for the finishing of the upper story of the School house, according to planes specifications on file with the Clerk, bids must be made seperatly for each item and must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of ten per cent of the bid, made payable to the Clerk.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Nick Bundlund, Clerk.
Goodridge, Minn.

Government Crop Report For July

A summary of the July crop report for the state of Minnesota and for the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates issued Monday by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

CORN

State: July 1 forecast, 61,400,000 bushels; production last year (Dec. estimate), 84,420,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 3,120,000,000 bushels: production last year (Dec. estimate) 2,583, 241,000.

WINTER WHEAT

State: July 1 forecast, 1,210,000 bushels; production last year (Dec. estimate), 910,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast 402,000,000 bushels; production last year Dec. Estimate), 481, 744, 000 bushels.

SPRING WHEAT

State: July 1 forecast, 53,300,000 bushels; last years production (Dec. estimate), 26,645,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast 276,000,000 bushels; production last year (Dec. estimate), 158,142,000 bushels.

OATS

State: July 1 forecast, 181, 400,000 bushels; last years production (Dec. estimate), 88,112,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 1,450,000,000 busheis; production last year (Dec. estimate), 1,251,992,000 bushels.

RYE

State: July 1 forecast, 6,120,000 bushels; production last year (Dec estimate), 5,025,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 56,100,000 bushels; production last year (Dec. estimate), 47,383,000 bushels.

BARLEY

State: July 1 forecast, 35,900,000 bushels; production last year (Dec estimate), 26,125,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 214,000,000 bushels; production last year (Dec. estimate), 180,927,000 bushels.

FLAXSEED

State: July 1 forecast, 2,770,000 bushels; production last year (Dec estimate), 2,338,000 bushels.

United State: July 1 forecast, 17,000,000 bushels; production last year (Dec. estimate), 15,459,000 bushels

POTATOES

State: July 1 forecast, 34,500,000 bushels; production last year (Dec. estimate), 16,800,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 452,000,000 bushels; production last year, (Dec. estimate), 285,437,000 bushels.

ALL HAY

State: July 1 forecast, 5,770,000 tons; production last year (Dec. estimate), 6,284,000 tons.

United States: July 1 forecast 103,000,000 tons; production last year (Dec estimate), 109, 786, 000 tons.

PCICES

The first price given below is the average on July 1 this year, and the second, the average on July 1 last year.

State: Wheat, 205 and 93 cents per bushel. Corn, 152 and 74. Oats 64 and 36. Potatoes, 226 and 72. Hay, $9.00 and $8.40 per ton. Eggs, 28 and 19 cents per dozen.

United States: Wheat, 220.1 and 93.0 cents per bushel. Corn, 164.6 and 75.4 cents. Oats, 68.9 and 40 4 cents. Potatoes, 247.9 and 102.3 cents. Hay $14.56 and $12 08 per ton. Cotton, 24.7 and 12.5 cents per pound. Eggs, 28.3 and 19.7 cents per dozen.

Auto Tour to Winnipeg.

The touring committee of the Thief River Falls auto club has decided that the first tour of the club will be to Winnipeg on July 27, 28 and 29, leaving that city at half past seven sharp Friday morning of next week. All owners of autos who wish to make the trip whether members of the auto club or not should either write or call any of the special committee who have the matter in charge at Thief River Falls. Those on the committee are Geo. Johnson, C. L. Hanson and Scott Laird It is desired to have as many cars as possible make the trip. The return trip will be made on Sunday July 29. Dinner will be had at Hallock both going and returning. Remember to let the committee know not later than Tuesday evening of next week.

Scott Laird, Secy.

Biggest Month In Creamery History.

Practically $1,000 worth of butter for every working day during the month of June was the output of the Thief River Falls Co-operative creamery, according to the report just submitted by Secretary Hanson. The exact total was $24,003.24, which is about $8,000 more than has been turned out in any similar period in the history of the institution. The amount of butter churned was 62,738 pounds.

The receipts at the creamery show a satisfactory increase every week. Not only does this indicate a constantly growing number of cows in the territory served by the plant, but it also shows that the cattle owners are getting out of the habit of making their own butter and employing the more satisfactory and profitable method of taking the product of their herds to the creamery. Buttermaker Hazelrud states the tests prove that the section is steadily working towards a better class of cattle. The showing is one of which he and the officers are justly proud.

The new creamery at Hazel is reported as getting along in excellent shape. Buttermaker Bullman states that the output for the last week in June was 2,980 pounds, or an average of about 500 pounds per day. The receipts at the plant for the same period were 9,025 pounds.—T. R. F. Times.

SENATE VOTES TO KILL WHISKY

Effort to Include Wine and Beer Meets Defeat.

HOUSE EXPECTED TO AGREE

Big Dry Victory Comes After Hard Fight When Amendment Is Approved by Vote of 45 to 37.

Washington, D. C. — The whisky business will be wiped out thirty days after the Lever food control bill becomes a law through these provisions in the final agreement reached on prohibition in the senate:

First—The president is authorized to take over for government use all distilled spirits held in bond.

Second—The manufacture of distilled spirits from foodstuffs is prohibited.

Third—The importation of distilled spirits is prohibited. This means that the only whisky, brandy, gin and rum and other distilled liquors which can be sold after that date will be those in stock, in saloons.

By a vote of 45 to 37, the senate refused to make the nation bone dry by including wine and beer with distilled liquors. The proposal to give President Wilson control over beer and wine-making was defeated, 35 to 46.

The big dry victory of the day was the adoption of the amendment by Senator Smoot of Utah, authorizing the president to take over all distilled spirits in bond and providing compensation of cost plus a 10 per cent profit to the owners.

Differs From House Bill.

The difference between the prohibition section passed by the house and the one agreed to by the senate is that the former prohibits the making of any kind of intoxicating liquors from foodstuffs, but does not prohibit the importation, while the latter deals only with distilled spirits, but provides absolute prohibition.

The question likely will go to conference as it now stands with a strong probability that the house will yield to the changes made by the senate.

The senate provision would limit consumption to stocks in retailers' hands or withdrawn before the law goes into effect. Stocks of distilled beverages in bond are estimated at between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 gallons and the annual normal consumption at 120,000,000 gallons.

To purchase this enormous quantity of liquor, or what is left of it after withdrawals in anticipation of the legislation, it is estimated the government will have to spend from $300,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

The probable loss in federal revenues is placed at from $260,000,000 to $400,000,000, although this, as well as the cost of purchase, would depend entirely on how much liquor was withdrawn tax-paid before the [illegible] [illegible]

PARTIES AGREE ON RESOLUTION

Radicals and Socialists Oppose Annexation.

GERMAN GENERALS HELPLESS

Von Hindenburg and Von Ludendorff Unable to Convince Reichstag of Eventual Success.

Copenhagen. — Asserting that the reichstag "labors for peace and mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations" and "forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic violations are incompatible with such a peace," a resolution agreed to by the majority block of the center Radicals and Socialists will be introduced when the reichstag reassembles, according to the Berliner Tageblatt.

The resolution was agreed to despite the presence in Berlin of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorf, who were summoned from the front to sidetrack the proposal by giving encouraging reports of the military situation and to inspire the reichstag with a belief in the possibilities of obtaining that "German peace worthy of the sacrifices made," to which Von Hindenburg committed himself in his published replies to memorials of Pan-German organizations.

The peace resolution cites that the German people stand on the assurance of the speech from the throne, Aug. 4, 1914, which said Germany is driven by no lust of conquest.

It further declares that the freedom of the seas must be assured and that only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

The resolution also proposes to put the reichstag on record for the creation of international jurisdiction organizations.

The conclusion, however, contains a threat that, so long as the enemy governments refuse to accept such a peace and so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest, the German people will stand together as one man and fight until the rights of themselves and allies to life and development are secured.

ALLIES MAKE GAINS ON TWO FRONTS

London. — Once again the Austro-German allies have suffered reverses in the loss to the Russians of a part of Lodziany, in the Lomnica river region of Galicia; in the Russian repulse of an attack northeast of Kalusz and in the Champagne region of France, where the French drove them from positions they had recaptured, inflicting heavy casualties on them.

Not alone have the Russians in their drive in Galicia made considerable gains of terrain, but their captures of men, guns and material have been enormous.

From July 1 to 13, according to a Russian official communication, 36,431 officers and men of the Teutonic armies have been made prisoner and ninety-three heavy and light guns twenty-eight trench mortars, 403 machine guns and ninety-one guns of other descriptions have been taken.

GREECE TO JOIN THE ALLIES

Severs Relations With All Four Central Powers.

Washington, D. C. — Uncertainty as to Greece's status in the world war was cleared away with the receipt of official information that the Greek government not only has severed relations with all four of the central powers, but is actually in a state of war with them.

Information has reached the state department that the Greek minister in Paris has notified the French government Greece considers herself a full belligerent and will act accordingly.

Decrease in U-Boat Victims.

London. — As an additional proof of the effectiveness of British measures against U-boat warfare is the report of the admiralty issued here showing fourteen vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk last week and three under that tonnage were victims of mines or submarines. Seven fishing vessels were lost.

PRESIDENT URGES PASSAGE OF BILL

Gives Support to Original Food Measure in Senate.

GORE SUBSTITUTE OPPOSED

Executive Said to Have Expressed Dissatisfaction With Smoot Liquor Amendment.

Washington, D. C. — President Wilson has come to the support of the administration food control bill as originally submitted to congress.

In response to a request from senate leaders for assistance in solving the difficulties standing in the way of action there, the president sent to Democratic Leader Martin a personal letter, recommending the general purposes of the general bill for government control of foods, feeds and fuels only.

He wrote that he believed unnecessary the extension of government control of steel, iron, copper, cotton, wool, leather and other products.

The substitute bill drawn by Senator Gore is opposed by the president as an emasculation of the administration legislation. He wrote that he considered prompt final disposition of the legislation imperative.

The president's letter, which was not made public, is understood not to have discussed prohibition in any form. On reliable authority, however, it is said that in his conference with the senate leaders the president expressed disagreement with the Smoot amendment adopted by the senate last week, directing purchase by the government of all stocks of distilled beverages in bond at cost, plus 10 per cent.

On receipt of the president's letter administration leaders prepared to obtain action along the lines suggested. Senators Lodge, Smoot and other Republican leaders were called into conference and a meeting of the Democratic steering committee was arranged.

Food Administrator Hoover conferred with Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the bill, and added his opposition to the Gore substitute as nullifying the government's control plans.

UNCLE SAM CARES FOR EXILED I. W. W.

Columbus, N. M. — Closely guarded by forces of United States cavalry from Douglas, Ariz., the special freight train carrying the 1,200 deported strikers and others from Hermanas, N. M., arrived here. The deported men were placed in a detention camp here pending further instructions from the federal government.

W. B. Cleary, a Bisbee attorney and labor advocate, who was among those deported, in a statement reviewing the deportation, said that many of the men wished to return to Bisbee where they own property and had wives and families. A census of the exiles showed that 312 had registration cards under the selective draft law and that 142 were owners of Liberty bonds. Mr. Cleary said that besides strikers and members of the I. W. W. the exiles included small business men and other residents of Bisbee who were suspected of sympathizing with the strikers.

ASK $2,000,000,000 FOR BIG ARTILLERY

Washington, D. C. — A great artillery program for the war against Germany will be provided for in the coming $3,000,000,000 general deficiency appropriation bill.

Of the total approximately $2,000,000,000 is to be asked to provide for big guns, ammunition and equipment for use in addition to those to be drafted this summer.

Among other plans intended to be provided for in the big deficiency bill, the draft of which already is being prepared by the committee experts with some of the lesser essentials already in, will be the financing of private plants to make war munitions for which between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 is to be asked.

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. SMITH, Editor & Publisher

Entered as second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Goodridge Minn.

Subscription rate $1.00 per year.
Foreign rate $1.50 per year.

STORM OF PROTEST MADE

Many Cities Object to Draft Population Estimates.

Washington, D. C.—Storms of protests are gathering in every section of the country against the census bureau's "paper population" estimates in apportioning the draft toll of men.

The war department is being bombarded with telegrams from indignant cities demanding their population estimates be revised or corrected.

Other cities content themselves with terming the figures "outrageous."

Secretary for India Resigns.

London.—Official announcement of the resignation of J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India, was made here. This is the first fruit of the Mesopotamia commission's report and lent a dramatic touch to the debate on that report in parliament.

American Steamer Kansan Sunk.

Washington, D. C.—State department dispatches announcing the destruction of the American steamer Kansan by a German submarine said that four members of the crew were missing.

SPECTACULAR AIR FIGHT OVER LONDON

London.—In the biggest German airplane raid on London in the history of the war, thirty-seven civilians were killed and 141 were injured, four raiders were brought down and material damage was done to the business section of the city, evidently the goal of the raiders.

The raid was the most spectacular and daring yet undertaken by the Germans. The British aerial patrol accepted the challenge of the invaders and a great battle in the sky followed the thunder of the anti-aircraft guns and the pop-pop of machine gun fire. One raider fell prey to an army airplane at the mouth of the Thames and three were brought down by British naval flyers forty miles out at sea.

London.—Flinging down hundreds of tons of high explosive bombs on German interior cities in a swift succession of reprisal raids, an allied warplane armeda has carried vengeance home to the foe, even bombarding the heart of Germany's munition system, the Krupp factories at Essen, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announced.

WHY SHORTHORN IS FAVORED

Beef Must Come Along With Milk is Claim—Dairy Cattle Breeders Have Good Argument.

One reason why the milking Shorthorn is being called to the attention of corn-belt farmers who must come inevitably to dairying, is that the corn belt is committed to beef and cannot easily give up to dairying exclusively. The farmer who takes a dairy bull calf to market and gets $3 or $4 for it is likely to feel cheated, because he will remember the beef calf that grew into a likely steer and brought a good profit.

Of course, the dairy cattle breeders have their arguments—and good ones.

Shorthorns on Kansas Farm.

But the fact remains that the farmer, generally speaking, will be hard to wean away from the beef type. The Shorthorn's reputation as a leading beef animal will appeal to the farmer, for he still can have his beef along with his milk.

This argument may apply to other dual purpose cattle, perhaps, but it is especially good with a beef animal that can perform well in the dairy.

FEED COWS BEFORE CALVING

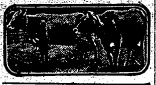
Practical Dairymen Agree That Preparation Has Much to Do With the Amount of Milk.

(By H. H. KILDEE, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The proper time to begin feeding a dairy cow is six or eight weeks before calving, and practical dairymen agree that this preparation has more to do with the amount of milk and butterfat which a cow produces during the lactation period than does the feeding during any other period.

For cows calving during the summer or early fall most dairymen like to have a small pasture away from the herd but with an abundance of grass, and, in addition, they like to feed a suitable grain mixture. Corn silage, with clover or alfalfa hay and a limited grain ration of three parts ground oats, two parts of bran and one part of oilmeal is especially good for cows calving during winter or early spring. After calving the cows should be brought slowly up to full feed and thereby steadily to a higher production.

DAIRY



PARTICULAR CARE FOR MILK

Flavors in Dairy Products May Be Prevented by Keeping Cows From Eating Weeds.

Don't let your dairy products taste of weeds or grass, if you can avoid it. Because butterfat absorbs flavors, particular care should be taken in handling milk, cream and butter, according to N. E. Olson, instructor in dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The principal flavors derived from feeds are the weedy flavors," said Mr. Olson. "In the spring creameries have trouble with the wild onion flavor. This is something that the farmer cannot prevent, and is caused by early pasturing.

"Another common flavor is the half-grass flavor, produced from green feed in the early spring. It can be tasted in milk, cream, and also in ice cream. It is found in practically all dairy products in the spring."

The method of preventing these flavors is keeping the cows from eating weeds, pointed out Mr. Olson. Weedy patches in pastures should be fenced off so that the cows cannot get to them. Other flavors are produced through the feeding of alfalfa and silage. If silage is fed, it is advisable to feed it after milking rather than before.

MILK FEVER IS BOTHERSOME

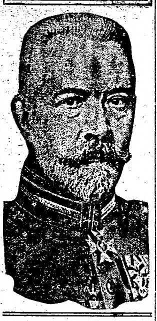
Danger Among Cows Appears Greatest in Late Summer—Keep Animal in Barn and Feed Hay.

Milk fever is a rather serious trouble with good cows, as it is said that none but well-bred, heavy-producing cows have it. It seems to be more prevalent among grass-fed cows.

The danger of milk fever among cows seems to be greatest in late summer or early fall, notably June, July, August and September. The recommendation is to put the cow in the barn and feed dry hay about a week before she comes fresh. Three or four days before calving the cow is given a dose of salts with a little ginger. Another dose is also given five or six hours after the calf is born. A bucket of warm water should be given the cow two or three times a day. She should not be allowed to have cold water for some time.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

German Chancellor's Resignation Is Accepted by Kaiser.



BETHMANN-HOLLWEG QUITS HIS POSITION

London.—Kaiser Wilhelm has accepted the resignation of the German imperial chancellor, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, and has appointed in his place Dr. Georg Michaelis, food controller, under secretary of finance for Prussia, and a privy counsellor.

An official German wireless dispatch with this information was announced by the British admiralty here.

No further details were given. Official confirmation was had earlier that the Prussian minister of war, General von Stein, had resigned and that his retirement had been approved by the kaiser.

The resignations of all the Prussian cabinet were formally tendered the kaiser several days ago, when the German political situation became acute. The emperor delayed acceptance of several of these, but delayed dispatches from Berlin mentioned that neither Minister of the Interior Helfferich nor Minister of Instruction Solz of the Prussian ministry had attended recent meetings of that body, indicating their imperial master had dropped them from his official list of counsellors.

HAD SOME TROOPS ON BOARD

British Transport Sunk; Eleven Persons Missing.

London.—The large British transport Armadale has been sunk by a submarine, it is officially announced. The statement reads:

"The British transport Armadale, with a small number of troops on board, was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic. Six soldiers, one passenger and four of the crew are missing and it is presumed were drowned."

EACH NUMBER DRAWN AFFECTS 4,000 MEN

Washington, D. C.—Drawing of lots for the selective draft not only will determine what men are to be called to the colors in the first war army, but will show in what order the others registered will be liable for service when later armies are organized.

A plan of drawing will be followed under which a definite place in the waiting lists will be given every one of the millions who registered.

Those standing at the head of the list in each country or city district will be called first before the examination boards and then the obligation will pass on down the line as long as men are needed.

This does not mean that a separate name or number will be drawn for every one of the country's 9,800,000 registrants. In fact, every number, under the theory of the plan, will represent more than 4,000 men, one for each of the registration districts.

MUST HAVE FEDERAL O. K.

Railroads Warned Against Carrying Certain Commodities.

Washington, D. C.—An embargo, effective immediately, against all shipments intended for export of commodities named in President Wilson's recent export proclamation, except when bill of lading is presented with a federal license number furnished or authorized by the export council at Washington, was ordered by the American Railway Association's commission on car service.

Provides for 22,000 Airplanes.

Washington, D. C.—The war department bill appropriating $640,000,000 for construction of 22,000 airplanes was passed by the house without a roll call.

Pennington County Fair
Thief River Falls
Bigger and Better than Ever Before
No Expense Has Been Spared to Provide a Fine Line of Exhibits and Entertaining Features.
There will be Fine Displays Of
Live Stock, Horses, Cattle, Mules, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Pigeons, Pet Stock, Grains, Fruits, Vegetables, Farm Machinery, Vehicles, Automobiles, General Merchandise of Every Description, Pastry, Preserves, Pickles, Canned Goods, Needlework and Art Production and other things too numerous to mention.
Louis Gertsen, the Aviator
Has Been Secured for a Series of Flights Above the Grounds-
Equals the Best
Exels the Rest
Great Western Carnival Co.
Will Show at the Grounds July 31 to Aug. 4 Day and Night.
Moral and Refined
Shows Only
An Appeal to the Farmers
We especiall urge every farmer residing in this community to exhibit in at least one department, for by so doing you will feel a personal interest in the success of an organization established wholly for your benefit.
Wed., Thur. Fri., Aug. 1-2-3, 1917

AUGUST W. ANDERSON
Contractor & Builder
Everything In The Line Of Cement Work
Estimates Furnished.
Goodridge, Minnesota

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Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
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A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Are You Going To Get Eggs Next Winter?
The time to decide that question is now. If you don't get them don't blame the hens. They'll lay if you give them half a chance. But they can't lay in a cold drafty shed—it takes all you feed them to keep them warm.
Give them a good, warm, wind-tight house. It won't take them long to pay you back for it. It doesn't take very many dozen eggs these days to pay for a chicken house. It's a real investment. Come in and see us. Our service costs you nothing.
A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?
It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.
A Check Book
is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISKOP, Pres. IN CK BUNDHUND Cashier

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The First State Bank
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For Particulars Call or Write.

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Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA

Goodridge Barber SHOP
BERT WALKER Prop.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tob

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
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Every Thing New
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None but the Best Features shown

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Drop a post card for sample copies.

JOHN D. RYAN.

Copper Magnate to Direct Red Cross Medical Work.

Photo by American Press Association.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, has recruited another big business man to the cause. He is John D. Ryan, president of the Anaconda Copper company, who, in addition to his big tasks in that capacity, will be director general of military relief for the Red Cross.

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST EXTORTION

Washington, D. C. — President Wilson has appealed to the country's business interests to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go out to offer their lives on the battle field.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurances that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," the appeal said, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence.

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

MAN, WIFE AND SON SLAIN

Fourth Member of Auto Party Is Under Suspicion.

Johnstown, Pa.—Edward Humphries, a prominent coal operator, his wife and his son, Edward Humphries, Jr., were shot to death on a country road near here.

The Humphries family was a part of an automobile party with George C. Thompkins, Jr., of Philadelphia. Thompkins took the bodies of Mrs. Humphries and the son to Carrolltown, Pa., and told officers that the party was held up by masked men.

A coroner's jury was called to investigate the murder and ordered Thompkins held.

GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Wheat—On track and to arrive, No. 1 hard, $2.57; No. 1 Northern, $2.55; No. 2 Northern, $2.51. Flax—On track and to arrive, $3.04.

St. Paul Grain.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.70; No. 1 Northern, $2.55@2.65; No. 2 Northern, $2.45@2.55; corn, $1.87@1.89; oats, 71½@72½c; barley, $1.22@1.50; rye, $2.28@2.30; flax, $3.04.

South St. Paul Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,200; steers, $5.50@11.00; cows and heifers, $6.75@8.50; calves, $7.50@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,100; range, $14.60@15.35. Sheep—Receipts, 200; lambs, $10.00@15.00; ewes, $6.00@8.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Wheat—July, $2.05½; Sept., $1.95½. Corn—Sept., $1.59; Dec., $1.09¼. Oats—July, 68c; Sept., 54¾c; Dec., 56⅝c. Pork—Sept., $39.90. Butter—Creameries, 37@38c. Eggs—31½@33½c. Poultry—Springs, 22@24c; fowls, 18½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

Wheat—July, $2.45; Sept., $1.96½. Cash close on track: No. 1 hard, $2.70; No. 1 Northern, $2.55@2.65; No. 2 Northern, $2.45@2.55; No. 3 Northern, $2.25@2.45; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.87@1.89; No. 3 white oats, 71½@72½c; flax, $3.04.

Chicago Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; steers, $8.25@13.90; cows and heifers, $5.35@11.80; calves, $9.50@14.50. Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; light, $14.50@15.65; mixed, $14.45@15.75; heavy, $14.25@15.80; rough, $14.25@14.45; pigs, $12.25@15.40. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; natives, $7.[illegible]@10.00; lambs, $9.50@15.[illegible]

Remember your Subscription. We need the money now past due.

Guaranty Plan
AUTOMOBILE
Time Payments

Overland Cars

We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles. If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make.

GOODRIDGE GARAGE CO.,
LINDSTROM & GRAN, Props.

Special Bargains on Hats and Caps

For a short time we will sell our line of Hats and Caps at bargain prices. You can save money if you buy your

HAT or CAP

from us at this time. Now is the time to get your hat or cap for the Fourth of July and save money.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

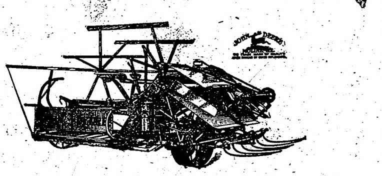
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

John Deere Binders



JOHN DEERE BINDERS are built for the man who wants real visible quality. The binder is one of the most important machines used on the farm and a few dollars in price is of no consequence when saving a crop is a consideration. If you are in the market for a new binder, let us show you the John Deere.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
[illegible]DGE, MINNESOTA.

The Girl Who Had No God

By
Mary Roberts Rinehart

Author of "K," "The Man in Lower Ten," etc.

(Copyright—Mary Roberts Rinehart)

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Old Hilary Kingston, starting with Socialism, drifts into anarchy, and gathers round him in the hall above the village of Woffingham a band of accomplished desperadoes who rob the rich, incite seditions and arm the rebellious. His motherless daughter, Elinor, is raised to fine living and wrong thinking, to no law and no Christ.

CHAPTER II—In an attack on the Agrarian bank messenger, old Hilary is killed, but is not suspected of complicity. Boroday brings the body home to the hall.

CHAPTER III—Ward, assistant rector of St. Jude's, makes a call of condolence on Elinor, who consents to have her father buried from St. Jude's in the odor of sanctity. The chief of police recognizes Boroday and is suspicious.

CHAPTER IV—After the funeral the band meet at the hall and agree to go on as before, Elinor acting in her father's stead. Huff asks Elinor to marry him and she consents, though she does not love him. Boroday is arrested and threatened.

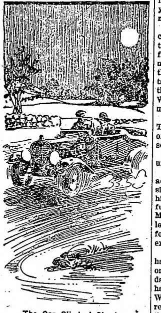
CHAPTER V—Boroday in jail, Talbot plans a raid on the Country club. The friendship between Ward and Elinor ripens to something deeper. She envies him his faith.

CHAPTER VI—Huff burns St. Jude's parish house. Elinor offers to help rebuild it and is angry with Huff.

CHAPTER VII.

Ward brought her a cup of coffee and stood by with satisfaction while she drank it. In his eyes there was a mixture of depression and joy. The parish house was gone, and this girl before him was to marry another man. But they would build another parish house, and who knew—

He drove her up the hill in his small car. At the top of a rise he stopped



The Car Climbed Slowly.

the car and looked back. The night's devastation showed clearly, a black wound in the smiling heart of the valley.

Elinor watched him.

"It means a great deal to you, doesn't it?"

"It's rather a facer— Of course we will build again, but there are things that could not be replaced. That isn't what troubles me. The fact is, I am afraid I'm responsible.

"I was there last night, alone. I have a bad habit, when I have a mental problem to worry out, of walking up and down a room and lighting one cigarette after another. I am reckless with matches."

Then perhaps, after all, Walter had not done it!

The car climbed slowly. Ward kept his eyes straight ahead. Elinor cast little shy glances at his profile.

"You said you had something to worry out?"

He drew a long breath.

"I have had an offer to go to New York to a big church. It's rather a wonderful opportunity."

Elinor made no sign except to clutch her hands as they lay ungloved in her lap.

"Then you will be leaving—us?"

"No," he said. "I shall not be leaving you."

"You like it here?"

"Very much." He turned and looked down at her. It was unwise. He realized that at once. So frail she looked, so softly, tenderly feminine! And because he knew that, after the night, he had not yet got control over himself, the merest hand-clasp as she got out of the machine was all he dared. But at the top of the steps Elinor turned.

"You will never know just how sorry I am," she said, and went through her garden to the house.

From that Friday morning until the evening of the following day Elinor was quite alone.

Hour after hour she spent pacing the [illegible] the valley

On Friday night, unable to sleep, she threw a negligee over her shoulders and went down to her garden. The village slept quietly, but there was a light in Ward's small window near the church. She remained on the terrace until the light was extinguished.

At dinner that Saturday Boroday's empty place cast a gloom over the meal. Walter Huff came a little late. Under the ease of his greeting there was a touch of uneasiness as he met Elinor's eyes. When the servants left the room, Talbot leaned forward to Walter.

"Now tell us about it," he said.

Huff was frankly triumphant, but he still avoided Elinor's eyes.

"It's working out exactly as I knew it would," he explained. "Having once had a parish house they cannot do without it. The vestry carried only about a third enough insurance. And there's another point in our favor—the rector's away. He's got rheumatism. They are going to take up an additional purse to send him to Baden-Baden."

"When?"

"Tomorrow morning. And tomorrow being Sunday, the assistant rector, Elinor's friend, will have it in charge until Monday morning."

"I shall warn him," said Elinor suddenly.

There was silence for a moment. Talbot smiled. Lethbridge looked astounded. Huff, bending forward with his arms out before him on the table, confronted Elinor squarely.

"That's it, is it?" he said.

"I asked you not to do—what you have done. The children used it all the time. They played basketball there. Besides, my wish should mean something to you."

Huff shrugged his shoulders.

"If I had burned a tenement full of people—"

"A man was nearly killed. He was on the ridge-pole of the church and they turned the full strength of the water on him. I saw it. I—almost fainted."

"You saw it."

"I was there," said Elinor quietly.

Huff rose angrily.

"You were there! And who was it who almost fell off the roof? Your parson, I suppose."

Talbot silenced the boy. It was Lethbridge who took up the argument. He understood her position and sympathized, he said. The fire was a mistake. But now that it was done—He spoke of Boroday's critical condition, of their safety that depended on his, and finding her attitude to be unyielding, took refuge in her father's memory.

"If anything comes out, it will all come out," he reminded her. "It seems to me, Elinor, that you owe it to your father not to interfere. This isn't a new plan. Four or five years ago when the parish house was first built we talked it over here. And it isn't as though we mean to hurt this fellow Ward. It will be three to one; he'll make no resistance."

"Yes," she said. "Three to one. That is the way we fight. Oh, I'm one of you, I know that—but it sickens me, sometimes."

The men were astounded, frankly uncomfortable.

The conference got nowhere. Elinor acknowledged their duty to the Russian, offered all her jewels, in fact, for his defense. But she stubbornly refused to countenance the attack on Mr. Ward. Huff lapsed into sullen silence, his eyes on her. The other men found every argument met by silence, except for one passionate outburst.

"He is my friend," she cried. "I have never had any friends, except once, years ago, a girl. It was Boroday then who used my friendship for her. It was the Rutherford matter. Walter would not remember, but the rest of you—I tell you, I won't do this thing."

Talbot tried a new method. "It's a wealthy congregation," he explained. "It is not much for them, and it's safety for us. If we let Boroday go up, and he thinks what he will about us, he can make it bad for all of us."

Elinor turned on him.

"I don't care a rap for the congregation. Do you think he will let that money go without a struggle? The moment it goes into the offertory it ceases to be money and becomes a divine trust to him. He'll fight and—someone will be killed."

It dawned even on Talbot after a time that her solicitude was for none of them. When he realized it, at last, he sat back with folded arms and frowning brows. Here was mockery, for sure; old Hilary's daughter, reared on pure violence, and in love with a parson!—old Hilary's daughter and successor, defying the band in its hour of need, and quoting a divine trust, in extenuation!

In view of her attitude, there seemed to be nothing to do.

"We'll give it up, of course," said Lethbridge, after a pause.

There had never been any drinking in old Hilary's house. Only abstainers were ever taken into the band. But it was the custom of the two older men to remain at the table over their cigars, giving Walter and Elinor a half-hour together. That night, when Elinor rose from the table, Huff, although he rose with the others, made no move to follow her. She looked back from the doorway, a slim, almost childish figure with beseeching eyes.

"You must all try to think kindly of me," she said wistfully. "I care for you as much as I ever did. You are all I have, you three. It is only that I—have been thinking."

For the first time since the organization of the band, there was quarreling that night in old Hilary's paneled library. At the end of an hour Walter

Huff flung out of the door, white with fury. He stumbled through the garden toward the garage, muttering as he went. In the rose alley he met Elinor.

"I was waiting for you," she said simply.

Huff stood before her, and the anger left his face.

"You're the one thing in all the world I felt sure of." His voice was heavy with despair.

"I've been thinking about Boroday—"

"Elinor, how far have things gone between you and this man at St. Jude's?"

She recoiled.

"I hardly know him."

"You think about him."

She looked down into the valley.

"I think of the things he stands for. It just seems to me that, when a man like that, not a dreamer at all, but human and—and keen, when he believes all that he does—"

"It was Ward on the ridge-pole, the one who nearly fell?"

"Yes."

"And you were frightened?"

"It made me sick. I—"

Quite suddenly he crushed her to him. It was as if he meant to drive away this barrier between them by sheer force of his love for her. But, although she held up her face for his kiss, he released her as suddenly, without it.

"You're crazy about him," he said thickly. "I'm not blind. I'll get him for this!"

CHAPTER VIII.

Saturday evening it was the custom of the Bryants to entertain the rector at dinner.

Now, in his absence, it was the assistant rector who dined in the paneled Jacobean dining room of the Bryant house, swallowing much unctuous dictation as to church policy with his dinner.

Not that Ward was mild. But he had an easy way of listening to the advice of his various influential parishioners and then going ahead and doing as he liked. In nonessentials he always yielded. To him the church was so much bigger than its ritual.

That evening Mrs. Bryant had taken up the question of women in the choir.

"Frankly, Mr. Ward," she said, ignoring her fish, "I do not approve of it. It's the feminist movement, I tell you. Before long they'll want to be on the vestry."

Ward glanced up, half smiling. The pear-shaped pearl, which usually hung at his hostess' withered throat, was, naturally, not there. From the pearl to the parish house, from the parish house to Elinor—thus in two leaps of Ward's mind he was far from the subject in hand.

"As president of the Chancel society," said Mrs. Bryant, "as honorary president of the Woman's guild, I protest against women in the choir."

Back to the choir with a jump came Ward's errant mind.

"I wonder," Ward reflected, "whether a matter of tradition and custom will prevent women from singing in the heavenly choir!"

Mrs. Bryant stabbed at her fish. But she had not finished. There were many things about Saint Jude's that did not please her. The burial of old Hilary Kingston had been one. She seized on that.

"A non-communicant," she snapped. "An infidel, an atheist! The daughter is living alone up there at this minute. It isn't respectable. It's a bad example to the girls in the village. The house is full of men all the time."

"That must be a mistake."

"It is quite true. Servants talk, you know. What can you expect? Raised out of the church, with no belief, and, of course, no moral instruction."

Ward bent forward over the table.

"That is a very serious statement, Mrs. Bryant." His eyes were like steel. "Of course you are not basing it merely on what you hear from servants?"

Mrs. Bryant flushed, a purplish spot in the center of each sagging cheek.

"I do not gossip with the servants," she said, shortly. "It is common talk. And there are other things. Machines come and go from the house at queer hours of the night. The girl spends a great deal of money. Where does she get it? Where, for that matter, did old Hilary Kingston get it?"

Thus challenged, Ward had nothing to say.

After dinner he left early, but he did not go home. He went up the hill. As he strode on, he remembered many things. The girl was without the sheet-anchor of any belief, adrift and alone, and he had made no attempt to help her unbelief. Although it was after ten, the house was still lighted downstairs, and he went without hesitation into the garden.

Thus it happened that he saw Elinor in Huff's arms, saw him thrust her violently from him, and rush away across the flower-beds, leaving her there alone.

Ward remained in the shadows. To save his life he could not have spoken to Elinor then. Under his constrained exterior he was in the thrall of the fiercest jealousy. This little fair-haired girl, to whom his God was no God, had taken a powerful hold on him.

Elinor, who slept little that night, saw the light in his window until it faded into the dawn.

Elinor went to the early communion the following day. The church was dark. There were hardly two dozen people scattered over the building. She sat far back and was heavily veiled. When the congregation knelt, she

[illegible] an old woman in the next pew gave her the prayer book open at the service. On her knees then went Elinor and listened to Ward's fine voice echoing through the empty building.

The morning was warm and the windows open. The odor of burned wood from the parish house crept in.

"Thou shalt not steal," Ward read from the Decalogue, and the people said:

"Lord have mercy upon us and incline our hearts to keep this law."

"Thou shalt not steal."

In the palm of her left glove Elinor had the Bryant pear-shaped pearl.

Ward had not seen her. He went through the service reverently, with an impressiveness of voice and bearing that showed how real it was to him. And in his voice, reading, exhorting, commanding, there were tender notes that caught Elinor's breath in her throat.

When the service was over, she rose from her knees and dropped the Bryant pearl into the alms-box by the door. The congregation, small and scattered, was still kneeling. The doorway and the alms-box were in twilight.

Drawing down her veil, she went quickly out into the sunshine.

At the eleven o'clock service Ward announced the burning of the parish building.

"It is not my intention to make an appeal," he said simply. "The parish house was built to fill a great need; that need still exists. If our church is to be an element in the daily lives of the people of this town, we must have a meeting place for them. For the worship of our God, the church building is sufficient, but if religion is to you the thing it is to me, the broader religion of universal brotherhood, the church building is not enough.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Seventy-eight thousand dollars was taken up in the collection at Saint Jude's that morning. Over fifty thousand was in checks, the rest was in cash.

Walter Huff, sitting alone in the back of the church, had watched Ward intently through the service.

Unlike Elinor, Huff had been raised in a Presbyterian household. He had come to jeer, to watch with his thief's eyes the offertory piling into the silver plates. But the service told on him. Somewhere down in his violent young heart there crept a sense of shame. It was only when he looked at Ward that his eyes hardened.

This man who had come between him and his girl—this white-handed, surpliced, prayer-reading priest, who in a dozen words could compel the people before him to lay a fortune at his feet—Huff ground his teeth together. But something of unwilling admiration was mixed with his scorn. This was no mean adversary, this Ward; a man, every inch of him. He would beat him out if he had to kill him to do it.

Huff stayed in church after the service. He accosted Mr. Bryant, one of the vestrymen, as the congregation filed out.

"I don't like to ask you to talk business on Sunday," he said, "but I think it's going to be mighty inconvenient until you get the new building."

"Horrible," said the vestryman. "No fire is ever convenient, but this—"

Huff drew a business card from his pocket.

"I thought perhaps you might be willing to talk about a temporary building," he said. "We specialize in things like that. Wood, you know, and weather-proof, but inexpensive."

The last word caught Mr. Bryant's ear.

"Seems to me," Huff went on, "the choir boys need a place to dress in. You couldn't ask them to put on their surplices at home and walk over here."

"We had thought of a tent," Mr. Bryant said uncertainly. "But if you care to look around—"

"Never mind about me," said Huff largely. "I'll just glance over the place myself. You'd better attend to that fortune you took up in the collection this morning."

"The assistant rector has taken charge of that," Mr. Bryant observed, and after that for half an hour he and Huff talked board floors, tar-paper roofs and electric installation in the temporary headquarters.

Huff made careful notes in his pocket notebook. They included the length and breadth of a temporary building, the residence of the assistant rector, a stove in the temporary structure for cold days, the amount of collection, and the time at which evening service was over on Sunday night.

TO BE CONTINUED

GOOD SLOGAN FOR DAIRYMAN

Corn Silage and Other Roughage Have Value That Cannot Be Overestimated—Have Purebreds.

High-priced dairy feeds of last winter should teach the dairy farmers two things, according to the animal husbandmen at Cornell. The first is that good corn silage and other roughage have a value that cannot be overestimated; the second is that there is a greater need for good cows than ever before. This is no time to be feeding poor producers, and the man who has purebreds is getting double value for his feed. The dairyman's slogan for next year should be purebreds, a silo, and clover or alfalfa hay.

ABOUT THE STATE

News of Especial Interest to Minnesota Readers.

GATHERED FROM ALL SECTIONS

Happenings of the Week Briefly Told for the Convenience of the Busy Reader.

Philip Abbott, seventy-seven years old, a veteran of the Civil war and former St. Paul business man, is dead.

Joe Savino, seven years old, was trampled and killed by a runaway team in a vacant lot in which he was playing at St. Paul.

Captain William W. Bishop, eighty-one years old, a veteran of the Civil war and for thirty-three years a resident of St. Paul, is dead.

W. B. Sands of Minneapolis was elected president of the Minnesota Letter Carriers' association at the annual convention at Stillwater.

Mrs. Rebecca Forder, seventy-one years old, one of the early pioneers of Thief River Falls, is dead. She came to Minnesota fifty years ago.

Henry A. Flint, for many years a resident of Minneapolis, is dead. He was seventy-five years of age and had been prominent in Masonic circles for fifty years.

Matthew G. Norton, eighty-six years old, pioneer lumberman of Winona and president emeritus of Hamline university, St. Paul, is dead at his home in Pasadena, Cal.

Judge Frank C. Brooks, one of the most prominent members of the Minneapolis bar, is dead, aged sixty-four. Judge Brooks was on the Hennepin county district bench from 1898 to 1909.

Dr. W. J. Parker, a veterinarian at Grand Meadows, was found dead under his overturned automobile about eight miles east of Austin. He was alone in the car when the accident occurred.

Mrs. Samuel Haight, formerly Miss Zoa Fuller of Rochester, this state, and well known in Minnesota club circles, is the first woman to hold a seat in the parliament of the province of Saskatchewan.

A. L. Riley, fifty-nine years old, millionaire railroad contractor and mine owner, is dead at St. Cloud. For a number of years Mr. Riley was associated with Guthrie & Co., St. Paul railroad contractors.

Mrs. D. Dario, fifty years old, walked into the Mississippi river at St. Paul, knelt in the water and drowned herself. She is said to have shown symptoms of mental derangement for some time.

A resolution demanding that the bureau of indian affairs be abolished and charging that officials at the head of the bureau are incompetent was adopted at the council of Minnesota Chippewas at Bemidji.

Norman Burleson was drowned while swimming in Channel lake near Albert Lea. About six weeks ago a daughter was killed when struck by a train as she was going to meet her father returning from work.

One hundred and forty Moorhead normal school girls are knitting socks for soldiers. Daily knitting classes are maintained and the girls are making rapid progress in the early stages of their knitting lessons.

One hundred and thirteen indictments were returned by the federal grand jury at Duluth against men who failed to register June 5 and are now held in the St. Louis county jail or have been released on bond.

William Bennett, sixty years old, a wealthy farm operator of Galesville, Wis., shot and killed himself while seated in a rocking chair at a hotel in Winona. Despondency because of ill health is given as the cause.

The Farmers State bank of Holt, with a capital stock of $10,000, has been closed by order of F. E. Pearson, state superintendent of banks. An examiner has been placed in charge and the assets will be liquidated.

Governor Burnquist has appointed J. N. Searles of Stillwater as judge of the Nineteenth judicial district. He succeeds Judge J. C. Nethaway, who died recently. Mr. Searles is an attorney and a veteran of the Civil war.

L. D. Cushman and Mrs. Victor Tereau were killed when the motorcycle on which they were riding was struck by an automobile at St. Paul. The driver of the auto is held by the police on the charge of reckless driving.

Wholesale shipments of beer and other liquors from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth to blind pigs in the vicinity of Puposky and Nebish, Beltrami county, have been seized by authorities and are being held in the jail at Bemidji.

Two contracts for approximately 200,000 pairs of shoes have been awarded by the war department to Foote, Schulze & Co. and C. Gotzian & Co., St. Paul. The two contracts involve about $1,000,000. The shoes are to be ready for delivery Feb. 15.

The applications for clemency of Walter J. Smith, former state treasurer, and Robert C. Pickit, former state investment clerk, now serving indeterminate sentences in state prison for misappropriation of state funds, have been denied by the state pardon board.

H. C. HOTALING.

Minnesota Editor Elected President of the National Association.

Herbert C. Hotaling of Mapleton, Minn., was elected president of the National Editorial association at its closing business session at Minneapolis. His election was unanimous and was moved by Lee Rountree of Texas, a former president of the association.

Andrew Piechowiz jumped off the Thirty-second avenue bridge at Minneapolis and was drowned.

Seven persons are believed to have lost their lives when the excursion steamer Muskegon overturned on Big Stone lake, near Ortonville, during a heavy storm. Two of the nine persons known to have been on the boat were rescued.

S. O. Simons of Albert Lea was elected commander of the Minnesota encampment of the Spanish-American War Veterans at the closing session of their annual encampment at Waseca. Dora Brandt of St. Paul was made head of the women's auxiliary.

Fred C. Smith, a waiter known to Minneapolis cafe patrons for many years, hanged himself at Garfield, this state, because of despondency over business matters. Smith had started a restaurant at Garfield following loss of his position in Minneapolis with the closing of the cabarets.

E. P. Bertrand, eighty years old, who reached St. Paul in 1856 and was a friend of Jamse J. Hill and also is a close friend of Archbishop Ireland, was best man at the wedding of his son, L. J. Bertrand, and Miss Anna Schueller at Sleepy Eye. More than 1,500 persons attended the ceremony.

Doctors William J. and Charles H. Mayo, world famous surgeons of Rochester, will go to France soon to work in war hospitals, they announced in outlining to the University of Minnesota board of regents their new plan for the administration of the $1,500,000 Mayo foundation for the university.

Estimates revised by the census department since complete reports on the selective draft registration June 5 have been received give Minnesota a population of 3,377,938. With the population of the United States estimated at 103,465,300 Minnesota's quota for the national army of 625,000 and including reserves will be 14,375.

The contract to build the St. Paul Union depot and the accompanying terminal yards, an improvement necessitating a total estimated expenditure of $11,000,000, was awarded by the executive committee of the Union Depot company to Morris, Shepard & Dougherty, railroad contractors, and the George J. Grant Construction company of St. Paul.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the state public safety commission recently Governor Burnquist has appointed as a commission to investigate food and fuel prices in Minnesota Colonel Charles March of Litchfield, member of the commission, George W. Lawson, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and W. S. Moscrip, a farmer of Lake Elmo.

A wireless telegraph outfit was seized at the home of former Governor John Lind at Minneapolis by a United States navy detachment headed by Lieutenant Marc Frazer, U. S. N. Lieutenant Frazier explained that the seizure was made only after members of the Lind household had failed to heed repeated requests that it be dismantled.

Citizens from Martin and Faribault counties appeared before the state public safety commission and urged the closing of the saloons in Ceylon, Welcome and Triumph. It is alleged that these saloons, which are the only ones in Minnesota near the Iowa line, are demoralizing the whole countryside and that the roads are made unsafe by the drunken automobile drivers going home from these towns.

Two men and two women were drowned in the St. Louis river near Morgan Park hospital in efforts to rescue a girl. She was saved by a boatman after the others sank. The dead are Miss Ray Niemi, twenty years old; Miss Tena McLean, twenty-one; Arthur Herry, fifty, superintendent of [illegible] at the Minnesota Steel company's plant, and Melvin Olsen, twenty-eight, assistant auditor of the steel plant.

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jul 26, 1917

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 32 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.41
Oats	.59
Barley	1.03
Flax	2.85
Rye	1.63
Butter	.30
Eggs	.28
Vivo Flour	$7 30

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Pat Brick was a Crookston visitor last Friday.

Even Sjulstad of Erie was a Goodridge visitor Tuesday.

C. H. Rossmon was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Monday.

Nick Bunohund was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Gulrud and daughter Gretta, spent Sunday at Maple Lake.

FOR SALE—One 30 horse power Advance Steam engine.
C. N. Urdahl.

J. P. Jensen and Chester Tvedt were Thief River Falls visitors Tuesday evening.

Wanted to get about 50 or 60 acres broke.
Salve O. Omlid, Erie, Minn.

H. O. Tommerdahl and Jesse Tofteland of Erie were in town Tuesday evening in Mr. Tommerdah's new Ford car.

Miss Minnie Anderson of Erie left Monday morning for Thief River Falls. Her brother bringing her as far as Goodridge with his Ford.

Pat Hall passed thru here Wednesday enroute for his home at Grygla from a business trip to Thief River Falls.

Lloyd Crown, contractor on the state road east of here was a passenger to Thief River Falls Wednesday morning.

Ole Nergaard went to Thief River Falls Thursday where he was admitted to citizenship, before District Judge Andrew Grindeland.

Will sell or exchange for property in Thief River Falls the following land, Lot 4 in Section 30 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and NE¼ SW¼ in Sections 31-155-39.
H. O. Kjomme, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

ESTRAYED—From Grygla, Monday evening, one black horse, about 900. Reward will be given for his return or information leading to his recovery.
Reuben Sandberg, Grygla.

A number of people from town attended the dance at Jerry Race's Saturday evening. Music was furnished by Symensky's orchestra and a good time was had by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Christianson, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Tvedt and Alvin Rattke autoed to Maple Lake Sunday morning and spent the day on the lake. They returned in the evening.

Owen Olson, Clarence Stephenson, Mrs. M. J. Stephenson and children and Misses Jennie Richards and Irene Ferdinandsen left early Sunday morning by automobile for Pelican Rapids to spend a few days visiting friends and relatives.

A. B. Mandt and family arrived here Monday from Georgetown, Minn. and are now nicely settled in the Herf Johnson residence. Mr. Mandt has purchased the Atlantic Elevator and will soon open the elevator again for business. It is his intention in addition to buying grain to build a warehouse and handle grain, flour and feed. Mr. Mandt has had considerable experience in the grain business having been manager of the Farmers Elevator at Georgetown. We welcome Mr. Mandt among the ranks of the Goodridge business men and wish him success in his new undertaking.

Cord wood for sale. Inquire F. A. Blake or American Drainage Co., Thief River Falls, Minn.

Dance at Jerry Race's farm Saturday August 11th. Music by Symenky's orchestra. A good floor and a good time guaranted.

FOR SALE—The E½ of S¼ Town of Reiner. John M. Anderson, owner.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

J. P. Jensen and H. W. Smith autoed to Red Lake Falls Sunday afternoon.

Notice.

150 acres hay meadow 3 ¼ miles west of Germantown to let by Tandrup Saltvedt, High Landing.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Goodridge, by Oct. 1st, 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk.

Star News.

The crops will come much short of expectations if the weatherman don't give us rain soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Knut Sunsdahl visited at the home of Mr. Sunsdahl's parents north of Erie Sunday.

Iver Iverson is visiting friends at his former home near Roland.

Jessie Anderson and Toyland brothers were pleasant callers at "Camp Sub Urban" Sunday afternoon.

The farmers are making hay while the sun is scorching.

Mr. and Mrs. Knut Danielson and daughters, Rose and Nana were out on a pleasure trip to Red Lake river Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dahle and Mr. and Mrs. Hovland who have been visiting relatives in Star for some time were out for a joy ride Sunday afternoon, accompanied by Misses Bessie Bjorneraa and Christine Syverson. Incidently, "Herjus the Hobo" tried to steal a ride with the party but to the merriment of the tourists he was last seen in the act of turning summersets right after being pushed off from the car platform.

A number of young people of this vicinity atteneed the dance at the Race farmstead in Riener township Saturday evening. A large crowd and an unusually good time is reported.

Bemidji Mill Burns.

No. 1 mill of the Crookston Lumber Company at Bemidji burned shortly after eleven o'clock last Saturday evening. The general impression seems to be that the fire was set by incendiaries as it is said to have started in several different places at once. The Bemidji folks are rather wrought up over it and forty one I. W. W. members were loaded on a west bound train Wednesday and sent out of town. The loss is estimated at $250,000.00. The mill was considered as the second largest in the United States. C. L. Isted, formerly office manager here, is in charge of the mills there for the Shevlin Companies.

A large number of other former residents were employed at this mill. The company stated that the mill will be rebuilt as soon as possible and meanwhile the crews will be kept at other work.—Spooner Nothern News.

Silo Tours.

Silo tours are being planned in various parts of the Red River Valley. The purpose in mind is to encourage building more silos. There is no question about the efficiency of the silo as ensilage furnishes almost twice as much feed per acre as does corn not put in the silo. Silage fed cows produce more milk than cows fed fodder from the same acreage. Silage also will decrease the cost of grains in the beef cattle feeding lot. Silo building should be promoted this year because it makes more profits and more grain to feed the armies that are fighting for human freedom. Local businessmen and farmers should set aside half a day for a silo tour, in visiting the different kinds of silos and discussing their advantages.

C. G. Selvig, Superintendent
N. W. Experiment Station.

Beltrami Dry Court Decides.

Throwing out the votes of fifty-two Indians under a ruling that as living on a reservation and having received no government land allotments they are not legal voters in Minnesota, the Minnesota Supreme Court Friday held that Beltrami county is dry under county option, contrary to the previous announcement.

The opinion, which effects a large increase in Minnesota dry territory is regarded as important also for its bearing on politics in Northern Minnesota where the Indian vote frequently is the deciding factor in elections.

The election contest was begun by Jens J. Opsahl, a dry leader, after the county convassing board made a return that the county was wet by nineteen majority in the county option election of August 14, 1916. The county responded, and Frank E. Johnson of Baudette intervened in the action. District Judge C. E. Stanton sustained the finding of the canvassing board and Opahl appealed. The supreme court in the opinion Friday reverses the decision of the lower court.

The exhaustive opinion is given over mainly to a discussion of the recognized principal that Indians are not permitted a voice in the making of laws to which they are not amenable. Indians may become naturalized by adopting civilized customs, but those who have no land allotments and remain on reservations are to be regarded as tribal members rather than citizens.

It is indicated further that because an Indian cannot legally buy intoxicating liquor he should not be allowed to vote at county option elections.

Judge Andrew Holt wrote the opinion. Chief Justice Calvin L. Brown did not sit in the case, probably because his son, M. J. Brown, a Bemidji attorney was council for the drys.

May Enlist Yet.

Any one of the 10,000,000 young men listed for the selected may enlist in the army, navy or marine corps before notification is received to report to the local boards for physical examination. On this point the war department has issued the following statement, conferring previous military operations: "Any registered person is entitled to enlist voluntarily until he has been called in the draft army, by the local board. Notice of the call by the local board is mailed to each person and each such notice contains a direction for him to appear for physical examination. After the receipt of the notice from the local board a registered person ceases to be eligible for voluntary enlistment.

Stacking Station For Flax Straw.

Daniel Shaw this week received a communication from the Northern Insulating company officials, stating that this concern stands ready to put in stacking stations for flax straw wherever 100 tons of the material is available. They would be glad to place these stations at as many points as possible and will later ship in the presses for the purpose of bailing the product.

It is also announced that the Union Fibre company of Winona, will soon send a man into the field with a view to locating a tow mill here. This matter has been in charge of the Commercial club for some time and several concerns have indicated a willingness to put in a mill at this point providing the flax acreage was sufficient to warrant the proceeding. This has now been assured and the Union company will be the first to send an expert for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements with the flax growers. It looks as if this straw will become a product of great importance to this section in a very short time.—T. R. F. Times.

Wanted To Organize Canning Clubs.

Teachers of cooking and household econmics living in Northwestern Minnesota are wanted to help organize canning clubs, conduct canning demonstrations, carry on "Community Kitchens", and teach the war-bread Recipes. If those who read this notice in the Eleven Towns, will communicate with your county chairman Mrs. Chas. Halgrin, Thief River Falls the work of food conservation will be materially promoted. Do this now. Our large surplus of vegetables must be conserved or much will be wasted.

VAGIRAVUDH OF SIAM.

Young King Whose Nation Has Just Joined the Allies.

Photo by American Press Association.

King Vagiravudh has considerable name, but it should not be supposed that Siam, as the fifteenth nation to join against the kaiser, is without some striking power. She has seized nine German interned ships and her small but efficient navy can patrol the Gulf of Siam, relieving a few allied vessels.

RETREAT OF RUSSIANS SEEMS TO BE HALTED

London.—Apparently the turn in the tide of retreat by the Russians in East Galicia is beginning.

On several sectors the loyal troops now are facing the Austro-Germans and offering resistance as best they can with their depleted forces.

Although their stands as yet have been unsuccessful they show the spirit of loyalty still is alive in many of the men and that it is not their purpose to surrender further terrain without a contest.

One of the main attempts of the Russians to hold back the enemy has been on the heights east of the River Zbrocz, which flows along the border between Galicia and Russia, but they have been compelled by overwhelming numbers to cede ground to the Austro-Germans who crossed the stream.

There has been a considerable falling off in the intensity of the British artillery fire on the Flanders front, due, according to Berlin, to the "paralyzing influence of our offensive activity."

PERISH IN FOREST FIRES

Eight Bodies Recovered So Far in British Columbia.

Fernie, B. C.—Eight men are known to have perished and several are missing in a fire that swept the Spruce River valley, fifteen miles northeast of here.

Millions of feet of logs, the logging railroad and the camp building, together with equipment, horses and supplies, are a total loss. Ten fatalities is the lowest estimate.

ELEVEN VOTES AGAINST IT

Senate Passes Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill.

Washington, D. C.—Carrying an appropriation of $27,954,000 the annual rivers and harbors bill was passed by the senate, 50 to 11.

Amendments adopted include one permitting Minnesota and North and South Dakota to enter into agreements to drain and reclaim lands and control floods along the Red and Minnesota rivers.

IF THEY RETURN TO FIGHT

German Army Deserters Are Promised Immunity.

Washington, D. C.—Deserters from the German army living in foreign countries are being invited to return without punishment and with fair hope of pardon if they remain faithful to the kaiser during the rest of the war.

British Cruiser Is Sunk.

London.—The large British cruiser Ariadne, of 11,000 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an official statement issued by the British admiralty.

CONGRESS MUST PROVIDE MEANS

War Cost for Year Is Placed at $10,735,807,000.

NEW REVENUE IS NECESSARY

Taxation or Issuance of Securities Is Contemplated to Secure Seven Billion Dollars.

Washington, D. C.—Estimating the cost of the war for the coming year at $10,735,807,000, exclusive of loans to the allies, the administration informed congress new revenues totaling $7,000,000,000 must be raised from taxation or issuance of securities.

If advancement of credit to the allies is continued at the present rate the year's total of war expenditures will pass $15,000,000,000 and the amount of additional revenue required will increase accordingly.

How congress will meet the enormous new revenue requirements remains to be determined, but there is a distinct sentiment in favor of offsetting most of the expenditures by bond issues.

Many leaders on both sides of the Capitol predicted that not more than $2,000,000,000 of the $7,000,000,000 asked will be raised by taxation and that the remainder might be met partly by bond sales and partly by issuance of treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Army Supplies Are Expensive.

Equipment and stores for the national army, particularly artillery, will require the lion's share of appropriations under the administration estimates.

Of the year's total of $10,735,807,000 the war department alone expects to spend $7,364,240,000, or $5,319,000,000 more than has been appropriated thus far for its expenses during the year.

The navy expects to spend $1,200,000,000, of which $288,000,000 remains to be appropriated. The shipping board, whose shipbuilding projects place it third on the list, expects to spend $799,000,000, of which $350,000,000 remains to be appropriated.

These figures cover the cost of the war from July 1 last to June 30 next.

Estimated receipts for the year were placed by Secretary McAdoo, in transmitting the estimates to the house ways and means and senate finance committees, at $1,333,500,000.

This estimate of receipts did not include revenues to be raised under the pending war tax bill, estimated by administration leaders in congress at $1,670,670,000.

WEEKLY TOLL OF VESSELS LARGER

London.—Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each and three of less than 1,600 tons each were sunk last week by mines or submarines, according to the weekly admiralty report on shipping losses. One fishing vessel also was sunk. The admiralty's statement also reports:

"Arrivals, 2,791; sailings, 2,791.

"British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including three previously, fifteen."

The announcement of the British admiralty shows an increase of seven vessels of more than 1,600 tons sent to the bottom, as compared with the report of the previous week, when fourteen were sunk.

In the smaller category the loss is one less than that given in the report of the previous week, while there was a falling off by seven in number of fishing vessels sunk.

AL PALZER DIES OF WOUNDS

Pugilist Shot by Father Expires in Hospital.

Perham, Minn.—Al Palzer, thirty-two years old, heavyweight boxer, is dead at a hospital in this city from the effects of wounds received when he was shot in the abdomen by his father, Henry Palzer, aged fifty.

Palzer was shot by his father when the latter came home intoxicated and attacked his wife. Al rushed downstairs in his nightclothes to assist his mother, whom the father shot once in each arm. The father then turned the gun on his son, shooting him once in the arm and once in the abdomen. Palzer ran a mile and half with the bullets in his body to get medical aid.

FOURTH YEAR OF WORLD WAR ON

Situation Changes Greatly During Last Twelve Months.

MORE COUNTRIES IN CONFLICT

Entry of United States and Other Nations Into Struggle Main Event of the Past Year.

London.—The third year of the world war closes with the fortunes of conflict favoring the entente except for uncertainty as to the outcome of the Russian situation.

The central powers sustained momentous setbacks, both military and political, during the twelve months.

On the Western front in Europe the Teutons find themselves on the defensive at the advent of the fourth year. They fight on lines newly established after forced retirement from terrain which they had won in earlier days at a tremendous sacrifice.

Meanwhile new enemy powers, notably the United States, have been drawn in by the central empires and progress toward the achievement of the ultimate aim of the entente and its allies has been furthered by political disturbance which will remain memorable in the history of all times.

Chief among these are the fall of two crowned heads—Nicholas of Russia and Constantine of Greece. In Russia autocracy has given way to democracy. In Greece a kingdom remains, but not a pro-Teutonic one, entente pressure having won supremacy in that part of the Balkans.

Portugal and Roumania threw in their fortunes with the entente shortly after the third year began. The United States entered in April, followed by Cuba and Liberia. Panama pledged the United States her aid in defending the Panama canal. Costa Rica put her naval bases at our disposal. China, Bolivia, Guatemala and Brazil severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Uruguay expressed sympathy for the United States. Late in July Siam entered the war against the central powers.

An estimate made two months before the end of the third year—voiced by Arthur Henderson of the British war council—placed the number of men killed at 7,000,000 since August, 1914. French general headquarters recently estimated 1,500,000 Germans had been killed up to March 1. Mr. Henderson estimated the total casualties at more than 45,000,000.

MORE U. S. TROOPS LANDED IN EUROPE

A European Port.—Another American contingent has arrived safely and disembarked.

The American troops arrived by the same steamer whereon Kermit Roosevelt, his wife and child traveled.

When tenders went alongside the vessel the men were in high spirits and frequently shouted: "Are we down hearted?" which was answered with a roaring "No!" given with great enthusiasm.

Representatives of the general staff watched the disembarkation. There was no civic demonstration. Only a few spectators knew of the landing. These cheered and the troops cheered back. The men entrained quickly and left for their new quarters. A signal company remained at the port for some hours and these were the only representatives of the contingent which the public saw.

TEXAS GOVERNOR INDICTED

Answers Charge by Announcing Candidacy for Re-election.

Austin, Tex.—Governor James A. Ferguson was indicted by the Travis county grand jury on nine counts, seven charging misapplication of public funds, one diversion of public funds and one embezzlement.

Governor Ferguson answered the charges by announcing himself as a candidate for governor of Texas for a third term.

Politician Kills Himself.

Hannibal, Mo.—Disappointment at his failure to be reappointed state inspector is believed by politicians here the cause of the suicide of J. A. Knott, aged fifty-eight, a prominent Missouri Democratic politician

INTEREST INCREASES IN FOOD CAMP

President Wilson And Food Administrator Hoover Back Movement To Utilize State Fairs And Expositions As Food Training Camps—People To Be Taught To Produce And Conserve.

The Food Training Camp to be conducted in connection with the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 3 to 8, is expected to prove one of the strongest cards in the government's food conservation campaign in this section of the country.

The food training camp movement is gathering force every day; public interest is becoming aroused; practically every organization in this state taking part in the food conservation work is co-operating to make the camp a success; the government has endorsed and is now helping to direct the movement and the exhibitors at the fair are offering to do their share in making it a success.

Practically every department at the fair will take a part in the work of food training. Virtually all of the exhibitors will, in their displays, lay emphasis upon the necessity of conserving our food supplies. Lecturers and demonstrators will be on hand to explain the food problems which now confront the American people, the plan being, not only to impress upon all visitors to the fair the necessity of making an economical use of food, but to show specific ways in which every man, woman and child may do a share.

Government Enthusiastic.

The government, particularly, is enthusiastic over the possibilities the food training camp offers for teaching food efficiency. Not only Mr. Hoover, food administrator, but President Wilson, himself, and the Department of Agriculture have endorsed the camp. It is the plan of the government to make the most of the opportunities offered by sending out lecturers and demonstrators to speak at the fair, and by arranging a series of exhibits by the different government departments, including the Army, Navy, Agricultural and Mr. Hoover's food department.

The government sees in the food training camp, for one thing, the possibility of reaching, in a result-getting manner, the men and women of the rural districts and from the farm. This has been one of the government's big problems in its food conservation campaign.

The people of the cities it is not so difficult to reach because of the many clubs and other organizations which already exist and which have taken up the food conservation work. As a large part of the attendance at the Minnesota State Fair comes from the rural districts, the food training camp, the government believes, offers a good opportunity to reach them with a direct appeal.

For, it is necessary that they be reached if the fruits and other food products, grown in abundance, are to be saved and prevented from going to waste.

The livestock exhibits and the exhibits and demonstrations to be put on by the dairy department of the University Farm are other departments in which valuable food efficiency work will be done. The directors of the fair are urging a greater production of meat by working for large exhibits of livestock so that the farmer may study the different types and breeds and decide as to which is best for the purpose.

To Develop Herds.

Much of the effort of the University Farm will be directed to the development of more efficient dairy herds and to the utilization of all possible dairy products. Much milk, especially skim milk, goes to waste in this state every year, and the dairy exhibits will point out the way to make use of all this food which is now being wasted.

In order to make the food training camp the greatest possible success in order that both the government and the people may derive the maximum benefit from it, the Minnesota State Fair directors are endeavoring to make the exposition a record breaker in all departments this year.

As one way of encouraging attendance, plans have been outlined for materially increasing the exhibits, and a greater variety of amusement and entertainment features have been secured.

Auto races, aviation, vaudeville, and a number of big spectacles, including the "War of the Nations," a gigantic display in which the famous British tanks and the other great forces of modern warfare are seen in action, are some of the entertainment features.

Opening Announcement

International Tailoring Co's Display Of

Fall Fabrics

and Models for Men's Made-to-Measure Tailoring

are here awaiting the inspection of those discerning Clothes buyers who appreciate the importance of Fabric-Quality, Style, Smartnes and Price economy.

The newest designs will be found here—distinctive and much superior to the common or garden variety.

$20, $25, $30 or $35

secures the unusual

H. Christianson & Son

Goodridge, Minnesota

Dr. J. T. Turley

THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Saturday, Aug. 4th.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50

Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00

Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me,

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free

When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

Statement of the condition of FARMERS STATE BANK Of Mavie, Minn.

at the close of business on July 25th, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank July 28th, 1917.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts		$ 22,647.83
Overdrafts		162.89
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,196.56
Due from Banks	$5,216.46	
Cash on Hand	509.96	
Total Cash Assets		5,726.42
Checks and Cash Items		66.00
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		776.73
TOTAL		$32,576.43

Liabilities.

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (including Certificates or money borrowed)		3,000.00
Deposits subject to Check	$ 12,079.63	
Cashier's Checks	115.00	
Due to Banks		
Total Immediate Liabilities	12,794.63	
Time Certificates	4,781.80	
Total Deposits	17,576.43	17,576.44
TOTAL		$32,576.43

Amount of Reserve on hand $5,726.42
Amount of Reserve Required by Law $1,924.43

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, O. A. Naplin, President and Thos. H. Smith Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Oscar A. Naplin President
Thos. H. Smith, Cashier

CORRECT ATTEST: Lester E. Gesell,
Two Directors John P. Curtis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1917.

(SEAL) Lester E. Gesell
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota
My commission expires January 8, 1922.

Statement of the condition of GOODRIDGE STATE BANK of Goodridge, Minn.,

at close of business on July 25th, 1917.
Date of report by Bank July 28th, 1917.

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$61,316.75
Overdrafts		241.93
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,650.00
Due from Banks	$ 4,952.33	
Cash on Hand	1,974.28	
Total Cash Assets		6,926.61
Checks and Cash Items		315.83
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		
TOTAL		$75,451.14

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,500.00
Undivided Profits, Net		31.54
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certficates or money borrowed)		5,000.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$23,486.69	
Cashier's Checks	771.34	
Total Immediate Liabilities	24,258.03	
Time Certificates	33,661.57	
Total Deposits	57,919.60	57,919.60
TOTAL		$7[illegible]1.14

Amount of Reserve on Hand $ 7,242.44
Amount of Reserve Required by Law 4,844 04

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, A. H. Fasel, President and J. P. Jensen Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. H. Fasel, President,
J. P. Jensen, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: H. P. Sponheim
Two Directors Oscar Sponheim

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of July 1917.

(SEAL)
Wilhelm Michelet
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minn
My commission expires, Sept. 1st. 1918.

Statement of the condition of FARMERS STATE BANK of Goodridge, Minn.

at the close of business on July 25th, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank July 30th, 1917.

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$71,937.48
Overdrafts		36.42
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		4,307.11
Other Real Estate		1,266.48
Due from Banks	$ 694.88	
Cash on Hand	1,514.70	
Total Cash Assets		2,209.58
Checks and Cash Items		607.06
Paid out for Expenses etc., in Excess of Earnings		76.58
Total		$80,440.71

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates for money borrowed		5,000.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$27,361.17	
Cashier's Checks	474.77	
Total Immediate Liabilities	27,835.94	
Savings Deposits	535.56	
Time Certificates	35,069.21	
Total Deposits	63,440.71	63,440.71
Total		$80,440.71

Amount of Reserve on Hand $ 2,816.66
Amount of Reserve Required by Law $5,343.77

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, J. M. Bishop, President and Nick Bundhund Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. M. Bishop, President.
Nick Bundhund, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: Jay Payne
(Two) Directors Magnus G. Thoresson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1917.

SEAL) H. B. Rockne,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota.
My commission expires March [illegible]

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. Smith, Editor & Publishe

Entered at the Post Office at Goodridge, Minn. as second-class mail.

A number of young men in this vicinity have received notice that they must appear before the local draft board at Thief River Falls for examination on Monday August 6th.

THE DAIRY

PLAN FOR CONVENIENT BARN

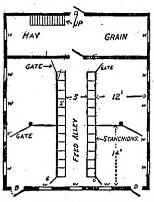
No Better Way to Keep Young Animals Than to Provide Pens In Which They Can Run Loose.

(By C. C. HAYDEN, Ohio Experiment Station.)

There is no better way to keep calves or yearlings than to provide pens in which they can run loose in small groups. Mangers and stanchions should be provided along one side of the pens, in which the calves can be fastened while eating.

The accompanying sketch shows a simple yet convenient plan. The dimensions are 30 by 40 feet. A space 10 feet wide is taken across one end to be used as a feed room. The remainder is divided into four pens, two on either side, each 12 by 14 feet. A feed alley 5 feet wide runs through the manger with six stanchions to a pen.

The stanchions as shown are two feet apart which is sufficient for even a yearling if fastened only while eating. The width of the manger, the spacing of the stanchions and height of the stanchions can be varied in different pens to suit sizes of calves.



Convenient Barn Plan.

The partitions between the pens should be about four feet high and a gate provided so that both pens can be thrown together. Gates can be placed at each end of the mangers, giving easy access to all pens from the feed alley. The stanchions, partitions and gates may be made of 1 by 4-inch stuff.

Ventilation should be provided the same as in any dairy barn.

FEED DAIRY COWS ROUGHAGE

Should Be Given to Limit of Animal's Capacity—Soy Bean Hay Is Classed With Alfalfa.

"Roughage should be fed to the limit of the dairy cow's capacity," says Prof. C. C. Hayden of the Ohio experiment station. "Relatively, the roughages, like hay and corn and stover, are much cheaper than grains and hay is of unusually good quality. Roughage, of course, should not be fed exclusively, as such feeding might lead to compaction and death even in dry cows and heifers. Some grain is needed in every dairy ration."

This dairy specialist also declares: "Choice alfalfa hay at $20 a ton is cheaper than bran at $30. Our experiments show that soy bean hay is in the same class as alfalfa, and clover is third. With corn at $1 a bushel, clover hay should be worth about $20 a ton, or $5 more than it is now quoted."

Timothy hay is recommended for milking cows only in small quantities to replace such grains as corn and hominy. Leguminous roughages have proved far superior in numerous experiments to timothy for cows in milk.

SILO OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Huge Receptacle Means Saving of From 8 to 10 Cents in Cost of Producing Butterfat.

Practical dairymen who are silo users say that the silo on the farm means a saving of from eight to ten cents a pound in the cost of producing butterfat. Beef feeders say that ensilage saves from $1 to $1.50 per hundred pounds in producing beef.

Feeding experiments bear out these statements. On this basis ensilage under normal conditions is worth $4 a ton. With an increase of 50 per cent in feed prices it is worth $6 per ton.

Reports from farmers show an average cost of $2.75 a ton for corn ensilage, including all factors incident to its production. The inadvisability of doing without a silo seems to be more important than the question of whether to build one.

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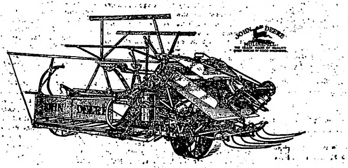

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HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Los Angeles Editor and Soldier Called by Death.

Photo by American Press Association.

General Harrison Gray Otis, eighty years old, is dead at Los Angeles. He was owner and editor of the Los Angeles Times and had served in the Civil and Spanish-American wars.

General Otis was uncompromising in his fight on union labor and his newspaper plant was blown up several years ago with a loss of a number of lives.

SWITCHMEN RESUME WORK AT CHICAGO

Chicago.—The strike of switchmen who are members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and involving more than 2,500 men in the Chicago switching district was called off after an all night conference between representatives of the switchmen and the nineteen railroads involved.

The settlement followed a meeting of the conference committee of managers of the roads affected and a committee of seven grand officers representing the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the latter representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

German Factory Blown Up.

Zurich, Switzerland.—According to the Basel Press a German grenade factory at Esrigen, Baden, was destroyed by an explosion, 120 people being killed.

Dutch Lose Five Vessels.

Amsterdam.—A German submarine sank five Dutch fishing vessels eighteen miles from the Dutch coast.

1917 AUGUST 1917

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Wheat—On track and to arrive, No. 1 hard, $2.99½; No. 1 Northern, $2.98½; No. 2 Northern, $2.93½. Flax—On track and to arrive, $3.35.

St. Paul Grain.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, $3.00; No. 1 Northern, $2.90@2.95; No. 2 Northern, $2.85@2.90; corn, $2.22@2.23; oats, 77½@78½c. barley, $1.15@1.50; rye, $2.04@2.05; flax, $3.30.

South St. Paul Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; steers, $5.00 @9.50; cows and heifers, $6.25@8.25; calves, $5.25@12.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,460; range, $14.40@15.40. Sheep—Receipts, 500; lambs, $8.00@15.00; ewes, $4.00@8.00.

Minneapolis Grain.

Wheat—July, $2.94; Sept., $2.24. Cash close on track: No. 1 hard, $3.00; No. 1 Northern, $2.90@2.95; No. 2 Northern, $2.85@2.90; No. 3 Northern, $2.75@2.85; No. 3 yellow corn, $2.22@2.23; No. 3 white oats, 77½@78½c; flax, $3.30.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Wheat—July, $2.62; Sept., $2.24. Corn—Sept., $1.63¾; Dec., $1.18¾; May, $1.18. Oats—July, 78¾c; Sept., 61c; Dec., 61⅝c. Pork—Sept., $40.55. Butter—Creameries, 37@38c. Eggs—30@32c. Poultry—Springs, 20@22c; fowls, 15@18½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; steers, $7.60 @14.15; cows and heifers, $5.80@9.00; calves, $8.75@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; light, $14.75@16.00; mixed, $14.60@16.15; heavy, $14.40@16.10; rough, $14.40@14.60; pigs, $11.60@14.50. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; native, $7.60@10.85; lambs, $9.15@15.65.

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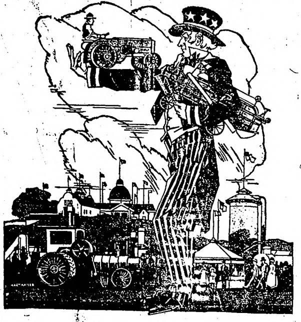

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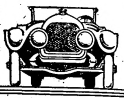
Food or defeat—that is the problem that confronts America. We must have abundant food to win this war. The Minnesota State Fair Food Training Camp, Sept. 3 to 8, through its machinery exhibits, will point out the way to obtain greater crop yields from the same land. Do your bit by showing your interest in this work. Attend the Minnesota State Fair.



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GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

The Girl Who Had No God

By

Mary Roberts Rinehart

Author of "K," "The Man in Lower Ten," etc.

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Old Hilary Kingston, starting with Socialism, drifts into anarchy, and gathers round him in the hall above the village of Woffingham a band of accomplished desperadoes who rob the rich, incite seditions and arm the rebellious. His motherless daughter, Elinor, is raised to fine living and wrong thinking, to no law and no Christ.

CHAPTER II—In an attack on the Agrarian bank messenger, old Hilary is killed, but is not suspected of complicity. Boroday brings the body home to the hall.

CHAPTER III—Ward, assistant rector of St. Jude's, makes a call of condolence on Elinor, who consents to have her father buried from St. Jude's in the odor of sanctity. The chief of police recognizes Boroday and is suspicious.

CHAPTER IV—After the funeral the band meet at the hall and agree to go on as before, Elinor acting in her father's stead. Huff asks Elinor to marry him and she consents, though she does not love him. Boroday is arrested and threatened.

CHAPTER V—Boroday in jail. Talbot plans a raid on the Country club. The friendship between Ward and Elinor ripens to something deeper. She envies him his faith.

CHAPTER VI—Huff burns St. Jude's parish house. Elinor offers to help rebuild it and is angry with Huff.

CHAPTER VII—Huff plans to rob Ward of the money collected to rebuild the parish house. Elinor objects and Huff is jealous.

CHAPTER VIII—Mrs. Bryant, who has lost a valuable pear-shaped pearl in the Country club robbery, tries to poison Ward's mind against Elinor; $78,000 is subscribed toward the rebuilding of the parish house. Elinor drops the Bryant pearl into the almsbox near the church door.

CHAPTER IX—Talbot tells Elinor that the chief of police demands of Boroday the Bryant pearl as the price of his freedom. By anonymous letter they advise the chief where to find it. Elinor tries to dissuade Huff from robbing Ward of the church money, but only makes Huff more jealous.

CHAPTER X—Elinor calls Ward to her and in despair tells him that she is head of a band of thieves and warns him of the plot to rob him. As Ward is on his way home from the hall Huff shoots him down.

"I've done it all very badly," he said. "I seem to wander all about and not get anywhere. You see it's all so real to me—"

Elinor had leaned back with closed eyes.

"It is all very terrible to me," she replied. "This God of vengeance—"

"This God of tenderness and mercy," Ward supplemented. "Don't you see what it all means? How terrible this life would be if this were all! Our little lives, full of jealousies and hatreds and crimes: I bringing that box, over there on the table, up here with me tonight, because I dare not trust it to my fellow men; I who could not sleep last night for thinking of you, who are all that is good and sweet and tender, up here alone in this great house, with God knows what danger lurking about."

Elinor had reached her limit. The band of her self-control snapped. She could not hold him much longer, and before he went he must know.

"When I sent for you," she said, "I had two reasons. I wanted to see you. Please!" As he took a step toward her. "And I wanted to save you from something that I know of."

Something in her thinly drawn voice was familiar.

"I see," Ward said slowly. "It was you who telephoned me and then rang off."

"When you say that I am good and tender," Elinor went on, "you shame me. I am all that is bad and wicked. Everything. You were to have been robbed tonight. I brought you here under false pretense."

Ward was as white as she. His figure straightened.

"Then all the time that I have been telling you—"

"I did not hear. I was watching the time."

Personal fear Ward had none. He did not even follow Elinor's eyes as they glanced once more at the clock. Mrs. Bryant's venomous insinuations came back to him, all the village talk of the girl's strange rearing. Fearful thoughts flashed into his mind, to be dismissed, shaken off doggedly.

"I shall never believe anything that you do not tell me yourself. But it is only fair to me that now at last there be frankness between us."

"There are others," Elinor said, with dry lips.

"Your father?"

"He is dead. I cannot talk of him. This much I can tell you. The parish house was burned deliberately; it was planned and carefully carried out."

"And you knew?"

"I had forbidden it."

"You had forbidden it?"

He went to her and caught her by the shoulders, forcing her to look up into his face.

"You? Then all this time that you have seen what you must have seen in my eyes, you have been—"

"—At the head of a band of thieves," Elinor said slowly.

Ward released her, and turning took a slow survey of the room.

"Then I suppose this is a trap?" he said.

"[illegible] not a trap." Her voice was dead. "I opposed this—this plan from the start. That is the reason one of the men—of my friends—suspected that I—"

"Go on. What did he suspect?"

"That I—but that doesn't matter. He burned the parish house and planned all this. Tonight he meant to get the money from you, and I—was desperate. I could think of no other way."

Ward's faith in her was slow to die. He took a step toward her, his hands out, then dropped them at his sides.

"Then—the night the parish house burned, when I came down in the dawn and found you sitting there"—he clenched his hands—"all the time you knew. You knew! And I had thought—"

He went to the table and, opening the box, slipped the notes and money it contained into his pocket. Then he buttoned his coat about him. Elinor watched him stonily.

"You are going back down the hill?"

"I am going home." He did not even look at her.

"If you would only go some place else," she said pitifully. "To the club, or to Mrs. Bryant's. Please believe me. Whatever I am, and I have told you the worst, I am trying to think of you tonight, not of myself."

"I am going back to my house," said the assistant rector of Saint Jude's. He got as far as the door on to the terrace, and there he turned. It was as if he dared not look at her, as if he meant to carry away with him some tenderer memory than of this white-lipped, guilty woman before him.

"If I seem hard," he said unsteadily, "it is because I am suffering. You are quite safe, of course. I shall not go to the police." Had he cared less he would have been more merciful.

Old Henriette watched his figure as he went down the garden steps and into the road.

"Strange things in this house!" she mumbled, shaking her head. "Preachers coming and going at all hours, and Elinor in a church this morning. Strange things, Hilary Kingston, since you went away."

She shuffled along the terrace and into the house, her thin black shawl drawn about her shoulders. In the library Elinor lay face down on the floor. Old Henriette bent over her.

"My lamb, my pet," she soothed her. "He's a fine man, but there are many others. And when one is young and lovely—"

Since Elinor made no response but only moaned, old Henriette rose from her knees and shuffled out of the room, but cautiously, as she passed, she took from a table drawer old Hilary's revolver and carried it out under her shawl.

She was very wise, was wrinkled Henriette, and she knew the Kingston blood.

Ward came down the road rapidly. There was a faint moon. One part of his mind had ceased to work; his higher faculties were dormant with misery, with the anesthesia that comes for a time after great grief or shock. Physically he was entirely alert; his keen eyes searched each clump of shrubbery before he reached it. Not that he feared attack for himself; his cup of life was bitter to his taste that night, but he carried a trust in his pockets, that he would deliver.

Huff was waiting at the foot of the Kingston place, crouched behind a wall. If the boy had been jealous before, he was maddened now. Ward had been with Elinor. Huff, coming up the hill had heard his short good-night to Henriette in the garden, had heard him come down the hill. There were only two explanations. Either the man was in love with her and had gone up that night of his own volition, or Elinor had sent for him. One was as bad as the other.

Ward did not have a chance. As he came abreast of the wall, the boy fired and he pitched forward on his face. With the re-echoing of the shot among the hills, Huff's madness died away. Murder was not his game; violent and sudden death perhaps, but never, before, a shot from behind. Had the wealth of a city been in Ward's pockets, he could not have touched it.

He thrust his revolver into his pocket, and breaking away through the shrubbery commenced a swift but noiseless ascent of the hill.

The assistant rector of Saint Jude's lay on his face in the road, with the morning offering of his congregation safe in his pockets.

CHAPTER XI.

The chief sent for Boroday early the next morning.

"You've turned the trick all right," he said, grimly smiling.

Boroday, as immaculate as ever, settled his tie.

"Yes?"

"Sit down," said the chief. "Now that you know you're going, I suppose you're not in any particular hurry."

Boroday ran his hand over his silky beard.

"I should like to get to a barber."

"There is no great hurry, now," said the chief, when Boroday was comfortably settled and smoking one of his eternal Russian cigarettes, "I wish you would tell me why you disposed of that pearl the way you did. It wasn't quite up to our agreement, you know. It was to be given to me and I was to return it. Instead of that I had to make a wild-goose chase out into the country."

"Ah!" said Boroday, "into the country!"

The chief, who was accustomed to reading faces, watched Boroday closely. But if there was a tightening about the Russian's eyes it was very faint.

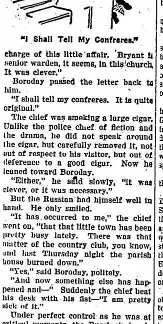
"You know blamed well," said the chief peevishly, "just where I had to go to get that thing. And you know blamed well also that on Sunday afternoon I always play poker. It was—well, inconsiderate, to say the least."

Boroday smiled.

"I am exceedingly sorry that you were put to any trouble about it," he said. "But as you may understand, I have not yet seen my—friends, and of course—"

He shrugged his shoulders. The chief was skeptical of his ignorance, nevertheless. He humored what he chose to consider Boroday's whim. First he gave him the note which he had received by special delivery the day before. Quick as he was, the Russian could not quite conceal his astonishment.

"In the alms box!" said the chief. "Somebody with a sense of humor had charge of this little affair. Bryant is senior warden, it seems, in this church. It was clever."



"I Shall Tell My Confreres."

Boroday passed the letter back to him.

"I shall tell my confreres. It is quite original."

The chief was smoking a large cigar. Unlike the police chief of fiction and the drama, he did not speak around the cigar, but carefully removed it, not out of respect to his visitor, but out of deference to a good cigar. Now he leaned toward Boroday.

"Either," he said slowly, "it was clever, or it was necessary."

But the Russian had himself well in hand. He only smiled.

"It has occurred to me," the chief went on, "that that little town has been pretty busy lately. There was that matter of the country club, you know, and last Thursday night the parish house burned down."

"Yes," said Boroday, politely.

"And now something else has happened and—" Suddenly the chief beat his desk with his fist—"I am pretty sick of it."

Under perfect control as he was at critical moments, the Russian's hands had a way of twitching. So now he flicked the ash from his cigarette and was politely interested.

"What happened last night?" he inquired.

"I think you know. If you don't, I'll tell you. Yesterday morning a tremendous collection was taken up at the church of Saint Jude's to build a new parish house in place of the one that burned down. The rector has been away; the assistant rector took charge of the money."

"I see."

"Of course you see. What I would like to know is why you fellows—"

Boroday spread out his hands in his foreign way.

"I fear you give me great credit. I do not deserve it."

"—Why you fellows," the chief went on resolutely, "waited to do this job until the rector, who is old and infirm, had gone away and left a husky young assistant in his place. And that isn't all I want to know."

"In any way that I can assist you—"

"What the devil do you mean," yelled the chief, "by shooting a man down and then going away and leaving the money in his pockets? It's—it's crude—it's wasteful!"

The Russian's fingers twitched in spite of him. The chief saw it and smiled under his heavy mustache.

"Do you mean that somebody shot this—er—assistant you speak of? That is rather sad. Was there—much money?"

"Seventy-eight thousand dollars," said the chief, and put his cigar back in his mouth. "There is a story behind it, Boroday, and it's that story I am going to get. I'm warning you because you've played pretty square with me. I needed that pearl in my business."

Boroday rose.

"All right, chief," he said. "I am sorry about young Ward. I hope he wasn't killed."

"He wasn't killed," replied the chief. "And I haven't said his name was Ward. If you haven't had your breakfast yet, we might breakfast together. I overslept and haven't had time for anything."

* * * * * * *

Ward came back to consciousness in the great four-poster bedstead in which old Hilary Kingston had lain in state. He felt very little pain and no curiosity at all as to his surroundings, only an overwhelming lassitude and weariness of life. Something—something that mattered very much had gone out of existence. He could not remember what it was.

There was a uniformed nurse by the bed. He had a curious antipathy to asking her anything. He had made a promise of secrecy to someone—about what?

Toward evening he had managed to evolve out of his reviving consciousness some faint memory of what had happened to him. He remembered that he was walking down a hill and that he had fallen forward. For quite a half-hour, late in the afternoon, he struggled to remember why he had gone down the hill.

Then he got it. He had been up at the hall to see Elinor. It was Elinor who had gone out of his life. Elinor! Elinor!

He slept very little during the night, and as his fever rose, he called the nurse "Elinor," and begged her frantically to tell him that something was not true.

"Of course it is not true," said the nurse, who was accustomed to being called various things.

"You did not mean it at all?" He eyed her wistfully. The nurse was large and plain, with a wide, flat face. "You, with the eyes of a saint," said poor Ward, "to try to tell me that you are wicked. I see that it is impossible. I think I can sleep now."

The nurse put her hand, which was large and ill-shaped but very light and tender, on his head. And so he went to sleep.

When he was quite settled, the nurse went out into the hall where Elinor was sitting on a straight chair. She had sat there almost all of the time since Ward was carried up the night before.

"He is sound asleep," she said smilingly. "He thinks I am someone named 'Elinor,' and he calls me that. As my own name is Sarah, it's rather pleasant."

Ward had been shot on Sunday night. By the following Wednesday he was out of danger.

On that same Wednesday the rector of Saint Jude's brought himself and his rheumatism back to his parish.

For three days Elinor had hardly slept or eaten. Never once had she been in Ward's room, but always, day and night, she was just outside. When on that Wednesday evening the doctor said Ward would live, she went down once more into her garden.

Many times during those three days had Elinor tried to pray to Ward's God and found herself voiceless and inarticulate. But now, out of the depth of her great relief, came welling the first prayer of her life. She stood waist-deep among her phlox and larkspur.

"I thank thee," she said. "I thank thee." . . .

Nothing had been heard of Huff. The assault on the assistant rector of Saint Jude's had been of a line with the other mysterious happenings around the village. The little town was hag-ridden with fear. Extra constables had been sworn in, and from the hall, during her long night vigils, Elinor had seen many lighted windows, where there had been but the one.

The problem of her future began to obsess her. It was plainly impossible to stay on here—not that she feared exposure; she was quite past fear—but the thought of going on with her life was intolerable. To meet Ward, to see again the scorn and loathing in his eyes, more than all, to continue to deserve them—those were the things that to Elinor seemed worse than death itself.

All the philosophy that old Hilary had taught her failed her now. The revolt of the individual against laws made for the masses—what had it brought her but isolation and grief? Of what use was revolt? All must go through the mills of the gods. She knew that now. There were no exceptions. And something else she had learned: that if one is to live through great crises one must have a higher power to turn to for help. She had felt it vaguely at the time of her father's death. Sitting outside Ward's door she had known it. Every breath had been a prayer to something, she knew not what, to save him.

"I thank thee," she said again.

The phlox and larkspur quivered about her as if under the touch of a gentle hand.

Boroday had been free for three days, but beyond a telephone message announcing his release she had heard nothing of him. Over the wire he had advised extreme caution. She judged from that that things were not going well.

She knew that Huff's reckless crime would demand a scapegoat. There

TO BE CONTINUED

PARIS PARLEY VOTES TO CONTINUE WAR

Paris.—The allied powers concluded their conference here after announcing a decision to continue the war until the object for which they are fighting is attained.

Their declaration, which was made unanimously before separating, reads:

"The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defense of the people's rights, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which in their eyes dominates all others—to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that whereof the central empires bear the responsibility."

There was unanimous agreements on all decisions reached during the meetings. The ministers of departments affected will meet in London to draw up the executive measures.

ABOUT THE STATE

News of Especial Interest to Minnesota Readers.

GATHERED FROM ALL SECTIONS

Happenings of the Week Briefly Told for the Convenience of the Busy Reader.

Fire at Fort Ripley caused damage of $22,000.

Roy Postier, twenty-six years old, was killed in a collision of automobiles at Minneapolis.

Eben F. Thompson, aged sixty-seven, for years a member of the Minneapolis bar, is dead.

Governor Burnquist has announced the reappointment of Carlos Avery as state game and fish commissioner.

Isaac A. Barnes, sixty-five years old, for more than thirty years a practicing attorney of Minneapolis, is dead.

Charles H. Conner, for twenty-five years a resident of Minneapolis and a prominent member of the Elks, is dead.

Willis Baker, well known pioneer real estate man and resident of Minneapolis for fifty-seven years, is dead, aged eighty-six.

Patrick Larkin, aged thirty-eight, a Brainerd automobile liveryman, was drowned in Gull lake in sight of his wife and seven children.

H. B. Harrison, forty-three years old, is dead at Red Wing of tetanus contracted on July 4 when a toy cannon exploded, shattering his hand.

A. M. Opsahl of Brainerd, now state oil inspector, is slated to succeed John E. Kienitz of Cambridge as deputy state immigration commissioner.

After his mother warned him to stay away from the river, Clifford Maness of St. Cloud, thirteen years old, went in bathing and was drowned.

Former State Representative Asher Murray of Wadena has been elected to succeed Andrew D. Stephens of Crookston on the state board of immigration.

Jess Dunning, secretary of the Industrial workers of the World at Bemidji, was bound over to the grand jury charged with displaying sabotage literature.

Cordenio A. Severance, widely known lawyer and member of the law firm of Davis, Severance & Olds of St. Paul, will head a Red Cross mission to Serbia.

Lloyd Coon, twelve years old, died in a Barnesville hospital of injuries received when he jumped from a passenger train and hit a switch, severing a leg and an arm.

Gilbert Stone, twenty-five years old, a private in L company, First Minnesota infantry, was fatally injured when struck by a train while guarding the Westminster street bridge at St. Paul.

James Wood, teamster, forty-five years old, employed by the South St. Paul Stock Yards company, was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed when his team became frightened and ran away.

The state of Minnesota has $9,947,000 in cash in its treasury, the largest cash balance in the history of the state. State Treasurer Rines predicts that new high records may be established during August.

A large number of slackers convicted in federal court at Duluth for failure to register on June 5 were sentenced by Federal Judge Page Morris to terms varying from thirty days to a year in jail.

Justin A. McCarthy, a steward in a Winona club, shot and probably fatally wounded his wife, shot at another woman and attempted to kill himself. McCarthy is thought to have been crazed by the heat.

Ella Hanson, who was with William Fugniato, a Japanese, when he fell from a rowboat on Lake Harriet, at Minneapolis, and was drowned, committed suicide the following day in her room at a Mill City hotel.

Dr. Arthur Boucher, formerly a dentist of Ely, this state, was killed on the battle line in France while taking part in a charge on German lines. Dr. Boucher was thirty years of age and was born and reared in Waseca.

Mrs. Lida McGill Boynton, forty-three years old, only daughter of former Governor Andrew R. McGill, is dead at the McGill home at St. Paul just four months after the death of her husband, Wilbur D. Boynton of Meadville, Pa.

Ernest Koch, fifty years old, president of the St. Paul Bricklayers' union, is dead as the result of injuries sustained when he fell three stories down an elevator shaft at the Exchange annex at South St. Paul, now under construction.

R. F. Hart, thirty-five years old, superintendent of the Hoak Elevator company of Minneapolis, and C. H. Showers, forty years old, also of Minneapolis, were instantly killed when their auto was struck by a fast freight train at Walford, Ia.

L. H. Slocum, former county auditor of Koochiching county, who was removed from office because of alleged irregularities, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with issuing fraudulent warrants for $1,200 in connection with the building of state highways. He was fined $2,000 and the other indictments quashed.

AL PALZER.

Prizefighter Dies From Bullet Wounds Inflicted by Father.

Photo by American Press Association.

Al Palzer, aged thirty-two, heavyweight prizefighter, was shot and fatally wounded by his father at the family home at Pine Lake, near Perham. He died about thirty-six hours later at a hospital in Perham. The father returned home intoxicated, it is said, and quarreled with his wife, shooting her through both arms. Al was in bed, but on hearing the shots ran down stairs and the father turned the rifle on him, shooting him through the abdomen.

Louis Lagone, aged thirty-nine, and his son, George Lagone, aged twenty-one, visited the regular army recruiting station at Minneapolis and both men enlisted. The Lagones are of French-Canadian stock, but both are native Americans.

The village of Kimball, Stearns county, is entitled to the Red Cross banner not only for that county and the state, but for the United States. Its population according to the census of 1910 was 312. It has sent in 376 Red Cross memberships.

Perry M. Endsley, aged sixty-seven, for thirty-five years prominently identified with the business life of Minneapolis, is dead. Since 1884 Mr. Endsley had been head of the Minneapolis Savings and Loan association, which now has assets of $2,500,000.

W. A. McKerrow, now connected with University Farm, St. Paul, has declined the appointment of state dairy and food commissioner tendered him by Governor Burnquist. He explained that the salary is not commensurate with the responsibilities of the office.

More than 150 citizens of Bemidji, armed with clubs, visited the I. W. W. headquarters in that city and warned the thirty members assembled there to leave town on the next train. The command was not obeyed promptly, so the men were escorted to the depot and placed on a westbound train.

James Sorensen, superintendent of the state experimental creamery at Albert Lea since 1911, will succeed J. J. Farrell of Carver as state dairy and food commissioner. Mr. Sorensen was also appointed state oil inspector and hotel inspector without salary, under the plan to consolidate those departments.

W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo dairyman and stock breeder, has declined appointment as state dairy and food commissioner to succeed J. J. Farrell of Carver. At a conference with Governor Burnquist Mr. Moscrip said that he could not take the time from his own business to discharge the duties of the office.

Organization of another infantry regiment of national guardsmen, to be known as the Fourth Minnesota infantry, was ordered by Governor Burnquist. The regiment will be composed of five companies at present, one from St. Paul, two from Minneapolis and two from St. Louis county, including the iron range.

Coal is being stacked up along the railroad tracks between Crookston and Fargo. At certain places along the Great Northern railroad spurs have been built and coal cars are being unloaded. Thousands of tons of coal have been piled on the ground as a precaution against a car shortage during the coming winter.

Mayor A. P. Pierce of Red Wing was drowned in the St. Croix river at South Stillwater when he fell overboard from the steamer Minnesota, on which, with a party of friends, he was returning from a visit to Stillwater. Mr. Pierce was a pioneer resident of Red Wing and had been mayor of that city for nineteen years.

The twelve largest hotels in Minneapolis will go on a basis of two meatless days a week. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the Minneapolis Hotel and Cafe Proprietors' association, at which the campaign for national food economy, the present cost of food and the necessity for waste elimination were discussed.

Kenneth Nelson, twelve years old, climbed to the top of a bridge across the Zumbro river at Rochester to capture two young pigeons and touched a high tension wire. Policemen and firemen strove vainly to rescue the boy. Finally the current was shut off after he had suffered two badly burned legs. Both pigeons, which he held in his hands all the time, were electrocuted.

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Aug 9, 1917

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 34 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.92
Oats	.47
Barley	1.06
Flax	3.12
Rye	1.53
Butter	.30
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$7 20

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, phone No. 140. Thief River Falls. Minn.

Base-ball dance Saturday evening August 25th in the Goodridge Hall.

B. Hruby and C. Prucha of Erie were business visitors in town Tuesday.

Elev Aakre of Reiner was a business visitor in town Tuesday.

Ole Lund of Anstad was transacting business in town Tuesday.

Jay Payne autoed to Thief River Falls Monday morning.

H. W. Smith spent Sunday with relatives at Mavie.

P. P. Palmer was a Thief River Falls business visitor Monday.

R. H. Ross and T Austad of the Thief River Falls Times were Goodridge visitors Friday afternoon.

Magnus Lysbakken returned Monday morning from a trip to the Peace River Valley, Canada.

John Anderson of Erie was a business visitor in town Wednesday afternoon.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

FOR SALE—One 30 horse power Advance Steam engine.

C. N. Urdahl.

H. W. Protzeller and Dr. Boreen of Thief River Falls were Goodridge visitors Saturday afternoon.

The dance at Jerry Race's last Saturday evening was well attended and every one reports that they had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Selk, Mrs. Yotter and Mrs J. P. Jensen of Thief River Falls were Goodridge visitors Tuesday afternoon.

Music will be furnished by an orchestra from Thief River Falls at the baseball dance in the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening August 25th.

Fred Blake, Jack Haskins and Ben Habedank were in Monday unloading some dredge machinery for the American Drainage Co.

ESTRAYED—From my farm Saturday August 11th, two black and white sows, weight about 200 lbs apiece. Finder please notify C. Prucha, Erie.

I have funds on hand to take up all outstanding orders on School district No. 228 153, Pennington and Marshall Counties.

Andrew O. Feragen, Treas.

Mrs. Leon Babcock and family of Thief River Falls returned to their home Thursday morning after spending a few days visiting at the Bundhund home here.

Herb Race returned Friday from Minneapolis where he has been taking a summer course at the university. He left again Tuesday for Gemmel, Minn., where he will have charge of the school at that place.

There will be a Base-ball dance in the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening August 25th. Good music will be furnished by an orchestra from Thief River Falls. Everybody come and have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stenvick of Reiner went to Thief River Falls Saturday with their little son who had the misfortune to have his left leg broken when he was run into by a bicycle a week ago Sunday. As far as we know the little lad is getting along nicely.

German services at Esplee next Sunday at 10 A. M., at Germantown at 8 P. M.

English services at the Erie Lutheran church Sunday Aug. 26 at 11 o'clock A. M.

Otto C. Schultz, Pastor.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Goodridge, by Oct. 1st, 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk.

WILL BUILD CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MAVIE.

A Contract was let Saturday to Jim Hruby of Mavie for the building of a Catholic church at Mavie. The building is to be the same size as the one here and will be built on the same plan.

RED CROSS ORGANIZE BRANCH CHAPTER HERE.

Wednesday evening at the school house here a branch of the Thief River Falls Red Cross Chapter was organized here with eleven charter members.

Mrs. Daniel Shaw, Mrs. C. R. Charest, Mrs. H. A. Pratt, Geo. Johnson and Scott Laird of Thief River Falls were up here to help organize. All of the above mentioned gave very nice talks on the history of the Red Cross, methods of raising money for the Red Cross and the purpose of such an organization that will not be found wanting.

The following temporary officers were appointed by the nominating committee A. O. Halvorson, Pres., H. B. Rockne, Treas. and H. W. Smith, Sec.

PRIZES FOR PATRIOTIC POSTERS.

The Women's Auxiliary of the State Safety Commission offers a prize of $15.00 for the best patriotic poster made by a pupil in the public schools of Minnesota, and $5.00 for a second prize.

The successful posters and any others that shall deserve honorable mention, will be exhibited at the Minnesota State Fair.

The following are the conditions:

(I)—Only one poster shall be sent in from each county, that one being chosen by the chairman of the Women's Auxiliary of the county from among those submitted to her.

(II)—Posters shall not be over 2 feet by 3 feet in size. They may be in color or in black and white.

(III)—Posters should emphazize the idea of patriotism rather than war. They may represent Columbia or Columbia welcoming many Nations, or Columbia's resources, or any phase of patriotic ideal the maker pleases.

(IIII)—The Posters submitted must be in the hands of the county chairman, Mrs. H. A. Pratt, Thief River Falls, Minn. by August 24th.

BRIDGE CONTRACT LET; BONDS SOLD.

The construction of the bridge across the Red Lake river at Highlanding was on Saturday let to the Minneapolis bridge company for $15,800. Two other propositions were presented, one from the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company for $16,189, and the other from the Illinois Steel bridge company for $15,850. Work on the structure will probably be begun at once as the specifications call for completion by Dec. 1 of this year.

The $15,000 road and bridge bonds were awarded to Wells, Dickey & Co., of Minneapolis, their bid being for six per cent and accrued interest; no extra charge for attorney service or blank bonds. An exactly similar offer was made by the Minnesota Loan and Trust company, but a charge of $200 was added to cover cost of attorney's services and the necessary blank bonds.

The same concern also purchased the $30,000 issue of drainage bonds offered by the county on the same terms.

INTEREST IN CONVENTION.

With the large acreage in certain localities in this part of the state adapted to the grazing of sheep there will be more or less interest, no doubt, in the Great Lakes Wool convention to be held in Chicago on Aug. 21 and 22. The purpose of the meeting is to bring together the growers of sheep in the west and owners of land in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota that is suitable for grazing.

To assist anyone who would like to secure sheep for grazing in this section, the Duluth Commercial club has written Sec. Laird asking that interested parties write to the agricultural committee of the Duluth club.

WILL ARRIVE SATURDAY.

We have received word this week to the effect that the parties from North Dakota, who we stated in last weeks paper would put in a hay bailer here, will arrive here Saturday with their machinery and will commence work right away. It is their intention to bail all the loose hay they can secure in this vicinity and when the supply is exhausted here they will probably move their outfit a little farther east.

Star News.

The Erie farmers are thankful for that nice little shower of rain Sunday.

Elling Ramsey visited at the home of his wife's parents Mr. and Mrs. Rensla near Rhoda Sunday.

Fred Ellertson is staying at the home of his father after a few weeks vacation at his former home in Pope county.

Sakarias Hole was in Gully on business last Wednesday.

Halvor Severson was a business visitor in Goodridge one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Tommerdahl and children were pleasant callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Knut Danielson Sunday.

Olof Sunsdahl is home after an absence of a few months during which he has been employed at Big Falls and Cass Lake.

GOOD ADVICE FROM THORPE.

The following article is copied from the Norman County Herald and is good advice to the farmers in this section.

1918 and 1919 will be ideal seasons for winter wheat and rye. So get busy and have your lands plowed in August and sow as early as possible. At the same time seed to timothy if you wish to raise timothy for hay or seed. Agents for these unsightly non-resident lands should insist they be plowed at once and sowed to winter grain in place of being allowed to lay growing up to sow and Canada thistlds kinghead and wild oats, a menace to every resident land holder adjoining them. When the war ends wheat and rye will be in greatest demand for the starving people of Europe and the world. Put the plows a going if you have to set over the shocks. Stack your grain if you cannot thresh early. Our land must be plowed thoroughly and early in the fall if you would destroy the foul weeds which now are making inroads on our beautiful Red River Valley lands. Late plowing in the fall and late seeding in the spring is a failure here bringing only loss to owner and tenant. You never will again see opportunities like this for tillers of the soil, cash wheat in Minneapolis market yesterday, 1 Northern, $3.00, 3 Yellow corn $5 25, barley choice, $1.46, rye 1.90, oats 74, flax $3.45 per bushel; hogs top $16 00, cattle per hundred heavy receipts, strong and higher. Timothy replowed hay $16 to $18 per ton; rye, oats and wheat straw $8 50 to $11 per ton, St. Paul. Stack your straw, cut everything in shape of grass or roughage that will make feed. The demand for No 1 and 2 hay and straw will come this year from the west, east, north and south and the army. Let the auto rest for the next 60 days and work early and late to sow this magnificent crop and prepare for the 1918 crop. Don't sell your milch cows, heifer or heifer calves. You will find all the warring nations coming to our shores when the war ends for this kind of stock and prices will be higher than ever.

Garrett L. Thorpe.

Ball game Sunday on the home diamond, Goodridge and Grygla will play the rubber, each team having won a game apiece this season.

CHARLES STELZLE.

He Heads $1,000,000 Drive to Make Wet States Dry.

Photo by American Press Association.

"The action of the senate regarding national prohibition has made it seem wise to release our plans earlier than we had intended," said Charles Stelzle, manager of the "strengthen America" campaign. "For the past several months we have been shaping up machinery, the purpose of which is to secure 10,000 deputies in 3,500 cities and towns to push a national $1,000,000 advertising campaign against the liquor traffic."

SEVENTEEN DEAD IN TROLLEY COLLISION

North Branford, Conn.—Seventeen persons were instantly killed and more than twenty injured, some probably fatally, when two trolley cars on the Shore Line Electric railway crashed head on at high speed near here.

Both cars were of heavy construction and the force of the impact locked them together in a mass of twisted iron, steel and splintered wood.

Both cars were well filled with passengers. Most of the dead were women.

The accident occurred on a short stretch of straight single track.

CROWDER ISSUES ORDERS

Boards Must Reduce Exemptions for Dependency.

Washington, D. C.—Wholesale claims for exemption from the army draft, reported from many sections, caused Provost Marshal General Crowder to telegraph governors directing that local boards "reduce discharges for dependency to a far more restricted class and to very necessitous and clearly defined circumstances."

In some districts as high as 80 per cent of the registrants called for examination are filing claims for discharge on the grounds of dependent relatives.

REGULAR ARMY IS FILLED

Now Has 300,000 Men, but Recruiting Will Go On.

Washington, D. C.—The regular army is now at its full war strength, 300,000.

There will be no letup in recruiting, the war department expecting more volunteers for the reserve.

SCHOONER LOST IN STORM

Twelve Persons Perish When Vessel Is Destroyed.

Kingston Ont.—Twelve of the fourteen persons on board the schooner George W. Marsh when the schooner was destroyed in a gale on Lake Erie were lost.

NEW VESSELS ARE ORDERED

Contracts Let for Ships Aggregating $100,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—Huge shipping contracts aggregating 775,000 tons and an outlay of $100,000,000 were approved by the shipping board. The tonnage will include eighty-eight wooden vessels and sixty steel ships.

Taft Is Gaining Rapidly.

Clay Center, Kan.—Former President Taft continues his rapid improvement from an attack of intestinal indigestion.

KAISER'S CABLE TO WILSON MADE PUBLIC

Washington, D. C.—The state department made public a copy of the telegram sent by the German emperor to President Wilson in August, 1914, in which the kaiser said the "neutrality of Belgium had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds."

The telegram, in the kaiser's own handwriting, was transmitted to the president through Ambassador Gerard. It came to light through the publication of Mr. Gerard's memoirs.

The state department's action comes as a counter to the German denial that such a telegram exists.

The whole affair evidently has created the greatest consternation in Berlin. The Norddeutsche Allegemain Zeitung, semi-official organ of the German government, was quoted in a Berlin dispatch as denying the existence of such a telegram.

A dispatch from Copenhagen quotes the Cologne Gazette as saying the German government soon will issue an explanation of the telegram.

The state department's action came without comment. The message was given out as it was received by cable.

GALE HITS FISHING FLEET

Nineteen Men Perish and Eight Others Missing.

Boston, Mass.—Nineteen Portuguese fishermen of Provincetown were drowned when the dories in which they were fishing off Cape Cod were swamped by a gale that came up suddenly late Friday afternoon.

The men were from the fishing schooners Mary C. Santos and the Natalie J. Nelson, which have just arrived here.

Eight Gloucester fishermen, comprising the crews of the small fishing schooners Daniela and Alice Stetson, also are believed to have been lost in the gale.

Several fishing schooners reported narrow escapes for their crews.

LUMBER STRIKE CONTINUES

Effort to Reopen Mills in Far Northwest Fails.

Seattle, Wash.—A final conference between the Washington state council of defense, representatives of the labor and neutral committee representing the general public in an effort to settle labor differences and reopen the lumber mills, ended in failure. Dr. Henry Suzzallo, chairman of the council of defense, announced that the council's efforts to bring the factions together had been dropped.

FIVE AMERICANS ARE LOST

Steamer City of Athens Hits Mine and Goes to Bottom.

Washington, D. C.—Five American passengers were lost when the American steamer City of Athens struck a mine and went down near Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 10, according to state department dispatches. Ten other passengers and four of the crew also were lost, the dispatches say.

TO KEEP DOWN COAL PRICES

Trade Commission Issues Warning to Fuel Dealers.

Washington, D. C.—Coal dealers who increase their price for anthracite coal more than 10 cents a ton before Sept. 1 will be considered by the federal trade commission as openly declaring a policy of profiteering.

TO TAKE EFFECT ON SEPTEMBER 1

Drastic Plans for Control of Nation's Wheat Crop.

MAY BUY ENTIRE PRODUCT

Unchangeable Price Will Be Fixed and This Will Help Maintain Stable Prices for Flour and Bread.

Washington, D. C.—Drastic plans for the control of wheat, flour and bread have been announced by Food Commissioner H. C. Hoover. The main features of the farreaching program follows:

An unlimited amount of wheat, the entire crop, if necessary, to be purchased by the government in order to maintain a fair price.

A definite, unchangeable price to be fixed for the 1917 wheat crop by a committee headed by President Garfield of Williams college.

A stabilized price of wheat to lead to the holding of stable prices for flour and bread.

Licensing of all elevators and mills with more than 100 barrels daily capacity as a means of eliminating speculation.

No wheat to be stored more than thirty days without permission is one of the general conditions under which elevator licenses shall be admitted.

In the next few days further statements, disclosing Mr. Hoover's intentions with respect to other commodities, are expected.

Become Effective Sept. 1.

Regulations relating to the licensing of elevators and mills become effective Sept. 1. Conditions of the license will be that only reasonable and customary charges shall be made for warehouse service, that no wheat shall be stored for more than thirty days without the approval of the food administration and that certain information as to receipts and shipments shall be supplied regularly.

Farmers' and co-operative elevators are excepted by the food bill.

In substitution for what is termed the "broken down market machinery," the food administration will open agencies for the purchase of all wheat at the principal terminals, carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers.

Grain exchanges have been asked to suspend all quotations on wheat futures. Persons, whether or not engaged in the trade, holding wheat contracts larger than enough for ordinary business will be prosecuted and are advised to liquidate their contracts at once.

Mr. Hoover's next step will be to stabilize prices on canned goods, meats and other foodstuffs.

WILL CARE FOR GERMANS

American Red Cross to Aid Enemy Wounded.

Washington, D. C.—A statement that the American Red Cross will not neglect German wounded or prisoners and will welcome co-operation from Americans of German origin was authorized by Chairman Davison of the Red Cross war council.

Get Your Twine
From
Karl Korstad
at High Landing and save Money
Standard 17C.
Manilla 19c.
Stilwater Twine.

Hurry in your order by 'phone

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IMPORTANT

Extra Efforts To Be Made To Have Exhibits At State Fair Bigger And Better Than Ever—Style Show To Eclipse Anything Yet Held—Children's Contests To Interest Many.

Women and children will take a most important part in the Minnesota State Fair, which is to be held September 3 to 8 and which, this year, is to be conducted as a Food Training Camp in the voluntary service of the government.

For years past the women and children have done their share to make the Minnesota State Fair the success it has been, but this year, possibly due to war conditions, they will be called upon, as has everybody else, to put forth extra efforts to make conditions as near normal as possible.

Because of a shortage of materials for the manufacture of high grade clothing it has become necessary for manufacturers to turn their attention to other materials besides pure woolens and other fabrics, which, before the war, were easily obtainable.

Big Style Show.

For some time past the women who will have charge of the exhibits in the women's department have been busily engaged planning the affairs and, while definite plans have not been announced as yet it is certain that among other things to be seen in the women's building will be a style show, which will eclipse anything of the kind yet attempted at the Minnesota State Fair. Living models will be used to display the very latest styles.

Plain sewing will be given special attention this year. This feature is particularly important because the war has brought about conditions that have necessitated doing away with frills and fancy things and has replaced them with the simpler and plainer wearables.

Demonstrations will be held along the line of how to do plain sewing and how to utilize different materials which will come into more common use as time goes on.

Boys' and Girls' Camps.

In the children's department there will be many features of interest. Among these will be the camp for farm boys and also one for girls.

Winners in last year's contests for farm boys in raising pigs, corn and potatoes will contest for honors at the fair. They will make up the farm boys' camp and during the week will live right on the fair grounds. Great rivalry is said to exist this year and it is expected the judges will have more difficulty in selecting the winners than for some time.

The girls, who will contest in breadmaking and canning, will also have their share of attention. These girls have already been selected in the various counties, where they have won prizes and this year, with government officials present, they will doubtless outdo themselves to produce the best possible results. The girls will be quartered at the State Agricultural School near the Fair Grounds.

Besides these contests there will also be the annual spelling contest open to both boys and girls, by which the champion speller of the state will be determined. This contest, too, has always attracted lots of attention and this year will be no exception.

Baseball Dance
Saturday Evening
August 25th.
Music by Thief River Orchestra.

Special Bargains.

In order to make room for our Fall Stock, which is arriving daily, we will offer special prices on

Summmer Dress Goods,
Underwear,
Straw Hats etc.
Come in and look them over.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Watch for next date

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

ABOUT THE STATE

News of Especial Interest to Minnesota Readers.

GATHERED FROM ALL SECTIONS

Happenings of the Week Briefly Told for the Convenience of the Busy Reader.

Postal savings in Minneapolis have touched the highest mark on record—$500,400.

Mrs. Catherine Coffers, aged eighty-seven, a resident of St. Paul since 1856, is dead.

Iver Tollefson, member of the Minneapolis police force for twenty-eight years, is dead.

The Northern Rendering company's plant at New Brighton has been destroyed by fire.

Charles Edridche of Minneapolis, seventy-three years of age, ended his life by shooting.

T. F. Guinney, for twenty-five years prominent in Democratic politics in Minneapolis, is dead.

Erick Sundkvist, prominent St. Paul furrier, is dead. He was sixty-four years of age and a native of Sweden.

Burglars broke into the Daylight store at New Prague and escaped with $2,500 worth of silks, jewelry and clothing.

Nearly 200,000 acres of school and other state lands in Northern Minnesota will be offered at public auction in October and November.

Mrs. Cotton Mather, prominent in Methodist church circles and well known for her writings on farm subjects, is dead at her home in Minneapolis.

Louis Yant, aged twenty-three, a fireman employed by the Northern Pacific railroad, was run down and instantly killed in the company's yards at Minneapolis.

S. L. Hanson, manufacturer of barn equipment of Albert Lea, was sentenced at St. Paul to ten days in the workhouse after pleading guilty to a charge of reckless driving.

George F. Schrieber of Mankato has been elected president of the Minnesota Engineers' association, in convention at St. Paul. Duluth was chosen for the convention of 1918.

There were 152 deaths in Minnesota from cerebro-spinal meningitis from Jan. 1 to Aug. 6, according to a report submitted to the United States public helth service at Washington.

Cash premiums to be offered at the Minnesota state fair, Sept. 3 to 8, will aggregate $93,455, including the purses offered the automobile drivers who will compete in the auto races.

Julius Pleth of Plummer was found dead in a stateroom on a Soo train near Thief River Falls. Mr. Pleth was fifty years of age and was engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swither were found dead from gas poisoning in their apartments at Minneapolis. Both were fully dressed when discovered, the husband sitting upright in a chair.

Joe Popp, employed in the beef killing department of the Swift packing plant at South St. Paul, dropped dead shortly after asking permission to quit work because he was not feeling well.

A dispatch from Vienna announces the engagement of Archduchess Hedwig of Tuscany to Count Bernhard zu Stolberg-Stolberg, born in Mankato, this state, where his father resided a long time.

There are 180,400 automobiles registered in Minnesota, according to Secretary of State Schmahl. Of the total number registered, Mr. Schmahl said, 61 per cent, or 110,044, are of the popular small variety.

Rev. C. A. Cressy, seventy-four years old, a Methodist minister for fifty years, who had served in many cities and towns of Minnesota, including Le Sueur, Minneapolis, Stillwater and St. Paul Park, is dead at his home in Newport.

Mrs. I. E. Burgan, prominent in state Women's Christian Temperance union circles and who inaugurated the first missionary work among the logging camps of Northern Minnesota in the early eighties, is dead at her home in Minneapolis.

The state bureau of investments, created by the last legislature, has set aside a revolving fund of $100,000 to finance improvements on vacant state land. Applications for loans for new school buildings were received from several localities.

Minnesota is a Northwest leader in crop production this year, says a report compiled by John H. Rich, reserve agent of the Federal Reserve bank, which deals with crop damage in parts of North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

Rev. John K. Nygaard of Minneapolis, his bride and Sister Caroline Thompson, a Norwegian Lutheran deaconess, were among nineteen persons drowned when the steamship City of Athens struck a mine near Capetown, South Africa, Aug. 10.

Edwin D. Haskell of Minneapolis, son of the late Mrs. Olga von W. Haskell, who gave so much of her time to Serbian relief work prior to her death Jan. 10, has been selected as secretary of the American Red Cross mission which C. A. Severance of St. Paul is to take to Serbia.

Gus H. Beaulieu, sixty-five years of age, agent of the Chippewas and editor of the Tomahawk of White Earth, died of heart disease two miles from the spot where he was born, near Crow Wing, as he and his family were going to Cass Lake to fish.

Thomas L. Vought, who while a resident of Madelia, this state, led the posse which captured Bob, Frank and Cole Younger, members of the Jessie James gang of bandits, after the famous Northfield bank robbery in 1876, is dead at La Crosse, Wis., at the age of eighty-five years.

Austrian miners employed at the Gilbert properties at Virginia have walked out, saying they would not produce metal "to kill their countrymen." Four hundred and fifty men are involved. Sheriff Meining says that German propaganda work evidently is behind the "sympathetic" walkout.

J. O. Bentall, Socialist candidate for governor of Minnesota in the last primaries, was arrested on his farm near Litchfield by agents of the department of justice charged with "wrongfully attempting to cause insubordination, mutiny and refusal of duty in the military forces of the country."

Wild rice, a valuable food which is as nourishing as cultivated rice and can be had for the harvesting, is going to waste in the marshes of Northern Minnesota, according to State Forester W. T. Cox. The only people using it are a few Indians and the epicures who frequent big hotels or cafes and order it with their game.

Minnesota prosperity is indicated by state bank deposits of $226,007,780 and assets of $260,867,866, according to the summary of statements made under the call of July 25. The increase in deposits is $32,026,030 and that of assets $36,152,664, compared with totals of June 30, 1916. The number of state banks increased to 1,081 from 994.

State Forester W. T. Fox, who is recruiting officer for the Minnesota detachment of the Tenth "ax and saw" regiment, which will be sent to France for forest service, announces that the regiment is recruited to full strength. Additional regiments are to be organized, however, and the recruiting will continue in Minnesota, Mr. Cox said.

Members of the Minnesota Bar association, including some of the most prominent citizens in the state, voted to aid the government by going into every section of the state to speak on loyalty and patriotism. This action was taken to counteract what was declared to be an organized effort to stir up unpatriotic sentiment in the state.

"Rather than fight against my own brothers and maybe kill them, I would kill myself," was one of the statements of Joseph Schaefer, whose body was found in Snail lake, near St. Paul. The remark was made to companions on a grading gang near the lake. Schaefer registered in Guessing, Ind. He has two brothers in the German army.

M. W. Fitzgerald, for eighteen years register of deeds of Ramsey county, is dead at St. Paul. Mr. Fitzgerald was the author of the Minnesota Torrens law for the registration of land titles and was considered one of the best authorities in the United States on this subject, frequently being consulted by legislative committees from different states.

Although several state fairs have been turned down on their request to the secretary of war for a war exhibit Minnesota stands a good show of getting both an army and navy exhibit. Every member of the state congressional delegation has been asked by the fair board to take the subject up with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy.

Fritz Bergmeier, president and manager of the Die Volkszeitung, a German daily newspaper printed in St. Paul, has been arrested on orders of United States Attorney General Gregory. Mr. Bergmeier is accused of being an enemy alien who may be dangerous to the country and was arrested for violating the president's proclamation of April 6.

Judge Wilbur F. Booth of the United States district court handed down a decree at Minneapolis enjoining the Northwestern Lumbermen's association from arbitrarily fixing, establishing and maintaining divisions and classifications in the lumber trade in restraint of interstate trade. This is the noted "lumber trust" case that has been in the courts for years.

Minnesota's wheat crop this year will be 61,332,000 bushels, or approximately 34,000,000 bushels more than last year, according to the United States department of agriculture estimates. Prospects are for 15,000,000 bushels more corn, 33,000,000 bushels more oats, 11,000,000 bushels more rye and approximately 19,000,000 bushels more potatoes than in 1916.

Recommendations that the ethics committee of the Minnesota State Bar association investigate the conduct of Albert Pfaender, who participated in an anti-draft meeting at New Ulm recently, were adopted by state lawyers in annual convention at Minneapolis. Charges of gross misconduct were placed against Pfaender and if they are found to be true he probably will be expelled from the association and barred from practice in the state.

A. L. Sugerman, secretary of the state Socialist committee and one of the leaders of the Socialist party in St. Paul, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to cause "insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in the military forces of the United States." It is alleged that on July 24 at Kelsey, near Arlington, in Sibley county, he urged young men, called by draft to appear for examination, to refuse to report to the exemption boards.

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The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered as a second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn.

HANDLING MILK IN SUMMER

Whether Intended for Table, Creamery or Market, It Must Be Sweet to Bring Best Price.

It is no trick at all to keep milk sweet in cold weather. It may stay in the sun half a day in December without any damage, but in June and July it must be handled very carefully. Whether the milk or cream is intended for the table, the creamery or the milk market, it must be sweet if it is to bring the best price.

To keep milk sweet just two simple things must be very carefully looked after: (1) it must be cooled as completely and quickly after milking as possible, and (2) absolute cleanliness of pails, pans, and cows must be secured. If this is done, thunderstorms will no longer sour the milk. The warm, damp weather which we have just before thunderstorms really does tend to cause milk to sour if it has not been properly cared for.

This souring takes place because little invisible plants called bacteria get into it in dirt or by lurking in the corners and seams of poorly cleaned pails and cans. The remedy is plain. Keep the bacteria out by using seamless pails and cans and seeing that absolutely no dirt or dust gets into the milk in the stable or anywhere else.

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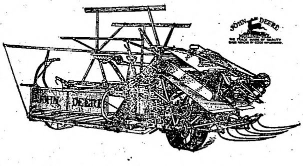

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GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

EASTERN FRONT SHOWS ACTIVITY

Russians and Roumanians Turn on Teutons.

LOSING GROUND IN MOLDAVIA

Austro-Germans Take Railway Town and Probably Have Cut Line Running North.

London.—In repulsing an Austro-German attack in the valley of the River Sloniku, Western Moldavia, the Russians captured more than 600 prisoners and four machine guns, Petrograd reports.

In the region of Ocna the Russians and Roumanians drove the Austro-Germans from a series of heights.

In the fighting around Fokshani the Russians and Roumanians captured 500 Austrians, but were compelled to retire slightly.

The Russians and Roumanians, having been forced to give up the Fokshani-Marasechti line and retire to the Sereth river, Field Marshal von Mackensen has been enabled to capture Pantziu, a railway town west of Marasechti.

By taking the town the Teutons probably have cut the railway line north, imperiling the Russians and Roumanians in Western Moldavia.

Western Front Remains Quiet.

Infantry fighting on the Western front, and especially in Flanders, has not been marked in the past twenty-four hours.

In Flanders the opposing troops apparently are resting in preparation for further infantry activity.

The Germans can hardly permit the British to hold the important salient east of Ypres and between Pilkem and Hollebeke without first making additional efforts to straighten out their front. By widening the salient Field Marshal Haig adds to the insecurity of the German line from Dixmude to the coast as well as the front southwest toward Lens.

French troops again have repulsed German attacks along the Aisne front in an attempt to recapture ground south of Ailles. East of the positions the French took the offensive and made a small advance. Elsewhere on the French front the artillery fighting continues violent.

TWENTY-THREE SHIPS SUNK

Slight Increase Noted in Week's Submarine Toll.

London. — There was a slight increase in the loss of British merchant vessels by submarines or mines in the past week.

Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons and two vessels of less than 1,600 tons were sunk last week. Thirteen ships were attacked unsuccessfully. No fishing boats were lost.

Arrivals for the week numbered 2,676 and sailings 2,796.

TWENTY-THREE ARE KILLED

German Airplanes Drop Bombs Forty Miles South of London.

London.—Bombs dropped by German airplane raiders killed twenty-three persons and injured fifty at Southend, forty miles from London. Of those killed nine were women and six children.

At Rochford and Margate, where bombs also were dropped, comparatively small harm was done and but a few persons injured.

FIRE WRECKS POWDER PLANT

Incendiaries Blamed for Half Million Dollar Blaze.

Gary, Ind.—Fire which is believed to have been of incendiary origin destroyed about half the million-dollar plant of the Aetna Explosives company near here. Two employes named Holt and Choisse were arrested.

The plant was working on government contracts, it is said. It had a capacity of 46,000 pounds of powder a day.

MILK FEVER IS BOTHERSOME

Danger Among Cows Appears Greatest in Late Summer—Keep Animal in Barn and Feed Hay.

Milk fever is a rather serious trouble with good cows, as it is said that none but well-bred, heavy-producing cows have it. It seems to be more prevalent among grass-fed cows.

The danger of milk fever among cows seems to be greatest in late summer or early fall, notably June, July, August and September. The recommendation is to put the cow in the barn and feed dry hay about a week before she comes fresh. Three or four days before calving the cow is given a dose of salts with a little ginger. Another dose is also given five or six hours after the calf is born. A bucket of warm water should be given the cow two or three times a day. She should not be allowed to have cold water for some time.

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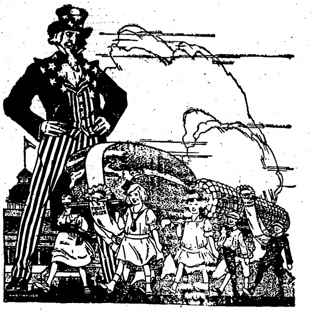

WAR SERVICE FOR CHILDREN.

The children as well as the grown-ups must do their bit for their country. The Minnesota State Fair Food Training Camp, Sept. 3 to 8, will devote an entire department to stimulating interest in children's work and to pointing out ways in which the children may best serve their country.

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We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles. If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make.

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CHANCE FOR HIGH SERVICE IN ARMY

Always an Opportunity for Enlisted Men to Secure Commissions.

WELL PAID AND CARED FOR

Food, Clothing, Lodging and Medical Attendance Provided—Many Who Have Entered Service as Privates Have Gained High Rank.

By EDWARD B. CLARK,

Washington.—"In the regular army, O!"

This line is from a song in praise of the regulars which is as old as the army itself. It is the pride of the regulars to say that they are always ready and it would seem to the civilian who reads the history of the standing army that the pride is not misplaced.

There seems to be throughout the country a misunderstanding concerning enlistments in the regular army today. The registration of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one for possible selection as soldiers in the new national army does not in any way prevent the registered man from enlisting today in the regular army, the navy or the Marine corps. There is still a chance for a man to become a volunteer and by becoming one to enter the ranks of an army which has made history and will continue to make it so long as American fighting men take the field.

In the regular army the enlisted man is assured of a fine quality of leadership. He is under the command of men who know the war game from its beginning to its end and who understand thoroughly how to instill a strict discipline which is good for the men and for the service because, while necessarily strict, it has for its spirit a kindly consideration and a knowledge of the needs of the soldier. Moreover, the regular army officers know how to care thoroughly for the health of their men.

Thoroughly Trained Leaders.

It must not be understood from this that the new national army will not be well led and well cared for, but in the regular service the entire personnel of the commissioned ranks is that of men who have had the best kind of training with special reference to the guidance of those who shall be under their control. In the national army in each organization there will be some regular officers, whose duty it will be to impart to the newer officers the things which they have learned by long experience. Both services will be of the highest order.

The young man wo enlists in the regular service has every chance of promotion. He enters as a private, but there is an opportunity for him while still an enlisted man to secure a position which will pay him $81 a month in addition to his entire support so far as food, clothing, lodging and medical attendance are concerned. The government gives all these things gratis.

There is always an opportunity for enlisted men of the United States army who are mentally and physically alert to secure commissions, and thereby to pass from the ranks of an enlisted man to that of an officer, and be assured of a profession for the rest of his life. Enlisted men who remain enlisted men in the army can retire after 30 years service with good pay and allowance.

Pay in the Army.

In order that the young man who desires to become a volunteer through enlistment in the United States army, for probable first service in the field of the present war, may know just what his pay will be, the following table is given by which he can determine almost at a glance what his "monthly money" will amount to, and while studying the table he should remember that the government takes it upon itself to keep him in food and clothing, to give him lodging and medical attendance and, in fact, to provide for him every necessary of life free of cost. Here is the table:

	Per Month.
Private. Private, second class. Bugler.	$30
Private, hospital corps (private medical department)	31
Private, first class	33
Corporal, artillery, cavalry, infantry. Saddler. Mechanic, infantry, cavalry, field artillery, medical department. Farrier. Wagoner	36
Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. corps, medical department. Mechanic, coast artillery. Chief mechanic, field artillery. Musician, third class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers	38
Sergeant, artillery, cavalry, infantry. Stable sergeant, field artillery, infantry, cavalry. Supply sergeant, infantry, cavalry, artillery. Mess sergeant, infantry, cavalry, artillery. Cook. Horseshoer. Radio sergeant. Fireman. Band corporal. Musician second class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers. Musician, third class, military academy	38
Sergeant, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. corps, medical department. Stable sergeant, engineers. Supply sergeant, engineers. Mess sergeant, engineers. Color sergeant. Electrician sergeant, second class. Band sergeant. Musician, first class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers. Musician, second class, military academy	44
Battalion sergeant major, field artillery, infantry. Squadron sergeant major. Sergeant major, junior grade. Master gunner. Sergeant Bugler. Assistant band leader	[illegible]
Regimental sergeant major. Regimental supply sergeant. Sergeant major, senior grade. Quartermaster sergeant, Q. M. corps. Ordnance sergeant. First sergeant. Battalion sergeant [illegible] supply sergeant, engineers. Electrician sergeant, first class. Sergeant, first class, engineers, Q. M. corps, signal corps. Assistant engineer. Musician, first class, military academy	51
Sergeant, first class, medical department. Sergeant, field musician, military academy	54
Hospital sergeant. Master engineer. Engineer	71
Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade Q. M. corps. Band leader. Master signal electrician. Master electrician. Master engineer, senior grade. Master hospital sergeant. Band sergeant and assistant leader, military academy	81

Additional Pay Per Month.

Mess sergeant	6
Casemate electrician	9
Observer, first class	9
Plotter	9
Coxswain	9
Chief planter	7
Chief loader	7
Observer, second class	7
Gun commander	7
Gun pointer	7
Surgical assistant	5
Expert rifleman	5
Nurse	3
Sharpshooter	3
First class gunner	3
Second class gunner	2
Marksman	2
Dispensary assistant	2
Certificate of merit	2

Win Additional Pay.

On the first re-enlistment each private in the United States army gets $3 additional pay each month, and this is increased for each succeeding enlistment. It will be seen from the table that men who qualify as good shots, or who, because of their capabilities, are given certain positions, receive an increase of monthly pay. It may also be said that each enlisted man who serves in the aviation corps receives an addition of 50 per cent in his pay while he is on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, or while holding the rating of aviation mechanician.

The regular army of the United States dates back for its organization to the year 1789, when it was a body of men barely 500 in number. Prior to this time there was a force, the units of which were paid by the different states, or it might almost be said colonies, for it was not until 1789 that the United States as the United States came into existence. The federal government took over a part of these state forces and formed the original regular army.

The regulars fought Indians from the very start of their existence as an organized body. They made a fine record for themselves small as were their numbers in the war of 1812. Later they took up the work of guarding the frontier, and the history of the army for years and years was one of self-sacrifice, of devotion to duty, and of achievement in the fields so far removed from civilization that the people never realized what their little force was doing for them. To the fact that the high work of the regulars was done for so many years in remote fields was due the lack of the people's appreciation of the heroism of their standing army.

Long List of Achievements.

It was the regulars who suffered in the Fort Dearborn massacre on the site of Chicago over a hundred years ago; it was the regulars under Major Dade who in Florida, hopelessly outnumbered and ambushed, fought until almost the last man was killed, the Seminole Indians under the fine leadership of one of Osceola's chieftains. It was the regulars who went to death in the country of the Rosebud under the white chief, Custer; it was a little band of regulars who met Big Foot and his warriors on Wounded Knee creek in 1890 and won the fight after appalling losses. It was the regulars who fought Red Cloud, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, and who followed Geronimo, The Kid, and other savage Apaches, into the mountain fastnesses of Mexico. It was the regulars who from the beginning until the present day have dared everything for their country. Their record is a magnificent one.

The regular army is now being brought up to a war standard of strength. When the ranks are full there will be following the colors as a part of the regular establishment some 285,000 Americans. Any young American today has an opportunity to become by volunteering a member of this devoted band. It means service, and hard service, but it also means high service, and in all human probability glorious service. Hardships there will be in plenty; dangers, a multitude, but there are the compensations of service that is service, and of a sense of patriotic duty done in a field of life into which devotion to country calls the young American.

Organization of the Army.

The organization of the army today is different from the organization of other days. In the old days there was no aviation service and little or no signal service of any kind. The medical service was crude; the artillery had not become the great factor in warfare that it is today, and there was less specialization along all lines of military endeavor.

Let us take the American army as it is provided for under the law of today, a time when we are in war with a great military power. Of course it must be remembered that in addition to the regular army we shall have the great new national army, the National Guardsmen, the navy and the Marine corps to help us win in the fight for the liberty of the world.

The regular army of the United States upon the present war footing consists of 64 regiments of infantry, 25 regiments of cavalry; 26 regiments of field artillery, a coast artillery corps, brigade, division, army corps, and army headquarters, with their detachments of troops; a general staff corps, an adjutant general's department, an inspector general's department, a judge advocate general's department, a quartermaster's corps, a medical department, a corps of engineers, an ordnance department, in signal corps, in officers of the bureau of insular affairs, a military bureau, the regular army reserve, the corps of cadets at West Point, and other smaller organizations used for disciplinary grades, service schools, and record depot detachments and for some other purposes.

How It Is Commanded.

An army is a huge body of men gathered together for fighting purposes in different units of organization. An army when it passes a certain strength usually is commanded by a general. Today there is no general in the United States army, but it is probable that within a few months congress will revive the rank and name some officer, who, taking the title of general, shall have supreme command of all the fighting forces in the field.

An army is composed of army corps. There may be two or three or more corps in an army. Sometimes when there is a huge number of troops in the field one general is put in supreme command while his forces are divided into several armies, each one in command of a lieutenant general. It is likely that congress soon will make Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing a lieutenant general and put him in command of the First corps, consisting of several divisions of troops, to see service in France.

A division of troops is commanded by a major general. It is composed of several brigades, each one of which is commanded by a brigadier general. It is possible for a brigade to consist of a combination of cavalry, infantry and artillery, but frequently each brigade is composed of regiments all of the same branch of the service. The typical infantry brigade, for instance, consists of a headquarters and three regiments of infantry, while a typical cavalry brigade consists of a headquarters and three regiments of cavalry.

Composition of the Regiment.

Each regiment is commanded by a colonel, who has under him a lieutenant colonel, whose duties are rather nondescript, although his chief duty is to take the place of the colonel in his absence or in case he is wounded or killed in battle.

Each regiment is divided into battalions, and each battalion is commanded by a major. A battalion consists of two or more companies, troops or batteries, and each company is commanded by a captain. In each company there is a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant, and complete complement of noncommissioned officers, first sergeants, duty sergeants, and corporals.

The company is divided into squads for purposes of instruction, discipline, control, and order, each squad consisting of a corporal and seven privates. The corporal is the squad leader, and when absent is replaced by a designated private. It might be said that from the squad, consisting as it does only of a corporal and seven privates, the whole formation of an army is developed and in a sense regulated. The squad is a small base unit from which armies take their growth by a series of developing steps.

Men who enter the United States army as recruits have the same chance that men had years ago not only to become commissioned officers, but to reach the high place of command of all the armies of their country.

Does this seem to be an exaggerated statement? Only recently there died a lieutenant general of the United States army who commanded all the forces of Uncle Sam. He entered the service as an enlisted man of regulars, going to a recruiting office just as any boy of today can go to a recruiting office there to don the uniform of a private, later to enter the ranks, and if it is in him to work his way up to the top.

Private Goes to Top.

On July 22, 1861, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee applied for enlistment as a regular in the army of the United States. There was nothing to differentiate him from other young men who applied daily at the recruiting office. He was assigned as a private to Troop K of the Sixth cavalry, an organization which exists today and in which John J. Pershing, now commanding our forces in France, saw his first hard fighting duty. General Chaffee rose from private to sergeant, to first sergeant, to second lieutenant and through the rest of the ranks until he was made lieutenant general of the United States army, the ranking officer of Uncle Sam's forces.

Chaffee was a soldier of the highest order. His career in the Spanish-American war was markedly efficient. He fought at San Juan and later went to the Philippines. While there he was ordered to take command of the American forces which were to join the allied forces in their march on Peking, the forbidden city. That was one of the most successful and hard-working expeditions ever dispatched by the United States. Chaffee won fame for his service. Within the compass of his years in the army he had served in every rank barring that of corporal.

Of the three living lieutenant generals of the army, all of whom are on the retired list, not one was a graduate of West Point. They all came up, if not from the ranks, at least from the lowest commissioned offices, working their way by merit, until they received the highest military honor possible under then existing law, promotion to command of the army with the rank of lieutenant general.

The fact that all young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one are registered for possible service does not prevent their volunteering for service in the regular army, the navy or the Marine corps. There is a chance for high service "In the regular army, O."

HOLDS CHARM FOR RED-BLOODED MEN

Navy, With Its High Ideals and Splendid Record, Justifies Nation's Pride.

MEN NEEDED FOR SERVICE

Uncle Sam Pays All Expenses and Monthly Wage Is All Velvet—"There Is Always Room at the Top," True of Navy.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Sailors of the American navy, many of them young men who only a year ago were on the farm, at the bench, at the counter, or in school, today are in Uncle Sam's destroyers sailing the waters of the northern seas, where they are engaged in the heroic duty of upholding the world principle of freedom for all peoples.

The American people always have shown a kindly disposition toward the man-of-war and the man-o'-warsman. There has been an appeal about the sea which has drawn and held the interest of landsmen who never smelt salt water. Americans always have taken a pride in their navy.

Today Uncle Sam needs men for his navy and he wishes to get them from the ranks of those who are charged with the volunteer spirit of service. Our great fleet is mobilized "somewhere on the coast" for possible deadly service with the great fleet of the enemy. Today, for the navy has allowed the fact to become known, many of our smaller craft, the bulldog destroyers of the navy, are hunting the submarine sharks in the waters off Daunt's Rock, close to the coast of Ireland and farther north, where even in summer the elements at times are almost as fierce as "man, the enemy."

Pay Is Doubled.

Recently the congress of the United States increased the pay of the sailor men so materially that the recruits's pay is double what it was.

In the navy the young men of the country, both in times of peace and in times of war, secure liberal educations. Their opportunities for travel and for sight-seeing are greater than those of men employed in almost any other calling in life. Moreover, the boys just entering manhood who enlist in the navy are given opportunities for instruction which, if they have the ambition and the mental qualifications, will enable them to enter the naval academy at Annapolis on the same terms as midshipmen who are nominated by members of congress, and at that institution to secure an education which fits them for the commissioned rank which the government of the United States will confer upon them.

There are traditions in the American navy which keep high the spirit of endeavor in every man who walks the deck under the colors, from the admiral to the apprentice seaman. The boy learns all about John Paul Jones, and his deeds on the sea for his country; all about Decatur, Bainbridge, Hull, Porter, Farragut and Dewey. As the secretary of the navy has said, in what is really an appeal to the youth of the country to enlist under the navy's colors, the standard is high.

Service of High Ideals.

"The navy has been throughout its entire existence a service of high ideals; and its unbroken record of great and worthy achievement, of duty well done, has been due to the high standard set for officers and men in the beginning and which has been maintained ever since. This standard was never higher than it is today, and any young American who thinks of going into the navy may feel sure that, on enlisting, he will enter a service in which he may, and should, always feel a justifiable pride and of which the uniform is a badge of honor."

Young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, who are not skilled in any naval trade, are enlisted as apprentice seamen. Immediately upon being sworn in at the recruiting stations they are sent at government expense to a naval training station. The apprentice seaman, because he is a green man and simply undergoing training has been paid in the past $17.60 a month. From this time on, however, under the recent act of congress his pay throughout the war and until six months after its ending is to be $32.60 a month.

Now it must be remembered that the sailor, whether he be a recruit or a seasoned man-o'-warsman, is under no expense at all for his livelihood after he once joins the navy. He is given clothing, food, shelter and medical attendance. Out of his pay all that he need spend is such money as he desires to pay out for such luxuries and entertainments as he seems inclined to indulge in.

Increase Soon Comes.

It must not be supposed that an apprentice seaman continues long to draw simply the amount of his first pay. His first raise comes in the seaman branch, and if he is in the fireroom he gets an additional sum.

The navy needs men who are trained or partly trained in the various trades. Men who are proficient along certain lines and who come within certain limits of ages are enlisted for specific purposes in the navy. They are given pay in accordance with standards set for the different lines of endeavor which they must follow. Full information concerning enlistments of this kind can be had at any recruiting office. The navy today is a world in itself. It needs men proficient in nearly all lines of human working endeavor.

Rate of Pay in Navy.

The law increasing the pay of the men in the navy has just been enacted and the pay tables under the new dispensation have not yet been made out; but it is a simple thing to determine the rate of pay of each seaman of whatever class by adding to the pay given in the accompanying table the amount of increase in each case. The increased pay allotment has just gone into effect. Below is given the navy wage table, with the pay as it stood prior to the recent act of congress. In order to know what each man's pay now is, it is only necessary to know that every man now drawing less than $21 a month will receive an increase of $15 a month; that every man drawing at present from $22 to $24 a month, inclusive, will receive $12 a month additional; that every man drawing more than $24 and less than $45, will receive $8 a month additional, and that every man drawing at present $45 or more a month will receive $6 a month additional pay.

It should be borne in mind that the apprentice seaman, the ordinary boy recruit, who ordinarily gets $17.60 a month, will be receiving at the time that this is read $15 additional, making his pay $32.60.

Here is the pay table as it stands today regardless of the increases which congress has ordained:

Chief Petty Officers.

	Monthly Pay.
Chief masters at arms	$71.50
Chief boatswains' mates	55.00
Chief gunners' mates	55.00
Chief turret captains	66.00
Chief quartermasters	55.00
Chief machinists' mates	77.00
Chief electricians	66.00
Chief carpenters' mates	65.00
Chief water tenders	55.00
Chief printers	66.00
Chief storekeepers	55.00
Chief yeomen	66.00
Chief pharmacists' mates	66.00
Bandmasters	67.20

All chief petty officers with a permanent appointment receive $77 a month and allowances.

Petty Officers, First Class.

Masters at arms, first class	$44.00
Boatswains' mates, first class	44.00
Gunners' mates, first class	44.00
Turret captains, first class	55.00
Quartermasters, first class	44.00
Boiler makers	71.50
Machinists' mates, first class	60.50
Coppersmiths	60.50
Shipfitters, first class	60.50
Electricians, first class	55.00
Blacksmiths	55.00
Plumbers and Fitters	49.50
Sailmakers' mates	44.00
Carpenters' mates, first class	44.00
Water tenders	44.00
Painters, first class	44.00
Printers, first class	44.00
Storekeepers, first class	44.00
Yeomen, first class	44.00
First musicians	39.60
Pharmacists' mates, first class	44.00
Masters at arms, second class	38.50
Boatswains' mates, second class	38.50
Gunners' mates, second class	38.50
Quartermasters, second class	38.50
Machinists' mates, second class	44.00
Electricians, second class	44.00
Shipfitters, second class	44.00
Oilers	40.70
Carpenters' mates, second class	38.50
Painters, second class	38.50
Storekeepers, second class	38.50
Yeomen, second class	38.50
Pharmacists' mates, second class	38.50

Petty Officers, Third Class.

Masters at arms, third class	$33.00
Coxswains	33.00
Gunners' mates, third class	33.00
Quartermasters, third class	33.00
Electricians, 3d class	33.00
Carpenters' mates, third class	33.00
Painters, third class	33.00
Storekeepers, third class	33.00
Yeomen, third class	33.00
Pharmacists' mates, third class	33.00

Rating With Seamen.

Seamen gunners	$28.60
Seamen	26.40
Firemen, first class	38.50
Musicians, first class	35.20
Hospital apprentices, first class	26.40

Rating With Seamen, Second Class.

Seamen, second class	$20.90
Firemen, second class	33.00
Shipwrights	27.50
Musicians, second class	33.00
Buglers	33.00
Hospital apprentices, second class	20.90

Rating With Seamen, Third Class.

Apprentice seamen	$17.60
Firemen, third class	24.20
Landsmen	17.60

Commissary Branch.

Chief commissary stewards	$77.00
Commissary stewards	66.00
Ship's cooks, first class	60.50
Ship's cooks, second class	44.00
Ship's cooks, third class	33.00
Ship's cooks, fourth class	27.50
Bakers, first class	49.50
Bakers, second class	38.50
Landsmen	17.60
Stewards to commander in chief	66.00
Cooks to commanders in chief	55.00
Stewards to commandants	66.00
Cooks to commandants	55.00
Cabin stewards	55.00
Cabin cooks	49.50
Wardroom stewards	55.00
Wardroom cooks	49.50
Steerage stewards	38.00
Steerage cooks	33.00
Warrant officers' stewards	38.50
Warrant officers' cooks	33.00
Mess attendants, first class*	33.00
Mess attendants, second class*	27.50
Mess attendants, third class*	22.00

*If Americans citizens.

All stewards and cooks of the messman branch, who are American citizens, and hold certificates of qualification, receive $5.50 a month in addition to the above rates of pay.

Navy Needs Men.

The United States today is at war. The government officials are looking to the young men of the country to come to the help of that democracy which means liberty. There are rear admirals and captains in the United States navy today who rose to their high rank of command from the position of naval apprentice. Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland once was a naval apprentice. Capt. John Emil Roller was a naval apprentice. "There is always room at the top" is a saying that is credited originally to the sea service. Uncle Sam needs recruits to help sustain the honor of his flag. The sea and its service have a holding charm for men of red blood.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE.

New Commander of Canadians in France.

Photo by American Press Association.

The new commander of the Canadians in France has won his way by hard fighting. He succeeds General Sir Julian Byng and is the first Canadian to command the contingent.

PEACE SAID TO LIE ONLY IN RESTORATION

Washington, D. C.—Discussion of probable peace terms now being carried on in Europe largely center, as the most certain probabilities, on the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France and the cession of Italy irredent to Italy. Official dispatches received here state that Maximilian Harden, the noted German publicist, in the last number of Zunkunft, declares Alsace-Lorraine must be returned to France and Trent and Trieste given to Italy if Europe is to eliminate forever the most probable causes of future wars.

Harden states also the new Europe must not find any nationality oppressed, and he concludes by asserting that the declaration of President Wilson concerning the rights of nations must be the basis upon which the peace of the world shall be assured, through some form of confederation of the powers, somewhat like either the American or Swiss confederation.

BLAST KILLS FORTY-EIGHT

Munition Plant at Cracow, Galicia, Destroyed.

Zurich.—In the explosion of two storehouses near Cracow, Galicia, forty-eight artillerymen were killed and many injured, according to Vienna newspapers.

The storehouses were part of a munition works and the explosion is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Great damage was done in Cracow.

THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS DEAD

One Hundred Injured in Italian Railroad Wreck.

Alexandria, Italy.—At least thirty-four persons were killed and 100 injured in the derailing of the Genoa-Milan express at Arquata.

GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Wheat—On track and to arrive, No. 1 Northern, $2.90; No. 2 Northern, $2.85. Flax—On track and to arrive, $3.45.

St. Paul Grain.

Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.95@3.00; No. 2 Northern, $2.90@3.00; corn, $1.95@1.97; oats, 63@64c; barley, $1.15@1.35; rye, $1.94@1.95; flax, $3.47.

Minneapolis Grain.

Wheat—Sept., $2.68½. Cash close on track: No. 1 Northern, $2.95@3.00; No. 2 Northern, $2.90@3.00; No. 3 Northern, $2.80@2.95; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.95@1.97; No. 3 white oats, 63@64c; flax, $3.47.

South St. Paul Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,235; steers, $5.00@9.50; cows and heifers, $6.25@9.50; calves, $5.50@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,355; range, $15.00@16.75. Sheep—Receipts, 190; lambs, $11.00@14.25; ewes, $5.00@10.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Wheat—Sept., $2.04. Corn—Dec., $1.14⅝; May, $1.12⅞. Oats—Sept., 57½c; Dec., 57⅛c; May, 60⅞c. Pork—Sept., $43.45. Butter—Creameries, 39@39½c. Eggs—31@32c. Poultry—Springs, 20@23c; fowls, 17@19½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; steers, $8.00@14.35; cows and heifers, $4.60@12.25; calves, $7.90@10.65. Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; light, $15.85@17.30; mixed, [illegible]@17.40; heavy, $15.90@17.50; rough, $15.80@16.05; pigs, $11.50@14.75. Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; native, $7.70@11.10; lambs, $9.90@15.30.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 35. GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	1.87
Oats	.43
Barley	.95
Flax	3.17
Rye	1.53
Butter	.30
Eggs	36.
Vivo Flour	$8 40

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Base-ball dance Saturday evening August 25th in the Goodridge Hall.

Louis Ludtke of Thief River Falls was a Goodridge visitor Saturday.

Ed. Singer, the Erie merchant, was transacting business in town Monday.

Have you joined the Red Cross? If not, join now.

C. H. Rossmon was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday evening.

J. P. Jensen sold his Dodge automobile to Palmer Tvedt Saturday.

Thos. H. Smith and Geo. Schwandt of Mavie were business visitors in town last Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Bueno Menzel returned Saturday from a few days visit with relatives at Baudette.

Peter Bundhund went to Germantown Saturday evening to spend Sunday with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Smith and family and Art Collins of Mavie were Goodridge visitors Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Seavey and Mr. and Mrs. Owen Olson made an auto trip to Grand Forks, Friday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

FOR SALE—One 30 horse power Advance Steam engine.
C. N. Urdahl.

Don't forget the base ball dance in the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening. Music by Morcks Orchestra of Thief River Falls.

Mrs. R. H. McDonald and family returned Saturday morning from Bruce, Wis. where she spent the past two months visiting with relatives.

John and Martin Anderson of Erie were business visitors in town Friday. They have taken the job to run Henry Tellefson's threshing rig this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Halvorson and family returned Monday evening from a two weeks visit with relatives and friends at Winger, Minn.

ESTRAYED—From my farm Saturday August 11th, two black and white sows, weight about 200 lbs apiece. Finder please notify C. Pruha, Erie.

English services at the Erie Lutheran church Sunday Aug. 26 at 11 o'clock A. M.
Otto G. Schultz, Pastor.

I have funds on hand to take up all outstanding orders on School district No. 228 153, Pennington and Marshall Counties.
Andrew O. Feragen, Treas.

Harry Roberts of Thief River Falls passed thru here Wednesday morning enroute for Grgla to attend to matters of business. He returned to his home the same evening.

There will be a Base-ball dance in the Goodridge Hall Saturday evening August 25th. Good music will be furnished by an orchestra from Thief River Falls. Everybody come and have a good time.

Quite a number of Farmers from North Dakota arrived here this week with horses and machinery and will put up hay in this section. Owing to the extremely dry weather the hay crop in that state is almost a total failure and a large amount of the farmers are coming to this section to put up hay.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Toftren and family and Miss Ostrid Skoglund visited at the A. O. Halvorson home last Sunday. Mr. Toftner is the butter maker and manager of the Middle River Farmers Cooperative creamery and Store out of Argyle. They made the trip by auto and on the way home they spent a short time in the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gullingsrud of Kratka.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

George Schwandt, the Mavie hardware dealer, was a business visitor in town Wednesday morning.

Severt Brandon of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in Goodridge Wednesday afternoon.

Rev. Bjornson will conduct Norwegian services in the Synod church here next Sunday August 27 at 11 a. m. Everybody welcome.

Two car loads of stock were shipped from here to South St. Paul Saturday. Even Ose and Mike Tunick being the shippers.

Peter Enebo of Portland, Oregon, arrived here Friday morning and went out to Erie for a short visit with his brother Joseph. He left again Saturday evening.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Goodridge, by Oct. 1st, 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk.

Grand Opening of The Grand Theatre.

The Grand Theatre has been remodled and the Grand opening will take place Saturday and Sunday evening. An excellent program has been secured and it will pay you to attend.

At Rest

(Too late for last week).

C. Christiansen, passed away at his home near Neptune, August 1st after an illness of more than three years duration. Deceased was born in Norway on May 25th, 1862, being at the time of his death 55 years, 2 month 6 days of age. Twelve years ago he took up a homestead near Neptune, and moved there with his family the year later, where he resided the past eleven years.

Card Of Thanks.

We wish to extend our thanks to our friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the illness and last sad rites of our husband and father, also for the beautiful floral tributes.

Mrs. Christianson and children.

Notice.

Bids will be received up to 1 o'clock p. m. on Sept. 1st 1917, for the transportation of the children from and to the schoolhouse, one for over the east and one for over the west route.

Successful bidder is required to furnish a bond of $300.00.

Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Nick Bundhund, Clerk.

School To Start The Middle of September.

The local school, after being closed for the summer vacation will commence about the middle of September Although no definite time for opening has been set it is expected that the work of installing the new furnace and the finishing of the upstairs rooms will be finished by that time.

The following teachers have been hired to guide the pupils thru their studies during the coming school yeer.

Prof. A. O. Halvorson will fill the position of principal again this year. Miss Teresa Giefer of Thief River Falls who had charge of the primary department last year will occupy the same position again this year. Miss Ruth Ryan of Eau Claire, Wis. will teach the grammar grades and Miss Ruth E. Anderson of Stephen, Minn. will have charge of the intimediate grades. This makes a total of four teachers this year where last year there were only three. The ever increasing number of pupils made it necessary to engage another teacher this year.

An Announcement to Readers of The New Eleven Towns

Life means activity, development, progress! The town that is not alive is either standing still or going backward.

Goodridge is "alive." It is going forward and developing rapidly.

The writer sees visions of a greater Goodridge and therefore proposes to give our people a larger and better newspaper. We feel that we would not be keeping abreast of the times if we did not expand.

It gives us great pleasure therefore, to announce, that hereafter the Goodridge-Eleven Towns will come to you as a six-column, eight-page paper. We have just concluded arrangements with one of the world's largest news syndicates, and we shall present the news of the state, the nation, and the world at large so that perusal of the columns of our paper will give the reader a comprehensive idea of what goes on in this busy world of ours.

In addition to this there will be about three columns of pictures illustrating the most recent and important news events. These will be copyrighted photos obtained by the "ever awake" operatives of Underwood & Underwood, International Film Service, Harris & Ewing, and other well known syndicates who are actively engaged in securing interesting and instructive pictures in all the corners of the earth.

Good fiction will be found in our pages. In the course of the year we shall publish from three to four of the highest grade novels by such writers as Frances Lynde, Rex Beach, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Mary Roberts Rinehart, and others of equal merit, any one of which books would cost $1.25 to $1.50. As our first serial we have chosen "Contraband," by Randall Parrish. This is a tale of high romance and pure adventure. It is timed to take place during the early part of the war, and every line teems with action. The first installment will appear in about two weeks.

A special department for the women and children will also, we are certain, be highly appreciated. Mrs. Julia Bottomly will conduct the fashion department. She is, without doubt, the most widely read writer in fashion subjects today, and she writes from the viewpoint of the women of the small cities and towns, not of the freakish modes popular with some in the larger cities. There will also be a recipe department conducted by Miss Nellie Maxwell, a well known authority on domestic science. The name of Mary Graham Bonner is immediately called to mind when stories for the children are mentioned.

Our farmer friends will not be forgotten. The big majority of our readers are "doing their bit" these days in farming or gardening, and they will find interesting items prepared by some of the most distinguished agricultural scientists in the world, many of whom are experts at state universities, and in the U. S. department of agriculture. Every word may be depended upon as authentic.

We have borne in mind that Goodridge is gaining a name throughout the Northwest for its dairy products and so we will incorporate in the new Eleven Towns a department devoted exclusively to the interests of our dairymen. This feature will embody all the latest ideas regarding silos and ensilage, bovine ailments and an endless variety of valuable information.

Another weekly department will deal with Better Highways. This excellent feature is prepared for us by the United States department of agriculture and is the best matter procurable on the subject.

In addition there will be articles for autoists, splendid short stories, humorous pictures and an endless variety of other live material.

The Greater Eleven Towns will be a high grade local newspaper, a weekly review of affairs in general, and all at the standard price of the average weekly newspaper.

It will not be necessary to send your dollars to some distant city for reading matter. Examine carefully our enlarged paper. You will find just what you are looking for.

Yours for a greater Goodridge,
H. W. SMITH,
Publisher.

Markets Committee.

The Pennington County Markets Committee, an organization recently appointed through the authority of the Minnesota Public Safety Commission, met at the Commercial Club Rooms, Monday with R. C. Mathwig, of Warren, district Superintendent of such committees Mr. Mathwig, outlined the scope of authority and duties of the men, composing the organization in this county, all of whom are serving voluntarily and without pay. He prefaced his instructions with the statement that the policy of the General Markets Committee of the Commission, to which body the local committee is directly responsible, was one of broad cooperation and urged that the local appointees approach their work in the same spirit.

Among the various suggestions of matters which the committee should take up, the following are perhaps the most important, car shortage and means for relieving it; fuel shortage, the shipping of live stock, the marketing of potatoes and grain, and the conservation of farm machinery.

He urged that the railroads be assisted in providing rolling stock by the prompt unloading and loading of cars. many cars lie upon sidings for one or more days than they should waiting to be unloaded and shippers are often slow in loading after they have received cars. This practice ties up rolling stock unnecessarily.

The county will undoubtedly produce a large crop of potatoes. Storage for this crop should be provided, either in warehouses or by the farmers themselves in pits or root houses, so that when the crop is ripe it will not all be dumped on a glutted market at one time and the farmer be forced to accept a small price due to a crowded market.

He called attention to the fact that the grain crop should not all be marketed at once or delivered at the elevator in too large quantities for storage. Farmers should provide as much storage room as possible on the farm and the grain be allowed to come to the market gradually.

He called particular attention to the live stock situation. This section of the country has more grass feed than almost any other part of the state. Live stock should be imported rather than shipped out.

He suggested the co-operation of the local banks in this respect and believed that it would be possible to obtain farmers from those parts of North Dakota which is without food to ship cattle into the country east of Thief River Falls for feeding purposes.

He called attention to the fact that the farm machinery factories are slowing down in their output, due to lack of laborers and scarcity of material and predicted a shortage in farm machinery next year. He urged that greater conservation and care be taken of farm machinery, citing the large shipments of junk out of this locality, which junk is composed in a large measure of farm machinery which should be still doing its duty upon the farm. He also urged the purchase of farm machinery at this time by such farmers as might be in need of it in the near future.

He called attention to the advantage of insuring all grain and crops in warehouses and other storage, and laid particular stress upon the necessity for guarding against fires of threshing machines or stacks. All machine owners should employ watchmen at all times, for should fires occur to destroy the machines, it will be impossible to replace them and the harvest of the crop will therefore be effected.

The supply of soft coal in this county is in a measure ample, but there has been no hard coal to speak of as yet received by local dealers or individuals He urged the committee to go into this situation at once with the dealers in an effort to remedy this condition. He also urged that consumers put in their orders at once and be ready to receive the coal as soon as it may reach here, in order that the dealers may know what is required and use their efforts with the local committee to obtain a sufficient supply for the winter.

The personal of the committee, which appears to be a very excellent one, is as follows:

Thief River Falls F. H. Herrick,
St. Hilaire, G. W. Hooper,
Hazel, T. J. Sumpter,
Highlanding, Karl Korstad,
Mavie and Kratka, Rev. Halvor Bjornson
Goodridge, Jay Payne,
Torgerson, J. A. McNally,

Minutes Of Red Cross Meeting.

On Wednesday evening, August 15, the organizing committee for branch chapters of the Red Cross came out here from Thief River Falls and organized a branch, the full committee explaining the workings of the Red Cross to the seventeen men and women present.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 by Prof. A. O. Halvorson, following which Mr. Geo. Johnson, Mrs. Daniel Shaw, Mrs. H. A. Pratt, Mrs. J. R. C. Charest and secretary Scott Laird gave information on the Red Cross. At the close of these remarks eleven of those present came forward and signed for membership and believed that a temporary organization should be formed without delay. Accordingly the motion of Mrs. Jay Payne to that effect, seconded by H. W. Smith, was duly carried. Then H. B. Rockne moved that a nominating committee of

Continued on last page, 3rd column

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

HORSES

We have just arrived with a car load of Western

HORSES

broke or unboke. Will sell or will trade for hay or stock.

Get our prices and you will buy our horses.

LAW & HIRN, Owners.

MIGHTY BLOWS ARE STRUCK ON 90-MILE FRONT BY ITALIANS

CARDONA'S TROOPS WIN INITIAL SUCCESSES FROM AUSTRIANS —FIGHTING IS OF GREAT MAGNITUDE.

BATTLE RAGES FROM ADRIATIC SEA TO ALPS

Assaults Made Simultaneously On Isonzo, Carso and Julian Fronts—French Occupy Ridge Near Verdun—Battle in West Favors Allies.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The war office announces that the French without fighting have occupied the Talou ridge on the Verdun front, east of the Meuse.

At all other places over a front of 14⅝ miles, the German staff reports, fighting is in full swing.

The German high command says that Talon ridge was given up by the Teutons because this line of defense since last March had only been occupied by outposts.

Forces of the Central Powers on the Rumanian front have driven back the Rumanians on both sides of the Oituz valley and in the direction of the Trotus valley, it was officially announced by the German war office.

Italy Starts Great Drive.

Rome, Aug. 21.—Italy is waging a determined offensive against the Austrian lines from the Adriatic to the Alps. Fighting of great magnitude is in progress. The blow is probably the hardest the Italians have yet struck, and early reports tell of initial successes gained by General Cadorna's troops.

Cross Isonzo; Take Prisoners.

The Italians in their offensive in the Isonzo front have crossed the Isonzo river and already have taken 7,500 prisoners, it was officially announced by the war department.

The offensive followed days of artillery preparation and extensive aerial activity during which Italian observers brought the most valuable information to Italian headquarters.

Battle Line 90 Miles Long.

The total length of the battleline in Carso, Isonzo and Julian fronts is about 90 miles. Italy's April offensive centered for the most part along the Isonzo, from Goritz south to the Gulf of Trieste, where the drive was toward the Austrian seaport of Trieste. Italian troops penetrated to within 14 miles of this queen city of the Adriatic.

French Troops Attack.

Paris, Aug. 21.—A new and terrific battle is reaching a climax around the bloody ground near Verdun. An official statement declared the fighting had "developed in our advantage." The conflict was over a front of 12 miles, extending from Avocourt wood to Bezonreau. For a week guns on both sides of the Verdun sector have been active. The roar approached drumfire and the infantry came into action immediately afterward. Front dispatches told of desperate fighting in these clashes, extending into a great struggle over the whole of the 12 miles. French troops forged ahead at numerous places.

VACATION BY OCTOBER 1 IS PROGRAM OF CONGRESS

Legislative Program Assumes Definite Form With Five Big Measures Yet to Be Disposed of.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The legislative program retained for the extra session of Congress has assumed such definite form that leaders express hope for a vacation about September 15, or not later than October 1.

SALONIKI, GREECE, BURNS

City Half Destroyed—80,000 Are Made Homeless.

London, Aug. 21.—More than half the walled city of Saloniki in Greek Macedonia, which is under occupation by the Entente allied troops, has been destroyed by fire. Eighty thousand persons, made homeless, were removed to neighboring villages, according to a dispatch received in London. The fire is now under control.

Germany Spy Suspect Interned.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 21.—Emil Italanier, a New York newspaper man arrested last week as a German spy suspect, was interned at Fort Douglas. When taken into custody he had a letter from a German newspaper commending him for German propaganda work. Italanier worked for a number of German language newspapers in various parts of the country.

Britian Forbids Railroad Strike.

London, Aug. 21.—An official proclamation has been issued applying the munitions war act of 1915 to the differences between the British railway companies and certain of their locomotive drivers, firemen and engine cleaners. The effect of this action is that the dispute may be carried by either party to the ministry of labor for settlement by conciliation or arbitration. Meanwhile, any stoppage of work is prohibited, and it is illegal to apply any union funds for the purpose of paying strike benefits.

FOOD PRODUCTION MACHINERY SHOW

RECORD DISPLAY AT STATE FAIR ANTICIPATED AS RESULT OF U. S. APPEAL.

ALL SPACE TO BE OCCUPIED

"Machinery Hill" to Be Busy Place—Tractor Demonstrations, Auto Exhibits and Electrical Show to Be Thronged—Labor-Saving Devices to Be Shown.

As a direct result of the appeal of the authorities at Washington for the production of more food in order that America and her allies may win the world war, there has been a material increase of interest in the manufacture of modern machinery, which is essential in the production of food. At the Minnesota state fair, Sept. 3 to 8, the largest display of machinery of all kinds is anticipated by those in charge of the department.

"Machinery Hill," as the knoll in the northeastern part of the fair grounds is known, has always been one of the most busy sections of the grounds during the annual state fair. The exhibits and demonstrations by machinery manufacturers have attracted thousands of persons, but this year's show, it is stated by those in authority, will far surpass those of previous years both in respect to the number of exhibitors and also in regard to the greater diversity of improved types of modern implements.

All Space to Be Occupied.

Every foot of space on the big hill will be occupied by some kind of an exhibit during fair week, according to both Curtis M. Johnson, superintendent of the department, and Raymond A. Lee, his assistant, who have both been laboring hard during the past month preparing for the displays.

Not only is it expected that every inch of available ground will be taken for the open air exhibits, but space in the buildings used for exhibits has been at a premium also. Here will be shown machinery and implements of all descriptions that do not require actual demonstrations.

One of the busiest sections of the machinery hill district and one which is expected to be crowded from morning till night by visitors from the rural districts is that section which is to be devoted to the tractor demonstrations, which this year promise to be bigger and more interesting than ever.

Tractors to Give Demonstrations.

Because of the added interest in tractor work the board of managers of the state fair were obliged to seek more ground for demonstration work. Although land in the vicinity of the fair grounds has been at a premium for many years, a ten-acre plot, practically a part of the fair grounds itself, has been provided and here the big tractors will have plenty of chance for demonstration purposes.

Last year great interest was manifested in this branch of the machinery show and there were a large number of tractors demonstrated. This year, however, the number has been increased and Aug. 1 fully forty entries had been received, indicating one of the biggest and best demonstrations ever held in the Northwest.

Other Mechanical Attractions.

All the machinery exhibits at the fair will not be found on "Machinery Hill," however, for there are two other exhibits which will be fully as interesting. These are the big automobile show, which will again be found in the grandstand building, and a brand new feature, a complete electrical show, which will be housed in a separate building by itself.

Since the first automobile show was held at the fair a number of years ago there has been increased interest annually, until at the present time the state fair automobile show is regarded as one of the most important in the Northwest. That this year's show will surpass that of 1916 seems assured, not only because of the larger number of exhibitors secured, but also because of the added space provided for show rooms.

All Types of Cars Shown.

This year at the automobile show there will be an unusually attractive display of pleasure cars, as well as the latest models of trucks, trailers and other vehicles driven by power.

The new electrical show, too, will doubtless prove attractive to visitors from both city and country. Here will be found the very latest modern appliances of all kinds. Conveniences which tend to lighten the laborious duties of the housewife will be demonstrated as will things which will make life worth living on the farm. Those in charge of the arrangements declare that it will be the most comprehensive electrical show this section of the country has seen.

ENTRY LISTS LARGE

Indications Point to Live Stock Show That Will Equal Past Years.

Entries for the horse and cattle shows at the Minnesota state fair, Sept. 3 to 8, closed Thursday, Aug. 9, with record-breaking lists of exhibitors.

Close to 900 horses and 1,100 head of cattle, aggregating in value close to three-quarters of a million dollars, many of them blue bloods in the horse and cattle world, have been entered and will be on exhibition at the fair.

NORTHWEST TO GET COAL PROMPTLY IS LOVETT'S ORDER

RAIL AND STEAMSHIP LINES TO GIVE FUEL SHIPMENTS TO NORTHWEST PRIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

PRESIDENT TO SELECT COAL DICTATOR SOON

Administrator to Have Authority to Control Coal Production and Distribution, Including Price Fixing Powers Given to Executive in Food Control Act.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Government control of the coal industry moved a step nearer when President Wilson formally named Robert S. Lovett of the War Industries board, director of priority of transportation, and approved an order issued by Judge Lovett directing that rail and steamship lines give bituminous coal shipments to the Northwest preference over all other shipments.

In the next day or two the President is expected to appoint a coal administrator on whom he will confer authority to control coal production and distribution, including price fixing powers, given to the executive in the food control act. At an hour's conference with the Federal Trade commission he went over details of his plans.

One Man Control Best.

Officials familiar with the President's trend of thought said he appeared firmly convinced that a one-man control would work out better than to place supervision of the industry under one of the existing government agencies.

The man named would have at his disposal the service of the trade commission, which is in a position to suggest fair prices, the Interstate Commerce commission, which will administer the new car service law; the director of priority, who will place shipments of fuel where most needed and the export counsel, which will control exports.

Government May Take Over Output.

Of the several war coal control plans suggested, officials believe the President most likely will adopt the one calling for government requisitioning of the entire output of the mines and government sale of coal to the public. This program has the approval of the trade commission and of many other officials conversant with the coal situation.

An alternative would provide government price fixing by the mines and by jobbers and wholesalers, the coal industry and to take over the business of firms failing to abide by regulations.

The food bill gives the President power to adopt either of these plans and authority to carry it out through any agency he may selcct.

SEEKS TO BAR MEETING OF PEOPLE'S PEACE COUNCIL

Labor's Loyal Legion to Try to Stop National Anti-War Conference Slated for Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Aug. 22.—The Peoples' Council will not hold its much heralded anti-war conference in Minneapolis the week of September 2, nor its mass meeting set for that day in St. Paul, if recommendations of Labor's Loyal Legion are followed.

Legion members voted unanimously to call upon Governor Burnquist to prevent the Peoples' Council from meeting in Minneapolis or anywhere in Minnesota and to act likewise with other unpatriotic gatherings. The grounds for such action as cited in a message from Schuyler Farnham, the Legion's secretary, will be the state laws forbidding holding of seditious meetings.

Punishment of seditious speakers by depriving them of franchise also was endorsed unanimously.

PLAN AIR RAID FROM MEXICO

Germans Active in Republic, Is Report.

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 21.—That the Germans are preparing for some destructive move with airplanes against the United States, with Mexico as their base of operations, is the report which A. L. Hartmann brings from that country. He says representatives of the German imperial government unquestionably are organizing an air fleet in Mexico and that he saw parts of at least six machines being assembled at Vera Cruz and knows of a rendezvous about 40 miles from Tampico where he believes airp'anes are being assembled.

Minnesota Leads in Iron Output.

Washington, Aug. 21.—All records for iron ore production in the United States were broken in 1916 when the output reached a total of 75,167,672 gross tons, valued at approximately $180,000,000, according to figures issued by the geological survey. This was an increase in quantity of 19,600,000 gross tons and of 40 per cent in value over 1915. Minnesota, Michigan and Alabama were the greatest producers. Production of pig iron, including ferro-alloys, was 39,434,797 gross tons, an increase of 29,916,213 tons.

The State In Brief

Crosby has a 1,000 candle-power light on the water tank which can be seen for miles.

The school board at Climax has purchased three transportation busses and will operate them when the new district is formed.

A. H. Larson, for the last two years in charge of the Little Falls high school, has resigned to accept a position with the farm school of the University of Minnesota.

While fishing in Big Carnelian lake, Louis Wolf of Stillwater made record catches when he landed three pickerel, otherwise known as Northern pike, which weighed over sixteen pounds apiece.

A patriotic demonstration and carnival was held at Morgan, the proceeds of which were divided between the local Red Cross' and Company L, stationed at Redwood Falls. A military parade was the feature.

Captain Fred C. Ormond, captain of D company, Second Minnesota infantry, is in a critical condition at Rochester with pneumonia. He was taken ill a few days ago and was forced temporarily to relinquish his command.

The Hastings draft board has nearly completed its task of examination of registrants. Six hundred and fifty have been examined to date and few exemptions reported. The board will resume examinations to fill Dakota county's quota of 286 men.

Fifty ring-necked pheasants were taken to Duluth recently from the game farm on Bib Island, in Lake Minnetonka, and will be freed in the Northern Minnesota woods in the hope that they will propagate and furnish some good shooting for the local hunters in a few years.

Captain Clark Keysor, 91 years old, is dead at his home in Mankato, leaving two sons and two daughters. He was an officer in the Tenth Minnesota infantry during the Civil War, and after that was a member of the Mankato Board of Education for several years. He was a Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Stimich, Mrs. Belle Guilletti and Mrs. Simon Perovich, arrested in the blind pig raid in the west end of Crosby, pleaded not guilty and are out on bail. Mrs. Frances Lacher, another caught in the raid, is still in jail. Fifteen quarts of whisky and several empty barrels were found.

To save more than 10,000,000 fish for the dual purpose of aiding the government in its food economy campaign and of enhancing professional and amateur fishing on the Mississippi river, the United States fisheries at Homer have opened probably the most elaborate fish rescue work ever undertaken in northern waters.

Red Wing council, Knights of Columbus, has made a donation of $50 to the Red Wing chapter of the American Red Cross. The local council at its July meeting voted an appropriation of approximately $500 toward the maintenance of recreation centers in the sixteen army camps for the benefit of Catholic soldiers in the service.

Out of 466 drafted men called for physical examination in Crow Wing county, 166 have been accepted. There were many aliens from the ranges, others with dependents and others physically disabled, so that the complete quota called, 233, could not be secured by Crow Wing county and accordingly another call for 200 men to appear for physical examination has been sent out.

Allen S. Broms of St. Paul, is in the Meeker county jail at Litchfield, following his arrest for alleged seditious utterances. He was arrested while speaking at an anti-draft meeting at Lake Manuella, nine miles southeast of Litchfield. The meeting was attended by more than 4,000 persons. Broms was arrested after he had attacked the government for passing the draft law.

The sophomore and junior classes have presented the Pine City high school with a new 6 by 10-foot flag.

H. L. Buck, postmaster of Winona for four years, has been re-appointed by President Wilson. The appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

John Clausen of Germantown says he counted eighty straws from one kernel of rye in his rye field. The yield in that section, he stated, is going to run quite heavy

Immediate internment of anti-draft and anti-war agitators as traitors was demanded by the loyal citizens of Cottonwood and Jackson counties, in resolutions adopted at a mass meeting at Windom and transmitted today to federal and state authorities.

L. C. Brown was declared elected to the school board in the decision of Judge Rosser in district court filed in the office of the clerk of court at St. Cloud. Twelve ballots, considered doubtful by the election judges, were given to Brown. He had contested the election of W. W. Smith, president of the board. The vote on the court decision stood; Brown, 338; Smith, 222.

Annie Tettkowske, 20 years old, a domestic, is being held at St. Cloud on a charge of slaying her baby girl at the home where she was employed yesterday. The girl had tied a bandage tightly around the baby's throat. The child's head also was cut.

Morgan Keaton was exceedingly busy winning his commission at the reserve officers' training camp at Fort Snelling—he's Lieutenant Keaton now—but he found time to slip away to Red Wing with his fiancee, Miss Jessie Helen Brown, July 14, where they were married, unknown to their friends and relatives

THREE ROADS SHOW LOWER EARNINGS

DECREASE FOR FIRST HALF YEAR —OTHER ROADS ENJOY INCREASE IN REVENUES.

SHERIFFS PLEDGE LOYALTY

Renew Allegiance at Conference Held With State Public Safety Commission at State Capitol.

St. Paul.

Three railroads operating in Minnesota report marked decreases in gross earnings for the first half of 1917, compared with the corresponding 1916 period, and two smaller roads show increases in returns filed late yesterday in the offices of the State Tax Commission, pursuant to the 5 per cent gross earnings tax law.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway reports $6,879,198 for 1917, against $7,230,230 for 1916; the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railway, $4,111,419, against $4,636,623, and the Minneapolis & St. Paul Suburban railroad $178,512, against $180,477.

Increases were reported by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway to $1,017,048 from $879,384, and by the Minneapolis, Anoka & Cuyuna Range railway to $40,631 from $30,099.

The state tax is computed at $611,341 on the above Minnesota earnings.

The Railway Transfer company of Minneapolis made a return of $163,748 against $119,851 and the Minnesota Transfer Railway company of $12,853 against $6,967 for the respective first half periods of 1917 and 1916.

Decreases were shown by the report of the Soo line to $4,482,764 from $5,065,725 and that of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road to $1,706,485 from $1,844,789.

Increases were shown by three other reports, as follows: The Burlington road, $375,209 against $335,198; the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, $2,853 against $2,389, and the Dubuque & Sioux City, $61,639 against $59,296.

★ ★ ★

Sheriffs Renew Allegiance.

Minnesota sheriffs are today under a voluntary pledge to Uncle Sam to perform any duties that may be assigned to them by the federal authorities, without compensation. A resolution by Sheriff Peter Bonde of Kandiyohi county was adopted at the meeting of sheriffs from all over the state. The sheriffs conferred with the Minnesota Public Safety commission at the state capitol:

The resolution follows:

Whereas, the sheriffs of the state of Minnesota have been appointed to assist the government of the United States in the registration, exemption and selection of our conscriptive army pursuant to act of congress;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the sheriffs of Minnesota assembled at the state capitol of Minnesota this 15th day of August, A. D. 1917, do hereby renew our pledge of allegiance to our beloved country and cheerfully consent to perform the duties so required of us during such time as may please the president and those acting under his authority, and be it further resolved that we cheerfully tender such services without compensation or emoluments.

Another resolution, offered by Sheriff N. Nicholson of Mower county, pledges the sheriffs to do not only their official duties, but any other service that the United States may ask of them.

The sheriffs had an "experience meeting," and were advised by Attorney General Lyndon A. Smith how to handle problems of vagrancy, liquor law enforcement and sedition.

The sheriffs were advised that when a man is found with a supply of seditious literature he should be arrested on the presumption that he has it for distribution and is not "carrying it around for ballast."

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Phone Valuation Crews Start.

In three new automobiles of popular make, field crews in the telephone valuation work undertaken by the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission, left the Capitol for Winona, where a practical school of instruction will be conducted. The physical valuation of all telephone properties in the state will be taken to serve as a basis for telephone rates and regulations.

D. F. Jurgenson, chief engineer for the commission, and two assistant engineers, F. F. Post and W. T. Donaldson, were in charge of the three crews. The crews are made up of a chief, one assistant and a chauffeur.

The pole counting and wire measuring crews will be increased to ten as the necessary help can be secured, Engineer Jurgenson announced.

★ ★ ★

Home guard commanders throughout of the state have been notified that home guard uniforms will consist of khaki or olive drab coats, pants and shirts, canvas leggings and campaigns, but that no insignia will be worn on the coat collar and no cords on the hat. Distribution of 2,523 rifles among the home guard companies has been begun. Major Oscar Seebach said that additional companies cannot be organized because of lack of rifles, the present number being sufficient to equip only three-fourths of the members of each company so far organized.

IN BED FOR WEEKS

Mr. Smith Was in a Bad Way, But Doan's Restored Him to the Best of Health.

In April, 1916, Louis Smith, 90 New St., Hackensack, N. J., said: "Words fail to describe the misery I endured from kidney complaint. In my work I have to do a lot of heavy lifting and this weakened my kidneys. At first I only suffered from a slight backache, but almost before I knew it, I was all bent over like a man a hundred years old.

Mr. Smith.

"I began to grow worse as the days passed and finally I had to take to my bed where I remained for weeks. My head pained terribly and my back just throbbed. I was always dizzy and it seemed as if everything was whirling. Little black specks came before my eyes and I also suffered from painful and scanty passages of the kidney secretions. Everything seemed dark and dreary. "Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured me and I am enjoying the best of health now."

"Sworn to before me."
E. M. Johnson, Justice Peace.

On March 19, 1917, Mr. Smith added: "I will never forget what Doan's have done for me. Whenever I catch cold on my kidneys, I can depend on Doan's to fix me up all right."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR
HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S
ASTHMADOR
AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES

positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 50-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefitted and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make. (5)

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

RECOGNIZE WOMAN AS EQUAL

Heads of Industrial Plants Say She Can Do Any Work Consistent With Strength Better Than Men.

Once man pretended to place woman on a pedestal and worship her. Now, according to Donald Wilhelm, who reports "The Confessions of a Munition-Maker" in the Century, he is forced to recognize her as an equal, and respect her. The quotation below states the opinion of a hardheaded factory foreman, on the importance of women in the world of labor:

"Welch, one can see, isn't emotional. One can trust his judgment of women.

"That is why I was glad he was present in the officers' room of the company eating quarters when the report was made in detail of the strike scheduled to take place the following Monday morning. He made a speech, saying:

"'Gentlemen, we've all known women practically all our lives—ever since we were born, practically. Most of us get to thinking that a woman can't do mechanical work because they're always willing to let a man use the hammer, that being something he thinks he can do. But a woman can do it. A woman can do anything that a man can do, and most things better, but men can't do anything near what women can do. Now, maybe you can imagine what women can do in mechanics, and I know what they can do. Leaving out big girls, I say women can do any kind of mechanical work that's consistent with their strength better than men.'

"Another superintendent, a new man, said he had thrown out a hundred men in his plant 'back in Ohio' and put girls in their places, and he had found them better all around."

His Costly Mistake.

"What ruined your business?"
"Advertising."
"How?"
"I let it all be done by my competitors."

What He Heard.

Visitor—Well, you don't know who I am.

Kid—Oh, yes, I do. You're the man ma says would be a good catch for our Lillian.

POST TOASTIES
are bully good for any meal and for all the family
Bobby

SHY ON CONFIDENCE

Fear of Unexpected Things Cause of Trouble to Women Driving Cars.

MOTORIST GIVES HER IDEAS

As Soon as Anyone Discovers How Near Impossible It Is for Things to Happen She Will Have Learned Her Lesson.

As has been said about worry—timely, that most of one's troubles ver happen—so the fear that a woman has in driving a car is not so much at as it is the fear of being afraid. least that is the opinion of a well-own woman motorist.

"From my own experience and the experience of other women to whom I have talked about the subject, I believe the most difficult thing a woman has to overcome in learning to drive a car is not to be afraid of being afraid," says this expert woman driver. "Probably this sounds a little complicated, and an easier way to say it would be that women as a whole, I believe, lack confidence in themselves to handle the unexpected, should the unexpected occur.

Much Advice Offered.

"A lot has been said about driving. Much advice has been offered as to what to do and what not to do. I believe that good driving is simply a state of mind, and that as soon as anyone discovers how easy it is to handle a car and how near an impossibility it is for an emergency to arise that cannot be met with little effort, when the simple mechanism of the modern car is mastered, she has learned about all there is to know in order to drive a car.

"Of course, one might know what to do under practically all conditions, and still not do it. Here is where lots of women fail as good drivers; their fear of doing the wrong thing is so great that they do nothing at all.

Best Nerve Tonic.

"I have yet to see any woman who has not been materially benefited by driving. The fresh air, the co-ordination of eye, mind and muscle, the exhilaration of feeling that you are master of the powerful and yet tractable motor and that it will answer your every whim cannot help but have a beneficial effect on the nerves. In fact, I firmly believe that driving is the best nerve tonic in the world.

"I have driven my car over thousands of miles of all kinds of roads—boulevards, deserts and mountains. The fact that I have never had an accident of any kind adds a lot to the sum total of my pleasures, of course, but I know that even had I experienced a lot of trouble I would not sacrifice for a great deal the actual gain in health and the joy of driving that I have experienced in my car."

WHY SOME REPAIRMEN FAIL

Attempt Being Made to Use Materials From Two or More Concerns in the Same Repair.

A few repairmen are attempting to use materials from two or more concerns in the same repair. For example, sometimes a fabric from one firm curing at 40 pounds steam pressure for 40 minutes, with gum from another firm curing at 55 pounds for 40 minutes. This combination inevitably results in improper curing of one or the other, or both of these materials. It is best to use one make of repair materials for satisfactory results.

CRACKS IN PORCELAIN PLUGS

Usual Cause of Trouble Is From Screwing Them Too Hard Into Cylinders—Other Causes.

Spark plug porcelains crack from a variety of causes. A chance blow from a wrench while tightening, pulling too hard on the ignition wire, dropping the plug or a defect in manufacture are frequent causes. But the usual trouble is from screwing them too hard into the cylinders. As the plug heats up and expands it cracks the porcelain.

ATTEND TO COOLING SYSTEM

Well to Drain Radiator and Flush Whole System With Water Where Solution Has Been Used.

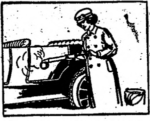
When a non-freezing solution has been used in the cooling system during the winter, it is well to drain the radiator and flush the whole system with fresh water before hot weather arrives. If this is done it will prevent any sediment from such mixture gumming or interfering with the free flow in the water passage and the fine tubes of the radiator, writes S. C. Clark in Farm and Home. In the warm weather the liquid should be as fluid as possible and free from foreign substances, as the water circulation in the cooling system should then be at its best.

These "non-freezing" solutions are really not "non-freezing" at all, but are termed thus because they lower the freezing point of the water below any temperature liable to be encountered where the motor car is used. Solutions with low-freezing points also have low-boiling points, and it is not uncommon for them to steam at 30 degrees below the boiling point of water. Immediately when the weather becomes mild these solutions should be eliminated entirely.

KEEPING CAR POLISH BRIGHT

One Should Be Careful Never to Rub Sponge, Chamois or Rag Over the Surface of Body.

After a car has been properly washed and dried it should be well polished. Be careful never to rub a sponge, chamois or rag over the body when covered with mud or dust. A little grit will make ugly scratches.



Applying Polish With Sprayer.

There are many polishes made for this purpose and a can will last for one or more years.

The polish can be best applied with a sprayer. One of the small tin sprayers such as you use for spraying fly oil on the cows will save much time. After spraying the polish, the car should be rubbed with a soft cloth until the desired brilliancy is obtained. Don't be stingy with your cloths. Change them often as they become soiled.—Farm and Home.

LENGTHENING LIFE OF TOPS

Little Attention Now and Then Will Do Much to Keep It in Condition—Material Is Pinched.

The service and beauty of a motor top may be indefinitely lengthened with only slight attention upon the part of the owner or driver.

When folded for spring or summer use the top is most abused. Often the material is pinched by the bows or top fasteners and the fabric is stretched out of shape. Care in lowering the top can prevent this. An occasional brushing inside and out will keep the top in good condition.

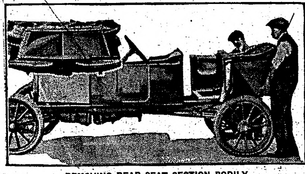
Soap and water should be used to wash it to remove the accumulation of dust and grease spots. Gasoline must never be used for cleaning the rubberized cloth, as it dissolves the waterproofing preparation.

TOOLS COMBINED IN WRENCH

Eight Standard Wrenches, Screwdriver and Bottle Opener Held Together by Wing Nut.

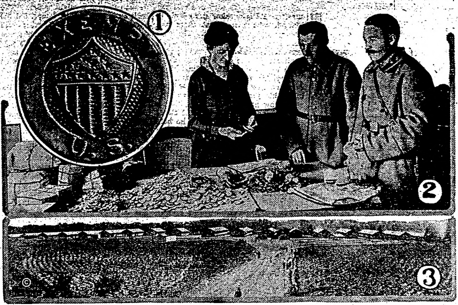
Eleven tools are combined in one in a new wrench. There are eight standard wrenches, an alligator wrench, a screwdriver and a bottle opener, in four separate members, held together by a wing nut and screw. The tool to be used is slid forward and the nut is tightened. The remaining tools form a handle.

AUTO BODY PACKED FLAT IN SECTIONS



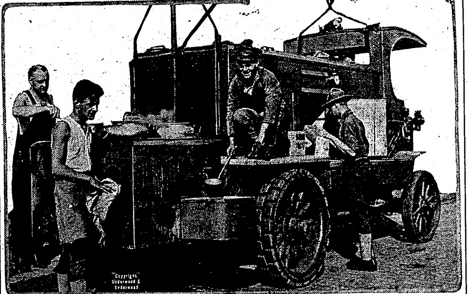
REMOVING REAR SEAT SECTION BODILY.

A motorcar body made in sections, so that it will pack flat and occupy little space in shipment, is an idea recently introduced from South Africa, where it originated. The parts are made with upholstery attached, and a few bolts hold the sections firmly together without rattling, while the appearance is that of a standard body. A four-passenger body of this kind reached the United States in a packing case of only 66 cubic feet capacity, and it is claimed that this form of construction will enable 12 packed bodies to be shipped in a box car that would contain only six of the ordinary bodies.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.



1—Badge to be given every man who responds to the draft and is exempted. 2—Gold and silver decorations, relics of the old regime, given by Russian soldiers to help the new republic. 3—View of Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C., where the New York National Guard is to train.

MOTOR "CHOW WAGON" FOR THE ENGINEERS



This motor kitchen is the latest improvement for the feeding of the Twenty-second engineers. It was presented to the regiment by Louis Sherry of New York.

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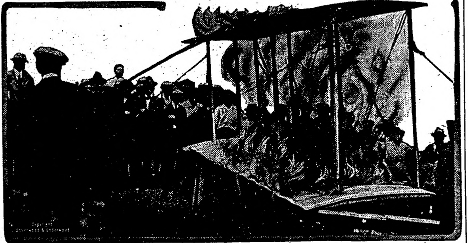

Demonstration of a new fireproofing compound for airplanes that renders their fabric waterproof as well.

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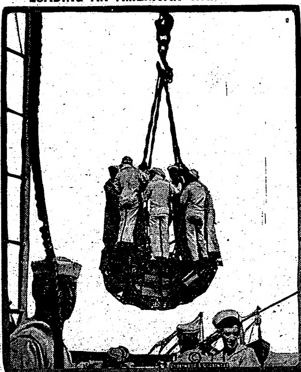

When the supplies have been piled into the basket and are about to be swung to the warship, the tars jump aboard and take the trip.

COL. E. DERCLE

© HARRIS & EWING

England and France have sent specialists with war experience on almost every phase of America's war activity to advise those who are organizing here. This is Col. E. Dercle of the French medical staff who is participating in the councils of the medical board, council of national defense.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE
Paul F. Skinner
ON EVERY PACKAGE
SKINNER'S MACARONI

LEARN MILLINERY
Without Losing Any Time—
Be Independent, Self-Supporting!
I teach you to be a milliner (in all its branches): instruction consists of THREE EVENING LESSONS EACH WEEK—under personal supervision of expert milliners. First class diploma given on completion of term. Will assist you in securing desirable position. Season lasts six months. Apply at once as we take only a limited number of scholars.
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Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless. Adv.

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A delicious, healthful food and a pleasing lesson in economy.

"There's a Reason"

SHY ON CONFIDENCE

Fear of Unexpected Things Cause of Trouble to Women Driving Cars.

MOTORIST GIVES HER IDEAS

As Soon as Anyone Discovers How Near Impossible It Is for Things to Happen She Will Have Learned Her Lesson.

As has been said about worry—mely, that most of one's troubles ver happen—so the fear that a wom- has in driving a car is not so much at as it is the fear of being afraid. least that is the opinion of a well- own woman motorist.

"From my own experience and the experience of other women to whom I have talked about the subject, I believe the most difficult thing a woman has to overcome in learning to drive a car is not to be afraid of being afraid," says this expert woman driver. "Probably this sounds a little complicated, and an easier way to say it would be that women as a whole, I believe, lack confidence in themselves to handle the unexpected, should the unexpected occur.

Much Advice Offered.

"A lot has been said about driving. Much advice has been offered as to what to do and what not to do. I believe that good driving is simply a state of mind, and that as soon as anyone discovers how easy it is to handle a car and how near an impossibility it is for an emergency to arise that cannot be met with little effort, when the simple mechanism of the modern car is mastered, she has learned about all there is to know in order to drive a car.

"Of course, one might know what to do under practically all conditions, and still not do it. Here is where lots of women fail as good drivers; their fear of doing the wrong thing is so great that they do nothing at all.

Best Nerve Tonic.

"I have yet to see any woman who has not been materially benefited by driving. The fresh air, the co-ordination of eye, mind and muscle, the exhilaration of feeling that you are master of the powerful and yet tractable motor and that it will answer your every whim cannot help but have a beneficial effect on the nerves. In fact, I firmly believe that driving is the best nerve tonic in the world.

"I have driven my car over thousands of miles of all kinds of roads—boulevards, deserts and mountains. The fact that I have never had an accident of any kind adds a lot to the sum total of my pleasures, of course, but I know that even had I experienced a lot of trouble I would not sacrifice for a great deal the actual gain in health and the joy of driving that I have experienced in my car."

WHY SOME REPAIRMEN FAIL

Attempt Being Made to Use Materials From Two or More Concerns In the Same Repair.

A few repairmen are attempting to use materials from two or more concerns in the same repair. For example, sometimes a fabric from one firm curing at 40 pounds steam pressure for 40 minutes, with gum from another firm curing at 55 pounds for 40 minutes. This combination inevitably results in improper curing of one or the other, or both of these materials. It is best to use one make of repair materials for satisfactory results.

CRACKS IN PORCELAIN PLUGS

Usual Cause of Trouble Is From Screwing Them Too Hard Into Cylinders—Other Causes.

Spark plug porcelains crack from a variety of causes. A chance blow from a wrench while tightening, pulling too hard on the ignition wire, dropping the plug or a defect in manufacture are frequent causes. But the usual trouble is from screwing them too hard into the cylinders. As the plug heats up and expands it cracks the porcelain.

ATTEND TO COOLING SYSTEM

Well to Drain Radiator and Flush Whole System With Water Where Solution Has Been Used.

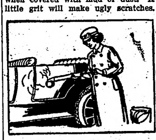
When a non-freezing solution has been used in the cooling system during the winter, it is well to drain the radiator and flush the whole system with fresh water before hot weather arrives. If this is done it will prevent any sediment from such mixture gumming or interfering with the free flow in the water passage and the fine tubes of the radiator, writes S. C. Clark in Farm and Home. In the warm weather the liquid should be as fluid as possible and free from foreign substances, as the water circulation in the cooling system should then be at its best.

These "non-freezing" solutions are really not "non-freezing" at all, but are termed thus because they lower the freezing point of the water below any temperature liable to be encountered where the motor car is used. Solutions with low-freezing points also have low-boiling points, and it is not uncommon for them to steam at 80 degrees below the boiling point of water. Immediately when the weather becomes mild these solutions should be eliminated entirely.

KEEPING CAR POLISH BRIGHT

One Should Be Careful Never to Rub Sponge, Chamois or Rag Over the Surface of Body.

After a car has been properly washed and dried it should be well polished. Be careful never to rub a sponge, chamois or rag over the body when covered with mud or dust. A little grit will make ugly scratches.



Applying Polish With Sprayer.

There are many polishes made for this purpose and a can will last for one or more years.

The polish can be best applied with a sprayer. One of the small tin sprayers such as you use for spraying fly oil on the cows will save much time. After spraying the polish, the car should be rubbed with a soft cloth until the desired brilliancy is obtained. Don't be stingy with your cloths. Change them often as they become soiled.—Farm and Home.

LENGTHENING LIFE OF TOPS

Little Attention Now and Then Will Do Much to Keep It in Condition —Material Is Pinched.

The service and beauty of a motor top may be indefinitely lengthened with only slight attention upon the part of the owner or driver.

When folded for spring or summer use the top is most abused. Often the material is pinched by the bows or top fasteners and the fabric is stretched out of shape. Care in lowering the top can prevent this. An occasional brushing inside and out will keep the top in good condition.

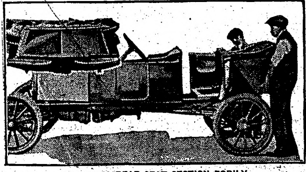
Soap and water should be used to wash it to remove the accumulation of dust and grease spots. Gasoline must never be used for cleaning the rubberized cloth, as it dissolves the waterproofing preparation.

TOOLS COMBINED IN WRENCH

Eight Standard Wrenches, Screwdriver and Bottle Opener Held Together by Wing Nut.

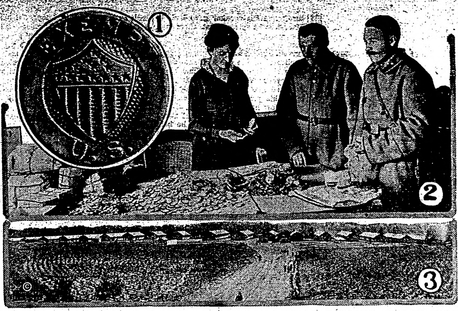
Eleven tools are combined in one in a new wrench. There are eight standard wrenches, an alligator wrench, a screwdriver and a bottle opener, in four separate members, held together by a wing nut and screw. The tool to be used is slid forward and the nut is tightened. The remaining tools form a handle.

AUTO BODY PACKED FLAT IN SECTIONS



REMOVING REAR SEAT SECTION BODILY.

A motorcar body made in sections, so that it will pack flat and occupy little space in shipment, is an idea recently introduced from South Africa, where it originated. The parts are made with upholstery attached, and a few bolts hold the sections firmly together without rattling, while the appearance is that of a standard body. A four-passenger body of this kind reached the United States in a packing case of only 66 cubic feet capacity, and it is claimed that this form of construction will enable 12 packed bodies to be shipped in a box car that would contain only six of the ordinary bodies.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.



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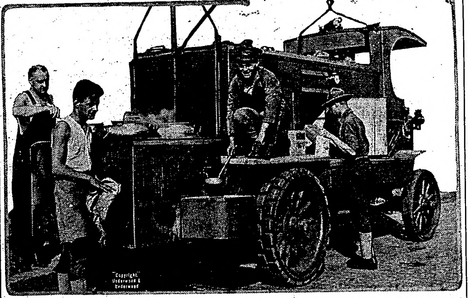

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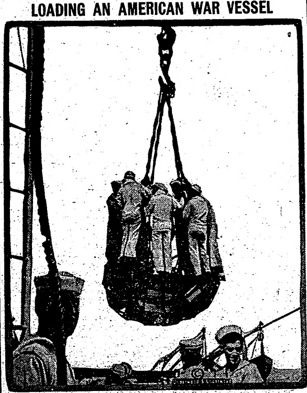

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

The Protector of Finance

Tales of Resilius Marvel, Guardian of Bank Treasure

By WELDON J. COBB

THE INVALID LOAN

Copyright, W. G. Chapman

I AWAITED the opening of a door in Resilius Marvel's private office with a good deal of interest. Upon that action hinged something important, and I knew it. Here was a place where small things counted—a strange room, a strange man its master; only the unusual happened here. Besides that, beyond the door of this, the headquarters office of the United Bankers' Protective association, there were strange sounds. They were impelling and then deterrent; a shrill cackle, more eerie than human, as of some hunted animal in mortal terror—a voice calling distressfully into the bleak stormy night, like that of a victim from the outer world being resistingly dragged over the threshold of a new and uncertain one.

To the inner circle of financial men given to good comradeship in exclusive club circles, the mention of the name of Resilius Marvel would bring a tender glow to heart and brain. It would suggest a quaint tale told so evenly and entrancingly that the memory of the tranquil, musical tones would be like the echo of golden beads dropped into a crystal dish. In one mood steeped in the ichors of Thalia, of Calliope, of Euterpe, of Erato, in the next following some sloping fancy down a fairy trail of thought sweet and refreshing as a field of daisies, one of the Marvel reminiscent hours would mean a transformation of lazy rising rings of rich Havana smoke into filmy lace pictures formed of cobwebs and starshine. His sayings were chaste as a Tiffany gem, his mind a palace, making men forget for the nonce that he held the destinies of the great banks as an egg shell in the palm of a giant, lulling them with this necromancy of tone and professional expertness into the security of a Vision house.

I had not spoken since I entered the rooms, for I saw that Resilius Marvel was in one of his dark moods. So well did I know him that I at once discerned that he was struggling with some great case where the dead blank wall of "No Clue" faced him grimly. He stood at the window looking out at the rain-blurred lights of a glowing thoroughfare, just now remindful of some woeful Bagdad. Out of that world of shadows a lone bird beat its wings against the window. Into its secret recesses Marvel seemed boring his way through obscure labyrinths, seeking that which he must find. Fitly framing the picture was a wall covered with duplicates of famous forged checks, portraits of the great counterfeiters, cabinet sections containing odd trophies of his career. Here was a stamped brick from Assyria four thousand years old—"the Book of the Dead"—one line of the hieroglyphics of which had solved an international mystery. Next was a rude seal from the Beloki Congo, wrested from the possession of a native chief who had flooded the country with "phoney" government scrip until Resilius Marvel had found him. Next was an ivory fan from Turkestan with a sanguinary streak that was the blood of a princess, a fragment from a dynamited American steel pillar of Hindia that could have told a racy tale of a smooth contractor. And a bulging scrap book, clasped and locked like a bank code ledger, containing his private personal notes on the new generation of bank criminals, modern in education as in an appreciation of the value at the graver's tool, "the drag," the raised check manipulator, the automobile as assets to crime against obsolete police methods.

Always there was an air of complete stillness in this inner room. At the disturbing sound without Resilius Marvel turned—distracted, and therefore annoyed. His eye fell upon Loti, his servitor, who, velvet-shod, noiselessly opened the door and closed it after him. The man had a face like one of those you see on old Roman medals, an acquaintance with the moods and ways of his master that enabled him to question intelligently and to respond through a look, a hand movement, a mere expression of the lips. Loti was of three generations who had given their entire lives to the production of four famous statues—one at the cemetery of Genoa, three at the beautiful Pere le Chaise at Paris. He was a theorist as to the sense of smell, holding that he could analyze a man by scenting his favorite dish. At him now in sharp silent challenge Marvel looked.

I know not what telepathic system bridged the chasm of inquiry and response, but at once Marvel straightened up magically as if touched by a sharp mental prod. Then he glanced at me, and I further knew that he had made some new and important discovery in the Paget case.

When I had first entered this room I felt sure that Marvel was preoccupied, and that, too, over the case I have mentioned. In fact I had come there on that business, being a bank man and myself interested in its outcome. To Marvel the banks were something more than clients—they were as children who went toppling down the line like tilted cards, once started in panic. It was for this reason, when the Clearing House after two recent bank failures feared a general run on deposits, that Marvel had exerted all his abilities to smother a scandal in the case of the Guardian Trust & Savings bank, of which young Tyler Paget was president.

That official was the son of one of the oldest financiers in the city. Fatherly influence had given the junior a fine start, in fact business had been so active that double the original capital was soon invested. It was trusting a great deal of responsibility to a very young and inexperienced man, but Paget, Jr., was of excellent personal character and habits, and energetic and ambitious. However, the minute a new bank is started there is an immediate invasion on the part of crooks, schemers, "pikers" and delinquents who have been flagged at the older institutions. Young Paget pretty shrewdly evaded most of the pitfalls, but one day "King" Gundorf walked into the bank.

It was not as Gundorf that he did this, but as Bogart Rutledge. He announced that he was about to buy out the old and established Acme Metals company, a concern so well known to Paget that he was at once interested. Gundorf stated that he was paying $400,000 for the business, half cash, now held in escrow, as a receipt showed. He wished the bank to loan him $200,000, for which he, as the new president of the Acme, would put up the entire $500,000 stocks of that company. The bank had no right to make a loan in one volume so largely in excess of proportional capital restrictions, but Gundorf claimed it would be for only ten days and offered a handsome bonus, and the deal was made.

In five days the explosion came. To his dismay Paget learned that the pretended Rutledge, in giving the collateral note for $200,000, had no authority to sign, at that time, as president of the Acme. This fact relieved the corporation of all liability and the bank held a worthless piece of paper and a non-valid stock transfer receipt. The next discovery was that Gundorf had disappeared with the $200,000 received from the bank, and that the $200,000 in escrow comprised counterfeit notes. When the escrow funds were examined this was made manifest, and at this point Resilius Marvel was called in.

He recognized the culprit from his earmarks at once. Gundorf had been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in Brazil a year back. He was supposed to be out of the way, for a spell at least. But about six months since there had appeared on the market a fifty-dollar counterfeit note, which, to Marvel's experienced eyes, was the product of Gundorf's skill. Before any of them had been recognized as dangerous by the banks, Marvel had detected the flaws in the issue. There were two material variations from the good notes. As soon as he sent out this possibility of world-wide identification, all fifty-dollar notes were of course scanned closely.

To run down the counterfeits was Marvel's first purpose; to help out the Guardian Trust and Savings an added motive. The Acme people had lost nothing, as they simply invalidated the stock contract. Paget, however, was out $200,000. His father was now trying to raise this amount so the bank could continue, or, if necessary, go out of business honorably. The banks within the Clearing House were trying to smother publicity, for fear of a general run. Paget had been given thirty days by the bank examiners to clear the situation. He had technically violated the banking laws, and but for the pending strained financial situation his bank would have been closed and himself prosecuted.

The Guardian Trust and Savings cleared through our bank, Paget was a personal friend, I held fifty shares of the stock—that is how I was interested. For two weeks Marvel had been on the track of Gundorf. He had his own ideas as to how far catching him would relieve conditions.

"You are interested," he said, as I arose to leave the room, fearing I might be in the way. "Stay where you are. I have had a man watching the house where Gundorf lived until he put over this last deal of his."

"But vacant, I understand you to say?"

"Vacant, true, but the rent paid up for six months, and telephone, gas and electricity ordered kept ready for use and paid for ahead. I fancy my man has learned something at last, and I also imagine he is bringing somebody with him."

As the door opened on noiseless hinges Loti ushered into the room two men. The one who held the other a prisoner was a powerful, unkempt fellow, who resembled a tramp who might have been sleeping in a dog kennel over night. I later found out that this was literally true—but for a week, instead of a day.

His companion, cringing, terror-faced, wildly distraught, was a lithe, wiry man, brown as a berry, with small, beady eyes. His garb was half foreign, his actions those of a menial. He was in a frantic excess of terror, and trembled as Marvel fixed those grave, boring eyes upon him.

"I made the catch on suspicion," spoke his captor. "He was ringing at the door bell of the place we know, when I showed up. He's an innocent, and doesn't understand a word of English. Held out this card and this picture," and the speaker gave both to Marvel, who glanced at them and then passed them to me. The card bore the address of the house under surveillance. The photograph was a duplicate of one he had shown me more than once—"King" Gundorf.

Marvel nodded to his assistant, who departed like a man thoroughly trained in his profession. The foreigner stood now nervously pressing his unsteady hands together, the cold sweat gathering on his face. Once he held out his hand piteously for the return of the articles taken from him. Marvel never removed his eyes from him. I saw that he was studying him critically. He spoke a word to Loti I did not hear. As for himself, he went over to a bookcase. Loti went through the clothing of the man with remarkable rapidity. All he came across, as I saw, was a purse containing a small sum of money. Marvel hastily consulted half a dozen books, and turned and consulted the man.

"Comprenez vous moi?" he asked. But he need not have spoken for all the words conveyed to his strange guest.

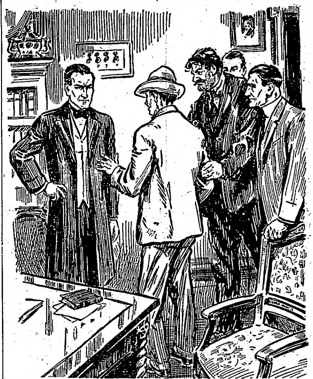
"Wer bist du?"

The foreigner looked puzzled. Then he jabbered out a hideous jargon in some obscure tongue.

"Quien es usted?"

No, the man spoke neither French, German nor Spanish. In some oriental patois Marvel made a new try, followed by one in a South African dialect.

It was of no avail. Whoever the man, whatever his purpose in visiting the Gundorf house, he could not be intelligently approached on the subject. I saw Marvel grappling with this new, baffling problem in a mighty mental throe. Then he gave Loti an unspoken instruction and the latter left the room. Marvel backed to his desk. I saw him place his hands behind him, seize a broad topped bottle, remove the stopper, insert one finger in it and come again to the stranger. As if carelessly he touched him on the back with that finger, drew him about, opened the door and waved him from the room.



HE WAS IN A FRANTIC EXCESS OF TERROR AND TREMBLING AS MARVEL FIXED THOSE GRAVE, BORING EYES UPON HIM

The man sped away at the injunction as though his feet were winged. Marvel pointed to my hat and overcoat. He briskly arrayed himself for the street. When we reached it no one was in sight. As we turned the corner I saw Loti on one side of the thoroughfare. On the other, racing along as though relieved from a vivid spell of restraint, was a man in the center of whose back glowed a dull splotch of phosphorus, an infallible guide at a distance, and explaining the manipulation of the bottle from the desk.

Twice we lost sight of Loti, whose duty it was to keep sight of the foreigner. On these occasions my companion was not at all perturbed. But his roving eyes were all the more watchful. I followed their direction more than once to observe some white marks on pavement or building, made, I knew afterwards, by a chalk crayon inserted in the end of the cane which Loti carried.

I do not think Loti spoke a half dozen words to his master as we finally came up with him, but these, the expression of his face, and some quick signs, seemed to convey to Marvel a world of intelligence. Loti stepped back, Marvel moved me aside with a pressure of his palm and pushed open the street door of one of those small upper story hotels with which the city abounds.

The inference was that Loti had traced his man to this place. I soon knew this for a certainty. I was not at all sure that some sound signal, remote and vague, was not conveyed to my companion—that, or something telepathic or mystic. At all events, from an attitude of prim, soldier-like patience, Loti suddenly started like a manikin unhinged. With a movement extremely courteous and apologetic, as if deprecating that he must be in advance, he proceeded up the stairs, and I followed him.

Not for an instant did he falter or deviate from a straight course. The hallway was lighted by lamps, but his eyes were cast down. Then, at the second landing I noticed a tiny green thread of raw silk close to the protecting baseboards alongside the stair treads, and guessed who had unreeled it. At the end of the third Loti, with unerring precision, arrived at a door, the transom of which showed light beyond. Almost but not quite noiselessly, his long, shapely fingers groped across a panel. Again he must have caught some sound signal in response, entirely unnoticed by myself. He turned the knob of the door and we entered the room.

Once more the foreigner was in evidence. He sat, or rather lay crouched back in a ragged arm chair, akin to the rest of the poor furniture of that poor room. The old terror lurked in the depths of his shrinking eyes, and he was hushed and inert as a person subdued by some deadening influence of power he dared not resist. Marvel had lifted a satchel to the rickety table in the center of the room. There was in the apartment apparently no other personal possession of the foreigner.

To my crude mind, crude at least as compared with the professional workings of the mental machinery of a great man and his equally remarkable assistant, it was the most natural thing in the world that Marvel, having cornered a mysterious quarry, should seize upon that satchel. Given a man who could not converse save in an obscure and unknown tongue, an investigation of his personal belongings might reveal everything—anything. Therefore the only sensation I experienced as Marvel pressed the catch that held the satchel locked was curiosity. But as the bending flaps opened out, to my amazement, Loti, with slight warning cry, betokening the most vivid alarm, was at the side of his master in a swift slide. He snatched at the satchel, snapped it shut again, and maintaining a tense grasp of the lock he stood pallid, his nostrils dilated, gazing with fixed and resolute challenge into the face of Marvel.

"It is—pestilence," he said simply, and slightly drew the satchel towards him. His fine mobile face expressed protection, defense. I noted a tremor spreading all over his sensitive frame, and he waved his hand. It made somewhat the same gesture that a person would make in dissipating an annoying cloud of thick smoke.

Marvel returned the daring glance of his ally. Then those quick thoughts of his seemed to make a brisk run. He shrugged his shoulders as if there was a potentiality to the suggestions of Loti he could not dispute. He took out his card case. I was near enough to him to read the name he scribbled in pencil—"Dr. Peter Horn."

I knew that he had sent for the most famous analyst in the city and I wondered what was coming next. Marvel was not the man to tell, at the present juncture. He sat down on the bed, facing the foreigner. He leaned his chin on his two hands, these resting on his knees, and fixed his eyes upon the cowering wretch as if he was looking through him and beyond him.

It must have been fully an hour before Loti showed up. He was followed by the doctor, whom I had seen before—a big, burly, heavily whiskered man, breathing deeply, looking everywhere—a restless monument of power and force.

There was a small room with glass doors connecting with the one we were in. It seemed to have been used as a dressing room before the hotel had sunk to second class, and, being small, went gratis with the larger apartment. The doctor barely nodded to Marvel, who did not speak so much as a word. He was wont to impress his friends into service in a professional case. The doctor knew his ways as I know them. Loti must have explained what was expected of him. He proceeded to business at once.

Dr. Horn had brought up from his automobile a large case. He set this on the floor, and his first movement was to proceed to the glass doors, thrust them open, survey the space afforded, and then point to the table.

"Move it," he said tersely, and Loti carried it into the adjoining apartment. There was gas there, and the doctor lit a jet. Then he carried his case into the room, closed the doors, and drew from the case a glass head with air tubes at the top. He sprinkled some deodorizing acid about the room from a bottle, put on a pair of gloves, took out a microscope and proceeded to his strange task.

The foreigner paid no attention to all this. Marvel did not seem particularly interested. We four were left in the outer room, but could discern the doctor's activities through the connecting door. I noticed Loti glide to the side of his master; I caught the words:

"The man is from a banana raising country."

"Your sixth sense tells you that, does it?" responded Marvel lightly. "Then it must be South America."

How true that instinctive sense of odor, of which Loti made a theory, was correct, the examination of the satchel by the doctor would soon tell. The illustrious savant rapidly pulled forth its contents. It held nothing but a few worn garments. Selecting a skull cap from the litter, upon this the doctor focussed his microscope. There were flashes of finely mirrored plates and instruments, the application of acids, a mixture of the scrapings of the wool from the cap, massed in a little lake of chemicals. Then the doctor closed the satchel, poured a new bottle of some disinfecting agent over it, and replacing his analytical gear in its case, came out into the larger room.

"Peru," he said simply to Marvel. "Southern part. The germs are the a bacilli, peculiar to that country alone. And to the falling sickness particularly prevalent there. You will yet come before the great societies, Loti," he added admiringly. "You diagnosed it right—a banana country, and the pestilential taint. The man should talk Spanish," he supplemented, with a keen glance over the foreigner.

"But he doesn't," responded Marvel tersely. "I know what to do now. Thanks, doctor."

He glanced at Loti and motioned me to follow him and Dr. Horn. At the street Marvel dismissed the latter with a nod, proceeded along briskly, hailed the first taxi we met, gave a brief direction, and we were whirled away to a street in the foreign quarter.

The taxi halted in front of a row of old buildings. Their occupants were incongruous. One little store bore a window full of more varieties of sausages than I expected to exist in the entire world. There was a store given over to Hungarian wines, a Japanese restaurant and two curio shops.

These were reminders of world's fair years, of stranded importations, and Marvel seemed to know them like a book. It was not five minutes before he reappeared from one of the curio stores. A swarthy man in a fez was with him. We were again whirling along to our terminus, the hotel.

It was all so swift, so silent, so impressive—Marvel's resistless rush of ideas and events, carrying me along irresistibly—that it reminded me of the changing scenes of a motion picture film. The curio man was ushered into the room where we had left Loti and the other. He viewed the foreigner with a measuring glance, and spoke half a dozen words in a tongue-twisting dialect.

In an instant the foreigner was transformed. Eyes, frame and soul seemed to awake. He uttered a joyful cry and flung himself on his knees, clasping those of the curio man, jabbering away twixt sobs of delight and tears of relief.

Marvel softly rolled a cigarette with those deft hands of his, which with equal facility could slip a ring upon the dainty finger of a debutante or snap a pair of handcuffs around the brawny wrists of a burglar. I knew he divined the end of circumstnce and the beginning of coherency. There was a rapid colloquy between the foreigners. Then there was a whispered conversation carried on by Marvel and the curio man in a corner of the room. The latter returned to the prisoner. Some animated discussion ensued. And then the foreigner did a quite remarkable thing.

He removed his shoes, and for the first time I noticed how broad and how thick were the soles. Their owner looked appealingly at the curio man, who nodded reassuringly, as though promising protection. The former took a shell-like article from his pocket, stripped back the edge of each sole, tore them lengthwise, and from those hiding places produced two oblong rigid articles cased and encased in cushions of the softest wool.

I watched Marvel as he received these, placed them in his pocket, and made a motion to Loti, who in turn touched my arm ceremoniously with the simple words:

"We will go."

"To sum up," Resilius Marvel advised me when I visited his office the next evening, "the two packages were these," and he produced from his desk two steel plates and proofs of the same.

"The $50 plates," I remarked naturally.

"Not at all," was the dissent—"duplicates of the old plates, with the flaws I pointed out rectified. The old issue served their purpose. These people are shrewd. Cashiers will be on the lookout for the old flaws only. The new notes would pass without suspicion, at least for a time. I know the man who has been making those plates, but I did not know that he was working, secluded in Peru, until last night. That native was sent with these plates, concealed as you have seen. He was instructed in detail what he was to do. There has been a hitch somewhere, at least a change in the plans of the people at this end of the line, of Gundorf and his associates. That he or they will be looking out for the Peruvian, however, is so certain that I shall install myself in the house where we found the native. You may help me out, and I will tell you how."

Marvel proceeded to do so. For two nights in succession I carried food supplies to my patient and invincible friend, and messages from him and to Loti. The third night, as I approached the house by the rear, as I always did, I noticed a strange thing and halted, looking up sharply.

A man was leaping the space between the two houses. I knew that he saw me and was startled, for I watched him peer down at me. I could only construe that this person was entering the vacant house surreptitiously by the roof and scuttle route. At just that moment a clear sound proceeded from the house I was about to enter—the sharp, quick jangle of a telephone bell.

The man aloft must have been suspicious of my appearance. Perhaps he caught the sound of footsteps in the house, those of its solitary occupant. At any rate, I heard a sharp snap, a severed wire whipped down between the houses, nearly striking my face, and the man leaped back over the space and disappeared.

Perhaps two full minutes passed away, and I was about to enter the house, when the rear door flew open and Marvel was upon me.

"No delay!" he spoke quickly, and seized the food valise I carried and flung it on the step. Then he started on a run, reached the next street, and hailed a taxicab, and gave the quick words:

"Central telephone office."

"What?" I interrogated simply.

"A crash of thunder."

I did not understand, but I hoped to, soon. He left me, his first point of destination reached. I watched him rush into the telephone building, then out of it, with the sharp mandate: "Signal service bureau," to the chauffeur—"Bad system in there," to myself.

"You are ready for a fifty mile run, double fares?" he inquired of the chauffeur as he came out from the weather brueau.

"I'm ready," was the willing response.

"My wait at the vacant house," said Marvel, as he fled down a country road, "was rewarded by a telephone call. I was at the receiver promptly. 'Is that you Franklin?' was challenged, and then—'It's King'—and I knew I was talking with Gundorf. There was an interruption, and the current went."

"Yes, the wires on the roof were cut—" I began.

"No, a crash of thunder at the far end of the line."

I pointed to the blue sky, with all the stars a-sparkle. Marvel laughed.

"There was no trace at the exchange of the call," he explained. "Suburban, that was all. At the weather bureau a passing storm cloud reported at one station only—at Bloxton. We are going there."

We reached Bloxton in an hour and a half. Marvel located the telephone exchange. He came out bright and brisk.

"Message sent from the office here direct by one Colonel Worthington," he said to me, after giving a direction to the chauffeur. "Newcomer. Blind. Passing cloud, clap of thunder—only one—struck the wires. My man."

I was standing just behind Marvel when he entered the library of a secluded house at the edge of the town. A bewhiskered man with big, obscuring goggles, was seated in an armchair. Marvel approached him, looked keenly at him, reached over and—removed a false ear. This was the identifying trademark of "King" Gundorf, half an ear bitten off by a swindler confrere in the years past.

I know not in detail how the case was adjusted, but Gundorf gave up nearly all of the $200,000. I think the bargain was that he should leave the country. At all events, the Guardian Trust & Savings did not go out of business, and is still within the clearing house.

A week later, while in the office of the United Bankers' Protective association, Marvel led me with a look to his desk. He opened a drawer and took out the photograph of a lovely woman. Her name, "Orthello," was written on the card. He next unrolled the plans of a wonderful mansion. With a pencil he drew a line through its first story.

Then I knew that his exertions in the Paget case had paid for that much of his future home, and that he was that much nearer to the fruition of his dream of a home—and Orthello.

Ridiculing the Puritans.

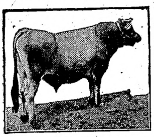
It is the fashion of late to speak condescendingly of the Puritans, as of a people of narrow views and of men of sour temperament; but no descendant of theirs, and no later immigrant who now dwells in the commonwealth they founded, and enjoys the blessings which it bestows upon us, will fail to glory in being able to trace back to such forerunners, writes William Roscoe Thayer in the American Magazine. The story of the conditions which faced the passengers of the 'Mayflower' when they landed at Plymouth can never be too often repeated. To have as founders of our state men and women who 'had the fear of God in their hearts, but feared the face of no man,' ranks as the initial glory of Massachusetts.

DAIRY

NEED MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS

Farmers Have Peculiar Responsibility Placed Upon Them—Better Sires Are Needed.

Dairy farmers have a particular responsibility in this time of strict economy, says Secretary C. R. George of the Indiana State Dairy association. "The dairy cow," says he, "is unequaled by any other class of live stock in her ability to convert our farm crops, and particularly the roughages, into human food. The production and storing of the greatest amount of these feeds, feeding them in such a way as to get the largest production, and strict economy in the handling and use of the products are the things that should receive our especial attention at this time.



Jersey Bull of Fine Quality.

"Don't sell the dairy cow at tempting beef prices, for in the end she will do you more good as a milk producer and she will produce more food during the coming year than her carcass will furnish now—and you will have her left to do it again. Be sure that proper housing facilities will be available for the next winter so that the cows will be protected from storms and wind and in this way save feed and increase production. Use better sires than ever before and develop the heifer calves with the best of care. The war department is making its plan on a three-year basis. Why shouldn't we?"

SILAGE IS GOOD FOR CALVES

Gradual Introduction of Feed May Be Begun When Animal Is About Six Weeks Old.

By the time the calf is six weeks old we may begin to feed silage, very gradually at first, using care to see that it is free from mold. In a little while the calf will be able to consume quite a quantity of silage and the amount will increase as time advances. The grain fed to the calf always should depend in some degree upon the kind of roughage consumed. There is no better roughage than alfalfa hay. It is easily digested. The leaves of the alfalfa contain a principle indispensable in the development of the young animals and not present in other roughage, but alfalfa hay alone is not good for a calf. Taken in connection with skim milk the ration is too narrow, that is to say, the amount of protein as related to the carbohydrates and fat is in excess of the demands of the animal. This condition is corrected by the feeding of silage and grain like corn, rich in carbohydrates.

REGULAR MILKING IS URGED

Cow Will Do Her Best When Milked at Regular Periods of About Twelve Hours Every Day.

A cow can do her best only when milked at equal and regular daily periods of about twelve hours each the year around. The full supply of milk is not in the udder, ready to be drawn out before milking time comes, but some of it is produced by the glands during the operation of milking. The udder, however, is usually filled, and the cow becomes accustomed to this, but if the operation of milking is delayed the glands cease to some extent to secrete milk, and they will then not be stimulated to good activity during the process of milking. This injures the glands and produces a decrease in the milk flow. So it is very important that the milking be done regularly at as near the same time each morning and evening as possible.

IMPROPER FLAVORS IN MILK

If Onions or Garlic Are Eaten by Cow Odor Will Pass Into Milk—Feed Is Important.

Milk has its natural flavor, which is a pleasant flavor to most people, and then it can have acquired flavors. These are of two kinds. First, from the food the cow eats. If onions or garlic are eaten their odor will be passed into the milk. Some weeds also cause flavors in the milk. Second, the milk will also absorb many odors. To produce milk with a good flavor it is necessary that the cow is not fed anything that will be kept where it can absorb any odors.—North Dakota Experiment Station

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

TRAPS STOP MOLES

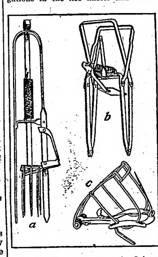
Raider Destroys Harmful Insects and Need Not Be Exterminated.

LIFE HABITS OF EXPLORER

Leveling of Ridges by Means of Roller Tends to Discourage Further Incursions of Animals—Ready Market for Skins.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The case against the garden mole is not clear-cut. The damage that it does by burrowing in the soil and uprooting plants is somewhat offset by its helpful habit of feeding upon insects and in working the soil. A specialist in the bureau of biological survey of the United States department of agriculture, who has made a careful study of this underground explorer, concludes that judgment against the mole may be rendered when it actually invades the lawn or garden—the overt act—but that no general warfare against an insect-eating mammal should be encouraged. In Farmers' Bulletin 583, "The Common Mole of Eastern United States," a report is made of investigations in the life habits and methods of destroying this animal when necessary.



Mole Traps—a, Harpoon; b, Scissor Jaw; c, Choker.

Trapping is the most effective means for putting an end to mole depredations. Although this bulletin considers the common garden mole of Eastern United States, to a great extent the instructions for trapping it apply to all American moles. Three general types of traps—the harpoon, the scissors-jaw, and the choker—are on the market, and most of them give good results. Specific instructions for handling any particular make should be obtainable from the manufacturer.

Successful Mole Trap.

In general, a mole trap can be successfully operated only when set on that part of the runway that is near enough to the surface to upridge the sod or soil. A little observation will soon enable one to distinguish the newer and more frequently used runways from those that have been partially or wholly abandoned. In placing the trap, one of the stretches of the run that seems to be leading in some definite direction should be selected rather than one of the turns of a labyrinth that may not be traversed every time the mole comes into the vicinity. Before setting the trap it is well to ascertain the course of the burrow by thrusting down a lead pencil or a stick of about the same size. The trap selected should then be lined up with the course as nearly as possible; that is, the jaws of the scissor-jaw type should be astride it, the loops of the choker type should encircle it, and the spikes of the harpoon type should be directly above it. If the harpoon type is used, it is best to force the impaling spikes into the ground once or twice to facilitate their penetrating into the burrow when the trap is later sprung. This type of trap injures the pelts of moles, and is not recommended for use when it is desired to preserve the fur.

Repeated leveling of the mole ridges on the lawn by means of a roller not only tends to discourage the animals from making further incursions, but prevents that injury to the grass roots which otherwise would result, and restores to the lawn its more sightly appearance.

Unjustly Blamed.

The mole is blamed for much damage it does not do, the specialist explains, because other small animals, particularly voles or meadow mice, deer mice, and sometimes ordinary house mice use the convenient runways of the mole for marauding. Most of the injury to seed grains, tubers, and roots of cultivated plants is directly chargeable to these intruding rodents, as an examination of the toothmarks on the damaged products will show.

From an examination of the stomach contents of 200 moles taken in all months of the year it was found that earthworms and white grubs constitute the bulk of the food. Beetles and their larvae and other insects that enter the ground, spiders, centipedes, cocoons, and puparia also form a part of the diet. In one stomach were found the remains of 171 small white grubs, in another 10 cutworms, and in another 12 earthworms. The presence of starchy material in some of the stomachs is proof that the mole occasionally finds vegetable food, as certain seed grains, softened by contact with the moist soil, an acceptable addition to its worm and insect diet. Seed coats of corn, wheat, oats, and peanuts have been identified in a few stomachs.

Market for Skins.

Moleskins have found a ready market in recent years owing to the gradually decreasing number of wild fur-bearing animals. A new industry amounting to many thousands of dollars annually might be developed in this country in the utilization of moleskins, the specialist believes. It is not feasible to attempt to breed moles for their pelts, but farmers' boys or others may easily earn small profits by capturing moles found damaging crops or seriously interfering with garden plants, cemeteries or lawns. Information regarding addresses of firms that will purchase moleskins, the care of skins, and home tanning will be furnished by the biological survey on request.

SOIL SERVES AS A STOMACH

Expression "Available Plant Food" Is Explained by Expert of Missouri College.

Every reader of a farm paper must have encountered frequently the expression "available plant food." As defined by R. R. Hudelson of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, it means the plant food which will readily dissolve in the soil water so that the plant can take it up. In the animal stomach there are certain digestive fluids that dissolve the food so that it can be absorbed into the blood stream. The soil must serve as a stomach for plants and as the plant food dissolves in the soil water it is absorbed into the plant juices and moves up through the plant, where it can be used. The extra water evaporates from the leaves and moves up, giving a constant circulation. From this it can be seen that only dissolved plant food can be used. Almost all soil materials can be dissolved to a slight extent, but often the rate of dissolving is too slow.

WETTING SPOILS GOOD EGGS

Careful Investigation Shows That From 17 to 22 Per Cent of Washed Eggs Are Worthless.

Approximately 5,016,000 dozen eggs spoil needlessly every year in cold storage in this country simply because someone has let clean eggs get wet or washed dirty eggs before sending them to market. Careful investigations of large quantities of stored eggs show that from 17 to 22 per cent of washed eggs become worthless in storage, whereas only four to eight per cent of dirty eggs stored unwashed spoil. The explanation is simple. Water removes from the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering which helps to keep air and germs out of the inside of the eggs. Once this covering is removed by washing or rain which gets the eggs in the nest, germs and molds find ready access to the contents and spoil the eggs.

Millions of eggs spoil in storage because they have been exposed to dew, rain, dirt and sun in stolen nests in the grass or fence corners.

ORDER FRUIT CRATES EARLY

United States Department of Agriculture Urges Farmers to Make Necessary Preparation.

Fruit growers are again being urged by the United States department of agriculture to place their orders for fruit packages at the earliest possible moment in order to insure their delivery when needed. It seems that the supply is likely to be scarce and the price high. Shipments should be made early as there is likely to be a slow delivery of anything that looks like non-perishable freight.

CULTIVATE EARLY AND OFTEN

Constant Work Will Keep Soil in Ideal Physical Condition and Keep Out Harmful Weeds.

Constant cultivation should be the rule, for this will keep the soil in an ideal physical condition for the roots to grow in, besides keeping the weeds in check. Cultivate early and persistently and keep ahead of the weeds.

Highway Improvement

MAINTENANCE TAX IS URGED

Governor of North Carolina Would Keep Highways in Good Order and Make Improvements

"To spend $100,000 to build highways and then leave the roads without provision for maintenance, is folly equal to that indulged in by the farmer who buys $1,000 worth of farm machinery and then refuses to build a shed under which to keep it."

Gov. T. W. Bickett of North Carolina points to the fact that it is not only necessary for a state to build good roads, but also to keep them in good shape and to improve them from time to time. In North Carolina, convicts have been employed on the roads since 1881, but the counties have been required to hire them from the state and pay for them out of the county funds. The counties have, therefore, been parsimonious in their expenditures on road improvements. Governor Bickett suggests that county commissioners be compelled to levy an annual maintenance tax, to be spent by the state highway commission for the upkeep of the roads.

Convicts Working on Good Road.

The national committee on prison labor has repeatedly shown the value of employing convicts in road-making. In North Carolina and other agricultural states, this method of employing the convict is particularly advantageous because of the scarcity of labor at this time.

The war brings the matter of the employment of unskilled labor on roads before the public again. Unskilled labor has become very scarce and expensive; yet the present crisis demands that the roads of the country be maintained in good shape to insure rapid transmission of products. The national committee on prisons and prison labor has begun a movement for the mobilization of the convicts of the country in a national and state service for the building and upkeep of good roads.

In this effort the committee will have the hearty support of the American Automobile association through its good roads board, which includes a member from each one of the 600 odd clubs contained in the national body of car owners.

CUTTING HEDGES ON CORNERS

Obstruction Is Menace to Motorists in That It Shuts Off View of Approaching Cars.

Along with the better roads that the farmers are achieving comes the attendant better care of hedges, noticeable almost everywhere. The fact that no road can be so good if it has an untrimmed hedge alongside it, is being generally recognized, and the further fact that a hedge at a corner is a menace to motorists in that it shuts off the view of approaching cars, is leading to the cutting of hedges at the intersections, and in many places to their elimination altogether and their replacement with wire.

NEGLECT MAKES POOR ROADS

Carelessness Requires $2 to Be Spent, Where $1 Invested Earlier Would Have Done Work.

It is neglect which makes earth roads bad, and requires $2 to be spent where $1 invested earlier would have done the work. Every township should arrange for a patrol system of maintenance, or its equivalent, under which someone will give his entire time to a section of roads and be responsible for their condition.

Tool for Foundations.

Operated by one man, a gasoline-driven machine has been invented that delivers more than 1,000 hammer blows a minute to newly laid concrete foundations for roads to give them an even density.

Prejudice Against Oiled Roads.

It may be that prejudice against oiled roads has arisen among too enthusiastic champions of concrete. But concrete costs so much that in many instances its use is out of the question.

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Board by the day or week. Meals or lnnches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
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Tobaccos,
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and Candies
Every Thing New And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

HOOVER TELLS OF FOOD SITUATION

Administrator Issues Message on Conservation.

IS GREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

America's Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth—What We Must Do to Keep Wolf From the Door.

TABLE NO. 1.

Commodity.	Production.	Imports from U. S.	Imports from Canada.	Net Imports Other Sources.	Consumption.
Wheat	590,675,000	79,428,000	112,900,000	188,478,000	974,485,000
Corn	121,109,000	10,811,000	....	125,675,000	266,596,000
Oats	570,890,000	6,783,000	16,590,000	88,612,000	682,865,000
Barley	125,201,000	4,946,000	6,660,000	63,030,000	199,793,066
Rye	78,573,000	567,000	60,000	11,337,000	90,537,000
Total	1,486,448,000	102,533,000	136,200,000	487,134,000	2,214,276,000

TABLE NO. 2.

Commodity.	Probable U. S 1917	Average Normal U. S. Consumption	Probable U. S. Surplus	Add possible Canadian Surplus
Wheat	678,000,000	590,304,000	88,600,000	120,000,000
Corn	3,124,000,000	2,653,698,000	470,000,000	63,000,000
Oats	1,453,000,000	1,148,713,000	304,000,000	30,000,000
Barley	214,000,000	178,829,000	35,000,000	9,000,000
Rye	56,100,000	35,866,000	20,200,000	18,000,000
Totals	5,525,100,000	4,607,410,000	917,200,000	239,000,000

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war. The statement follows:

Food is always more or less of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every householder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation. And now, very conspicuously, it is a problem with three great groups of nations, namely, the allies, the central empires and the neutrals; in a word it is a great international problem.

The food problem today of our own nation, therefore has as its most conspicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of the great field armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and finally for the maintenance of the women and children in the home, is an absolute necessity, second to no other, for the successful prosecution of the war for liberty. In the providing of this food for the great allied food pool, the United States plays a predominant part.

With the present diversion of tens of millions of men from the farms into the fighting and industrial armies, resulting in a marked lessening of food production, and the present necessity of increasing the daily ration of other millions of men turned from sedentary occupations into those of strenuous physical labor, resulting in a marked increase of consumption, this deficiency between the food needs and the food production of the allies becomes greater than ever, with the consequence of a large increase in the food quantities imperatively needed from the United States if the allied armies are to be able to "carry on."

World's Larder Examined.

This is a general statement of a condition which only needs to be elaborated in detail to show just what we have to do. The time has come when this detailed statement can be made. Our harvest and the harvests of Europe can now be forecast. We can also survey our combined stocks of food animals; in other words, the size of that part of the world's larder on which we and the allies can draw for the next twelve months can now be estimated. This estimate shows at once that it contains too little for our own and our allies use unless we all administer the supply with the greatest care and wisdom. The allied peoples are energetically undertaking this administration. It lies now with us to do our part. If we fail, the people of the allies cannot be maintained at war. Their soldiers cannot fight without food. A certain definitely determinable part of that food must come from us. Let us then examine carefully the world's larder as it appears today, or so much of it as is at our disposal.

I propose to review the situation first, as regards the cereals, second, as regards food animals and their products, third, as regards sugar, fourth, as regards vegetables, fifth, as regards fish and sea foods, and, finally, as regards our duty in the matter.

Cereals.

The 1917 harvest is now so far advanced that we may compare it with previous production, and with the demands which are going to be made on it.

Table No. 1 is given to show the normal peace sources of the annual supplies of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, being an average of the three-year pre-war period.

It will be seen from this table that the normal imports of wheat are 381,000,000 bushels and of other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the 1917 harvest in the allied countries based upon crop reports from these countries, is as follows:

Commodity.	Probable 1917 production.	Av. normal production.	Deficiency in prod'n. due to war.
Wheat	393,770,000	590,675,000	196,905,000
Corn	94,464,000	121,109,000	26,645,000
Oats	337,235,000	570,890,000	233,655,000
Barley	93,585,000	125,201,000	31,616,000
Rye	41,732,600	78,573,000	36,841,000
Total	960,786,000	1,486,448,000	525,662,000

In order to provide normal consumption it would therefore be necessary to import in the next 12 months a total of 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals.

The prospective position of our own and the Canadian harvest is given in table No. 2.

Our crops, especially our corn crop, cannot yet be considered as certain, but if all mature safely, North America will have an apparent surplus of wheat of 208,000,000 bushels and of other cereals of about 950,000,000 bushels.

Demand on Our Crops.

The allies are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and have been for some time rigorously administering and economizing their food. In Belgium, the relief commission has been compelled to reduce the consumption of cereals by nearly 50 per cent; this brings the food supply so low that the population are incapable of labor.

From the above tables it will be seen that on normal bases of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels—and from our United States supplies we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies and also an amount to protect our stocks better next year than this last. There is therefore on normal consumption a deficit of over 400,000,000 bushels. In the other cereals used in Europe mostly for animal feed, the import necessities of the allies on normal consumption basis are about 674,000,000 against a North American surplus of 950,000,000. But again a reserve for neutrals and increased "carry over" will absorb all the margin. In any event it means we must multiply our exports of these cereals 20 times. However, upon the basis of our present crop prospects we should be able to supply their requirements in cereals other than wheat.

Wheat Situation Difficult.

The situation in wheat is one of great difficulty and concern, and must be met by an elimination of waste and reduction of consumption on the part of the allied peoples and ourselves, in one word, by an effective administration of the available supply.

The allies are unable to use other cereals alone for bread. They can use them only as added to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, whose people normally consume much corn, our allies have few corn mills and cornmeal is not a durable commodity and therefore cannot be shipped in great quantities.

Moreover, for generations they have bought bread from the bakeries; they have no equipment nor do they know how to bake in the household. Every American knows that it is infeasible to distribute corn bread from bakeries, and it is therefore necessary for us to furnish our allies with sufficient wheat to enable them to have a wheat basis for the loaf. However, they can use and must use other cereals for mixture in their war bread, and by this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accomplished. On the other hand, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000 or nearly triple. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds per week to four pounds per week per person. It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies.

Food Animals.

Owing to the ascending standard of living, the world was already strained to supply enough animal products to meet the demand before the war began. The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardizing the ultimate animal products supply of the world. The production of fodder in Europe has been diminished by the diversion of productive labor to war, and its import has been curtailed by shortage in shipping and by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines. From these causes not only are the actual numbers of animals decreasing in Europe, but the average weight and the annual output of dairy products per animal, are decreasing.

A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows the following position:

	Increase or decrease United States	Decrease western allies	Decrease in other countries including enemies	Total net decrease
Cattle	7,090,000	8,420,000	26,750,000	28,080,000
Sheep	3,000,000	17,500,000	34,000,000	54,500,000
Hogs	6,275,000	7,100,000	31,600,000	32,425,000
		33,020,000	92,350,000	115,005,000

The problem facing the American people is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its future significance. As the war goes on there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of food animals of the world. Among our western allies the demand outruns further every day the decreasing production, as shipping becomes further shortened by continued submarine destruction, less tonnage can be devoted to fodder, and further reduction of the herds must ensue. These destructive forces have given rise to reactions in many directions. The world's supply of meat and dairy products, of animal fats and industrial fats, wool and hides, are all involved not only now, but for far into the future.

Meats.

The immediate problem is to furnish increased meat supplies to the allies to maintain them during the war. An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturbance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market. Shipments from the Australasian, South American and from the continental countries into the allied countries have been interfered with. Their contributions must be replaced by increased shipments from North America.

The growth of American meat exports since the war began, most of which have been supplied by allied nations, is revealed by the following figures:

Three-year pre-war average, 493,848,000 pounds.

Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,339,193,000 pounds.

The impact of European demand upon our animal products will be maintained for a long period of years after peace. We can contemplate a high range of prices, for meat and for animal products for many years to come. We must undertake to meet the demand not only during the war, so as to enable our allies to continue to fight, but we must be prepared to meet the demand after the war. Our herd cannot be increased in a single night or in a single year. Our producers will not only be working in their own ultimate interest in laying the foundation of larger herds and flocks, but will serve our national interest and the interest of humanity, for years to come, if the best strains of young animals are preserved. The increase in herds can only be accomplished if we save more of our roughage and raise more fodder grains. It is worth noting that after the war Europe with lessened herds will, pending their recuperation, require less fodder and will therefore produce more bread grains and import less of them, so that we can after the war safely reduce our bread grain production to increase our fodder. But we must lay our foundation in the meantime to increase our herds.

There is only one immediate solution to the short supply of meat for export pending the increase in our herds and flocks which will take years. During the course of the war, we can, just as with the cereals, reduce the consumption and eliminate the waste particularly among those classes which can best afford it. In the meantime, in order to protect all of our people, we must carefully control our meat exports in order that the people shall not be denied this prime necessity of life.

Dairy Products.

The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reasons. First, the dairy cattle of Europe are diminishing, for Europe is being driven to eat its cattle for meat; second, the diversion of labor to war has decreased the fodder supplies and the shortage of shipping has limited the amount of imported fodder and therefore the cattle which can be supported and the productivity of the individual cow have been reduced. Even our own dairy supplies are not keeping pace with our growth of population, for our per capita milk supply has fallen from 90 to 75 gallons annually in the past 15 years. Yet today we must ship increasing amounts of dairy products to our allies.

The dairy supplies of the allies in normal times came to a considerable degree from western Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland, but under German pressure these supplies are now partly diverted to Germany. The men under arms and the wounded must be supplied with condensed milk in large quantities. The net result of these conditions, despite rigorous reduction of consumption among the adults of the civil population in Europe, is that our allies are still short of large quantities and again the burden of the replacement of this shortage must fall on North America. The growing exports of dairy products from the United States to the allies are shown in the following table:

	Three year average.	Year ending June 30,1913.
Butter	4,457,000 lbs.	13,487,000 lbs.
Cheese	3,750,000 lbs.	44,394,000 lbs.
Cond. milk	17,792,000 lbs.	159,577,000 lbs.

The high price of fodder and meat in the United States during the past few months induced by the pressing European demand has set up dangerous currents in this country, especially in those regions dependent upon butter and the sale of milk to municipalities having made it more profitable to sell the cattle for meat than to keep them and produce dairy products. Therefore; the dairy cattle are decreasing in some sections. The only sections in which dairy products have had a rise in price in appropriate proportion to the increase in most of feeds are those producing condensed milk and cheese.

Our home milk and butter supplies are therefore looked at in a broad way, decreasing while our population is increasing. This deficiency of dairy butter is shown by the increased sales of margarine, which show an increase of several million pounds per month over similar periods in 1915. Dairy butter, however, has qualities which render it vitally necessary for children. Milk has no substitute and is not only intrinsically one of our cheapest animal foods, but is absolutely fundamental to the rearing of the children.

The dairy situation resolves itself into several phases. First, it is to be hoped that the forthcoming abundant harvest together with a proper restriction upon exports of feeding stuffs will result in lower prices of feed and diminish the impetus to sell the cattle for meat. Second, the industry needs encouragement so as to increase the dairy herd and thus our dairy supplies, for the sake first of our own people and second of the allies. The people must realize the vital dependence of the well-being of their children, and thus of the nation, upon the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. Third, we must save the wastes in milk and butter during the war if we are to provide milk supplies to all. We waste large quantities of our milk value from our lack of national demand for products of skimmed and sour milk.

Pork Products.

The hog is the most efficient of machines for the production of animal fat. The hog not only makes more fat from a given amount of feed, but also the products made are specially capable of preservation and most economical for commercial handling.

The swine of Europe are rapidly decreasing and the consumption demand induced by the war is much increased, this particularly because bacon, ham and lard are so adaptable for military supplies. Moreover, our allies are isolated from many markets and a large amount from northern neutrals is being diverted to Germany.

While our hogs have increased in number by 3,000,000 animals, the average weight at slaughter is falling and our production is probably only about maintained. The increasing demand upon us since the war began is shown by the following figures of comparative exports:

Three-year, pre-war period, 1,055,614,000 pounds.

Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,512,376,000 pounds.

Wool and Leather.

Our national supply of both wool and leather are less than our needs, and we are importing them more and more largely, as shown by the following figures:

Importations of wool and manufactures of wool (value) for the three-year pre-war period, 862,457,965; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, $158,078,271.

Importations (value) of hides, leather, and manufactures of leather average of the three-year pre-war period, $133,171,398; for the year ending June 30, 1916, $177,880,902.

At the present time the world's demand for these products has increased far above the peace level owing to the extra consumption in supplying the armies. This demand is now again increased by the mobilization of a large American army. In the face of this, not only is the European herd decreasing, but also American sheep have decreased about 3,000,000 since the war began. After the war is over, the various countries of the world from which we formerly drew our wool are likely to retain it for their own use until their flocks again become normal.

Sugar.

The sugar supply on which our allies in Europe normally draw has been tremendously reduced, so that they must have recourse to other sources. In consequence of the shipping situation the area from which they must draw is also curtailed and, as a result, they are driven into those markets from which our own supply normally arises. Furthermore, their own production has been greatly diminished. Before the war, Europe supplied in a large measure its own needs, through the production of beet sugar, as will appear from the following table showing the average yearly production and consumption for the five years before the war (1909-1913), in some of the chief countries of Europe:

	Prod'n. (short tons)	Consump. (short tons)	Surp. (†) or deficiency (-)
Germany	2,525,899	1,299,585	†1,226,314
Austria	1,651,889	679,204	† 972,685
Russia	1,659,947	1,322,285	† 337,662
United Kingdom..	......	2,056,000	-2,056,000
France	752,542	704,830	† 47,712
Italy	211,050	190,000	† 21,050
Belgium	279,918	120,358	† 159,560
Holland	246,146	131,538	† 114,608

As appears from the table, France, Italy, Russia and Belgium were self-supporting, while the United Kingdom drew its entire sugar supply from exterior sources. The supply of the United Kingdom came to the amount of about 70 per cent from countries from which it is now cut off by the war. Ten per cent came from the East Indies and 20 per cent from the United States and the West Indies.

The prospective 1918 crop in France has diminished to 207,000 tons and that of Italy to 75,000 tons, and they are therefore short 590,000 tons. The displacement of United Kingdom supplies amounts to 1,435,000 tons; and therefore, in total, these three allied countries must import about 2,700,000 tons in order to maintain their normal consumption. Of this, 2,000,000 tons must come from new sources.

The disturbance of shipping reduces the tonage available and drives the demand to a large degree upon the nearest markets, the United States and the West Indies. This field has since the war increased its production by 1,000,000 tons per annum. How far this demand will interfere with the American supply of 4,000,000 tons is difficult to forecast, first, because some increased supplies may be obtained by the allies from the East Indies, and, second, because the allies have reduced their consumption to some extent.

In any event, if all the enemies of Germany are to be supplied, there must be economy in consumption everywhere. The normal American consumption is about 90 pounds per person per annum and is just double the French consumption.

Vegetables.

We have this year a most abundant crop of vegetables for our use as a result of a patriotic endeavor almost universal throughout the country. Our potato harvest alone promises an increase from 285,000,000 bushels last year to over 400,000,000 bushels this year. The other vegetables are likewise enormously increased through the planting and extension of millions of gardens. The sweet potato crop promises to be from 10 to 20 per cent above what it was last year, and the commercial crop of sweet corn for canning purposes is estimated to be from 20 to 30 per cent above that of last year. The commercial crop of tomatoes for canning purposes will probably be somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent above what it was last year. There is an increase in the acreage of late onions of about 54 per cent over the area harvested in 1916.

Fish and Sea Foods.

The waters of our coasts and lakes are enormously rich in food fish and shell fish. Our streams, too, contribute a great quantity of fish. Many varieties are now not used for human food, but are thrown away or used for fertilizer. Habit has confined our use of fish to a few varieties, and inadequate methods of commercial handling have limited our use of these largely to only certain days in the week. With better marketing facilities, with better understanding of how to use the most varieties, with proper preservation by smoking and salting and by establishing plants for frozen fish, we can increase greatly our supply and thus relieve largely the pressure due to the inadequate supply of meat. We only have to harvest our own fish supply. It feeds itself. Every fish eaten is that much gained in solving the present problem of living. The products of the land are conserved by eating those of the sea.

Our Duty.

I have endeavored to show in previous articles that the world is short of food; that Europe is confronted with the grim specter of starvation unless from our abundance and our waste we keep the wolf from the door. Not only must we have a proper use of our food supply in order that we may furnish our allies with the sinews with which they may fight our battles, but it is an act of humanity towards fellow men, women and children.

By the diversion of millions of men from production to war, by the occupation of land by armies, by the isolation of markets, by belligerent lines, and by the destruction of shipping by submarines, not only has the home production of our allies fallen by over 500,000,000 bushels of grain, but they are thrown upon us for a much larger proportion of their normal imports formerly obtained from other markets.

They have reduced consumption at every point, but men in the trenches, men in the shops, and the millions of women placed at physical labor require more food than during peace times, and the incidence of their saving and any shortage which they may suffer, falls first upon women and children. If this privation becomes too great, their peoples cannot be maintained constant in the war, and we will be left alone to fight the battle of democracy with Germany.

The problem of food conservation is one of many complexions. We cannot, and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policed rationing, but we must voluntarily and intelligently assume the responsibility before us as one in which everyone has a direct and inescapable interest. We must increase our export of foods to the allies, and in the circumstances of our shipping situation, these exports must be of the most concentrated foods. These are wheat, flour, beef, pork and dairy products. We have other foods in great abundance which we can use instead of these commodities, and we can prevent wastes in a thousand directions. We must guard the drainage of exports from the United States, that we retain a proper supply for our own country, and we must adopt such measures as will ameliorate, so far as may be, the price conditions of our less fortunate. We might so drain the supplies from the country to Europe as by the high prices that would follow to force our people to shorten their consumption. This operation of "normal economic forces" would starve that element of the community to whom we owe the most protection. We must try to impose the burden equally upon all.

Action Must Be Voluntary.

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country. The task is thus in its essence the daily individual service of all the people. Every group can substitute and even the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting other products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will, when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but eat wisely and without waste.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces and the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to Liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war, we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at every door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we not entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control and this in many directions.

We are today in an era of high prices. We must maintain prices at such a level as will stimulate production, for we are faced by a starving world and the value of a commodity to the hungry is greater than its price.

As a result of the world shortage of supplies, our consumers have suffered from speculation and extortion. While wages for some kinds of labor have increased with the rise in food prices, in others, it has been difficult to maintain our high standard of nutrition.

By the elimination of waste in all classes, by the reduction in the consumption of foodstuffs by the more fortunate, we shall increase our supplies not only for export but for home, and by increased supplies we can help in the amelioration of prices.

For Better Distribution.

Beyond this the duty has been laid upon the food administration to co-operate with the patriotic men in trades and commerce, that we may eliminate the evils which have grown into our system of distribution, that the burden may fall equitably upon all by restoration, so far as may be, of the normal course of trade. It is the purpose of the food administration to use its utmost power and the utmost ability that patriotism can assemble to ameliorate this situation to such a degree as may be possible.

The food administration is assembling the best expert advice in the country on home economics, on food utilization, on trade practices and trade wastes, and on the conduct of public eating places, and we shall outline from time to time detailed suggestions, which if honestly carried out by such individuals in the country, we believe will effect the result which we must attain. We are asking every home, every public eating place and many trades, to sign a pledge card to accept these directions, so far as their circumstances permit, and we are organizing various instrumentalities to ameliorate speculation. We are asking the men of the country who are not actually engaged in the handling of food to sign similar pledges that they shall see to it, so far as they are able, that these directions are followed. We are asking all who wish us well and who undertake our service to become actual members of the food administration, just as much volunteers in national service as we ourselves are, so that thus the food administration may not be composed of a small body of men in Washington and a small representation in each state, but may become a body of 50,000,000 people, devoted absolutely to the services of democracy. We hope to see the insignia of membership in every patriotic window in the country.

Autocracy finds its strength in its ability to impose organization by force from the top. The essence of democracy consists in the application of the initiative in its own people. If individualism cannot be so organized as to defend itself, then democracy is a faith which cannot stand. We are seeking to impose no organization from the top. We are asking the American people to organize from the bottom up, and this is the essence of democracy itself.

The call of patriotism, of humanity and of duty rings clear and insistent. We must heed it if we are to defend our ideals, maintain our form of government, and safeguard our future welfare.

GOODBY

By S. S. LEWIS.

r you the call of the bugle
ar you the roll of the drum,
our boys arm for struggle,
otice they willingly come?
le, how thoughtful their bear-

m is the glance of the eye,
to the field are repairing,—
ll, now, and bid them goodby.

m and from shop let us gath-

ommerce and gain let us rest,
and rivalry smother
ing forth the truest and best;
fling out the Star Spangled
ner
the free breeze let it fly,
g its fame and its honor
boys and bid them goodby.

v you are gallant defenders
y bright star in the folds
banner that never surrenders
ngs that a tyrant upholds;
cohorts of tyrants defying
field you will conquer or die
he banner that o'er you is
g,—
st you, we bid you goodby.

Though friends and your kindred
you're leaving,
And all the endearments of peace,
Fond hearts to you closely are cleav-
ing
With a love that never will cease,
And while with the tyrant contending
On their faith and devotion rely,
For with you their love they are send-
ing
And weep as they bid you goodby.

And though you may cross the wide
ocean,
On autocracy's trenches advance,
How grandly will swell your emotion
To see the fair lilies of France
Entwined with the folds of Old Glory
In union that never can die
While told is sweet Liberty's story,—
'Tis for her we bid you goodby.

Where autocracy's bayonets bristle,
Shells rain from humanity's foes,
By your side is old Scotia's thistle,
By your side is Albion's rose;
The shamrock of Erin there heeding
The down trodden Belgian's cry,—
You go to aid freedom now bleeding
And our prayers go with you. Good-
by.

S ALL TO EASE THE SUFFERING

s Uses No Part of War for Administration Expenses.

MET BY MEMBERS

crease in Staff Since Year tal War Fund Subscrip- Paid In Is More Than $30,000,000.

ton.—Although the Ameri- oss has more than 700 sal- oyees in its headquarters gton, and the cost of con- affairs reaches a very e each month, absolutely contributed to the war d for administrative ex- ording to a statement is- nry P. Davidson, chairman council.

vidson announced that ave been appropriated for work by the war council 31, 1917. The total war iption paid in on August 1 to $30,037,116.13. Actual nts up to that date were 4.

of maintaining the office ton, it is explained, is met s of the Red Cross. On re were 2,517,412 members, om has contributed to the n, thus making it possi- ials to carry on their work o-date business way. The ssued says:

lous Growth in Year.

le the business of the Red ar ago there were 75 em- the Washington headquar- there are 700 paid em- 61 full-time volunteers. eces of mail come into headquarters every day, ust receive attention.

l-time volunteer workers ding in administering the he Red Cross during the the head of the largest pany in the world, a bank a railroad vice president ous men of influence and from all parts of the tes. The ability and en- hich has been placed free- lisposal of the Red Cross ation is one of the most remarkable features of this enterprise.

"Members of the war council and their staff assistants, together with many heads of departments created specially for war service, are serving without salary.

"In addition to the 61 volunteer officers or employees at headquarters giving their full time to the Red Cross without salary, the organization on July 15 had on its pay roll 43 officers or employees receiving salaries of $2,000 or more a year. Of the 43, 14 have been added since the appointment of the war council on May 10, one with a salary of $6,000, one at $4,500, one at $4,000, two at $3,000, one at $2,700, one at $2,500, three between $2,000 and $2,400, and four at $2,000.

Many Give Their Services.

"Aside from the officers and employees receiving salaries of $2,000 or above, all other paid employees at headquarters are clerks or messengers. Of the clerks 24 receive salaries in excess of $100 a month, 33 are paid $100 a month, and 607 are paid less than $100 a month. Many employees receive only nominal salaries, whereas they are accustomed to earn much more. This service is their contribution to the Red Cross. All administration and overhead expenses at headquarters are much more than met by dues from members of the Red Cross. Thus the war fund is and will continue to be available for actual relief work in Europe as well as in this country."

The statement says it is the earnest desire of the Red Cross that the American people, "to whom the Red Cross belongs, should know all about its acts and its affairs." Praise is given for the manner in which offerings have been made and it is noted that the task undertaken by the Red Cross to relieve suffering and distress is the most stupendous effort of the kind in the history of mankind.

"The accounts of the Red Cross," it is stated, "are regularly audited by the war department and an annual report is made to congress. But it is the purpose of the war council to take the people, day by day, as fully as possible into its confidence. Information as to Red Cross matters will accordingly be made public in great detail."

It is stated that the campaign for $100,000,000 resulted in subscriptions of about that sum. Final returns are not yet available, it is said.

KES WAR POSTERS

few days we may expect l the fences and bill post- n the cities of the country, most powerful appeals for he navy that has so far . It is a poster called made by the famous ar- Sterner for the navy de-

HAS BUNGALOW ON WHEELS

Wisconsin Couple Travel 4,750 Miles in House Mounted on Motor Car Chassis.

Marysville, Ore.—Traveling in a "home on wheels," Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Basel of Milton Junction, Wis., arrived here recently on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Basel are comfortably quartered in a neat little house built on a motor car chassis. The house is 6 by 6 by 13 feet, contains a cooking gallery, lavatory, table, chairs and bed. There are three windows on each side of the house and one in the rear. The house is built of basswood and covered with canvas. The floor is covered with rugs and the windows curtained. They have traveled 4,750 miles in their nomadic home.

BOY SURVIVES SNAKE BITE

California Lad Walks Fourteen Miles to His Home After Rattler Struck Him.

Oroville, Cal.—Willie Kirkpatrick, young son of Henry Kirkpatrick of Mountain House, was brought to the Oroville hospital the other day suffering from a rattlesnake bite. The boy was bitten on the index finger by a big rattler as he was scrambling over some rocks in the French creek canyon while on a fishing trip.

After being bitten by the rattler the boy had to walk 14 miles to his home, where a doctor was summoned, so that it was about fourteen hours after the accident before medical aid was given.

Recently the lad was reported as doing well as could be expected, but that all danger from the poisoning was not past.

LONE AVIATOR SCATTERS HOST

Thrilling Air Battles in Recent Big Offensive in Flanders.

FIGHTS CLOSE TO THE EARTH

British Airman Swoops Down Low, Bombs Airdrome, Puts Machine Gun Out of Action and Disperses 200 Men.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium.—The work done by the British air service in the recent offensive in Flanders has not been surpassed in efficiency and spectacular features since the war began.

Many fights occurred between the rival pilots, but the Teutons were completely outclassed, both in numbers and skill, and were forced to retire at most points after losing six machines.

The majority of these air battles were at a height of 200 feet or less, and in at least one instance the two opposing pilots battled to within fifty feet of the ground, at which height the German sidestepped and crashed to the earth.

The British planes were under constant and heavy fire, particularly from rifles and machine guns, owing to the low altitude at which they were flying, but through all this hurricane of lead and steel all but three came safely. These are reported missing, and there is no indication of what befell them.

Wonderful heroism was displayed by the British airmen, who performed remarkable deeds. One typical instance will indicate the nature of the important work they carried out. A British aviator crossed the Ypres salient just as the infantry attack began at dawn.

One Man Attacks a Force.

For a time he patrolled the roads and canals, now and then running the gantlet of enemy fire at a height of thirty feet in order to obtain information for the guidance of the infantry in their advance. During this patrol work he came to a German airdrome. Owing to the early hour only one enemy was stirring outside the shed, and he paused in his ablutions only long enough to satisfy himself that the plane above him evidently was one of his own.

The British airman circled low and dropped a bomb squarely on one of the sheds. This brought numbers of Germans tumbling in a panic from the buildings. He turned his machine gun on them, and, circling about the field, bombed two other sheds with disastrous effect. All the time he kept up a steady stream of machine-gun fire at the Germans, a number of whom were killed or wounded.

Alone, Disperses 200 Men.

The Germans finally got a machine gun into action against him, but he dived and at twenty feet silenced it with his own gun. Having put their gun out of action, he circled the field, firing with his machine gun through the doors of buildings at the huddled enemy within. At one time his machine actually touched the ground.

Leaving the airdrome, the British aviator attacked two German mounted officers and put them to flight. A little later he encountered a column of 200 troops and swept along the line, with his gun working steadily. The entire column was dispersed and fled by devious ways to cover, leaving numbers of their comrades lying in the road.

Two German battle planes appeared on the scene and the Briton engaged them both, sending one to earth and putting the other to flight. He pursued the fleeing plane, but it was soon lost in the clouds.

Pumps Lead Into Troop Train.

In the meantime a large body of German soldiers had gathered around the machine which had been brought down. The British flying man came sweeping back from the mists in which he had hidden and accounted for several of their number with his machine gun.

His next objective was a troop train. He traveled along its entire length, pumping bullets into the crowded cars. Later he did valuable scouting work over the enemy lines.

Numerous instances are related of pilots charging the anti-aircraft gunners and machine-gun operators at a height of thirty or forty feet and silencing the guns. Pistol duels between the British aviators and the German infantry were not uncommon occurrences. In one instance a young aviator, in a burst of chivalry, deliberately stopped his machine gun when a German officer drew his pistol and began shooting at him and engaged the enemy with his own pistol, apparently feeling that he had no right to take an unfair advantage of his opponent. The aviator's pistol was sufficient, however.

Prefers Tent to Hotel.

Cleveland, O.—Fred Edman of Memphis jingled $2,000 in his pants pocket here the other day, but it didn't seem to alter his method of living much. Edman piloted Colonel Armstrong to victory in the Edwards pacing stake at the opening day of the grand circuit meet. But, though Edman is making a pile of money, he lives the simple life in a tent with Mrs. Edman. He carries that tent everywhere. The only things he hates are hotels.

GIRL OF 14 SOLDIER'S WIFE

While Her Husband Fights in France Young Bride Will Go to School in This Country.

A fourteen-year-old schoolgirl became a soldier's wife in Brooklyn recently, thus following the example of her mother, who became the bride of one of Uncle Sam's men in khaki 14 months ago.

Mattie Lee Hudsbeth of Douglas, Ariz., was the latest bride, says the Brooklyn Eagle. The soldier boy who became her husband is David Eugene Henry of Spring, Tex. The bridegroom is only twenty-two, and a member of the Twenty-second infantry, now stationed at Fort Hamilton.

The girl's stepfather went abroad with General Pershing, and is now "somewhere in France." His wife planned to join him and come East. While waiting passports here her daughter met Henry, with whom she became acquainted in Arizona, two years ago.

While the bride's mother is absent in France her daughter will remain here and attend school.

SKIN TORTURES

That Itch, Burn and Scale Quickly Relieved by Cuticura—Trial Free.

It takes about ten minutes to prove that a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment will afford relief and point to speedy healment of eczemas, itchings and irritations. They are ideal for all toilet purposes.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

What Ailed Smith.

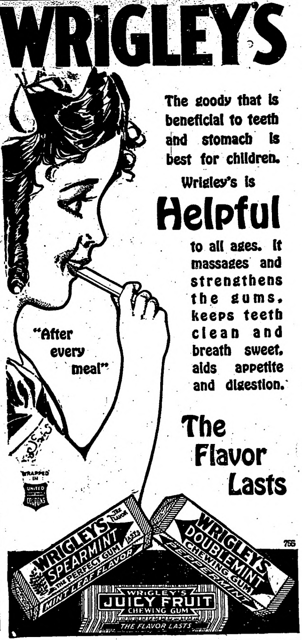
A plainly dressed man, who introduced himself as Mr. John Smith, walked into a doctor's office in a Texas town, and, having explained his symptoms, asked the doctor how long it would take to cure him. The doctor, who had treated the visitor with every possible courtesy, replied:

"You will require careful treatment under my personal supervision for about two months before you are able to resume your labors in the bank."

"Doctor, you are fooling yourself. I am not Smith the banker, but Smith, the street car driver."

"Is that so? Well, my good fellow, I don't see what you came to see me for."

When a fool doesn't act like a fool he fools a lot of other people.


WRIGLEY'S
"After every meal"
WRAPPED IN UNITED PROFIT SHARING COUPONS
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM MINT LEAF FLAVOR
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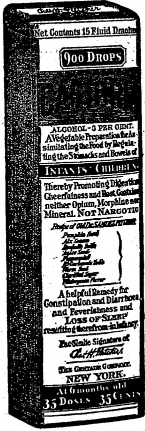
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
755

The goody that is beneficial to teeth and stomach is best for children.

Wrigley's is **Helpful** to all ages. It massages and strengthens the gums, keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, aids appetite and digestion.

The Flavor Lasts


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachm
900 DROPS
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses 35 Cents

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

One-Sided Recognition.

They passed on the street without speaking, but their eyes had mutual recognition and challenge. She was accompanied by a female friend, and he had a male companion. When they had passed the girl said:

"That was poor Jack Jurgens. He didn't speak, but you noticed his look, didn't you? Poor boy, it hurts me to think how he has never got over my refusal to marry him. Of course he was all broken up at the time, but I thought he would soon get over it. He's thinner, isn't he? I do hope that he hasn't plunged into dissipation. He couldn't trust himself to speak, could he? Oh, dear!"

And the man was saying:

"Did you see how that dame gave me the eye? I suppose I should have spoken to her, because I can't help thinking I've met her somewhere—her face is familiar, but I can't place her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Same Old Lectures.

On a certain occasion Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia university, speaking jokingly of his age, said he trusted that he was not so old that the students could play on him the trick he once saw tried on a senior professor in his own college days.

"Professor Blank," he said, "was our most venerable instructor, and he could be just a little irritable at times. Once, noticing that a member of his class who sat right under his eye never took any notes or paid the slightest attention to his lectures, he stopped abruptly and demanded:

" 'See here, young man, what do you mean by coming into my classroom day after day and never taking notes?'

" 'I have my father's,' was the student's complacent reply."—Youth's Companion.

Once Was Enough.

"My wife never rouses me up to cut the grass before breakfast."

"Is that so?"

"Yes; she tried it once, and I was so sleepy that I ran the lawn mower all over her flower beds."

Knew Father's Weakness.

Johnny B——, who has seen eight summers go by, not very long ago developed a fondness for playing "hookey" from school. After two or three offenses of this kind he was taken to task by his teacher.

"Johnny," she said, "the next time you are absent I want you to bring me an excuse from your father telling me why you were not here."

"I don't want to bring any excuse from father," protested the boy.

"Why not?" asked the teacher, her suspicion plain.

" 'Cause father isn't any good at making excuses. Mother finds him out every time."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

University of Notre Dame
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
Offers Complete Course In Agriculture
Full courses also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

EAT OUR MEATS

You'll need neither a hatchet nor a stick of dynamite.
A good, ordinary set of molars will dispose of

A Fine Tenderloin Steak,
An Extra Porterhouse Steak,
A Luscious Round Steak,
A Nutritious Roast,
A Dish of Pork Chops.

If you havn't any teeth, we have sausage that will fairly melt in your mouth. Eat our meats. Good for your stomach.

Goodridge Meat Market,
R. R. Johnson, Proprietor.

Doubling the Life of Your Farm Machinery

depends simply on ordinary care and proctection when not in use.

An implement Shed will protect your machinery from the relentless attacks of the elements---it will make your machinery run more easily, do better work and cut repair bills to a minimum.

Come in and see us.

A .C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accouni today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BONOHUND Cashier

Special Bargains.

In order to make room for our Fall Stock, which is arriving daily, we will offer special prices on

Summmer Dress Goods,
Underwear,
Straw Hats etc.
Come in and look them over.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

Msnutes of Red Cross Meeting.

Continued from 6th column on first page

three be appointed to select the temporary officers. This motion was seconded by Prof. A. O. Halvorson and duly carried, the committee being Mrs. J Payne, Prof. A. O. Halvorson and H. B. Rockne.

The report of the nominating committee endorsing Prof. A, 1O. Halvorson for chairman, Mr. H. W. Smith for secretary and Mr. H. B. Rockne for treasurer, was on motion duly seconded, carried, placing these temporary officers in charge.

It was then decided that the branch represent the township of Goodridge and that the name be the Goodridge Branch of the Pennington County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

No further business appearing the meeting adjourned and the women asked several questions of the representatives from Thief River Falls relative to the work being done there.

Monday evening the temporary officers of the local branch met at the Farmers State Bank and the following committee was appointed to solicit memberships in the village;

H. B. Rockne, Mrs. Jay Payne, Mrs. M. G. Thoreson, Mrs. A. O. Halvorson Mrs. R. H. McDonald, Mrs. Carl Christianson, Miss Florence Richards and Mrs. O. S. Kirklie.

So far the work of the soliciting is very gratifying, for up to this time 33 members have been secured. The Red Cross, as everyone knows, is doing good work and it is up to everybody to do their bit by helping this worthy cause along.

The following is a list of those who have joined.

Morgan Vaughan
Mrs Morgan Vaughan
Jay Payne
Mrs. Jay Payne
H. B. Rockne
Mrs. H. B. Rockne
H. W. Smith
A. O. Halvorson
Mrs. A. O. Halvorson
John M. Johnson
Mrs. John M. Johnson
Mrs. O. S. Kirklie
Nick Bundbund
Miss Thelma Gilbertson
Rev. Otto C. Schultz
Mrs. Carl Christianson
Theo Gilbertson
M. G Thoreson
Mrs. M. O. Seavy
M. G. Rouze
M. J. Stephenson
Victor McLeod
J. P. Jensen
A. B. Mandt
Rev. H. Bjornson
Miss Sina Christianson
Miss Irene Ferdinandsen
A. R. Johnsrud
C. F. Lindstrom
H. Christianson
Mrs. H. Christianson
R. R. Johnson
S. J. Cloutier

Goodridge Plays Great Ball.

Goodridge played great ball last Sunday when they defeated Grygla by a score of 9 to 10 in an eleven inning game. Dutch pitched good ball, getting 23 strike outs against Grygla's two pitchers 22. They having pitcher Olson of Newfolden, who defeated Goodridge at that place last year, but last Sunday we got even with him.

The main feature of the game was when Dutch knocked two home runs off him, one in the ninth inning, which tied the score and one in the eleventh which was the winning run. Pickles Tvedt also played a star game at second, getting three put outs in one inning, handling all in an errorless manner. Grandpa Race who can play any place you put him, played an excellent game at first, playing that initial sack as an old position. Sammie, our little star third baseman is right there when it comes to digging them out of the dirt, scooping them up in league fashion. Our short stop McDonald is all over, once on third and then on second, making air tight plays and leaves nothing undone that comes in his path. Tobe, our iron backstop is right there to handle the spitter and driving the ball over to second in bullet fashion and catching a runner from first to second. Also demonstrated himself by knocking in three men with one of his three base hits. Jack Tvedt our left fielder who was shifted to second was hit by a pitched ball in the fore part of the game, was out for a couple of innings, but came back strong as a base runner for little Pickles, during the rest of the game. We must leave it to him as the fleetest foot on the diamond. Shorty is right there when a little bit is needed, and you can count on him as a pinch hitter some day. Abe, you old Tyrus Cobb olds every thing that comes into center field, and has a pretty whip that our team can be proud of. Nothing goes from third home when he handles the pill. Left field was kind of a crippled place, as Pickles and Olson had that position. Pickles holding that position in the fore part of the game but was taken to second. Olson playing a stiff game and making a sensational catch. Althrough it was the fastest game played here this season.

Goodridge will play Newfolden next Sunday on the home diamond.

September 1st. Dedication Day.

Saturday, September 1, has been officially designated as "Dedication Day", a day to be devoted to the honoring of all the men conscripted in the first draft.

Pennington county will on that occasion pay its respects to the brave men who go to represent this county in the European war. There are to be 89 of them, and they come from all parts of the county as well as from the cities. They are "honored" men, indeed.

This is to be a celebration in which every citizen should take part, and the committees named by the Commercial Club having the matter in hand ask that everyone do their share in making the day one that will be remembered for years to come. It should be the biggest day this county has ever known.

Speakers of reputation thruout state the and elsewhere are now being sought for the occasion. The celebration will be staged at Squaw Point, just across the river from Thief River Falls. The spot was chosen as being about the most central in the county, and easy of access to every inhabitant. There is plenty of room for everyone.

The program of the day will include a big parade from down town to the grounds. A basket picnic at the grounds with a special banquet table for the guests and speakers, will follow the arrival of the people at Squaw Point. Then will come speeches and a general farewell reception to the departing men by all present.

The day will be observed thruout the state as a holiday, following a proclamation by the governor and the State Safety Board. The stores of Thief River Falls will be closed only from twelve o'clock at noon till five, thus giving outsiders a chance to make their purchases while in the city.

Professional Cards

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LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
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Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
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THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.
General Banking
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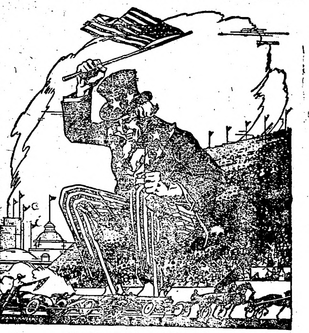
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write.

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA



BIG RECREATION PROGRAM.

President Wilson has said that he favors the continuance of athletics and sport events during the progress of the war; that these things tend to make strong and healthy men. The program of sporting events at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 3 to 8, will this year be more varied and much more attractive than ever. Do not fail to attend the speed contests between horses and also the dazzling automobile races.

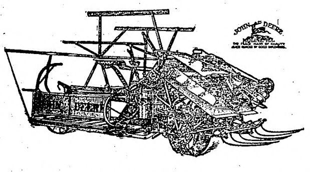
Guaranty Plan
AUTOMOBILE
Time Payments

Overland Cars

We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles. If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make.

GOODRIDGE GARAGE CO.,
LINDSTROM & GRAN, Props.

John Deere Binders



JOHN DEERE BINDERS are built for the man who wants real visible quality. The binder is one of the most important machines used on the farm and a few dollars in price is of no consequence when saving a crop is a consideration. If you are in the market for a new binder, let us show you the John Deere.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

OLUME XII. No. 35 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917. $1.50 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

eat	1.92
	.44
ley	.99
ax	3.15
e	1.66
itter	.35
gs	.35
o Flour	$6.20

ocal News Items

ubscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

r. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. ef River Falls, Minn.

ave you joined the Red Cross? If t, join now.

laude Novak of Minneapolis is ifing at the Menzel farm west of wn.

Charley Palmer of High Landing s in town Saturday afternoon after me repairs for a binder.

Mike Tunick returned Tuesday morn- g from the cities, where he went a eek ago with a shipment of stock.

City and Farm Property for le. Goodridge Land Co. Call t the Farmers State Bank.

Rev. H. Bjornson of Mavie conducted rwegian services in the Synod hurch here Sunday morning.

Bennie Johnson and Miss Annie underson returned Thursday from a wo weeks visit with friends at Austin, inn.

Matt Barzen of Thief River Falls vas a business visitor in town Wednes- lay.

FOR SALE—I have for sale some horses, also some cord wood.—A. Hammerstein, High Landing, Minn.

J. P. Jensen of the Goodridge State Bank was a business visitor at Warren Tuesday.

Don't forget the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday evening. First class western pictures will be shown. Don't miss them.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Kirkconnel arrived here Saturday from Nevis, Minn. for a few days visit at the cLeod home.

Melvin Stephenson left Tuesday evening for Pelican Rapids, where he will visit his family who is visiting relatives at that place.

Came to my place, three miles west of Goodridge, seven head of cattle, six red and one black and white.—H. L. Ward.

C. L. Stucy was in town Monday getting some bills printed for an auction sale which he will hold on his farm September 10th.

Martin and John Anderson of Reiner was in town Wednesday after some repairs for Henry Tollefson's threshing rig, which they will run this fall.

ESTRAYED—From my farm Saturday August 11th, two black and white sows, weight about 200 lbs apiece. Finder please notify C. Pruha, Erie.

I have funds on hand to take up all outstanding orders on School district No. 228.153, Pennington and Marshall Counties.

Andrew O. Feragen, Treas.

ESTRAYED—Nine head of cattle 3 heifers, 4 steers and 2 bulls, one Holstein, the others Shorthorn, from my place in Section 7, town of Moylan, J. J. Kast.

Ed. Korstad, formerly of Thief River Falls, but now of Poplar, Mont. arrived here Friday for a short visit with his folks at High Landing and also to see about putting up hay on some land he owns here.

The Northwest Experiment Station has received information regarding high class breeding stock that is offered for sale at market prices. Anyone interested in buying high class beef or dairy cattle will do well to write Superintendent Selvig regarding this matter.

Joe Greenfield, leader of the Thief River Falls band, was in town Friday afternoon. He informs us that if the people of Goodridge desire to organize a band he would gladly come out once a week and help to get one started. We have instruments and might just as well use them. Lets get busy and see what can be done along this line.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Walter McAndress of Sunbeam was transacting business in town Monday.

Tony Lusian came up from Thief River Falls Wednesday morning to wire the school house for electric lights.

Miss Myrtle Blair of Thief River Falls attended the base ball dance here Saturday evening. She also spent Sunday at the Christ Urdahl home.

The Goodridge banking institutions will be closed Saturday afternoon. Also all day Monday being a legal holiday.

Will trade my unimproved 160 in Sec. 16 township 157 R. 89 E. Marshall Co. for 100 acres improved land.

R.L. Dunn, Little Falls, Minn.

English services in the old school house next Sunday. A new preacher from Bowling Green, Kentucky will conduct the services.

Frank Hirn, of the firm of Law & Hirn, of Minneapolis, who have the western horses here for sale, arrived here Tuesday evening to visit Oscar Douglass who has charge of the horses here.

The base ball dance given here Saturday evening was attended by a record breaking crowd. Excellent music was furnished by Angels Orchestra of Thief River Falls. Every one present report that they had the time of their lives.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Goodridge, by Oct. 1st, 1917, otherwise the town will do tse work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk

Notice.

Bids will be received up to 1 o'clock p. m. on Sept. 1st 1917, for the transportation of the children from and to the schoolhouse, one for over the east and one for over the west route.

Successful bidder is required to furnish a bond of $300.00.

Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Nick Bundhund, Clerk.

Hay Baler Arrives.

The hay baler for Johnson and Tolley arrived here Tuesday and work of getting it in shape has already commenced. They will start baling soon and it is their intention to buy all the loose hay they can secure.

To Put In New Side Track.

Daniel Shaw, H. W. Protzeller and Engineer George Walker were up here Tuesday running thru stakes for a new side track which will be built here soon. It is the intention of the railway company to build a hay shed also, work on which will be commenced right away. It is expected that a large quanity of hay will be shipped from here this fall and the railway company is putting in this hay shed and new side track to take care of this extra business.

Reiner Shipping Assn.

Doing Good Work.

Manager McEnelly of the Reiner Shipping Assn. returned Tuesday morning from St. Paul where he went Saturday with two cars of stock for the association. He reports that the market was good. Farmers shipping thru an association of this kind reap the benefits of the profits instead of it going into one mans pocket as is the case when they sell direct to some stockbuyer who has no interests in the community. By shipping thru a Farmers Shipping Assn. like the Reiner Assn. the profits stay right in the community instead of being taken out of the country by private individuals. Stick by the association and when you have some stock to ship call up Manager McEnelly.

One Year Of High School.

First year of High School studies will be taught at the local school this year. This will give those pupils who have completed their eight grade course an opportunity to take advanced work. All pupils who passed the eight grade last year should attend this year and take high school studies. The more learning you get the better prepared you are to secure good positions later on. Employers now a days are looking for young men and women with a good education and it is your fault if you do not get it for you have the opportunity right here in your own town to secure first year of High School training. Parents it is your duty, if you have children who have passed thru the eight grade to see that they attend the local school and take the first year of high school studies.

Public Sale.

A public sale of Pure Bred and Grade Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, will be held in conjunction with the Red Lake County Fair, at Red Lake Falls, Minn., Sept. 6th 1917. This sale will carry the consignments of the best breeders of Red Lake and surrounding counties, and sale will include animals of both sexes, in both Pure Bred and grade, Short Horn, Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Aberdeen Angus and Hereford cattle, Yorkshire, Duroc, Jersey and Poland China hogs, and Shropshire sheep.

10 pure bred short horn bulls, 15 pure bred shorthorn cows and heifers of beef and dairy type, 5 pure bred Holstein Bulls, 15 pure bred and grade holstein cows and heifers, 3 pure bred Aberdeen Angus bulls, 2 pure bred Jersey bulls, 20 good milch and breeding cows, 20 breeding sheep, 50 pure bred brood sows, gilts, and young boars; all animals offered will be on exhibition at fair and Calf show, Sept. 4th, 5th and 6th, and will all be judged before being offered.

For particulars write Frank Jeffers, Supt., Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Feed For Stock.

It is a fairly safe propheay that feeds for livestock are going to be both scarce and expensive the coming winter. This will be especially true in Northern Minnesota.

Now that feeding time is at hand attention should be called to the fact that the oats straw this year in the Red River Valley is especially good. It is clean, bright and free from rust and much of it is cut on the green side. This kind of straw makes a most excellent Feed. Every stack of oats straw should be saved this fall and either fed on the farm or else be baled and shipped to neighboring states. This will be a safe and profitable business this year and is besides in line with our duty to conserve food stuffs.

Wm. Dietrich,
N. W. Experiment Station.

Germantown News.

Oscar Rambec is busy threshing rye for the farmers.

Hans Clausen and August Ristau were callers at the C. L. Wayne home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ristau were callers at the Amund Johnson home Sunday.

Herman Clausen made a shortvisit with his folks over Sunday.

Hans Clausen was a caller at the Emil Ristau home Sunday evening.

Jens Johnson was out riding with a bunch of girls Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Habedank were callers at the D. Dau home Sunday.

Bennie Habedank was a caller at Henry Roller's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Struble were out berrie picking Sunday, and had good luck.

Bennie Habedank and G. Benson made a trip to Malcolm Monday morning.

Bennie Habedank made a flying trip to Warren for examination Thursday morning. He returned saying that he was one of Uncle Sam's fighting boys now.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund and family of Goodridge were callers at the C. L. Wayne home Friday evening.

Della Roller and her sister Bessie called on Mrs. C. L. Wayne Saturday afternoon.

O. P. Nelson was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday morning.

A Special Invitation.

The vigorous young manhood of the State of Minnesota, a certain quota from each county, have been selected under a law enacted by the nation represented in Congress, who for a time, abandon their usual occupations and consecrate their efforts, and if need be their lives, in defense of those ideals which have made America the haven and refuge for liberty loving people.

These young men, soon probably to be followed by their associates, are entitled to full honor and recognition. Their departure from their home county to prepare themselves for the ordeal of meeting the country's enemies where such enemies are to be found, should be fittingly celebrated.

In accordance therewith the people of Thief River Falls and of Pennington County have deemed it wise to tender a reception to these departing heroes, their families and friends, at Squaw Point on Saturday, September 1, designated by Governor J. A. A. Burnquist as "Dedication Day." To you, therefore, is extended a most cordial invitation to be present on that occasion as one of the "honored Guests."

The speakers of the day will be ex-congressman Frank M. Eddy and Judge Andrew Grindeland.

Whereas: In view of the fact that the State Public Safety Commission has designated Saturday, September 1, as "Dedication Day" in honor of the "boys" who are going to the front; and,

Whereas; Our Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, has pubicly approved of this action and has requested that all the people of Minnesota shall observe this day as a public holiday; now,

Therefore: I, H. A. Halvorson mayor of the Village of Goodridge, call upon all those to whom this comes in touch to meet with the people assembled from various parts of the county according to the program prepared, and to lay aside all work from the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon till six o'clock in the afternoon, thereby honoring the splendid band of young men who go now and those who may go later on subsequent calls, that our peace, and prosperity and honor may be sustained.

Issued this the twenty-seventh day of August, 1917, under my hand and seal.

(Signed) H. A. Halvorson, Mayor.

Goodridge Defeats

Combination Team.

New Folden motored down here Sunday with their combination team with the intention of beating Goodridge. Their team consisted of Halma, Holt, Strandquist and New Folden. But were badly mistaken, at the end of the eight and one-half innings, the score showed that the local boys were the victors by a score of 11 to 12.

Our boys being up to a dance Saturday night played listless ball, but tightened up in pinches and made things real interesting during the game with exception of one inning, when on account of a few errors among the boys and Dutch being somewhat under the weather, let a couple of fingles, giving their opponents the majority of their scores at this time.

Tobe again was master behind the bat and played alround his opponent.

Dutch pitched good ball, altho he was found for a few safties but kept them well scattered and tightened up in pinches.

Grandpa Race played a star first and dug a few nasty slickers out of the dirt

Pickles, our wee star second bagger, played excellent, tapping one of their fellows on the head with the ball as a gentle reminder that he had better play real ball.

Mac, our speedy short stop, scooped them up in great style and was star with the bat.

Sambo, our little third baseman, played all around his opponent, "Gum" Olson, holding third in star fashion.

Shorty made a couple of star catches in right fied in league manner.

Center field was taken care of perfectly by Abe, a second Ty Cobb.

Our left field was held in excellent manner.

Palmer, our official umpire, made his decisions without fear or favor to either side.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

Aug. 24, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Iversen Nergaard, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on April 18th, 1912, made Homestead Application, Serial, No. 07730, for Lot 3 and NE¼ SW¼, Section 18, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 5th day of October, 1917

Claimant names as witnesses:
Iver M. Vestby, of Rosewood, Minn.
Elev Aakre, of Goodridge, Minn.
Eilef Tellefson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Edwin Hanson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

WANTED!
Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest msrket price for same. We can handle them at any time.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesot.

HORSES
We have just arrived with a car load of Western
HORSES
broke or unboke. Will sell or will trade for hay or stock.
Get our prices and you will buy our horses.
LAW & HIRN, Owners.

Guaranty Plan
AUTOMOBILE
Time Payments

Overland Cars
We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles. If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make
GOODRIDGE GARAGE CO.,
LINDSTROM & GRAN, Props.

PLANS ARE READY FOR MOBILIZATION OF DRAFTED ARMY

FIVE PER CENT OF QUOTAS OF CITIZEN MANHOOD IN WAR TO BE ON WAY TO CANTONMENTS BY SEPTEMBER 5.

MEN CANNOT TAKE ANY BAGGAGE WITH THEM

First Men Called to Be Selected Because of Special Qualifications Through Previous Experience or Ability to Cook—Details All Arranged.

Washington, Aug. 28.—America's first mobilization of her citizen manhood for war will begin within 10 days.

War department officials have detailed at length each step of the vast process which will bring 687,000 men to the colors before it is complete.

The first move will be made early this week. Each of the approximately 4,500 local boards will notify 5 per cent of their quota to present themselves Monday, September 3, or Tuesday, September 4, for military service. The men thus called will be selected from among the quota called in the first draft because of their special qualifications through previous military service or their ability to cook.

In accordance with instructions, they will present themselves at the office of the local board of their district. There they will be given instructions when and where to appear for entrainment to the mobilization camp to which men from their locality are assigned. In addition they will be handed railroad tickets and meal tickets.

To Travel in Day Coaches.

They will travel in day coaches, as the mobilization camps are so located that there will be few long hauls, except in the West and Southwest.

Army officials have estimated fully 90 per cent of the men passed for service as physically fit by the local boards would be accepted after examination at the mobilization camps by army surgeons. This means that approximately 68,700 men will be sent home from the mobilization camps. Local boards will be ordered to call up new men immediately to fill each such vacancy in their jurisdiction.

No Baggage to Take.

All the boards will have to do is to instruct the men what train to take and give them their tickets. A representative of the board will be at the station to see that the men ordered out report and are entrained. If a man fails to show up a military guard will be sent after him and he will be arrested as a deserter.

The men will be permitted to take with them these things:

Extra underwear, toothbrush, tooth paste, comb and brush, fresh handkerchiefs. They will not be allowed to have any more baggage; they may bring no food with them.

September 5 the movement will be on.

THREE SPECIAL TRAINS CARRY SOLDIERS SOUTH

Third Minnesota Infantry Leaves St. Paul for Training Camp at Deming, New Mexico.

St. Paul, Aug. 28.—The farewell greetings of members of the Third Minnesota infantry to St. Paul were given as they departed from the Union station for Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., where they will undergo a strenuous training preparatory to being placed on the battle lines "somewhere in France."

Three special trains carried the companies out of St. Paul. It is expected that it will take four days to reach the camps.

Senate Delays War Tax Debate.

Washington, Aug. 26.—After a brief session Saturday the senate recessed until Monday without action or debate on the war tax bill. Absence of senators, conferences by both factions in the contest over raising income and war profits tax rates, and reluctance to spend the day in perfunctory speech making induced leaders to agree to the recess.

Buenos Aires Catholics for Peace Plan.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 28—The Catholic societies of Buenos Aires yesterday held a great demonstration in favor of acceptance by the belligerent powers of the peace proposals of Pope Benedict.

U. S. Airman Downs German.

On the French Front, Aug. 28.—Sergeant Walter Lovell, of the Lafayette flying squadron, forced a German aviator to land after a thrilling air fight yesterday.

Chicago Wheat Pit Is Closed.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The wheat pit of the Chicago Board of Trade has been closed. The action of the directors in closing the pit was due to request by Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, that trading in wheat futures cease at least for the period of the war. The closing of the pit was without particular incident. Most of the traders expressed little regret at the passing of the pit and a number were of the opinion that it would be well if trading in futures should never be resumed.

MANY LABOR CHIEFS COMING

LEADERS TO ATTEND BIG CONFERENCE IN MILL CITY.

Special Trains From Both Coasts to Bring Noted Labor Men to Great Gathering.

Minneapolis, Aug. 29.—Special trains from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will carry labor leaders to Minneapolis for the conference of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy to be held here starting September 5.

Labor leaders, headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, are coming to hear him give the lie to the traitorous utterances of the so-called People's Council and Workmen's Council, which charge that the working people have no interest in the war.

"The Red, White and Blue" labor special which will carry delegates from the East and Middle West to the conference will leave New York city Sunday, September 2. Another special will start from San Francisco, going through Salt Lake City, Denver and Omaha.

Noted Men Coming.

Samuel Gompers, Charles Edward Russell, member of the United States mission to Russia; John Spargo, one of the Socialist leaders who left their party because of its pro-German leanings; Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York, Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the industrial relations committee, and Frank Morrison, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, are among those who will speak here. They will all come on the special train from the East.

The conference here will be held in the Auditorium, September 5, 6 and 7. Governor Burnquist will give the address of welcome.

WILSON PLEDGES AID IN MESSAGE TO RUSSIANS

Sends Assurances to Russian National Council Assembly at Moscow By Cable.

Washington, Aug. 28.—President Wilson sent to the members of the National Council assembly at Moscow assurances that this government is willing to extend "every material and moral assistance" to the government of Russia.

The message cabled by President Wilson follows:

"I take the liberty to send to the members of the great council now meeting in Moscow the cordial greetings of their friends, the people of the United States, to express their confidence in the ultimate triumph of ideals of democracy and self-government against all enemies within and without and to give their renewed assurance of every material and moral assistance they can extend to the government of Russia in the promotion of the common cause in which the two nations are unselfishly united.

"WOODROW WILSON."

HOOVER IS NOT URGING $1.65 AS PRICE OF WHEAT

Food Administrator Denies Reports That He Is in Any Way Trying to Influence Price-Fixing Committee.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The food administration denied reports that Herbert Hoover is attempting to influence the price-fixing committee headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield to put a price of $1.65 on the 1917 crop of wheat and gave out copies of a telegram sent by Mr. Hoover to a North Dakota newspaper which declared the food administrator was offering no suggestions as to prices.

NECESSARY FOOD IS SCARCE

Germans Facing Serious Shortage of Supplies, Says American.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 28.—The people of Germany are unquestionably facing a serious shortage of necessary food and the maximum efforts of the authorities are required to make what supplies they have go around, according to William Bartholomew, former representative of an American oil company at Hamburg who arrived here on a Danish steamship having left Germany July 30.

Trouble Feared in Southern Coal Mines.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 28.—Trouble is feared in the Kentucky and Tennessee coal district today when an effort will be made to reopen some of the mines with strikebreakers. Seventeen thousand men are on strike in this region and government conciliators so far have been unable to settle the trouble.

Officers of 88th Division Report.

Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—More than 200 major officers of the 88th division of the national army, which will be trained at Camp Dodge, have reported for service to Maj. Gen. E. H. Plummer, divisional commander.

German Factories In Neutral Lands.

Copenhagen, Aug. 28.—Germany is believed to be making preparations for the establishment in Denmark and Sweden of a large number of branches of well known German factories and industrial firms, says Svenska Dagbladet. These plans if carried out would be detrimental to neutral trade, since the countries of the Allies would be naturally suspicious of all neutral firms which might be serving German interests. The paper suggests a combination of industry and finance to offset this German influence.

PRESIDENT TAKES FULL CONTROL OF ALL EXPORTATION

UNITED STATES TAKES UP BURDEN OF PREVENTING TRADE WITH GERMANY FROM BRITISH.

WILL HOLD NEUTRALS TO BARE NECESSITIES

All Shipments Which May in Any Way Be Diverted to Enemy Are to Be Tightened up by Administration—No Aid Directly or Indirectly.

Washington, Aug. 29. — President Wilson has tightened the government control of exports by issuing an order forbidding the shipment of any goods to European neutral countries except under license and by extending the lists for which license is required in shipments to the allies and neutrals other than European countries to include cotton, all meats, sugar and most of America's other export commodities.

In a statement accompanying his proclamation the President said one of the first intentions of the government would be to see that no American products were made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly.

Officials interpreted the order as forecasting a vigorous use of the export control as a war weapon and a policy of the strictest ration of countries contiguous to Germany.

Exports to Germany Stopped.

Exports to Germany and her allies also are formally prohibited by the President's order and this is understood to mean that the export control is about to supersede the British system of giving letters of assurance for American cargoes. Up to now there has been nothing except the British blockade to prevent the shipment of American goods to Germany.

The order in this respect achieves one of the purposes sought in the trading with the enemy bill pending in Congress. Coin, bullion, currency and evidence of indebtedness are placed under export license restrictions to European neutrals whenever regulations governing their export have been promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Authority Transferred.

The President's order contains the first formal announcement of the transfer of administration of the export control from the Department of Commerce to the Export Administrative board, of which Vance McCormick is chairman. When the administrative board made the fact public a few days ago, it was explained that the action was taken to facilitate the issuance of licenses.

WILSON ASKS RULING ON FOOD CONTROL ACT

Seeks Opinion of Attorney-General Gregory in Defining Powers for Keeping Prices Down.

Washington, Aug. 29.—An interpretation of existing laws which will define clearly the government's power to keep war prices down, has been asked of Attorney General Gregory by President Wilson. The President particularly wishes to know how far the government can go under the food control and the national defense acts.

The defense act authorized the executive in time of war or other national emergency to commandeer supplis at fair prices. Doubt, however, existed as to whether the law vests in him power to force producers to sell to the Allies, and to the general public at the same figures obtained by the government.

$3 WHEAT IS MINIMUM DEMANDED BY FARMERS

Northwest Growers Hold Conference and Present Figures to Show Price Gives Profit of Only 10 Per Cent.

St. Paul, Aug. 28.—A government fixed minimum price of $3 a bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat, other grades to be priced on a differential not exceeding four cents a bushel is urged in a resolution adopted by representatives of the farmers of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, in conference at the state capitol on the call of Governor J. A. A. Burnquist. The resolution was sent by telegraph to Chairman H. A. Garfield of the federal price-fixing committee, and a delegation of three was selected to go to Washington to support it.

Idle Miners Walk Butte Streets.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 28.—Butte's streets are crowded with thousands of miners who are idle because of the shut down of copper mines, made necessary by the closing of the Washoe smelting plant of the Anaconda company at Anaconda, when of 3,000 men employed on the day shift only 110 reported for work. Indications are that the independent mines of the district which did not shut down will be compelled to cease operations soon. There is a belief that the machinists union will declare a strike.

AMERICAN SHIP MAKES SMOKE SCREEN

One of the vessels of the Atlantic fleet making a screen of thick black smoke that conceals it from the observation of enemy ships.

SAYS CROCKERLAND IS MYTH

EXPLORER MacMILLAN ASSERTS PLACE DOES NOT EXIST.

Returning Home From Years' Stay in Polar Regions Contends that Mirage Deceived Peary's Party.

Sydney, N. S., Aug. 28.—Donald MacMillan's Arctic exploration expedition has arrived on the relief steamer Neptune after four years spent in the polar regions. He was one of Rear Admiral Peary's lieutenants on his successful dash for the North pole.

MacMillan confirmed previous dispatches from him that there was no Crockerland such as had been reported by Peary. Peary's mistake was due to a mirage so real that the MacMillan party had been deceived by it for four days, he said.

The first objective of the MacMillan expedition, which was organized under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical society, with the co-operation of the University of Illinois, was to prove or disprove the existence of Peary's Crockerland, which has been a prolific source of dispute among geographers and scientists. The next purpose of the expedition was to conduct a survey of the Greenland ice cap.

WILSON OPPOSES DRAFT OF HEADS OF FAMILIES

President In Letter to Secretary Baker Says Single Men Should Be Chosen Wherever Possible.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Drafting into the new national army married men who are heads of families should be avoided, if possible, says President Wilson in a letter to N. D. Baker, secretary of war. The president says further that single men should be selected wherever possible.

In his letter the president said the only exception to this rule should be in the case of a man seeking exemption or his dependents having sufficient income to supply the needs of those dependents.

The president's action is expected to result in a modification of the rules recently promulgated by Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder on the subject.

CATHOLICS PLEDGE LOYALTY

Head of U. S. Federation Is Speaker at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Aug. 28.—Catholics of America will support the cause of their country "with undeviating loyalty" throughout the war with the Teuton empires. That pledge was given here by John Whalen of New York, in his annual address as president before the opening session of the convention of the American Federation of Catholic societies.

I. W. W. IS HELD FOR LYNCHING

Arrested in Connection with Death of Frank H. Little.

Butte, Aug. 28.—It has become known that C. A. McCarthy, alias Albright, local executive board member of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been arrested in connection with the recent lynching here of Frank H. Little, national executive board member of the I. W. W.

KAISER HAS EYES ON U. S.; GOVERNMENT HAS PROOF

Washington, Aug. 28.—Evidence which made American government officials believe Germany planned to war on the United States after defeating France and England is in the hands of the administration, the State department announces.

Montana Fires Driven By Gale.

Missoula, Mont., Aug. 28.—One hundred western Montana forest fires, driven by a gale, are gaining headway in the mountain valleys about Missoula. District Forester Robert Rutledge makes no attempt to conceal his alarm. "There is no telling what may follow," he said. The fact that the wind is blowing out of the east will save Lola Hot Springs and the small towns in the lower Bitter Root valley. But the wind may bring the Blackfoot fires back from the upper end of the Blackfoot and Clearwater valleys.

URGE PROBE BOARD FOR I. W. W.

PRESIDENT ASKED TO CREATE SPECIAL BODY.

Requests Special Commission to Investigate Disorders Such as Have Occurred in West.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Creation of a special federal commission to investigate disorders such as those resulting from the I. W. W. activities in the West has been recommended to President Wilson by the Council of National Defense.

The proposed commission would have the authority and support of the President to investigate and report on agitations and labor disturbances. Creation of the commission was originally recommended by Samuel Gompers.

Would Remove Cause.

"It is felt," said a defense council statement, "that the suggested commission, going from one state to another representing the national government, perhaps meeting in each instance the governors of the states with a view to lending sympathetic counsel to the state governments and dealing both with employers and employes in a conciliatory spirit, would go far toward discovering the real cause of this particular manifestation of social discontent and assist further in the adjustment of the whole industrial situation."

NO PLANS UNDER WAY TO FIX BEEF OR PORK PRICE

Hoover States Emphatically no Foundation for Report of Intention to Make Prices on Beef or Pork.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Herbert C. Hoover has issued the following official statement after meeting the packers and editors of farm papers.

"Mr. Hoover wishes to state emphatically that there is no foundation for any statement that the food administration has any intention to fix prices of beef or pork products. The administration hopes to develop by discussion with representative committees of the hog producers, the cattle producers, the commission men and the packers greater stabilization of the industry during the war and in such a way as to encourage production, to eliminate speculative profits and risks so far as may be and by so doing to protect the consumer."

34 NEGRO SOLDIERS ARE UNDER CHARGE OF MURDER

First Move of State to Punish Colored Troops as Result of Riot at Houston, Texas.

Houston, Texas, Aug. 27. — Blanket charges of murder have been filed by District Attorney John Crocker against 34 negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry held in the county jail as result of the trouble which ended with the death of 17 persons, four of them city police officers. This was the first move indicative of an attempt by the state to retain custody of the soldiers rather than to turn them over to the army for punishment.

WAR COSTS MILLION AN HOUR

Two-thirds of U. S. Outlay Represented by Loans to Allies.

Washington, Aug. 26.—War expenditures of the United States, including allied loans, have mounted during August to more than $24,000,000 every 24 hours, according to figures in a treasury statement.

Two-thirds of the sum is represented by advances to the Allies. The United States has been spending daily during August for its own needs an average of $8,088,652.

Northwest Guard to Charlotte.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The Forty-first National guard division, comprising troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, has been ordered trained at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. Camp Fremont, at Palo Alto, Cal., has been abandoned because the California state health authorities have decided that a latrine sewage system such as the War department proposed would be injurious to the health of the community. Secretary Baker said the government could not build a new sewer.

45 OFFICERS FOR MINNESOTA HOME GUARD ARE NAMED

NEW PROMOTIONS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR BURNQUIST ARE MADE PUBLIC BY MAJOR SEEBACH.

ORGANIZER TO TRAINING CAMP

Seebach Goes to Fort Snelling and Is Succeeded by Captain W. F. Rhinow, Military Secretary to Governor Burnquist.

Commissions for 45 officers in the Minnesota Home Guard have been signed by Governor Burnquist and made public by Major Oscar Seebach, Home Guard organizer of the State Public Safety commission. The list follows:

Duluth—D company, Third battalion: Second lieutenant, Donald McD. Westbrook.

Hibbing—B company, Fourth battalion: First lieutenant, George D. Healy, second lieutenant, Albert St. Vincent.

Grand Rapids—D company, Fourth battalion: Captain, Hubert D. Powers; first lieutenant, Edward J. Luther; second lieutenant, Carl J. Biler.

International Falls — E company, Fourth battalion: Captain, Joseph J. Lloyd; first lieutenant, Allison C. Gorham; second lieutenant, Thomas L. McManamin.

Fourth battalion: First lieutenant and Surgeon, Dr. Jonner P. Chance of International Falls.

Red Wing—A company, Fifth battalion: First lieutenant, Carl J. Heglund; second lieutenant, Alfred G. Rehder.

Fairmont—B company, Sixth battalion: First lieutenant, Earnest N. Chute; second lieutenant, Emil C. Bellina.

Worthington—D company, Sixth battalion: First lieutenant, David O. Tripp; second lieutenant, James G. Mott.

Northfield—A company, Seventh battalion: First lieutenant, Edwin H. Vollner; second lieutenant, Isaac F. Seeley.

Faribault—B company, Seventh battalion: Second lieutenant, John T. Wall.

Austin—C company, Seventh battalion: First lieutenant, George E. Anderson; second lieutenant, John E. Detwiler.

Gilbert—B company, Eighth battalion: Captain, Richard T. Dukelow; first lieutenant, Amos H. Weiglo; second lieutenant, Samuel B. Koller.

Ely—D company, Eighth battalion: Captain, George T. Ayres; first lieutenant, William A. McCurdy; second lieutenant, William D. Gallagher.

Morris—A company, Ninth battalion: First lieutenant, Nicolai Vinje; second lieutenant, William H. Cherry.

Breckenridge—B company, Ninth battalion: First lieutenant, William H. Bentley; second lieutenant, Clarence P. Rice.

Moorhead—C company, Ninth battalion: First lieutenant, Ralph Torson; second lieutenant, Oscar W. Rustad.

St. Cloud—D company, Ninth battalion: First lieutenant, Frederick A. Compton; second lieutenant, John W. Carter.

Crosby-Ironton—E company, Ninth battalion: Captain, Edward M. Prindle; first lieutenant, Clyde M. Pierce; second lieutenant, William C. Deering.

Ninth battalion: First lieutenant and surgeon, Dr. Harry E. Sutton of St. Cloud.

Crookston—A company, Tenth battalion: First lieutenant, Gustave Johnson; second lieutenant, John F. Fournet.

East Grand Forks—B company, Tenth battalion: First lieutenant, John C. Sherlock; second lieutenant, James E. O'Leary.

Thief River Falls—C company, Tenth battalion: First lieutenant, Henry Z. Mitchell; second lieutenant, Oscar Sponheim.

Bemidji—D company, Tenth battalion: First lieutenant, Roy W. Leibsle; second lieutenant, Verner A. Stewart.

Major Seebach will enter the second training camp for officers at Fort Snelling and will be succeeded as Home Guard organizer by Captain W. F. Rhinow, military secretary to Governor Burnquist.

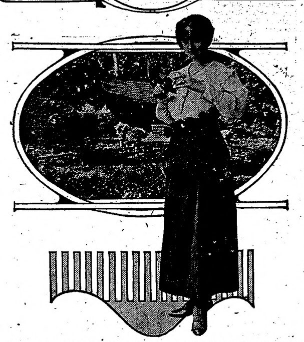
Uniforms for Guard.

Uniforms for privates in the Home Guard will consist of overcoats, blouse and breeches of drab wool suiting, canvas leggings and campaign hats. They will be ready within the next two weeks.

Country Faces Gasoline Shortage.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Danger that the country's increasing military and industrial demands for gasoline and other petroleum products may not be filled because of lack of equipment for drilling new wells has been brought to the attention of the Council of National Defense by the bureau of mines. Director Manning of the bureau said he was hopeful that arrangements would be made by the council whereby materials from the steel industry and other supplies would be speedily furnished oil producers.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

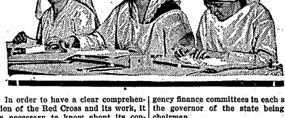


Suits and coats and hats lead off the fall fashion parade but in the reserve forces of the wardrobe along come the dependable separate skirts. They are beautifully fitted and tailored and made of all the staple or fashionable wool fabrics. There is an abiding attraction in these everyday clothes of the average woman—no one gets tired of them.

Quiet colors in plaids, crossbar mixtures and figured materials share honors with plain goods for the separate skirt for fall and winter. Needlework, in the simpler kinds of embroidery, proved so effective on late summer skirts that it has carried over and become a new chapter in the story of fall fashions. In the skirt pictured it appears in silk thread on the pockets and on the skirt about six inches above the hem. But the designer refrains from breaking the length of the panel at the front and terminates the embroidered disks at each side of it.

The pockets serve a double purpose for they are actual pockets as well as decorative parts of the design. The embroidery for them is placed on a separate piece of material, cut out the shape of the pocket and sewed over it. A belt of the material is finished with a plaited frill at the top which extends across the sides and back but not across the front where the designer refuses to allow anything to interfere with the straight line, and a large flat button is used for fastening.

WHAT CAN WE DO?



In order to have a clear comprehension of the Red Cross and its work, it is necessary to know about its construction and its methods. The president of the United States is not merely an honorary officer but an active president of the society. He presides at the annual meetings, appoints members of various boards and issues important public appeals in time of war or disaster. It is important to understand that it is the arm or instrument of the government for giving aid to humanity. Its work goes on at all times in the department of civilian relief. Under its charter all accounts of the American Red Cross are audited by the war department and an annual report submitted to congress by the secretary of war. To President Taft belongs much credit for the time and attention he gave to the affairs of the society, in order to build it up to its present efficiency and establish it in the public confidence.

The central committee is the governing body, under it coming three important boards whose chairmen and vice chairmen are members of the committee. These boards are the war, national and international relief boards. They establish the policies in their respective fields of activity and recommendations for appropriations are made by them to the central or executive committee which has the sole right of appropriating funds.

The chairman and vice chairman of the war relief board are the surgeon generals of the army and navy. Those of the international relief board are representatives of the state department and the navy and those of the national relief board are members of the central committee particularly familiar with this part of Red Cross work.

"Under these boards are various subcommittees, the medical bureau, the first aid department, the nursing service, town and country nursing and the Christmas seal. State boards, consisting of from three to ten prominent persons, constitute permanent emergency finance committees in each state, the governor of the state being the chairman.

Besides the state boards there are local organizations which are called chapters, each with its own officers and members. The special duties of the chapters are to collect funds and supplies on appeal from headquarters or from the governor of their respective state, and, in case of local disasters, to co-operate with the institutional member in immediate relief measures."

The above brief review of the organization of the American Red Cross is in part quoted from "Under the Red Cross Flag," by Mabel T. Boardman, which gives a very comprehensive and thorough history of the organization, its aims and its work.

Julia Bottomley

To Fix Buttonholes.

For mending buttonholes in the neckbands of shirts, stitch pieces of tape flat along each edge of the buttonhole, bringing them together at its ends. The tape on each side should be just wide enough to extend to the edge of the neckband, where it should also be stitched. This new buttonhole will outlast the rest of the shirt.

Bags to Match Hats This Fall.

The knitting epidemic will bring forth hats and bags to match this fall, and it is a great opportunity for the woman who loves handwork. She can cross-stitch or embroider both and feel thoroughly in the mode.

Duvetyn hats will be very smart, and it is soft enough to make lovely bags.

Panel Effect in Evening Gowns.

Evening gowns have paneled effects in the back and a sash or girdle in front, or again they are made with drapery to follow the lines of the body, somewhat in antique style. Many of these gowns have a satin foundation.

The State In Brief

Another infantile paralysis case is reported at East Grand Forks. The 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hutchinson is the latest victim.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage association will be held at St. Paul October 12 and 13. Plans for obtaining speakers and entertaining visitors are well under way.

The St. Paul road bridge over the Straight river, 4½ miles east of Faribault, was burned. As no trains that could have set fire to the bridge had passed over it for some time previously, the authorities suspect arson.

The jury in the case of George A. Elder, a Duluth bond broker, charged with attempting to influence the official action of County Treasurer Fogarty at Brainerd by offering him $50, brought in a verdict of guilty, after being out four and one-half hours.

A man who gave his name to the police as George Baldwin is held in the county jail at Moorhead, as the result of the finding of a spike and pieces of iron on the Northern Pacific railway tracks near Muskoda. The county authorities are investigating. The train was stopped in time.

N. A. Lee, superintendent of the electric light plant at Hawley, had his right arm broken and his left hand cut and bruised when he was caught in the cam shaft of the gas engine. He was pulled into the flywheel and only the fact that he pulled his shirt sleeve out of the wheel saved his life.

Prsident Marion LeRoy Burton of the University of Minnesotat will deliver an address on loyalty at Little Falls, where a big Dedication day demonstration is planned September 1, Director M. Williams of Morrison county, who is in charge of the celebration, has advised the Public Safety Commission.

The American Fisheries society and the National Association of Game and Fish commissions met at St. Paul four days this week. The St. Paul Association, the Ramsey County Game Protective league, the St. Paul Rod and Gun club and the Minneapolis Game Protective league co-operated in entertaining the visitors.

Numerous applications from farming districts for exemption on the agricultural grounds received by the Fourth Federal exemption board at Duluth, have caused the board considerable difficulty. The men working on farms feel that the statement, "I work on a farm," is sufficient to grant them exemption from service in the national army.

The Minnesota Chiropractors' association, in convention at Brainerd, reelected Dr. I. C. Edwards president of the association. Dr. Edwards has been called to the second officers' reserve training camp, but members declared that no man should lose office in the association simply because he was serving the United States government in a war emergency.

At a meeting of the members of the Clay County Fair association it was decided to hold the fair at Barnesville, Oct. 17, 18 and 19.

Herbert Conner, son of John B. Conner, president of the Thief River Falls Commercial club, was attacked by a bull on his farm and was seriously injured.

The Kingfisher, the cruising yacht of E. L. King, wealthy medicine manufacturer and banker of Winona, has left here for its first trip up the Mississippi to the head of navigation.

At a special election held in the village of Albany the citizens voted 56 to 2, to sell the municipal electric light and power plant to the Union Light & Power company of St. Cloud for $12,000.

Andrew E. Reardon of Mora, who received injuries of the spine and concussion of the brain by a fall in the dropping of the elevator at the new school building is rapidly regaining his health.

The Purchase, an excursion steamer on the Mississippi river that was caught on the rocks near Wabasha, is now practically a total loss. The boat was one of the finest excursion steamers that ply the river.

The Minnesota Guernsey Breeders' association has assured Secretary Charles F. Schroeder of the Beltrami County Fair association that it has a silver cup to be awarded at the Beltrami county fair this year.

Henry Zaender a German farmer living at Albert Lea, was arrested on complaint of Capt. Oscar Suby of the local Battery A, charged with insulting the American flag. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to jail.

Allen S. Broms of St. Paul, is in the Meeker county jail at Litchfield, following his arrest for alleged seditious utterances. He was arrested while speaking at an anti-draft meeting at Lake Manuella, nine miles southeast of Litchfield. The meeting was attended by more than 4,000 persons.

Former State Auditor Sam Iverson has received a commission as first lieutenant in the adjutant general's department of the national army and has reported to Fort Snelling. His first military experience was with Company C, Minnesota National Guard.

J. A. Anderegg, for the past several years a practicing attorney at Sauk Rapids, has been elected to a position in the legal department of the Federal Farm Loan bank located at St. Paul. Mr. Anderegg will be the fourth attorney employed in this department for the consideration of mortgages and loans.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR BIRD HUNTING

SEASON EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF BEST IN HISTORY OF STATE FOR SMALL GAME.

48 COUNTIES SHOW GAINS

Increase in Money and Credits at Rate of 14.2 Per Cent May Bring Total for State Up to $270,000,000—Estimates Show.

St. Paul,

Reports from Minnesota and North Dakota indicate the hunting season of 1917, soon to open for small game, will be one of the best in the history of these two states. While nimrods already are getting down their guns, rubbing them up and using the oil freely, chickens, ducks, geese and other varieties of game birds are thoughtlessly hieing themselves to "no birds' land" for the annual slaughter.

George M. Hogue, secretary of the North Dakota Game and Fish Commission, is optimistic over the prospects. "The chicken and duck hunting will be very fine in this state this season," he says. "Chickens will be especially plentiful for the reason that the dry weather we have had gave the birds a good chance to hatch."

Others in touch with conditions are equally optimistic. While the season does not open until the middle of September, those versed in the hunting outlook declare that not for several years have so many birds loitered around.

It is a well known adage that small game hunting is prolific in seasons of good crops. This year Minnesota is to produce one of the largest grain yields in its history, while North Dakota, especially in some localities, will harvest bountifully. Therefore, hunters are preparing for a season of extreme joy.

* * *

48 Counties Show Gain.

Forty-eight counties have transmitted to the Minnesota Tax Commission abstracts of money and credit returns for 1917 which show a gain of approximately 14.2 per cent over 1916.

If this same rate of increase is maintained by the remaining thirty-eight counties, the total assessment for this class of property will come close to $270,000,000, as compared to the 1916 record of $234,108,268.

The total in these forty-eight counties for 1916 was $59,228,817 and for 1917 is $66,463,488. Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis county reports are not included.

Only three counties, Dakota, Red Lake and Dodge, of the forty-eight tabulated show a decrease.

Money and credits are assessed at full value and are subject to a general rate of but 3 mills. Prior to 1911 this class of property was assessed and taxed as all other personalty and as a result of the heavy burden then imposed the amount reported in 1910, the last year under the old law, was but $13,919,806, and the revenue derived but $379,754, contributed by 6,200 persons.

In 1916 the number reporting money and credits under the new system was 74,219, the assessment $234,186,268 and the revenue $702,588.

* * *

Must Pay for Shortage.

The state supreme court holds that the law providing for a maximum of 60 pounds loss to each car of grain while in transit is a penal provision only and does not affect the civil liability of the carrier. Accordingly, the municipal court of Minneapolis is reversed on the appeal of the National Elevator company in its suit against the Great Northern Railway company.

The elevator company delivered 85,086 pounds of rye to the Great Northern for transportation from Clarissa to Minneapolis. The company delivered 81,160 at Minneapolis.

The trial court found that 3,926 pounds of rye, valued at $64.55 were lost in transit. Making a deduction of 60 pounds, it awarded a judgment for $63.53. The appeal followed.

* * *

Sheriff to Have Hearing.

Governor J. A. A. Burnquist has appointed L. S. Headley, a St. Paul attorney, commissioner to take testimony on charges of malfeasance filed against Sheriff Joseph J. Urness of Mahnomen county by County-Attorney Clayton C. Cooper. Hearings are to start soon at Mahnomen. Sheriff Urness will be permitted to continue in office. The removal of Sheriff Urness was recently recommended by the state public safety commission on allegations that he failed to enforce the liquor laws, but the governor announced no such action would be taken.

* * *

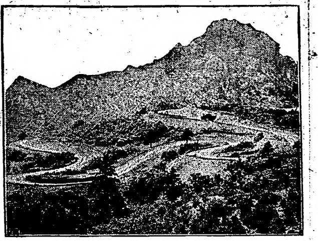
Rothenburg on New Ulm Board.

Dr. J. C. Rothenburg of Springfield will replace Louis G. Vogel of New Ulm, deposed auditor of Brown county, on the Brown county exemption board, today.

Vogel's dismissal and Rothenburg's appointment were announced by Governor J. A. A. Burnquist following the approval of federal authorities.

Vogel acted as marshal of the parade that preceded the New Ulm anti-war meeting. He is a former adjutant of the Second Minnesota infantry.

TRIP THROUGH PANORAMIC CRYSTAL PARK



REMARKABLE AUTO ROAD IN COLORADO.

The Crystal park auto road from Colorado Springs and Manitou is one of the most remarkable mountain roads in the West. The road was blasted out of the solid rock along the mountainside. The trip is entirely through extremely rugged country, with a panoramic view of mountains and plains. The building of the road was no mean engineering feat. The road resembles a ribbon, tossed haphazard over the hills. It offers a wonderful view of the mountains and plains in the entire Pikes Peak region.

MOTOR CAR SPRING

Full Elliptics, Semi-Elliptics and Cantilevers Meet Varied Favor.

INVENTION IS CENTURY OLD

Leaf Steel Devices Hold Their Own, Although Time and Again New Arrangements Have Been Introduced.

Progress in automobile construction has each year been accompanied by improvements in springs. In fact, few parts that contribute to the user's comfort have been so fully and so far improved as have the springs. We naturally expect improvements in devices that are comparatively new, like the pneumatic tires, but remembering that leaf-steel springs were invented a century ago, we are inclined to assume them to be practically perfect and to look for very little change in them.

As first applied they were far too short for comfort. Makers attempted to apply the lengths and widths used on horse-drawn vehicles, and simply added thickness to carry the heavier weight of the power vehicle. That this was not satisfactory could have been foretold, and every year since has seen a bettering of these necessary articles.

Semi-Elliptic in Favor.

The full elliptics at first used gave way to semi-elliptics, which carried the load lower and better resisted the side swaying of the body, which tended to throw a change on driving mechanism out of alignment. These advantages have not been superseded, and still hold the semi-elliptic in growing favor today.

Time and again new springs or new arrangements are introduced, but through them all the old standby holds its own. It is a most simple form, and if the same number of pounds or inches of steel employed in other forms is used in it there will be no complaint about the service.

Three-Quarter Platform.

The three-quarter platform adds to the rear ends of a pair of semi-elliptics a mate placed crossways, and attached to the body at its upcurved center. This gets added spring length without extending the body further to the rear, but it has not found much favor.

More was expected from the cantilever, and it still has strong advocates, but it has not been adopted with that rush which seemed probable a couple of years ago. The cantilever is a semi-elliptic turned over and resting one end on the car axle instead of resting its middle thereon as does the semi-elliptic. Because of this peculiar mounting it has nearly twice the springy motion possible in a semi-elliptic of the same length, but also requires to be about twice as thick. Each year the public is gaining the knowledge that every car can be properly sprung, and that a well-sprung light car rides more comfortably than a less efficiently sprung heavy car, and, consequently, they are demanding and getting better spring values each year.

TRICK FOR OILING SPRINGS

Application of Kerosene and Then Followed by Lubricant Will Answer Purpose Fairly Well.

An emergency trick for oiling a spring is to go over it with kerosene, wiping off the dirt as you do so, and guiding the kerosene down the sides so it will run in between the leaves. Wipe off the surplus. Pour oil over them the same way. It is led in by kerosene and oils the leaves very effectually. Now rock the car or jounce the running board and your springs will be fairly well oiled. The best way to oil a spring, however, is to remove it and take it apart, scraping or filing off all rust and covering both sides with graphite, grease or oil. This is troublesome, but is the best in the end.

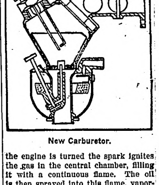
USE KEROSENE OR GASOLINE

Clevelander Perfects Carburetor for Internal Combustion Engines—Offered for War Use.

A carburetor for internal combustion engines which uses either kerosene or gasoline for fuel has been perfected by a Clevelander, who has just offered his patents to the government for war use.

The carburetor is said to be attachable to any motor and to start almost instantly in any temperature.

The kerosene is converted into vapor by means of a small electrical resistance wire and a fibrous material which absorbs the oil. The moment the engine is turned the spark ignites the gas in the central chamber, filling it with a continuous flame. The oil is then sprayed into this flame, vaporizing it as it passes through. This producer flame is checked by a baffle plate.



New Carburetor.

By turning off the electric current, the carburetor is used for gasoline.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PLAN TO KEEP HANDS CLEAN

Simple Method Described Herewith Is Better and Cheaper Than Using Expensive Oil.

It is impossible to keep the hands clean when making repairs on the machine.

A simple and economical way in which to cleanse them is as follows: Mix a quantity of sawdust and lubricating oil together and rub thoroughly into the pores of the skin.

The oil should then be removed by wiping the hands with a cloth which has been saturated with a little gasoline or kerosene.

This should be followed by the ordinary wash with soap and water.

It is poor practice to attempt to remove the dirt from the hands by bathing them in gasoline, as this will cause some of the matter to become deeply imbedded in the skin.

ATTENTION TO SPARE WHEEL

If So Desired It May Be Covered Completely With Cover and Locked in Proper Place.

Thieves, dust, rain, and the weather generally are enemies to the well-being of your spare wire wheel. You may now, if you desire, cover it completely with a carrier which locks on. This consists of a flexible cover for the tire and a pair of convex plates between which cover, tire, and wheel are clamped by the nut on the supporting spindle. Removing the nut releases the end plate and the wheel.

PUT OIL IN GASOLINE TANK

Particularly Efficacious for Limbering Up New Motor—Better Service Also Secured.

An automobile dealer says that anyone who wants to have a fine running motor should put a couple of quarts of light or medium lubricating oil in with every ten gallons of gasoline pumped into the tank. This is particularly efficacious, he says, in the case of a new motor. It will be limbered up in considerably less time and will give better service thereafter.

The Protector of Finance

Tales of Resilius Marvel, Guardian of Bank Treasure

By WELDON J. COBB

THE FOURTEENTH MAN

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IT WAS a hard task that the president of one bank had given me. A standard financial institution is rarely desirous of doing business with a woman, at least beyond the mere depositor basis. In the present instance it was not only a woman, but a young and pretty one. Add to this the fact that the lady in question was in deep distress, that her case presented angles suggesting evasion and even mystery, and you will not wonder why every official of the bank from the president down to the assistant cashier had shied at the task which I was now obliged to shoulder.

"Do the best you can to get ou. money out of this muddle," the president had told me tersely, handing me the folder which contained all the papers in the case from the day, four years back, where Royal Ludington, member of the Board of Trade, had made his initial deposit with our bank down to and beyond the recent date of his sudden death. The record of his dealings with our institution up to the time of his demise was clear as crystal. A child could have read and understood, pretentious as to magnitude and importance as had been some of his dealings. Direct and margin accounts were cleanly attended to. There was not a mar or break in the admirable paying system of Royal Ludington. When death closed the account, however, we held his note unsecured for $37,950; and we held it still, past due, uncollectable, to our bewilderment, in any legal way.

I familiarized myself with all the details of the case through a hurried glance over the contents of the folder, tidied collar and coat with a twist of my hand, and put on my best banking face to enter the private office of the directors' room where I had been advised Miss Grace Ludington was awaiting attention.

"I came about this," she said in a tone child-like, confiding, slightly reproachful, all at once. The letter she handed me notified Mrs. Royal Ludington that the overdue paper of her dead husband required immediate settlement, rather strictly referring to the fact that no attention had been paid to previous notifications of the same fact. I turned it over and over in my hand, seeking to fix upon the manner I should assume in serving the best interests of the bank in dealing with an emissary instead of the chief person now in interest in the case.

"I see," I observed, trying to gain time, for I am not a ready diplomat; "but why did not Mrs. Royal Ludington—your mother—" the fair head bowed—"come herself?"

A wave of singular intensity crossed the face of the young girl. Her lips parted to speak. Then she subdued their expression. They quivered. Her eyes dropped, her cheeks grew the paler.

"She would not come," was spoken finally—"she will not come."

"Surely," I observed, "Mrs. Royal Ludington does not repudiate the obligation?"

"For the present—yes."

"Yet we have notations here that show transfers of property within the past month representing over $20,000. Aside from that two notes have passed through the bank for $10,000 which she has seen fit to pay promptly. Those notes were signed by your father—not by your mother. Why does she discriminate unfairly against the bank in caring for your father's obligations? I refer to the notes given by your father to one Abel Vandamann."

"My message, is," she said evenly, coldly, "that there are circumstances encouraging our fervent hopes, the possible relief of the bank, that you and ourselves must wait for—must."

It was her last word. With a motion of head and body that was all it should be, with the air of an empress she went from the room, and I stood staring blankly after her, analyzing every word she had said, weighing it, dissecting it, seized with a sudden inspiration and carrying it forthwith to the president of the bank. He was a man of few words and I lent myself to his system.

"It is simply—wait," I said.

He shrugged his shoulders, knowing I had done my full duty.

"No pressure possible, then, you think!"

"None at the present time. There is action possible, though," I said.

"You mean?"

"Resilius Marvel."

"Get him."

When the bank—or any other bank—said "get Resilius Marvel," it signified the abandonment of direction or opinion. It meant unrestricted power awarded Marvel, great man that he was—he, the brains, mouthpiece and active director of the great United Bankers' Protective association. Marvel was not a collector for the banks. He was the last resource, the final court of appeal in a case when the layman in investigatory science came face to face with a blank wall, threw up his cards, and left the game to an expert.

My friend listened patiently, but rather bored I fancied, to my tame story of what had seemed quite sensational at my first impetuous view of it. He made a brief notation now and then on a tab of paper of the dry details I gave him of the Ludington affair. I had brought the folder with me, the dossier in which the credit department was supposed to store up everything concerning a client and keep it up to date. As I closed it he asked the question:

"That is all you have?"

"Except the newspaper clippings referring to the death of Mr. Ludington," I replied.

The newspaper story was simple and plain. It was only because the circumstances were out of the ordinary and the decedent an apparently successful business man, that the public prints had given any space to the death of the exchange trader.

It was a chill March evening when he had been found dead, lying against a building. There was no evidence whatever that he had been assailed. The contents of his pockets were undisturbed. There were no marks of violence on his body. He carried no life insurance, but an autopsy was held by the coroner. The inquest developed nothing new. According to two expert physicians Royal Ludington had died from heart failure. He had been ailing and depressed for some time preceding his demise. There was not the slightest hint at suicide.

The police, tracing the movements of the decedent previous to his death, testified at the inquest that Ludington had been one of a small party of friends who had met at the home of Abel Vandamann. The latter was an apparently reputable business man of the city of some wealth and social standing. The occasion of the social function was the grouping up of a number of business men to whom Vandamann wished to present a stock selling scheme to float a copper mine in Northern Michigan. A pleasant evening had passed, a few cigars, not too much wine, and the guests had departed in pleasant humor and seemingly all in the best of health. Two of the guests had walked some distance with Ludington, and had bade him good night about a square and a half from the spot where his body was later discovered.

Mrs. Ludington had testified that she knew her husband to have had business dealings for a long time previous to his death with Mr. Vandamann. The latter she understood had loaned her husband money. This was not a new phase of the character of Vandamann. His business was that of a high interest rate note shaver, but he had been always shrewd enough to conceal his usurious transactions under the guise of expenses, commissions and the like.

This was the story told by the newspaper clippings I handed to Resilius Marvel. Pasted to it was a briefer item dated two days later. It had been preserved in the folder because it mentioned the name of Royal Ludington. It covered a strange happening. On the evening of the funeral of the dead trader, a man had been detected in leaving by the window route the room Ludington formerly occupied at his home. A watchman had trapped him as the midnight marauder dropped to the ground. He was held until the police were summoned and was sent to the nearest police station. Upon searching him nothing whatever was found upon him. He seemed to be some homeless tramp, he had taken nothing from the room he had entered, and when questioned declared with a foolish grin that he had been looking for something to eat, struck a sleeping chamber instead of a pantry, and was too honest to steal anything more than a bite of food.

The contention of the man was carried out in the main by circumstances. The room he had entered had not been at all disturbed. Upon the bureau lay the trader's purse with some money and papers in it. This had been opened, but nothing removed. A suit of clothes in a closet had been looked over, it seemed, but not even the pockets had been searched.

The marauder, giving the name of Edward Briggs, had been brought before a police magistrate, charged with vagrancy, and sent to the house of correction for sixty days.

I noticed that my friend read and re-read the little clipping telling all this. I noticed him mark on the pad the name—"Edward Briggs." I saw also that he copied the names of the two guests who had left the Vandamann home with the trader the night of his death. Then he arose, and I could tell by the expression of his eye that he was ready for work. Further, I regarded him with the admiration his ability always evoked within me, for although I could not guess how, I was sure that out of the bare skeleton fabric of an unpaid note at bank, a weeping girl and two newspaper clippings, Resilius Marvel had already discovered a diverging suggestion, direct and important.

"Drop around in the morning," he said casually. "You were right to bring this case to my notice."

I told the president of our bank this, later. In the light of past events in which Resilius Marvel had been concerned, that functionary smiled hopefully, as if he felt he had landed the burden of a distributing circumstance on helpful and reliable shoulders.

I found Marvel pacing the floor of his office in a thoughtful way, his hands clasped behind him, when I called the next morning. He drew out his watch and consulted it with a slight gesture of impatience, as though I had kept him waiting.

"Two minutes," he announced, "and then you will come with me. There is a person to find, and no time to lose."

"And the person?" I intimated.

"The fourteenth man."

I stared helplessly at Marvel. He kept up his restless walk, puncturing each step with a sentence rapid and enlightening.

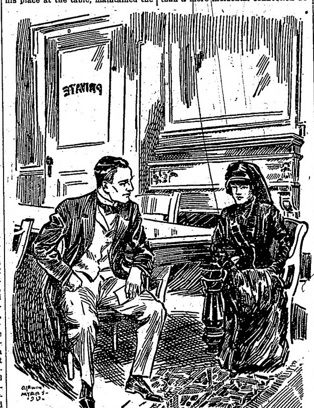
"There was nothing unusual nor suspicious as to the social function which transpired at the Vandamann home," spoke Marvel. "There was no motive to it, no plan or anticipation of foul play. Get that clear in your mind in the first place. A strange thing occurred, however, just as the guests were about to be seated at the table. It was discovered that there were just 13 persons present."

I began to receive a glimmer of where a "Fourteenth Man" might come in.

"That arose which might readily arise where one man of a group is superstitious. Such a man was present—he was the man who died, Royal Ludington. He was probably in a mood for weird forebodings. Vandamann did not debate the point. He excused himself to his guests, put on his hat, went out into the street and apparently picked up the first man he met to break the hoodoo."

"And this man?" I asked.

"Known to none of them, apparently some city wreck on error's shore, a freakish contrast in his attire to the perfectly dressed guests, quietly took his place at the table, maintained the silence he was paid to maintain, ate like the hungry man he was, and then seemed to disappear, his paid mission executed."



"SHE WOULD NOT COME," WAS SPOKEN FINALLY—"SHE WILL NOT COME."

"And you now seek to find this man?"

"He must be found," declared Marvel positively.

"Why?"

"Because I am satisfied he can explain the mystery in this case."

"There is a mystery, then?"

"A deep one. That matters not now. I wish to show you something. As a memento of the first meeting of the organizers of the Copper Queen Mining company, a flash photograph was taken. That is the group."

My friend drew from his pocket a card four by eight inches and held it before me.

"That is Vandamann," he explained, indicating the broker, whom I recognized—"that Ludington," I knew him, too. "That," and by some irony of fate the forlorn, frowsy figure at the far end of the table seemed to have been focussed more prominently than any of the others—"that is the Fourteenth Man."

I studied the face with interest. Its owner was apparently one of the stray waifs of the city to be picked up anywhere in the crowded center within a five minutes' walk.

"Come with me," directed Marvel.

He hailed a taxicab as we reached the street. It conveyed us to a police station in the residence portion of the city. I followed after my friend at his bidding as he went to the office of the captain.

Marvel named a date—it was the day of the funeral of Royal Ludington. He gave a name. It was Edward Briggs, the man arested at the Ludington home that same night. The official consulted the record book. He read its details ending with the sixty days' sentence of the prisoner.

"Photographed?" inquired my friend.

"So noted—No. 8796."

"That is all—thanks," nodded Marvel, and within ten minutes we were at the identification bureau.

"The Fourteenth Man—Edward Briggs," he observed, as No. 8796 was produced, and he held it beside the flashlight photograph of the Vandamann function. There was no doubt as to the conclusion he had arrived at. The faces were identical. I was wondering what all this was going to lead to while the bureau official was explaining that although only a misdemeanor had been charged against the prisoner, it had been thought best to take his picture for possible past and future reference.

Marvel went over to a phone and called up the house of correction. I had done some brief calculating in my mind. Edward Briggs had yet ten days of his sentence to serve, so we were in time, if that meant anything, I decided. We were not in time, I knew instantly, as my friend hung up the receiver with the words.

"Not there—pardoned out."

Our next visit was to the mayor's office. Marvel knew all the ropes. There was no indecision or waste of time in his procedure. There was no reluctancy on the part of the mayor's secretary in giving him access to all the records of the office.

I was close enough to the desk of the secretary to catch what was said. Edward Briggs had been sent to the house of correction on the day he appeared in court. On the one ensuing, he was pardoned out on the recommendation of Alderman Miles Ryner. Ah, here it was, observed the clerk—letter to the mayor from the councilman in question. Request that a pardon be granted as the criminal charge of housebreaking had not been pressed; introduces Mr. Abel Vandamann, a valued constituent, who would vouch for the general good character of Edward Briggs and practically accept parole conditions in behalf of the prisoner.

"That establishes something more than a mere incidental connection between these two men, I fancy," observed Marvel as we went outside again.

"And what of that—and what next?" I inquired.

"Well, when I locate our Fourteenth Man it will be a forward step, of course," observed Marvel. "We go back to the Ludington end of the chain now, however. Do you think you know the daughter of the house well enough to venture a call upon her?"

"For what purpose?" I inquired doubtingly.

"To induce her to come to my office."

I ruminated. I considered the effort to move Miss Grace Ludington from her stated position hopeless, and my friend knew instantly that so I thought. He went on, however, regardless of my opinion.

"You will inform Miss Ludington that it is vital that I should see her—two to four today. She had better come alone. Tell her that it has nothing to do with the money of the bank, that it is not a question of cash, but of—family honor."

I could not for the life of me imagine under what dark curtain Resilius Marvel was gazing, but there was an indescribably lucid accuracy in the broad hint that he was about to strike a note with the young lady that would influence her more than promises or threats. He suggested explicity, before I left him, the course I was to pursue in dealing with Miss Ludington. I went straightway to her home, lingered about its vicinity while framing the manner of my approach, and accepted the opportunity offered as she appeared with some letters in her hand to mail at the nearest letter box.

"I am not here in behalf of the bank, Miss Ludington," I stated concisely. "I come from a friend and a professional man who has been pursuing some investigation regarding the circumstances surrounding the death of your father. They are, he assures me, of sufficient importance to require your attention. You have heard of Resilius Marvel?"

"I have read about him," was the reply, shrinking and muffled.

"If you knew Mr. Marvel as I knew him, you would trust to his earnest desire to be always helpful," I continued. "He seeks only to protect the family honor."

"Stop!" cried Miss Ludington suddenly, sharply interrupting me, throwing aside her veil and presenting a colorless, defiant face. "What do you know—what does he know?"

"I—I, nothing," I stammered, fairly abashed at the resolute challenge—"he, everything, probably. From two to four—you will see him?"

"I will see Mr. Marvel," she said slowly, and passed on her way.

"She was adamant to every attack I made to win one intimation, the faintest clew as to what she and her mother are holding back," Resilius Marvel narrated to me the next morning. "This girl is spanning ten years of her life with the agony, the resolve of one. She is under some terrific stress, and there is some influence that is holding these two women under a dreadful thrall."

"She would tell you nothing?" I asked.

"Until the last, absolutely nothing, except to beg that I would not disturb a condition that only she and her mother could remedy. She arose to leave. Suddenly she fixed her eyes upon me. I saw her studying me as if to search me through and through. I noted the flush of some impelling force in her face. 'Mr. Marvel,' she said, 'you claim a wish to be helpful to us, and I believe you, but this is a case where help from your viewpoint, instead of assisting us, might precipitate a direful catastrophe. But you are said to be a man who can find where others fail, who from the shadow can evolve a reality. You can do something for us, imperative, vital. If you can inform us what we cannot learn—the whereabouts of a certain person—you will bring us nearer to the light for the end.'"

"And the person?" I inquired.

Resilius Marvel handed me a worn photograph. It was that of a woman loud of dress, bold of face, wicked of eye. She had a certain wild beauty, but her smile was that of one who lures only to destroy. On the reverse of the card were these words: "Always as now—Idalia."

I wondered what was passing in the mind of my friend at this new element injected into the Ludington case. He did not see fit to enlighten me. He called for me at the bank the next day.

"A witness is sometimes handy," he observed, and as we went spinning along the boulevard south he briefly told of his success in locating this new woman in the case.

"The name of the photographer was a guiding clew," he advised me. "He did not know 'Idalia,' but he knew a friend of hers, an actress. From this friend I learned the whereabouts of the original of the picture. She is the inmate of the reformatory, on a sentence for robbery. We are going there."

A woman clad in light blue cotton uniform was called to us, after we had reached the place in question. She came into the room where we awaited her, her eyes roaming everywhere in an attempt to surmise the motive of our visit. Promptly Marvel drew the photograph Miss Ludington had supplied him from his pocket.

"I have come to ask you a question," he said. "How long have you known the man to whom you gave this photograph?"

In an instant the prison restraint, the forced reserve of discipline, all self control went to the winds. The woman first attempted to wrest the picture from the hand that held it towards her to tear it to atoms. Her eyes glared like a tiger's, her face became distorted, she raved, she trembled from head to foot, she poured out curses upon the man a memory of whom the photograph had evoked.

"Listen," she cried. "Mark me, I swear it!—the day I am freed from here, be it when it may—I will kill him!"

"You are too late," observed Marvel quietly.

"I am too late?" she repeated, skeptically.

"Yes, he has been dead for weeks."

She laughed, this Idalia, this woman who made men shrink whom she did not cause to weep.

"You came to draw me out, to delude me," she scoffed. "From him! I see through you. Dead? Do you think I do not keep track of him through my friends on the outside, to be ready to know when, and where, and how I shall strike when the hour comes? Go back and tell Abel Vandamann that from me."

A low whistle, so low that it would have been difficult to trace its source, proceeded from the lips of Resilius Marvel. He restored the photograph to his pocket. He made a motion to the attendant that his mission was accomplished. He said to me:

"The case is complete."

What he meant I groped vaguely in my mind to find out. He left me to think out one fact; that the photograph was the property of Abel Vandamann, not of dead Royal Ludington. Then how had it come into the possession of his daughter?

The great man proved his last statement to me the following evening. I was seated in the office of the United Bankers' Protective association when there came a commotion in its ante room. Then a man was thrust into the private office by two officers in uniform. Marvel followed, and the one policeman retired at his words: "I will be responsible for this man. Now then, my friend, sit down and get your breath."

At a glance I knew the prisoner. It was Edward Briggs. He was frowsy, unkempt, savage looking, somewhat the worse for drink, and of lowering brow and set pugnacious lips.

"What's all this?" he growled out.

"You have been arrested for deadly assault upon one certain Vandamann," observed Marvel.

"It would have been more certain if I'd had the show," retorted the fellow.

"Did you hurt him much?"

"Worse luck, no. The next time!"—the man glared across his knotted fist.

"On top of your last exploit," remarked Marvel, "it may be six months or a year this time. Unless you have left a case of mayhem behind you down at Vandamann's, I can promise you a chance to get out of this mix-up—on conditions."

"What conditions?" muttered the fellow, an evil eye fixed on both of us—suspicious and leery.

"As the Fourteenth Man—"

"What's that!" ejaculated Briggs with a start, and then he shrank back within himself, the barrier up, like a man in a trap.

"As the Fourteenth Man, you of course knew Royal Ludington."

"Suppose I did?"

"What did you take to his house the day of his funeral?"

Briggs bored into the questioner's face with his shrewd ferret eyes. He shook his head. "This is some kind of a frame-up," he declared. "I don't say a word till I know what's doing."

After some persuasion the man told. It amounted to this: Scoundrel-hearted Abel Vandamann had seen an opportunity in the sudden death of one of his victims to press fictitious claims. He had utilized the Fourteenth Man in his plot. This had been to have Briggs visit the Ludington home surreptitiously, place the photograph in a pocket of Ludington's coat, and in his desk a card bearing notations of various amounts. These, corresponded in amounts to alleged notes of the decedent, were later presented to his widow for payment.

The wily schemer had convinced Mrs. Ludington that he held notes—they were forgeries—to a large amount, given him by her husband. He had further persuaded her to believe that the borrowed money they represented had been squandered in gambling and in financing the extravagant whims of the woman, Idalia.

The notations, the photograph, all seemed to verify the foul misrepresentations that brought sorrow and dread to the wife and daughter of the dead trader. Mrs. Ludington was a proud woman. The fear of disgrace, publicity, had made her the easy victim of the arch swindler, Abel Vandamann.

The demands of the broker were so extensive that his black-mailed victim found that after she had sacrificed her personal belongings to satisfy the notes, there would be no hope of liquidating the indebtedness at the bank.

Resilius Marvel held a brief but productive interview with Abel Vandamann the next day. Then he carried to the bank twelve forged notes for $50,000, and a like amount in cash already extorted from Mrs. Ludington on similar forgeries. The bank therefore, lost nothing, and the Ludingtons were restored to fortune and lifted from the shadow of a great grief.

"There is such a thing as earthly retribution," observed Resilius Marvel to me one day.

A column in a daily newspaper was the basis of the remark. It told of the murder in cold blood of Abel Vandamann. A stiletto had dealt him his death wound, so it might have been a woman. But his strong box was rifled, so it might have been a man. The police never found out, for the woman, Idalia, and the Fourteenth Man had disappeared as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed them up.

Now Make Dried Soup.

One of the beneficial effects of the recent scare over a threatened shortage of tin cans was an extended investigation into other possible methods of preserving food. The canned soup manufacturers were among the most earnest seekers, for they were threatened with having their tin supply cut off at an early date. They have worked out a process for putting up a dried soup in powdered form in containers of heavy wax paper. Similar systems of drying and packing vegetables are already in use in Europe, but the soup idea represents American enterprise. Apparently, it will not come on the market, because tin cans are going to be more plentiful than was anticipated.

"Getting By the Editor."

Getting by the editor is the most fascinating of indoor sports, says a writer in the Atlantic. When I was a journalist in the Freudian sense (that is, as an unfulfilled wish), my chum and I devised a way to get money for all our articles. Each agreed when he sent out a "story" to bet the other the price of the "story" that it wouldn't be accepted. That little arrangement took the sting out of a rejection completely; and when you lost your pay, you had the glory of the acceptance. Why and how the scheme broke down, I shall not divulge.

Could Do His Part.

Frederick the Great heard of a Silesian clergyman who had a reputation of communicating with the spirits.

He sent for him and received him with the following question:

"Can you call up ghosts?"

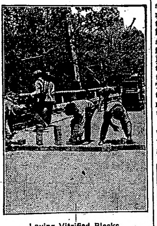
"At your pleasure, your majesty," replied the clergyman, "but they won't come."

FOR BETTER ROADS

SMALL PAVING BLOCKS USED

They Are Proving Popular in Rural Regions in Europe—First Laid in New York State.

For a number of years country roads in parts of Germany, Austria and other European countries have been paved with small cubes of stone but it is not so generally known that small-block pavements have been laid in the United States. They are believed to have been introduced first by J. Y. McClintock, county superintendent of Monroe county, N. Y. After an experience of ten years or so, he recommends the use of blocks of vitrified clay, measuring 2¼ inches on each side. These are laid on a base of gravel, macadam, concrete or broken slag, which is usually made wider than the pavement in order to support the gravel or broken stone laid beside the cubes to form hard shoulders to carry vehicles that are forced to turn out of the main roadway. During the last year about six miles of such pavement were put down in the county.


Laying Vitrified Blocks.

Mr. McClintock holds that this type of construction is desirable where a substantial base is already in place, as in the case of an old gravel or macadam road which is not worn out, or a base can be constructed at low cost. The vitrified blocks are often laid by unskilled labor, properly supervised, with entirely satisfactory results.

Another type of small-block pavement was recently laid on the Morristown turnpike in New Jersey, which carries a heavy traffic. There is a section of this road about 1,200 feet long having a 7 per cent grade, where it was decided to try small granite blocks in the hope that their numerous joints would reduce the tendency to slip and skid on this rather steep slope. The blocks are 3 to 4-inch cubes and were laid on a thin foundation. They were not laid in rows but in curved lines, forming a mosaic pattern, and the joints were filled with fine stone and a grout of cement and sand.

PIONEER GOOD ROAD BUILDER

Over $120,000,000 Expended or Pledged During Last Two Decades in New York State.

Twenty years ago New York embarked upon its policy of state aid for the construction, maintenance and repair of state, county and township highways. Since that time approximately 20,000 of the total mileage, estimated to exceed 80,000, have been improved.

As a pioneer in the good roads movement, the Empire state has always occupied first rank. Over $120,000,000 has been expended or pledged during the last two decades for highway construction.

CONVICTS BUILD GOOD ROADS

Prison Camps No Longer in Experimental Stage in Oklahoma—Accepted Institution.

In Oklahoma prison road camps are no longer in the experimental stage, says the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. They have become an accepted institution in the state. In the central and southwest sections prisoners are building the Ozark jail; in the southeast, they are grading the Jefferson highway, and in other districts they are assisting in the local good road movement.

Illinois in Earnest.

The state of Illinois will put to its voters at the 1918 election the question of issuing $60,000,000 in highway bonds, the interest and retiring fund for which is to be provided for by an increase in the motor vehicle registration fees.

Drainage and Foundation.

Drainage and a good foundation are the first considerations in improving a road with a hard surface. The best possible foundation is a good earth road with a low crown.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

GRAVEL ROAD WORK

Construction Is Usually Divided Into Two Entire Distinct Classes.

SUBGRADE FOR THE SURFACE

Some of Most Important Details Requiring Careful Attention Are Frequently Overlooked — Some Precautions to Observe.

Figure 1 shows a typical cross section for a gravel-road surface and indicates the customary steps involved in the construction of such a surface. The limiting thicknesses shown on this cross section are by no means followed universally, but are believed to represent the best current practice. The minimum thickness shown is supposed to be employed where the traffic is light and the subgrade is uniformly stable, while the maximum thickness is adapted for opposite conditions. Perhaps the most usual compacted thickness of surface is eight inches at the center and six inches at the edges. The difference in thickness between the edges and center is effected by making the crown of the subgrade flatter than that of the surface.

The construction of a gravel road usually is divided into two entirely distinct classes of work. The work of grading and preparing the subgrade falls into one class, and that of hauling, spreading and compacting the gravel into the other. The first class of work has been discussed at considerable length in connection with earth and sand-clay roads, but since it is desired to emphasize certain features of subgrade preparation that are of increased importance in connection with gravel-road construction, both classes of work will be considered in the following discussion:

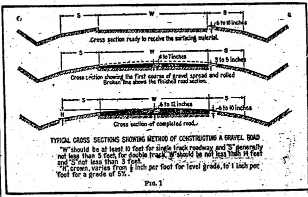
Preparation of the Subgrade.

In grading the roadbed and preparing the subgrade for a gravel surface, it should be borne in mind also that the more expensive a road surface, the greater should be the care exercised to prevent it from being damaged through settlement or upheaval of the subgrade, and the greater should be the accuracy with which the subgrade is constructed, so that no unnecessary surfacing material may be required to correct irregularities in grade and cross section. No matter what the soil conditions may be, the subgrade for a gravel road surface, when completed, should conform closely in grade and cross section with the requirements of the plans and should present an even, uniform appearance. Also, it should be as firm and unyielding as the conditions will permit.

Some of the most important details requiring careful attention in preparing the subgrade, and which are perhaps most frequently overlooked, are (1) backfilling culvert trenches so as to prevent subsequent settlement, (2) exclusion of vegetable matter from fills, (3) provision for draining wet-weather springs which occur in the subgrade, and (4) the matter of thoroughly loosening and distributing the materials contained in old road crusts.

After the roadbed has been graded and drained properly, and the details mentioned above have received proper attention, the work of preparing the subgrade consists simply in forming a trench, as shown in figure 1, to receive the gravel surface. The trench may be formed largely with a grading machine, but the final shaping should be effected by means of picks and shovels and rolling. It is customary to provide grade stakes at intervals of about 50 feet, to serve as a guide for the pick and shovel work, and where extreme accuracy is desired cords may be stretched between the stakes to insure that the subgrade conforms to the required grade throughout. The rolling is done ordinarily with a power roller weighing about ten tons.

In order that the subgrade may be well drained during the process of spreading and compacting the gravel it is frequently necessary to provide shoulder drains at comparatively short intervals. Such drains are constructed by opening small ditches through the shoulders and partially filling them with gravel.


S
W
S
6 to 10 inches
Cross section ready to receive the surfacing material.
S
W
S
4 to 7 inches
3 to 5 inches
Cross section showing the first course of gravel spread and rolled
Broken line shows the finished road section.
S
W
S
6 to 12 inches
6 to 10 inches
H
Cross section of completed road.

TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS SHOWING METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING A GRAVEL ROAD

"W" should be at least 10 feet for single track roadway and "S" generally not less than 5 feet; for double track, "W" should be not less than 14 feet and "S" not less than 3 feet.

"H", crown, varies from ½ inch per foot for level grade, to 1 inch per foot for a grade of 5%.

FIG. 1

PROPER FEED FOR CHICKENS

Dry Ground Mixture in Hoppers Should Be Kept Before Them at All Times—Give Some Milk.

Farmers should keep dry ground feed, such as a mixture of bran, shorts and corn meal, in hoppers before the hens at all times. Either sour milk or buttermilk should be given as a drink. Crushed limestone or oyster shell should be before the hens all the time, and the hens should go to roost with full crops.

FARMER SHOULD KEEP BEES

Interesting and Profitable Pursuit—Every Farm Should Have Its Supply of Honey.

A careful study of the bee and its life and habits and a little effort to adjust one's actions to those of the bees will soon make beekeeping an interesting and profitable pursuit. Every farmer should produce his own supply of honey by keeping and properly caring for a few stands of bees.

TO DESTROY SHEEP SORREL

Weed Cannot Be Entirely Exterminated by Mowing, But It Can Be Weakened to Great Extent.

Sheep sorrel cannot be entirely exterminated by mowing, but it can be greatly weakened. The weed should be mown as soon as the flowering stalks have attained full size, but before they have commenced to turn red.

Ideal Ventilation.

The "King system" of ventilation is ideal for the piggery. Then the hog house will not "smell to heaven."

COLLIDED WTH A BUMBLEBEE

Aviator Finds There Are Other Things Besides Airplanes That It Is Not Safe to Encounter in the Air.

Birds and airplanes are not the only flying things with which it is possible for an aviator to have a serious collision. The author of "Tales of the Flying Service" gives as an instance a strange accident that occurred in France.

Not long ago, he says, I ran across an aviator I know, looking very much annoyed and with one eye seriously obstructed by a large contused swelling on his cheekbone. Thinking that he had had a smash of some kind, probably a bad landing in which he had been pitched against the front of his machine, I asked him what had happened.

He explained that about six hours earlier he was starting out on a fast biplane, and was going full speed on the ground in order to get a good jump into the air, when he met a large-sized bumblebee going in a hurry in the opposite direction.

"You see," he explained, "I was doing about sixty knots due east, and he was doing between thirty-five and forty knots due west, and he was a large bee, and the impact was something terrific. And," he added vindictively, "I hope he has spilled all his honey and that he's still unconscious!"—Youth's Companion.

Cultivating Muskmelons.

When the muskmelons come up, surface cultivation is best to remove weeds and to conserve moisture, stimulate a rapid growth and early maturity of the plants and the melons.

Profits From Feeding.

Profits from feeding are greater for the man who does not have to buy grain. That is merely another way of saying, "Grow your own feed."

Cultivating Beans.

Do not cultivate beans when moisture is on the foliage.

Waste Nothing.

In these days of high prices the wise farmer will let nothing go to waste.

DAIRY

HOW TO AVOID BITTER MILK

Use of Laxative Feeds Is Recommended as Preventive—Churning Difficulties Relieved.

Both the quality and quantity of a herd's milk production depend on the physical fitness of the cows as well as on the nutrients in the feed. Bitter milk and milk with a strong odor both indicate that something in the cow's digestive system is out of order. A few doses of Epsom salts are frequently of benefit, but a better method is to choose the feed that disorders will not occur.

Among dairy feeds that are inclined to be constipating and a cause of bitter milk are corn fodder, corn stover, timothy hay (and most hays except those from leguminous crops like clover and alfalfa), all straws, cottonseed meal.

Among the feeds that are laxative in their effect on the system are linseed meal, wheat bran, silage, hay from the legumes, roots, tubers and fruits, all fresh green feeds.

The use of feeds in the second list will in a large measure prevent bitter milk and also the difficulties of churning cream skimmed from such milk.

CALF PRECAUTIONS

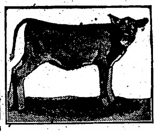
1. Feed regularly.
2. Feed at proper temperature (100 degrees Farenheit).
3. Feed individually.
4. Do not overfeed.
5. Make all changes gradually.
6. Give access to fresh water and salt.
7. Keep all utensils clean.
8. Provide clean pens with plenty of light and sunshine.
9. Provide plenty of bedding.

FEED CALVES SKIMMED MILK

Richer in Protein Than Whole Milk, but Lower in Carbohydrates—Use Clean Vessels.

Skimmed milk is a little richer in protein than whole milk, but lower in carbohydrates. Since most of the fat has been removed in the cream the skimmed milk will need carbohydrates to make it a balanced ration for calves.

A good plan is to replace a portion of the whole milk with skimmed milk, gradually increase the skimmed milk with some form of carbohydrates till all of the whole milk is replaced by skimmed milk. Fine ground meal is one of the best carbohydrate supplements to be fed with skimmed milk. Some feeders cook the meal, stir it in the skimmed milk and feed it to the calf. After the calf is two weeks old it will eat fine ground meal and if fed small quantities will assimilate it. Linseed meal is also used.


Skim Milk Age (One to Six Months.)

Care should be taken in feeding calves. They should be taught to drink from the pail as soon as possible. Nothing but clean vessels should be used and the milk should be clean and warm.

GIVE CALF PAILS ATTENTION

During Warm Weather Especial Attention Should Be Given to Utensils—Keep Them Clean.

The farmer who uses the swill pail for feeding calves or who hangs the pail on a post between feedings without washing it will soon be looking for a cure for calf scours. The dirty calf pail is one of the chief causes of scours, according to L. W. Wing, Jr., of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. With the fly season and warm weather at hand extra precautions must be taken in caring for the calf pails. They should be washed thoroughly after each feed and sterilized either with steam or hot water. After the pails have been sterilized they should be inverted in a clean protected place until time to use them again.

UNDESIRABLE HABIT OF COW

Usually Acquired When Animals Are Young—Hard to Break When When Once Established.

It is disappointing to give a cow good care, and feed her well, and then have her suck herself. This undesirable habit is one that cows get into usually while they are young. After the habit is once established they never quit it, and it is not an easy matter to break them of it permanently.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

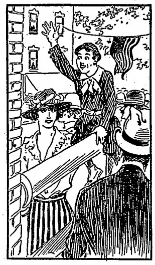
A LABOR DAY STORY

by Arthur Price

THE Labor day procession was coming down the street. The first man in it was six feet four inches tall, with a bearskin hat on his head that raised him to seven feet. He was the drum major of the band and was twirling his big silver-headed staff and throwing it into the air with fine jugglery. Behind him came the band. Then came the different unions marching in line, every man looking happy on this clear September day that he could lay aside his hammer or his trowel or whatsoever tool best represented his trade and step out to the inspiring strains of martial music.

Among those who lined the sidewalk, occupied the steps of the buildings or climbed the lamp-posts along the line of march was a certain Mrs. O'Toole, who had recently come over from Ireland. With her was her son Daniel, six years old. The mother was standing with the crowd on the curb, but Danny was perched with leg on each side of a horizontal piece of iron under the lamp, straining his eyes to catch the first glimpse of sunlight that would strike the brass horns of the band.

The drum major passed, the band passed, the grand marshal and his aids passed. Then came the carpenters' union, the plumbers' union and the masons' union.



"Which?" Cried Danny.

"Oh, Danny," cried Mrs. O'Toole, "there's your father!"

Now, Danny O'Toole had known ever since he was old enough to know anything that his father had left him and his mother in Ireland, when Danny was a baby, to come to America. He was to send money home and when he got enough together to send for his wife and boy he would do so. For awhile letters had come from him, then they had ceased. His wife had come to America to look for him.

"Which?" cried Danny.

"The man on the far side, him with the red head. Call him."

Danny, knowing only one way to attract his parent's attention, shouted "Redhead!" with all the power of his little lungs. The man heard him and, turning his head, saw a kid on a lamp-post waving his hat at him. Then, lowering his eyes, he saw his wife looking in his direction. Leaving the ranks, he came across the street, elbowed his way through the crowd to his wife, and she fell into his arms.

Meanwhile, Danny, seeing that he was not getting his share on this family reunion, dropped down on his father with one leg on each shoulder. His father pulled him down into his arms.

"The child?" asked O'Toole.

"Yes. It's Danny."

Danny got a hug that made him cry out, and, drawing off as far as he could, he punched his hugger with his little fist.

"Don't you hurt me that way ag'in!" he said, fiercely.

"Oh, Danny," said Mrs. O'Toole, laughing through her tears, "your father's so glad to see you."

That ended the O'Toole family's interest in the Labor day procession. O'Toole went with his wife and boy to their rooms, where he explained his long silence. He had been suddenly taken ill and attacked with loss of memory. It had partially returned to him and he had written his wife, but she had already left Ireland for America.

That was a number of years ago. Since then Danny O'Toole has grown to be a stalwart young fellow, has learned his trade and can swing a sledgehammer with any man. And when Labor day processions march down the street between admiring crowds Danny is sure to be among them. And he takes a great interest in the day because it is the anniversary of his first meeting with his father in America and of his family reunion.

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His Holiday

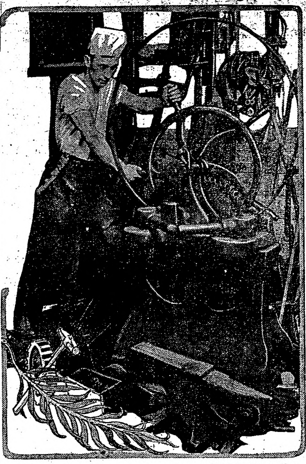


Photo by George Alsop.

TODAY we pay a tribute to the power behind the throne—the man who sweats and delves and toils for everything we own. He plots our channels, paves our streets, he steers the ship of state, he holds within a giant's grasp great engineering feats. He walks out to catastrophes with steady, fearless eye, he looks on death a thousand times—he's not afraid to die He hears big speeches in his praise, he smiles (and well he may) he knows his power and what we keep in this, his holiday.

POVERTY RECOGNIZED AS SOCIAL DISEASE

Leaders of Thought Say Its Disappearance Will in Time Be Effected by Adoption of Wise Social Party.

Alfred W. Greeley in Pennsylvania Grit.

> It is not to die, or even to die of hunger, that makes man wretched; many men have died; all men must die. . . . But it is to live miserable we know not why; to work sore and yet gain nothing; to be heat-worn, weary, yet isolated, unrelated, girt in with cold, universal laissez faire—Thomas Carlyle.

IT IS beginning to be recognized that the great bulk of the burden of poverty is as unnecessary and preventable as smallpox or tuberculosis. Just as tuberculosis is a physical disease, so poverty is a disease of the social organism. It is probably the greatest burden humanity staggers under and it exacts directly and indirectly its toll from all members of society. Why should there be hungry mouths when the proper cultivation of even one state of the Union would furnish sufficient food for our whole population? Why should millions shiver underclothed every winter when we are able to furnish textiles for the whole world? Why should there be grim periods of unemployment with vast natural resources yet untouched? These and similar questions are beginning to demand an answer that must be more than a smug, hypocritical shouldering of the responsibility upon Providence.

Poverty Never Essential.

The conquest of poverty is now an economic possibility. It is definitely within reach if we are willing to pay for it and formly desire its achievement. The campaign, many of its features now in development, is mainly one of social and economic betterments for the correction of social injustice, for the increase of the earning power of labor and capital, not one but both as a unit of efficient production; for the prolongation of human life through public sanitation and hygiene, together with preventive medicine in a war on preventable disease; for the salvage of the deficient and defective classes of society, and for the rectification of underpayment and the prevention of unemployment, understood as involuntary idleness of competent workmen. Every factor of human betterment is doing its part directly or indirectly, in this war upon poverty.

Social Surplus a Necessity.

The success of this battle with poverty is contingent upon the existence of a social surplus, the basis of all social well-being. That is, as a nation we must produce goods or services much in excess of our immediate needs of subsistence. And we are doing that today upon a scale never before known in the world. It has made us the richest nation with wealth estimated at something close to $250,000,000,000. It is an intolerable condition that when there is enough and more than enough to feed all that any should hunger, save, perhaps, the chronically criminal and the unemployable of various antisocial types.

Civilization has kept pace with increased economic production. "Starting from a rude social order wherein bare and uncertain existence was the most that man could wrest from nature, society has attained an incredible economic productivity by the development of intellectual force and manual dexterity, by the more efficient arrangement of its own powers, and most of all by the discovery and utilization of natural energies. The diffusion of comforts, the possibilities of luxuries, the rise of arts and letters, the spread of culture—in a word, the development of civilization is the consequence of increased economic production." And furthermore, we can place no limit to the future rate of increase in production clearly assignable.

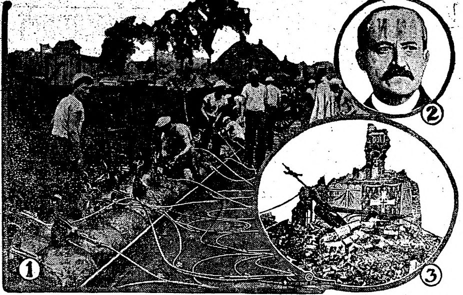
The history of the United States illustrates the working of this principle which has ousted the gloomy, pessimistic prophecy of Malthus. From 1850 to 1900 the population increased 226 per cent, while the production of the eight great cereals increased 409 per cent. And what is true of our agricultural products is also true even to a greater extent of iron and steel, textiles and other manufactures. Our per capita wealth in 1850 was $307. It is now supposed to be about $1,800 or $2,000.

Workers' Condition Bettered.

Together with this great increase in national production and wealth, with the creation of a great unprecedented social surplus, has gone a wonderful betterment in the condition of the working classes. Wages have risen, expenditures have increased for nonphysical satisfaction; the deposits in savings banks have augmented; the per capita consumption of wheat, sugar and meat have grown; the death rate has declined, and, taken altogether, there has been a steady and unprecedented improvement in the condition of the workers.

But the creation of this huge social surplus has not removed the challenge of want; it has not destroyed the menace of poverty. It has only made a solution of a bitter problem possible. While there is no doubt that the intensity of poverty is less today than in the past, even in this country, yet the challenge of poverty and its consequent misery still stands wolflike at our threshold. In the words of Professor Hollander: "The root of the problem lies deeper. Poverty, like certain of its primary causes, is a phase of modern industry. The very forces which increase the national product and enlarge the social surplus, if left to themselves, breed conditions of want. . . . Far from diminishing with increased wealth production, the misery resulting from such causes is, in the face of social inaction, likely to augment and intensify. Society may grow richer, civilization may advance, and yet poverty continue to gnaw cancer-like at its vitals."

Our enormous national wealth with its unprecedented social surplus, our vast natural resources which we are conserving in time, our national ideals and aspirations for social, political and industrial justice, are the factors which, sooner or later, may give us the unique distinction of being the world's first nation to abolish poverty.



1—Members of the Naval Reserve at an Atlantic port making nets to catch raiding submarines. 2—New Photograph of Dr. George Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor. 3—The church of Douchy, France, once a beautiful structure, now a heap of ruins.

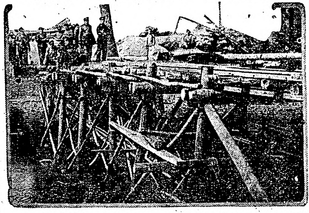
BRITISH HOWITZERS USED IN FLANDERS DRIVE

These gigantic howitzers, shown in action, are some of the guns with which the British are hammering the Germans in Flanders.

HEROINES OF THE LEGION OF DEATH

Three of the heroic members of the "Legion of Death," the organization of Russian women which is fighting the Teutons with as much bravery and endurance as any body of men could exhibit. Each member carries a dose of cyanide of potassium to use in the event of capture.

CANAL BRIDGE BUILT BY ENGINEERS



French battalion of engineers and one of the bridges they have built over one of the canals in the Somme region.

REGULARS IN NOVEL BILLET

United States regulars are quartered in the old Mexican adobe village at the San Diego Exposition grounds. Upon passing the sentry one is given a pleasant surprise to see our boys at home in the "Painted Desert," formerly a concession.

HUSKY MAN FOR THE NAVY

Joe Cox, a heavyweight pugilist, has enlisted in the Naval Reserve and gains many recruits by exhibitions of his feats of strength. Lately he has been helping get cooks for the service.

Coffin as a Mascot.

Mme. Bertha, who was deported from her sumptuous mansion in the West end of London as an "undesirable alien" a couple of years ago, had an upper room, which her servants irreverently called her "vault," hung with somber black curtains, and in the center, mounted on trestles, the most elaborate specimen of the undertaker's art that could be imagined.

It was of polished rosewood, finely worked with silver mountings, very massive. On the name plate was delicately engraved "Bertha Trost." The favorite entertainment of this notorious beauty specialist, and "reincarnation of Marie Antoinette," was a reception to "view my mascot," as she termed this coffin, and she would explain to her startled guests that she kept it near at hand to reconcile her to the idea of death!

Stock Steak.

The diner had finished his first course and lay back, frowning at the unvanquished steak before him. Twice in one minute the new waiter made an attempt to clear away and received a sullen dismissal each time.

"Beg pardon, sir," he said at last. "There's a big demand for steak today. We have only three of them in stock, and the other two being in use, we'd be glad if you've finished with this one."

92,000 Pieces in Clock.

At Beauvais cathedral there is a clock which is composed of 92,000 separate pieces, having 52 dial plates. This clock gives the time in the big capitals of the world as well as the local hour, the day of the week and month, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon and tides as well as considerable other information.

WOMAN NOW IN PERFECT HEALTH

What Came From Reading a Pinkham Advertisement.

Paterson, N. J.—"I thank you for the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies as they have made me well and healthy. Sometime ago I felt so run down, had pains in my back and side, was very irregular, tired, nervous, had such bad dreams, did not feel like eating and had short breath. I read your advertisement in the newspapers and decided to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It worked from the first bottle, so I took a second and a third, also a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier, and now I am just as well as any other woman. I advise every woman, single or married, who is troubled with any of the aforesaid ailments, to try your wonderful Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and I am sure they will help her to get rid of her troubles as they did me."—Mrs. ELSIE J. VAN DER SANDE, 36 No. York St., Paterson, N. J.

Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass, if you need special advice.

LIMBS MADE OF CARDBOARD

Artificial leg, Invented by Danish Doctor, Enables Wearer to Walk Soon After Amputation.

A Danish doctor at a hospital in Paris has invented a cardboard leg which enables the wearer to go about without crutches two days after his limb has been amputated.

The materials used are two sheets of cardboard about three-sixteenth of an inch thick, and bandages soaked in a starch solution. After careful measurements have been taken the cardboard is cut into what looks like two peg-tops, which after being soaked in the bath fold round each other and are secured with bandages.

The principle is that of an egg in a cup, and the patient can wear the leg long before the wound is completely healed. He can thus get air and exercise, which it is usually impossible to obtain at this phase of his convalescence; also he has to suffer none of the inconvenience of crutches, a stick sufficing for his needs. The leg, properly treated, lasts from six months to a year, by which time a permanent artificial limb is ready to be fitted.

Horse Chestnuts for Food.

An effort is being made to adapt the horse chestnuts to the human dietary. The nuts are more than half starch and sugar, with some protein and fat, and are nutritious. Their value chiefly depends on the elimination of the bitter elements and the irritating saponi-like glucosides.

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!!

Harvest the Crops—Save the Yields

On the battle fields of France and Flanders, the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

The Combined Fighters in France and Flanders and the Combined Harvesters in America WILL Bring the Allied Victory Nearer.

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED!!!

Canada Wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to Take Care of its 13,000,000 ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

One cent a mile railway fare from the International boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary.

High Wages, Good Board, Comfortable Lodgings.

An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbour in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War". For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent.

A Helpful Hint.

"Do you think it really necessary to go to the trouble of having the suspected courtplaster analyzed by a bacteriologist?" asked J. Fuller Gloom. "Haven't you a brother-in-law that you can try it on?"—Kansas City Star.

Lemons Whiten and Beautify the Skin! Make Cheap Lotion

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the hidden roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful for rough, red hands.

Your druggist will sell three ounces of orchard white at little cost, and any grocer will supply the lemons. Adv.

Slight Mistake.

"I must say this khaki camping skirt is a loose fit."

"You're in wrong, auntie. That is the boy's tent you have on."

University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Offers Complete Course In Agriculture

Full courses also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

Coming to the State Fair?
Be Sure and Stop at

HOTEL Strand

(Fireproof)
200 MODERN ROOMS
Prices: 75c to $1.50; With or Without Bath
Newest Built Hotel in Minneapolis
Cafe in Connection
Across the street from the Post Office
Near all Depots
Baggage Checked Free
Rest Rooms and Writing Room for Ladies—
A Good Place to Meet Your Friends
2nd Ave. S. and Washington, Minneapolis, Minn.

HOW INSANITY HAS GAINED

Increase in United States Revealed by Census Taken by National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Insanity in the United States is decidedly on the increase. This fact is revealed by reason of a census taken of the insane, feebleminded, epileptics, inebriates and drug addicts by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Analysis of this census is found in the Mental Hygiene. It was compiled by Horatio M. Pollack, statistician of the New York State Hospital commission, and Edith M. Furbush, statistician of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The federal census bureau estimates that the increase of population from April 15, 1910, to January 1, 1917, was 11.80 per cent. The same government agency found in 1910 that the number of insane in institutions was 187,791. The census taken in the present year revealed 234,055 insane persons in institutions. Thus the increase in the insane in institutions during the corresponding period was 24.64 per cent, a growth more than double that of the general population.

Moreover, the rate of increase of the insane in institutions was relatively greater than that of the general population in every state except Arizona, Kansas, Mississippi, Nevada and South Carolina. Illinois is one of the states in which the disparity between growth of population and increase in insanity has been greatest. In this state the population increase was 9.84 per cent, as compared with a percentage of increase of insane in institutions of 27.38. The neighboring state of Indiana shows an even greater disparity, with percentages of 4.64 and 27.44 respectively.

Alert for the Future.

"You've got a lot of weeds in your garden."

"Pretty fine weeds, too, don't you think?" rejoined Mr. Crosslots.

"Surely you are not nursing them along?"

"Yes, sir. I've been finding out that so many new things are edible that I'm holding out to see whether science won't discover some way of frying the jimpson or stewing the burdock."

"No bowl is too big when it holds Post Toasties"
—Bobby

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

FLOWER GARDEN.

"In an old-fashioned garden," said Daddy, "there were many of the same flowers that grow up year after year. In the spring the hyacinths, the lilies of the valley, the crocus plants, the daffodils and tulips all came up and blossomed.

"Sometimes they were a little early and the cool days would come which half-froze them, but they bravely kept their little heads up and the sun usually rewarded them by coming back and shining on them so as to make them warm.

"Then there were the lilacs on the bushes. Such lovely lilacs as there were. Some were white, and some were purple, and there were lovely lavender ones, which were called Persian.'

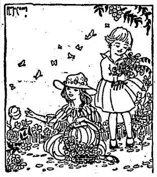
"And then came the time for roses and lilies, peonies and tall iris flowers. And the more flowers that came out, the more did the butterflies and humming birds come to the garden for their meals of delicious flower honey. Now one day, the flowers were growing up that had been planted by seed. The roses were whispering in the soft summer wind. And their whispering made the air so fragrant and sweet. That was really not at all surprising for they were whispering secrets of how much they loved the sun and the garden and how well they were looked after, and how many buds they thought would open the next day.

"One was saying, 'I'm going to the big ball tonight.'

"'What big ball?' asked another.

"'I am being saved for the great ball,' repeated the rose. 'I am not just sure which one, but it's to be very big and splendid. I am being saved for the girl who loves us so, and who spends so much time over us. I am going to be worn by her. Yes, and I am to give color to her dress, she said. She is to wear a white dress and as I am dark and red I will make her look quite dressed-up. That was what she said. Think of the honor of making someone feel dressed up at a ball.'

"'Whatever do you mean by being saved for this and that entertainment?'



"All Flowers Are My Favorites."

asked the little flowers that had grown up from seeds which had been planted early in the spring. There were candytufts, mignonettes, poppies and many others.

"'We mean,' said two of the roses together, 'that we will not be picked until a certain time, and then for a great entertainment. We will not be used for anything at all, but will be saved for something very fine. Yes, something very special!'

"'We don't know what to make of it all,' said the mignonettes.

"'You don't know what to make of us?' asked the roses.

"'I know you are beautiful and so very fragrant,' said one little mignonette. 'But we try to be as sweet as sweet can be, too. And we look our best. We can't be big and beautiful like roses, but we do try to be as nice as we can, and sometimes, sometimes it hurts our feelings a little to have folks say that roses are the only flowers worth while.'

"'I am sure,' said the first rose, 'that no one says that. We are considered fine, it is true, but you've never known it to spoil us, have you? We've never grown conceited. It has just made us happy and proud. And we have never lost our sweetness. Still roses are fragrant as they ever were. You mustn't feel hurt, little mignonettes. We're sure you'll be picked for a dear little vase and put in the nice old-fashioned house.'

"'Yes,' said the nasturtiums, 'and so will we. We are glad too, for they like brightness—only perhaps we're not so nice after all—we aren't especially sweet.'

"'But you're so bright and happy and gay," said the mignonettes.

"Just then two little girls came out in the garden. They each had a pair of scissors and were picking flowers for the old-fashioned house. 'I never can make up my mind,' said the first little girl, 'just which is my favorite flower. One day I say that I have decided on three and the next day I have chosen three more. After all, I think I love them all the same. For they all are sweet or bright or lovely in some way, and they make me so very, very glad I'm alive.'

"'Yes,' said the second little girl, 'I am the same way, but I have decided that no one flower is my favorite, but that all flowers are my favorites.'

"And the flowers in the garden each nodded their pretty heads in thanks, and not only looked, but felt their very best!"

The KITCHEN CABINET

I would be true, for there are those
who trust me,
I would be pure for there are those
who care.
I would be strong for there is much to
suffer;
I would be brave for there is much
to dare.
—H. Arnold Walters.

HOT DAY DRINKS.

Mix the juice of one pineapple and one lemon with four tablespoonfuls of mint leaves cut into bits and a half cupful of sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs until stiff and gradually whip in the fruit juice. Add a quart of carbonated water and serve.

Maple Egg.—Beat an egg until foamy, add gradually two tablespoonfuls of ice-cold maple sirup. Stir in half a cupful of rich milk. Cover with whipped cream and top it with grated maple sugar.

Tea Cream.—Pour boiling water over two ounces of the best tea, cover and let stand for five minutes, stir into it one quart of scalded cream, cover and stand five minutes, strain, sweeten and chill.

Grape Eggnog.—Beat one egg very light, add half a glass of grape juice and beat again. Then add half a glass of cream, beat well, sweeten if desired and serve with wafers.

Banana Float.—Mash three bananas with the juice of one lemon, add a cupful of sugar and gradually one cupful of sugar, then fold in two cupfuls of whipped cream. Put a few spoonfuls of this mixture in a glass and fill up with orange juice.

Jelly Jumble.—Dissolve a glassful each of blackberry, crab apple and plum jelly in two quarts of boiling water. When cold add the juice of two lemons and sugar to sweeten.

Egg Orangeade.—Beat separately the white and yolk of an egg. Add gradually to the yolk the juice of one orange, then add the beaten white and stir to a froth. Pour milk into a glass and top with the mixture. Serve with pale yellow nasturtiums on the plate as a garnish.

Ginger Water.—This is an old-fashioned drink which is most refreshing and wholesome. Mix a tablespoonful of ginger with three of sugar and add a pint of iced water, stir until well mixed and serve at once.

Place marshmallows on round crackers, put a nut meat on each and brown in the oven.

We are very slightly changed
From the semi-apes who ranged
India's prehistoric clay;
Whoso drew the longest bow,
Ran his brother down, you know,
As we run men down today.
—Kipling.

SOME FRUIT DISHES.

Peaches may be used in various combinations for desserts, the following is one worth bearing in mind:

Peach Trifle.—Scald a pound of peaches, drain, remove the skins and stones. Prepare a sirup of sugar and water and when boiling hot drop in the peaches and cook until soft, then rub them through a sieve. Pour the sirup into a sponge cake and when well-soaked add the pulp carefully. Whip a pint of cream, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a teaspoonful of almond extract and pile lightly on top of the cake just before sending to the table.

Fresh fruit may be used for this dessert, not cooking the fruit but stirring the sugar into the pulp after putting it through a sieve.

Apricot Tapioca Pudding.—Cover one and a half cupfuls of tapioca with cold water and soak three hours, then cook in three cupfuls of boiling water, add a half teaspoonful of salt and a cupful of sugar, cook in a double boiler until transparent.

Peel and stone twelve apricots and put them in the bottom of a buttered dish, pour over the tapioca mixture and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Serve hot or cold with cream and sugar.

Gooseberry Chutney.—Wash, stem and top six cupfuls of gooseberries, add one chopped onion and two cupfuls of raisins, put all through a food chopper. Add one and a half cupfuls of brown sugar to the chopped mixture, two tablespoonfuls of powdered ginger, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, three tablespoonfuls of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of red pepper and paprika mixed, one teaspoonful of tumeric powder and a quart of cider vinegar. Bring gently to the boiling point and simmer for an hour. It may be bottled unstrained or if strained may be used as a relish or catsup.

Nellie Maxwell

Cheerfulness.

"Cheerfulness is a small virtue, it is true, but it sheds such a brightness around us in this life that neither the dark clouds nor the rain can dispel its happy influence."—E. V. B. Alexander.

A Sign of Age.

When a man begins to say that all he does is to get up in the morning and go to work and go home in the evening and go to bed, he's getting old, whether he will admit it or not.—Atchison Globe.

Plausible.

Tille Clinger says taht the reason she thinks her new boss' wife is keeping cool through the hot weather is because her telephone voice sounds as if it were right off the ice.—Galveston News.

CUTICURA IS SO SOOTHING

To Itching, Burning Skins—It Not Only Soothes, but Heals—Trial Free.

Treatment: Bathe the affected surface with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. Repeat morning and night. This method affords immediate relief, and points to speedy healment. They are ideal for every-day toilet uses.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Reason.

"Let that man down easy."

"Why should I?"

"Because he's so hard up."

DRUGGISTS PLEASED WITH GOOD KIDNEY MEDICINE

I have sold your remedy for the past fifteen years and have sufficient confidence in it to give it my personal recommendation. I believe it is one of the best medicines of its class on the market today and I find pleasure in selling it at all times.

Very truly yours,
KAMINER'S DRUG STORE,
F. V. Kaminer, Prop.,
Nov. 4, 1916. Spartanburg, S. C.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

The angels couldn't be better than men in love assert that they will be after marriage.

A Message to Mothers

YOU know the real human doctors right around in your neighborhood: the doctors made of flesh and blood just like you: the doctors with souls and hearts: those men who are responding to your call in the dead of night as readily as in the broad daylight; they are ready to tell you the good that Fletcher's Castoria has done, is doing and will do, from their experience and their love for children.

Fletcher's Castoria is nothing new. We are not asking you to try an experiment. We just want to impress upon you the importance of buying Fletcher's.

Your physician will tell you this, as he knows there are a number of imitations on the market, and he is particularly interested in the welfare of your baby.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Canada's Liberal Offer of Wheat Land to Settlers

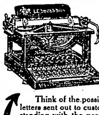
is open to you—to every farmer or farmer's son who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is much higher but her fertile farm land just as cheap, and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land Sold at from $15 to $20 per Acre

The great demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Where a farmer can get near $2 for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre he is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming in Western Canada is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising.

The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. There is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent



Typewriter Service in Rural Communities

The typewriter is coming into more extended use in rural communities because of the assistance it renders to all classes of people. *Here are a few examples:*

Think of the possibilities of selling produce by the means of typewritten letters sent out to customers? Typewritten letters give the sender a business standing with the people who receive them and also enable the keeping of carbon copies of the correspondence, which many times does away with misunderstandings and lawsuits.

The boy or girl who is intending to follow a business career can secure no better start than a knowledge of typewriter operating. Children who learn to use the typewriter learn spelling at the same time. The housewife finds it a great convenience in writing recipes and for general correspondence.

Ask for our free booklet, "The Silent Smith".

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

Should She?

Simplicity—Is the light out in the hall?

Dullmus—Yes. Shall I bring it in?

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.—adv.

A man caters to a woman's vanity when he thinks it will further his own interests.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by *Sun, Dust* and *Wind* quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort
FOR YOUR EYES
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. *For Book of the Eye—Free.* Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

An old bachelor says that it was Adam's wedding Eve that caused it all.

South African railways in 1918 will expend $50,815,000, it is estimated.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR
HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S
ASTHMADOR
AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES

positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 50-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefitted and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make. [5]

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 35--1917.

EAT OUR MEATS

You'll need neither a hatchet nor a stick of dynamite. A good, ordinary set of molars will dispose of

A Fine Tenderloin Steak,
An Extra Porterhouse Steak,
A Luscious Round Steak,
A Nutritious Roast,
A Dish of Pork Chops

If you havn't any teeth, we have sausage that will fairly melt in your mouth. Eat our meats. Good for your stomach.

Goodridge Meat Market,
R. R. Johnson, Proprietor.

Doubling the Life of Your Farm Machinery

depends simply on ordinary care and proctection when not in use.

An implement Shed will protect your machinery from the relentless attacks of the elements---it will make your machinery run more easily, do better work and cut repair bills to a minimum.

Come in and see us.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. N. K. GUNUHUND Cashier

Special Bargains.

In order to make room for our Fall Stock, which is arriving daily, we will offer special prices on

Summmer Dress Goods,
Underwear,
Straw Hats etc.

Come in and look them over.

H. Christianson & Son
Goodridge, Minnesota

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered as a second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn.

Red Cross Meeting.

A meeting of The Goodridge Branch Chapter of the Pennington County Chapter of the American Red Cross Society will hold a meeting in the school house next Tuesday evening Sept. 4th at 8 P. M. The purpose of this meeting is to form a permanent branch chapter and elect permanent officers. All those who have become members are urged to be present also non-members are cordially invited to attend.

It is very pleasing to note the enthusiasm which new members are displaying, as we now have fifty-five members, that means twenty-two new members this past week. Two weeks more of good work like this will give us at least one hundred members. Everybody is kindly asked to do their bit.

The following is the list of names of the 22 new members that haved joined the Red Cross Chapter during the past week.

Miss Laurence Urdahl
Carl Christianson
H. A. Halvorson
P. C. Halvorson
Miss Mabel Johnson
G. C. Gulrud
Miss Myrtle Resan
Oluf Omlid
O. G. Lee
Sever Anderson
J. P. Ferdinandsen
Andrew Wells
Mrs. M. G. Thoreson
Miss Tillie Thompson
H. L. Ward
Stuart McLeod
Martin Olson
Clarence G. Stephenson
Miss Arvilla Heggestuen
Miss Ella Olson
Mrs. H A. Halvorson
Mrs. Otto C. Schultz

LOSSES TOTAL 4,500,000

German Official Lists Show Casualties Since War Began.

London.—Total German casualties reported during July in the German official lists, but not necessarily having occurred in July, amounted to 89,-863, as follows:

Killed or died of wounds or sickness, 12.389.

Prisoners or missing, 14,620.

Severely wounded, 13,896.

Wounded and slightly wounded, 39,-958.

The total German casualties of all classes since the beginning of the war exceeds 4,500,000.

NORTHWEST COAL SUPPLY

President Declares Sufficient Fuel Will Be Available.

Washington, D. C. — President Wilson will take action that will insure the Northwest its winter supply of coal.

This action will be an executive order designating an administrator to handle the coal problem under the priority shipping law.

This priority law administrator will have authority over the loading of cars at the mines and their movement to Lake Erie ports, where the coal will be shipped by water to the Head of the Lakes.

ENEMY TOWNS ARE RAIDED

Tons of Explosives Dropped by British Airplanes.

London.—Many tons of explosives were dropped on enemy aerodromes and railway stations by British navy planes.

Several fires were observed following raids on the Ostend station and the Chisteless aerodrome.

At Engel and Uytkerke aerodromes were bombed and road transports attacked by gunfire from the air.

ONLY ONE BLAST VICTIM

Others in Canadian Powder Explosion Accounted For.

Montreal, Que.—Only one person, a foreigner, is known to have been killed by the explosion which destroyed the powder plant of the Curtis & Harvey Co., Ltd., at Regaud, near here. Six workmen were injured severely. This statament was made by T. H. Curtis, director of the company. The monetary loss was placed at $2,000,000.

Former Czar Sent to Siberia.

Petrograd, Russia.—Telegrams from Viatka, on the northern route to Siberia, report the passage of the special train with lowered blinds which no one was allowed to approach. The train, which is going eastward, is assumed to contain the former Emperor Nicholas and his family.

Von Bernstorff to Turkey.

Amsterdam, Holland. — Count von Bernstorff, the former German ambassador to the United States, has been appointed to the post at Constantinople. He will leave Berlin immediately.

CONTRABAND

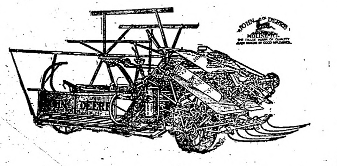
By RANDALL PARRISH

THE outbreak of the Great War and the attempt by a big speculator to organize a copper pool supplies the motif for this splendid story. The scene is laid almost entirely on the high seas, first on the private yacht of the Copper King, then on a big freighter, filled with contraband of war, attempting to run the blockade. With the sinking of this vessel the action passes to a gruesome death ship, laden with treasure and horrors.

From the time Robert Hollis encounters a strange, mysterious young woman on board the "Esmeralda" until the two leave the death ship together, there is a succession of thrilling situations and perilous adventures related as only Parrish can tell them. Watch for and read

Our New Serial!

John Deere Binders



JOHN DEERE BINDERS are built for the man who wants real visible quality. The binder is one of the most important machines used on the farm and a few dollars in price is of no consequence when saving a crop is a consideration. If you are in the market for a new binder, let us show you the John Deere.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

T[redacted]LEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 36 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917. $1.50 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.04
Oats	.47
Barley	1.00
Flax	3.04
Rye	1 64
Butter	.35
Eggs	.35
Vivo Flour	$6 00

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Have you joined the Red Cross? If not, join now.

Threshing is in full blast in this section these days.

Go to H. Christianson & Son for your school supplies.

Remember the fire dapartment meets Tuesday evening Sept. 11th.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Miss Gaya Olson of Middle River is a guest at the R. H. McDonald home this week.

FOR SALE—I have for sale some horses, also some cord wood.—A. Hammerstein, High Landing, Minn.

Nick Bundhund sold the Mikkel Anderson farm to Geo. Tanner last week.

J. P. Jensen and A. B. Mandt made a business trip to Warren in the latters car Thursday.

FOR SALE—18 horse power Advance Steam Engine. Will sell for $300 if taken at once.—Henry Tollefson, Rt. 1, Goodridge.

When in need of school supplies go to H. Christianson & Son.

Mrs. R. H. McDonald and son Harry went to Thief River Falls Wednesday morning to consult a doctor in regard to Harry's eyes.

Thos. H. Smith and Art Cellins of Mavie and Walter E. Smith of Thief River Falls were business visitors in town Tuesday forenoon.

$225 buys 3 good horses, wagon with good thribble box and set of good harness. Box 1214, Thief River Falls Minn.

ESTRAYED—From my farm Saturday August 11th, two black and white sows, weight about 200 lbs apiece. Finder please notify C. Pruha, Erie.

Arthur Tvedt returned to Thief River Falls Monday to resume his studies at high school after spending the summer vacation at his home here.

I have funds on hand to take up all outstanding orders on School district No. 228.153, Pennington and Marshall Counties.

Andrew O. Feragen, Treas.

ESTRAYED—Nine head of cattle 3 heifers, 4 steers and 2 bulls, one Holstein, the others Shorthorn, from my place in Section 7, town of Moylan, J. J. Kast.

Bueno Menzel made a drive to Thief River Falls Saturday with a load of furniture for his daughter Tillie and son Richard, who will keep house down there while attending to their school duties this coming year.

P. P. Palmer autoed to Thief River Falls Thursday morning with his son Lynton and daughter Evelyn to be operated on for Tonsilitis and Adnois. Both children are home again and are recovering nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Tvedt, Miss Gina Rustad and Chester Tvedt autoed to Larimore, N. Dak. Saturday morning. They returned Sunday afternoon via Newfolden, taking in the ball game at the latter town.

Miss Tillie Menzel and brother Richard left Saturday evening for Thief River Falls where Miss Menzel will teach in the Knox School the coming year and Richard will attend High School. They were accompanied by Mrs. Menzel who returned home Monday morning.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Will trade my unimproved 160 in Sec. 16 township 157 R. 39 E. Marshall Co. for 100 acres improved land.
R.L. Dunn, Little Falls; Minn.

NOTICE.

Board of Education of Dist. No. 8, Goodridge will receive bids for one carload of Hooking Valley stove coal, delivered F. O. B. Goodridge up to 8 o'clock p. m. Tuesday Sept. 11th.
Nick Bundhund, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul rhe stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Goodridge, by Oct. 1st, 1917, otherwise the town will do tse work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk

Curfew Will Not Ring.

At a meeting of the village counci held Monday evening the village dads decided to drop the Curfew Ordinance and the money now being used to pay a curfew officer will be used for installing three more street lights. It was thought that the lights would be of more benefit to the public than the ringing of the curfew. Accordingly three new street lights will be installed one on the south side of the track, one on the west end of the main street and one on the corner by Johnsrud residence. This will make Goodridge a little brighter this winter.

Surprise On Rev. Bjornson.

Last Sunday afternoon members of Rev. H. Bjornson's congregation gave him a surprise party in honor of his 18th anniversitry of his wedding. Twenty two auto loads and twelve teams were present. As a token of the esteem in which he is held by his people, Mr. Berve, in behalf of the congregation, in a few well chosen words, presented him with the sum of $124.00.

Hire Buss Drivers.

At a regular meeting of the school board held Tuesday evening, the buss drivers and the janitor were hired for the coming school year. Osmund Urdahl will drive the buss on the west route and Emil Swarre will have the hauling of the children on the east route. Bennie Johnson will hold down the janitors chair again this year. No definite date has yet been set for the opening of the school but it is expected that the work now being done on the school house will be finished in time so that school can commence about the middle of this month.

At The Grand Theatre.

Remember the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday evening. A very interesting program has been secured. The following will be shown Strong Men of the North, The Taming of the shrew and a Son's Sacrifice. After the show on Saturday night the floor will be cleared for dancing, at which good music will be furnished. Come in and take in the show and stay for the dance. You will surely have a good time.

Goodrdge Again
Defeats Newfolden.

Sunday the Goodridge base ball team, accompanied by a small bunch of rooters. autoed to Newfolden and defeated that aggregation by a score of 10 to 3. Newfolden getting their three lone scores in the first and sixth innings, while Goodridge ran in a score in most every inning. Dutch again pitched great ball, getting 15 strike outs to their pitcher's 7. Even their heaviest batters were easy meat for him. Our whole infield played errorless ball thruout the entire game, while the out field had practically nothing to do, excepting two fly balls went out to Abe, who garnered them well. P. P. Palmer umpired the game to the satisfaction of both sides Nuff Said!, Newfolden was easy meat for Goodridge.

Dedication Day.

Last Saturday being designated as "Dedication Day", a day set apart to honor the lads who were called to the colors in the first draft. A big celebration in honor of the boys leaving from Pennington County was held at Thief River Falls Saturday afternoon In order that the people from Goodridge might attend all business places here were closed from twelve o'clock noon to six p. m. A large crowd from this part of the county were in attendance at the celebration.

The first part of the celebration was an auto parade thru the main business streets of the city and out to Squaw Point where a big dinner was served to the Home Guards and the drafted men. Several hundred autos participated in the parade. After dinner the Home Guard went thru their drills. When they were thru two very interesting and patriotic speeches were delivered by Ex-Congressman Frank M. Eddy and Hon. Judge Andrew Grindeland, which was enjoyed very much by all present. After the speeches the drafted men were lined up in front of the speakers stand coming up there one at a time as their names were read from the honor rol by Judge Grindeland, who spoke a few encouraging words to them. After this the drafted men lined up in front of the camera and had their pictures taken. The Kid Band of Thief River Falls rendered some beautiful music during the afternoon. The big crowd dispersed about 4:30 feeling that their time had been well spent, and thus a most eventful day went down in the history of Pennington County.

Germantown News.

Jack Frost was here the other night and bit everything that was in the garden.

Miss Della Roller was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday, and returned Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund were callers at the C. L. Wayne home Tuesday evening.

C. L. Wayne was a caller at Hans Clausen's Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Ludtke and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Babcock and family of Thief River Falls were up here Sunday visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ristau and Hans Clausen were visitors at the Jack Kast home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kianz were callers at the Aug. Ristau home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Ludtke were up from Thief River Falls saying goodbye to their friends as they will leave Wednesday for Montana.

Miss Lois Struble left Monday for Thief River Falls to attend High School.

Mr. and Mrs. George Schwandt of Mavie were callers at Paul Stouck's home Sunday.

Hans Clausen was a visitor at the Emil Ristau home Sunday night.

Henry Ristau was a visitor at Hans Clausen's Sunday.

Carl Habedank and son Emil made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Friday morning.

Miss Bessie Roller was a visitor at the G. Benson home Sunday.

August Ristau was a Thief River Falls vistor Saturday.

Star News.

(Too late for last week).

Hubert Jacobson, accompanied by his Uncle Pete Jacobson of Steiner, motored out for a brief visit to the former's claim Sunday, returning Monday morning.

Ole Trontvet transacted business in Goodridge Saturday.

Mr. Tharaldson of Germantown a nephew of Ole Tharaldson of eastern Star, purchased during the past week, a large number of cattle in this vicinity which were shipped to South St. Paul from Goodridge Saturday.

Mrs. Caroline Dahlen and son, Olaf, visited at the Syverson home Sunday afternoon.

H. C. Iverson was a Goodridge business visitor Saturday.

Threshing rigs are already at work. Joseph Johnson had his grain threshed on his farm southeast of Erie last Saturday and a good yield is reported.

Star News.

(This week's News)

Mrs. Gaarden and Mrs. Bammerud of Mayfield autoed out here Sunday for a brief visit at the Gust Iverson home.

Adolf and Henry Tangen, accompanied by their mother, came up here from Fosston by car Thursday for a few days visit at the homes of Christ Tangen and H. C. Solberg. The same party accompanied by Mrs. Solberg made a flying trip to the county seat Saturday afternoon to take part in the demonstration in honor of the departing soldiers.

Halvor Syverson recently received word from his two oldest sons, Sigurd and Erick, that they are now Uncle Sam's fighting boys and are training at the military camp at Crosby, N. Dak.

Mrs. Gustina Hrg and children, Helen, Rueben and Henry, of Northwood, N. Dak., arrived here last Wednesday via Goodridge for an ex visit with relatives in southeast Star. Mrs. Haga is a sister of Iverson's and Mrs. H. A. Dahlen.

Red Lake Agency
Sunday September 16th.

The Goodridge base ball team will journey to the Red Lake Agency Sunday September 16th and will cross bats with the Red Lake Indians. This is expected to be the final game of the season and a fine time will be had for it is the intenion to make it a picnic day. All those having cars are asked to accompany the team and bring their lunch with them and have a picnic dinner among the pines around the lake. A number of cars from Grygla are contemplating on making the trip. Remember the date Sunday September 16th, and make it a point to make the trip. You will never regret it if you do.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

Chicago Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 30,000; steers, $6.85@12.30; cows and heifers, $4.40@12.40; calves, $10.50@14.75. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; light, $17.80@19.55; mixed, $17.90@19.65; heavy, $17.70@19.40; rough, $17.70@17.95; pigs, $12.50@16.50. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; wethers, $7.50@10.75; lambs, $10.00@16.25.

HALF OF SALONIKI IS RAZED BY FIRE

London. — More than one-half of the walled city of Saloniki, in Greek Macedonia, which is under occupation by the entente allied troops, was destroyed by fire.

Eighty thousand persons, who were rendered homeless, are being removed to neighboring villages, according to a dispatch received in London.

The fire is now under control.

GRAND ARMY IN SESSION

Confederate Veteran Is Conspicuous at Encampment.

Boston, Mass. — Thousands of veterans of the Civil war and their families, here to attend the fifty-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, were officially welcomed to the city by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley.

Other speakers were former Governor John L. Bates, Commander-in-Chief W. J. Patterson of Pittsburg, and Department Commander Daniel E. Denny of Massachusetts.

A conspicuous figure among the Union soldiers was a man in Confederate gray—Major Frank M. Burrows, now in the government service at Washington, but formerly of the Culpepper minute men.

ONLY SIXTEEN SHIPS SUNK

British Losses During Past Week Show Falling Off.

London. — A heavy falling off in British tonnage sunk last week by mines or submarines is indicated in the weekly admiralty statement.

Fourteen vessels of 1,600 tons and more were sent to the bottom, as against twenty-one the previous week.

Two vessels of less than 1,600 tons were sunk last week, the same number reported the previous week.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, — MINN

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN

Aug. 24, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Iversen Nergaard, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on April 13th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 07739, for Lot 3 and NE¼ SW¼, Section 18, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, [illegible] on the 5th day of October, 1917

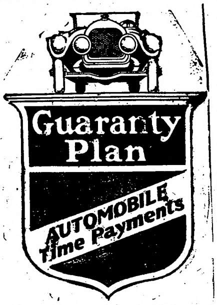
Claimant names as witnesses:
Iver [illegible] Vesthe, of Rosewood, Minn.
Elev Aakre, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ellef Tellefson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Edwin [illegible], of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

WANTED!
Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota.

HORSES
We have just arrived with a car load of Western
HORSES
broke or unboke. Will sell or will trade for hay or stock.
Get our prices and you will buy our horses.
LAW & HIRN, Owners.



Overland Cars
We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles. If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make.
GOODRIDGE GARAGE CO.,
LINDSTROM & GRAN, Props.

RIGA ABANDONED; IN GERMAN HANDS AS RUSSIANS FLEE

SLAVS TAKE OPEN ROAD TO PETROGRAD IN HASTY RETREAT, BURNING EVERYTHING IN PORT CITIES.

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO PRESS AUSTRIANS HARD

Batteries of Field Marshal Haig Still Pouring Incessant Fire Against German Trenches in Flanders, But Expected Dash to Capture Them Has Not Started.

London, Sept. 5.—Riga, Russia's big port on the Gulf of Riga, is in the hands of the Germans, and its garrison and the civilian population are in retreat eastward.

Following up rapidly the advantage they gained in driving the Russians across the Dvina river on both sides of Uxkull last Saturday, the Germans threw bridges across this stream and soon were on the heels for the former defenders, some of whom offered resistance, but others of whom showed the white feather, giving the invaders no trouble in marching up the eastern bank of the Dvina toward Riga, 15 miles distant. Seeing the disaffection and the inability to stem the tides of the advance, the Russian commander ordered an evacuation.

Retreating Russians Force Capture.

With the falling back of the Russians from the city proper and the advance of the Germans northward along both sides of the stream, the Russians still defending the western bank around Dahlen, seemingly are in danger of being caught between the two fast moving bodies of the enemy and made prisoners.

The Russians in their retreat from Riga are laying the country in waste, burning villages and farms. Whether the city itself remains intact has not yet been made known, but doubtless the guns in the fortress and the ammunition stores either were moved or destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the Germans.

Aside from the strategic value of controlling the Gulf of Riga and of a base nearer the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, at the head of which Petrograd is situated, for the moment it is impossible to see the importance of the German gain, especially with the near approach of winter, when military operations in this northern region are almost impossible.

Italians Continue Gains.

On none of the other fronts have there been operations of great moment except in the Austro-Italian theater, where the Italians have made further progress on the Bainsizza plateau and on the Brestovizza valley and at various points along the line have repulsed fresh counter-attacks launched by the Austrians. Throughout this entire theter violent artillery duels are in progress from Tomino to the sea.

Advices to the Italian embassy in Washington are to the effect that along the front of the present offensive the Austrians have lost more than 128,000 men. Reports from Udine, Italy, give the Austrians' losses as one-third of the first line of the army.

The batteries of Field Marshal Haig are still pouring an incessant fire against the German trenches in Flanders, but as yet the anticipated new dash by his men to capture them has not strated. Doubtless the knocking down of the defenses has not reached the limits which the British commander always requires before he throws his infantrymen into the fray.

U. S. TREASURY GETS MILLIONS

Final Installment of Liberty Loan Paid By Subscribers.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Money by the millions is rolling into the treasury and its branches—the final installment on the first Liberty Loan of $2,000,000,000. The $415,000,000 represented will not be rounded up completely for several days.

Meantime government engravers are hastening the task of finishing the fancy bonds which will replace the interim certificates now held by the purchasers.

STATE FAIR BREAKS RECORD

Largest Opening Day Attendance in Institution's History.

Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—A record-breaking crowd—116,555 persons, to be exact—attended the Minnesota State Fair on the opening day. This was 23,978 more than were present at last year's opening and biggest day. Before 6 p. m. the day's attendance had broken the previous high record, that of Labor day, 1912, when 100,792 admissions were recorded.

Spain Promises Reforms.

Madrid, Sept. 2.—After a cabinet meeting presided over by King Alfonso, Premier Dato announced that a comprehensive program of reforms was in preparation and would soon be announced, after which general elections would be held. The king will return to Santander at once. There have been widespread strikes accompanied by bloodshed in Spain at intervals for several months. It is evidently in the hope of quieting this unrest that the government has determined to propose extensive reforms.

POOR MUNITIONS CAUSE STIR

RENEWED MURMURS OF DISCONTENT WITH WAR DEPARTMENT.

Situation Stirs up Antagonism Against General Crozier, and Congressional Probe Is Mentioned.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Renewed murmurs of discontent with the War department's oranance branch are heard as a result of defective ammunition being furnished General Pershing.

This situation has stirred up old ontagonisms against General Crozier, head of the bureau, and there was talk of a Congressional investigation.

This is the second time defective munitions have popped up since war was declared. Two American nurses were killed by defective gun shells aboard and American vessel bound for Europe shortly after the declaration of war.

Not Held Directly Responsible.

That Crozier was not directly responsible for impure potassium chlorate used in the defective ammunition is admitted. But his critics hold that there must be something faulty with his system when inspectors, chemists and others responsible in the Frankfort arsenal, Philadelphia, failed to discover that the potash contained some potassium bromide.

Presence of this chemical made the ammunition useless for actual fighting. With one-third of the supply—a vast quantity—thus imperfect, the lives of Pershing's men would have been wasted had not the error been disocvered at once through actual tests after shipment.

GERMANS THINK U. S. NOTE IS BAR TO EARLY PEACE

All Berlin Papers Take View That's President's Response Makes Peace Out of Question for Present.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—All the Berlin newspapers in their comment on President Wilson's reply to the papal peace note take the view that the American President's response makes peace out of the question for the present. Even the Tageblatt, one of the strong advocates of parliamentary reform, rejects the idea of outside pressure upon Germany for the introduction of the desired reforms.

"For the present," comments the Tageblatt, "the American government flatly refuses any peace negotiations and it is impossible to deny or question this fact."

The Vossiche Zeitung adopts a scolding attitude toward President Wilson, declaring him to be employing "deliberate lies," and declaring that the Reichstag resolution on the peace question should be an adequate guarantee for him from the German people.

GERMAN PUBLIC BELIEVES WAR WAS FORCED ON THEM

Captive Belgian Returns and Says German People Consider They Are Only Defending Their Country.

Paris, Sept. 4.—President Wilson's note being virtually addressed to the German people, there is more than usual interest in the latest account of the German people's condition and feelings as related by an army nurse named De Winne, a Belgian, who has just returned after thirty-four months of captivity in Germany.

With regard to the spirit of the Germans, he said:

"The Germans believe hard as iron that Germany was attacked and is only defending her existence. Not only do the people repeat this, but intellectuals, doctors and officers with whom I talked—and I cannot question the sincerity of their conviction, as their patriotism is as ardent as England's or France's for Germany's triumph—are so convinced of this that they are ready to make the greatest sacrifices."

KAISER POISONS CHILDREN

Teuton Airmen Scatter Poisoned Candy in France.

Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 4.—German airmen, flying by night over a French town near Rheims, recently, dropped poisoned candy, causing the death of many childrein who ate it, according to a letter from Brownlee Benzel Gauld, a former Harvard university student, who is now driving an ambulance on the western battle front. The communication was made public by his father, the Rev. F. J. Gauld, of Toledo, Ohio. The letter also states that the Germans are "continually shelling hospitals."

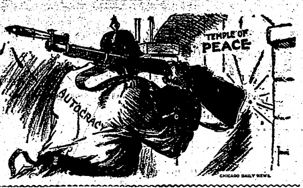
Turkish Attitude Receptive One.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—A Constantinople dispatch states that the attitude of the porte toward the papal peace note is a very receptive one. The Turkish reply, it is stated, probably will be delivered in a few days, simultaneously with the responses of the other Central powers.

H. C. L. Hits Army Officers.

New York, Sept. 4.—The cost of army officers' uniforms and equipment, which has been rising steadily for years, has taken such a decided jump within the last six months that it will cost most of the officers being graduated from training camps at least two months of their salary to purchase the necessaries of army life when they enter upon their new careers. While uniforms and equipment are furnished free to privates and non-commissioned officers, commissioned officers must buy their own

CLOSED TO HIM



WILL NOT USE GREEN TROOPS

PERSHING SAYS ONLY SEASONED SOLDIERY ON FRENCH FRONT

Asserts That Germany Is Not to Feel Military Weight Until Next Year—Public Must Be Patient.

Paris, Sept. 4—Major General Pershing, who has remained in Paris clearing up the work of his old headquarters and who is not going to field headquarters for a few days, declared in connection with the plans for the coming winter that the American people must learn the meaning and value of patience and not expect that the expeditionary forces landed in France can be rushed immediately to the front line trenches.

To Surprise Germany:

To put an adequate, insufficiently supplied force into actual combat, he said, merely would be making a mistake which the Germans unquestionably have hoped and expected the United States would make. It is the determination, rather, that when America does take her place in the line next year, she will be fully prepared to make the Germans feel the full weight of her military power.

Task Is Immense.

"Those of us who have fully studied the situation and who know what is necessary to be done," said General Pershing,, "are anxious that the people at home shall strive to realize the immensity of the task in which we are engaged and shall, through patience and confidence, help us to accomplish that task in the shortest possible time. Everything is going well with us, both as a nation and as an army."

SIX NEGROES SENTENCED FOLLOWING HOUSTON RIOTS

Found Guilty by Court Martial at Camp MacArthur and Must Spend Five Years in Leavenworth.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 4.—Six negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry, who clashed with the civil police and the troops sent to subdue them at Waco the night of July 29 were found guilty of the 93d article of war before the general court marital trial recently at Camp MacArthur.

Five were sentenced to five years at hard labor in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

The sixth man received ten years. All were sentenced to be dishonorably discharged.

The findings of the court martial have been forwarded to the War department at Washington.

FRICTION SEEN BETWEEN TEUTON HIGH COMMANDS

Von Hindenburg Refuses Austrian Request for Troops to Aid in Stopping Italian Advance.

Rome, Sept. 1.—Friction has arisen between the German and Austrian high commands, according to the Idea Nazionale. The newspaper says that the Vienna government urgently requested immediate German re-enforcement to fill the gaps in the Austrian lines and stem the Italian advance on Trieste and northward from the Bainsizza plateau, but that Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied he could not spare troops for this purpose. It is reported that a lively controversy between the two high commands ensued.

POPE ONLY FATIGUED; ILLNESS RUMOR DENIED

Suspension of Audiences by Pontiff Causes Circulation of Report That He Is Seriously Ill.

Rome, Sept. 4.—Owing to the suspension of audiences by Pope Benedict, a report was circulated that he was not well. The report was without foundation as the Pope was suffering merely fom fatigue due to his arduous labors, particularly in connection with the peace proposals and the renewed interest in them aroused by President Wilson's reply. The Pope has resumed his audiences.

Makes Gopher Traps Exemption Claim.

Los Angeles, Sept. 4.—Frank M. Cushing based his claim for exemption on the ground that he was engaged in the manufacture of a commodity essential to the army and navy of the United States. In all seriousness, Cushing explained that he manufactures gopher traps. Cushing neglected to state whether the traps were to be used by the government to rid French trenches of rodents or to aid in capturing the burrowing Germans. Board officials are faced with the problem of deciding the question.

DUTCH CAN GET NO MORE GRAIN

U. S. REFUSES LICENSE TO 100 SHIPS FOR HOLLAND.

Say That Present Supply Is Adequate for Home Needs—Cargoes Ready to Sail Must Be Unloaded.

Washington, Sept. 4.—No grain will be permitted to leave this country for Holland at present, it is announced.

Licenses for 100 Dutch grain ships have been refused.

The agreement by which the Hollanders were to divide their cargoes between Holland and Belgium, is cancelled by the Embargo Administration board.

In making the announcement the board emphasized that the United States is willing to feed the neutrals, but that the needs of this country must be considered first. The same attitude is expected to be observed in dealing with exports to other neutral countries.

Counter-Proposal Made.

In refusing licenses for the 100 Dutch ships, already loaded with grain, the administrative board made a counter-proposition that the vessels be unloaded, their cargoes taken over by the United States at a fair price and the ships used to bring wheat and sugar from Australia and Java.

The contention of the board is that Holland has a sufficient supply of grain to last her for months, probably well into Deecember.

SNOW IN MONTANA PUTS CHECK ON FOREST FIRES

First Fall of Year Is Greeted With Joy by Those Fighting Fires for Past Three Weeks.

Missoula, Mont., Sept. 4.—Snow has put out a serious fire near Gordon Pass in the Flathead country, according to reports received at Forest Service headquarters.

The snow is the first of the year for Western Montana and was greeted with joy by government officers who have been fighting for three weeks against a dangerous fire situation.

All fires are abating and control lines have been established everywhere. Danger has definitely passed, it is believed.

MAY SEND 4,000,000 TROOPS

Wood Says Big American Force Is Needed in Europe.

Fort Riley, Kan., Sept. 2.—It is not impossible that from 2,500,000 to 4,000 American soldiers will be fighting on battlefields of France before the war is won, Major General Leonard E. Wood, who is to be in command of Camp Funston, declared here at a reception given in his honor.

General Wood said universal service is the only sure guarantee for a lasting democracy and urged the civilian population to give its utmost support to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., to grow large crops and economize in every way to help win the war.

"SHOP GIRL BONDS", IS NAME

Term Applied to New Loan Issue For War.

Washington, Sept. 4.—"Shop girl bonds" is the term applied to the war saving certificates authorized in the second bond issue bill reported to the House by Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee.

These certificates will be in denominations as small as $5, thus enabling persons of small means to help finance the war for democracy. A $5 certificate will cost $4 and be worth face value on maturity in five years. England tried out the plan and it was a big success. More than 8,000,000 persons subscribed.

New French Cabinet Probable.

Paris, Sept. 4.—A complete remodeling of the cabinet appears to be more and more probable, says the Matin, which adds that in such even Premier Ribot will not present the collective resignation of the ministry until he has a new combination ready.

Kaiser Openly Called Liar.

London, Sept. 4.—The Saturday Review referring to President Wilson's note to Pope Benedict as "the most forcible state paper issued during the war," says: "We cannot remember that ever before the sovereign of a great nation with an army and a fleet in existence has been told that he is a liar and a chief with whom no treaty can be made. This terrible insult, so amply deserved, comes with great effect from a nation that is not a European rival of Germany and cannot be described as jealous."

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO NEW NATIONAL ARMY

ADDRESSES FINAL WORD TO DRAFTED MEN WHO WILL MAKE UP AMERICA'S GREAT FIGHTING FORCE.

"EYES OF THE WORLD WILL BE ON YOU," SAYS WILSON

"Let Us Set for Ourselves a Standard So High That It Will Be a Glory to Live up to and Add New Laurels to Crown of America," He Says.

Washington, Sept. 5.—On the eve of their mobilization, President Wilson yesterday addressed a final word to the drafted men who will make up America's first great national army.

The President's greeting follows:

"To the soldiers of the national army:

"You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest solitude not only by those who are near and dear to you, but by the whole nation besides.

All Drawn Together.

"For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades, and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence.

"The eyes of the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and through.

"Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America.

"My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test.

"God keep and guide you."

PEACE COUNCIL QUIET; NO MEETINGS ARE HELD

No Attempt to Hold Gatherings Since Arrival in Chicago of Troops Under Instructions From Governor.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Delegates to the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace made no effort to hold a public meeting Labor day. Several conferences were held at hotels, where the deelgates were quartered.

Some of the pacifists attended a labor picnic, having previously said they would make speeches there if permitted to do so. None made an address, but no person would say that they either asker permission to speak or were denied the privilege. A large force of deputy sheriffs was sent to the picnic grounds by Sheriff Traeger, who has been co-operating with Adjutant General Dickson since the arrival of the four companies of national guardsmen from Springfield.

Mayor Thompson, by whose instructions the meeting of pacifists was held under police protection, was in seclusion. Members of the state Council of Defense discussed possibility of action against the mayor for what was regarded as his illegal action in permitting the pacifists' meeting to be held in defiance of Governor Lowden's orders.

MORE FOOD SHIPS NEEDED

Necessary if Belgians Are to Be Kept Alive.

New York, Sept. 5.—The urgent need of ships to supply food to the Belgian and French people in the area occupied by the Germans was emphasized in a statement issued here by Prentiss Gray, American director of the Belgian relief commission. Mr. Gray asserted that if "these people are to be kept alive during the coming winter, the relief commission must be supplied with 220,000 tons of shipping, or about 45 steamers of average size."

Norway Has Only Month's Food.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—The Christiana Social Demokraten asserts Norway has provisions for only one month and that the import prospects are gloomy. The paper demands the government seize all private stocks and take over the ocntrol of imports and food distribution.

Kaiser Decorates Von Bernstorff.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, has received from Emperor William at great headquarters the civilian iron cross.

British Trade Unionists Meet.

London, Sept. 4.—The forty-ninth annual union congress has opened at Blackpool with a record attendance of nearly 700 delegates, representing more than 3,000,000 workers. John Hilyl, secretary of the boilermakers' union, will preside. Many leading labor leaders are in attendance, including Arthur Henderson, former member of the war cabinet, who, however, is present merely as a "fraternal delegate" from the Parliamentary Labor party. Two other delegates are Americans, James Lord and John Golden.

WOMEN! IT'S CHEAP! USE LEMON JUICE TO MAKE BEAUTY LOTION

In all weathers the skin and complexion can be kept wonderfully clear, soft and white by the use of this inexpensive lemon lotion which any girl or woman can easily prepare.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and hidden beauty of any skin. Those who will make it a habit to gently massage this lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands once or twice daily may be repaid with a skin that is flexible and young looking and a peach-like complexion. Adv.

Rough Going.

A youth who had accomplished considerable glory in football but little in his studies, was dropped from one preparatory school and immediately invited to another. He had been there about a week when he was approached by a member of the faculty.

"Well," said the professor, "how do you find it here?"

"Pretty fair," answered the boy."

"That's good. Find it smooth going, eh?"

The youth meditated a moment. "Well, I shouldn't like to say that, exactly," he replied. "The field's sort of rough yet in places, sir."—Exchange.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Had Made Good Use of Time.

The Anzac read the advertisement on the door, and strolled in.

"I want ter speak ter a pal o' mine," he said.

"Ah yes. Be seated, my good sir."

Then in a dreamy voice the medium began to ring up the Beyond.

"I am in touch with the person you want," he said at last. "He tells me that he has made a lot of friends. Already he has met Cromwell, Shakespeare, Queen Elizabeth, Henry Irving, Mark Twain, Balzac, and a score of others."

"Gee!" muttered the Australian. "Jim allus was a hustler. 'E ain't bin dead an hour yet!"—London Tit-Bits.

EAT
SKINNER'S
THE BEST
MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE
Paul F. Skinner
ON EVERY PACKAGE
SKINNER'S MACARONI

University of Notre Dame
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
Offers Complete Course In Agriculture
Full courses also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

"CONTRABAND"

A Thrilling War Story of the North Atlantic

By RANDALL PARRISH

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"THE BEST SEA STORY IN TEN YEARS"

In quoting that statement made by one of the most widely known book reviewers in the country about "Contraband," we can best introduce this new serial to our readers. Certainly it is a tale for men and women whose arteries carry red blood. It is as full of adventure as an airplane battle over the trenches in northern France. Its romance is as beautiful as a night in midsummer when the moon is round, the mist silvery and the air laden with the odor of honeysuckle. Too, in "Contraband" you will get a plot composed of strong lines and characterization as vivid as human beings can be. We need say no more. Just read on—

The Editor.

CHAPTER I.

—1—

A Yacht Party.

So many items bearing upon those strange adventures which have lately befallen me have found publication in the newspapers, oftentimes distorted and untrue, and resulting in letters of inquiry from friends, induce me now to write out the tale while the incidents remain fresh in memory. Indeed, I owe the truth not only to myself but even more, to her who so bravely shared with me those days and nights of peril.

The earlier passion of my life was the sea, and, when others of my age were grinding away through their courses in college, I was apprenticed to the merchant service in a fleet owned by my father, trading between New York and northern European ports. Loving the work, and, possibly, assisted by the fact that I was my father's sons, I rose rapidly, until licensed as captain of steam, and assigned to command the Vulcan, a freighter of 3,000 tons. At thirty, however, the novelty and fascination of a sea life ceased its attraction, and when my father died sufficient property became my share from the estate to enable my resigning this command, and retiring permanently from the service. Circumstances, unnecessary now to relate, caused me to make permanent home in Chicago, where I soon became engrossed in business, finding my sole recreation in yachting upon the Great Lakes. Such were the rather commonplace surroundings of my life, when, at thirty-seven, adventure suddenly called me out into the unknown.

Nothing could have been more unexpected than the occasion which took me to New York. Carrington—Gerald Carrington, the Copper King—had just placed his new steam yacht, the Esmeralda, in commission, and was eager to christen it by a run across to the ports of Spain. He wrote urging me to become one of the party. The temptation was irresistible, for, as I knew Mrs. Carrington was in Europe, the guests on board would undoubtedly all be men, and probably congenial fellows. A bachelor myself, the long hours at sea had left me unaccustomed to the society of women, whose presence I avoided whenever possible. Hence, I accepted Carrington's invitation immediately by wire, hastily packed the few things necessary for the trip, and, unaccompanied even by a valet, caught the Twentieth Century for New York.

Carrington lived on Long Island, and I talked with him on the phone. There were to be twelve in the party, the names of two, who were former acquaintances, alone being mentioned in our brief conversation. The yacht was lying at Tompkinsville, provisioned, and ready for the sea. I must be on board by three o'clock the following day, and he gave me quite explicit instructions as to the best mode of reaching the vessel.

An accident to the ferry caused me to miss the local train which I had anticipated taking the next morning, and I was consequently the last of our yachting party to arrive at Tompkinsville. The others were already safely aboard when I hurried across the gangplank, to receive the cordial welcome of Carrington, who immediately ordered the vessel under way. The guests must have been gathered on the upper deck, enjoying the excitement of departure, for I caught no glimpse of anyone on board, excepting some members of the crew, as the steward led me to the cabin assigned to my use during the voyage.

Even the brief view I had obtained of the, boat impressed me strongly, both with its beauty and seagoing qualities. I was sailor enough to appreciate all this at a glance. The Esmeralda was a steam yacht, schooner rigged aloft, of over fifteen hundred tons, constructed for deep-water cruising, well manned, and able to combat the storms of any ocean.

I opened the door and emerged into the main cabin. It was deserted, except for a waiter or two attired in white jackets who had covered a long table suspended by stanchions from the deck beams above, and were spreading it with snowy linen in preparation for the six o'clock meal. Never had I seen a more cozy, homelike interior.

Forward, an open passage, guarded only by silently swinging doors, led to the steward's pantry, and various storerooms beyond, while beside this opening a broad, brass-railed stairway led easily to the upper deck. Sunlight touched the edge of the companionway, and flickered down through a half-opened skylight above, yielding cheerfulness to the scene, yet inviting to the open air. I would meet those with whom I was destined to companion on this voyage across summer seas.

No passengers were visible on the deck, yet this mystery was soon explained as I stepped to one side and glanced aft. The cabin projection was not high, yet sufficiently so to break the force of the headwind, and besides was far enough advanced to give ample deck space at the stern. Here an awning had been erected, and beneath its shelter were gathered the vessel's guests. I recognized but three in the group — Carrington, red-faced and white-haired, a cigar gripped in his teeth, giving some instructions to the steward; Fosdick, tall, slim, thin-lipped, a lawyer well known to corporations who desired to keep just within legal restrictions, sat at a table, his hand fingering a half-filled glass while he talked to the men opposite; and McCann, fat, good-natured, born to his father's millions, who amused himself by the pretense of being a broker, interrupting the game of cards in which he was engaged with three others, to tell the latest story of the street. Personally I cared little for either of these men, yet had known both, in a way, for some time. The others, judging from the outward appearances, had been recruited from about the same class—business acquaintances of Carrington no doubt. I went forward, greeting those whom I knew, and being duly presented to the others.

Whatever they might have been in a business way, and for that I cared absolutely nothing, they proved themselves a most companionable bunch of fellows to meet.

The memory of that first meal in the snug after cabin of the Esmeralda remains a most pleasant recollection. The cabin had been darkened, and the soft light of a swinging lamp gleamed back from snowy damask and glittering silver. The center was banked with flowers, the service was perfection, and the chef was evidently a genius. We lingered over the wine and cigars, the conversation drifting where it would.

I believe I was among the first to leave the table and return outside, and as my inclination was to remain alone and enjoy the calm of the night, I ventured forward along the deserted deck, until I found fancied security from observation in the shadow of a small boat. The others, as they emerged later from the companion, outlined a moment against the light, turned once again aft, and resumed their old places.

Nothing occurred to break the monotony, and finally, wearying of it all, I went below, being in no mind to join at games with the others. I was soon asleep.

"Anything Going Wrong?" I Asked.

Some dormant sense of seamanship, aroused to new life, perhaps, by my brief watch on deck, must have awakened me. For I sat up in bed, conscious that the vessel's motion had ceased. All was silent; no jar shook the keel, no footsteps sounded on the deck above. I switched on the electric light, and glanced at my watch; it was slightly after midnight. Through the open port nothing was visible but the dark waters, and the far-off gleam of a light, alternating in flashes of white. I did not know enough of this coast line to identify the signal, yet it was plainly evident we were some distance from land.

Why the Esmeralda had stopped her engines was no special concern of mine, and I lay down again. But sleep would not return. I tossed and turned, and finally arising in sheer desperation, hastily donned my clothes. The after cabin was deserted, dimly lighted by one shaded electric globe, beneath which the brass stair rails shone dully. I emerged on the deck, gratefully breathing in the fresh night air. As I stood there, a man descended the ladder from the bridge, entered the chart-house and switched on a light. In the momentary gleam I recognized the face of the second officer, and when he finally came out again, I crossed the deck so as to intercept him.

"Anything going wrong, Mr. Seeley?" I asked. "You have stopped the engines."

He stared at me through the dark, blinded still perhaps by the glare of the chartroom, and unable to recognize my strange voice. Yet he was a yachtsman, trained above all to courtesy.

"Nothing serious, sir," he announced, civilly enough. "The engines are new, and not well adjusted yet; a bit of shaft went wrong, and has to be repaired."

He turned away, but at that instant my eyes caught the flashing of a beacon away off to the southeast.

"What light is that out yonder, Mr. Seeley? We must be well beyond Eaton?"

He glanced in the direction indicated.

"Those white flashes? That is Oldfield point, sir. Are you acquainted with these waters?"

"Not intimately, although I retain some memory of the charts. I saw merchants' service on the old Atlas line."

"A fine line that," he acknowledged heartily. "I made my first voyage, as cabin boy, on the Mohawk. You are Mr. Hollis, I presume, sir. I overheard Mr. Carrington tell Captain Turner you were to be one of the party aboard. Well, good night, sir; I must make certain the watch is awake."

He touched his cap courteously, and disappeared beneath the shadow of the bridge, leaving me again alone, undecided whether to return below, or endeavor to walk off my sleeplessness. I scarcely know what idle curiosity led me to stroll along the narrow deck space, around the cabin to the lounging place at the stern. I stopped suddenly in surprise, staring across at the opposite rail, questioning the evidence of my own eyes. There, clearly outlined in the star glimmer, was plainly revealed the figure of a woman. Some instinct of fear, or, perchance, a slight sound of approach, must have apprised her of my near presence, for she turned instantly toward me, bending slightly forward, her face visible in the shadow; and then, before I could either move or speak, she fled along the port rail, vanishing immediately behind the protection of the cabin. I felt sure that her parted lips had uttered a quick exclamation, and her startled effort at escape was sufficient to urge me to pursue. Who could she be? Why was she here on board the Esmeralda? Above all, why should she be so eager to escape observation?

I ran forward across the deck, and quickly explored the passage between the cabin and rail. It was clearly visible in the bright starlight, but the swiftly fleeing figure had totally vanished. I reached the steps of the companion, and gazed down through the glass doors. The light below revealed nothing, the cabin remained quiet and deserted. Not a shadow rewarded my search, either on the open deck, or below. Yet surely this was no dream, no hallucination, no mere vision of the night. The woman had actually been there; I had seen her plainly enough; had even heard the echo of her voice. There was then a woman on board—a woman who sought to hide from observation; who ventured on deck only when she thought it entirely deserted, and who fled in fright from discovery. I even felt a vague impression of her personality—she was young, slender of form, dressed in some shimmering gray stuff, a light, fluffy scarf concealing her hair.

There was nothing more to do then, although I prowled about for some time peering into dark corners, and turning the matter over and over in my mind. It must have been nearly daybreak before I fell asleep again in my own stateroom, nor did I awaken until the steward announced the last breakfast call, by a vigorous rapping on my door.

Carrington was seated alone at the table when I entered the cabin, lingering over his coffee, and he remained to keep me company, seemingly in a genial mood in spite of the delay.

He lit a cigar, and leaned comfortably back in his chair, looking amiably across at me through the blue haze of smoke.

"Rather nice bunch of fellows for a cruise, don't you think?"

"Quite so, although I only knew two previously."

"Yes—Fosdick and McCann. The others are either bankers or brokers; fellows I meet every day or so in my business, you know. You have never done much in stocks?"

I shook my head.

"My business education was in an entirely different school," I said quietly, ignoring his lead. "My father never speculated."

"I know his feelings on that subject," and Carrington chuckled, as though at a pleasant memory. "I never advocate speculation myself, but have never shown any qualms of conscience against betting on a sure thing. Perhaps we can discuss this later—before our voyage ends."

"This, then, is more of a business than a pleasure trip, sir?"

He laughed, watching the smoke rings rise lazily in the air.

"Well, hardly that, my boy. My hospitality is not to be so strictly limited. However, no doubt, we shall discuss some matters of business importance before our return. By the way, you have some idle money, I hear?"

He Lit a Cigar and Leaned Comfortably Back in His Chair.

"Not a large sum at present, although it is true I control some capital."

Carrington pushed back his chair and arose to his feet.

"That is of no immediate importance," he said carelessly. "But in my judgment, we are not far away from a great opportunity in finance, when it will pay well to be on the inside. It may interest you to know that a copper pool is being organized."

"I suspected as much; you have some news?"

"Exceedingly important news. Listen, Hollis, this is strictly confidential and worth your thinking it over. Only two men on board know the truth. There will be war in Europe—the biggest war ever known in history—within a month. Do you realize what that will mean, for instance, to copper?"

"I can imagine, sir. But if we are on the verge of such a sudden rise in market value, why do you leave New York for a long voyage?"

Carrington smiled, stroking his gray mustache.

"A natural question, perhaps coming from one not acquainted with my methods," he answered good-humoredly. "Because I prefer to be thought out of it. Everybody on the street is aware that I am at sea. I thus escape being interviewed, importuned for information. I am unsuspected of being where I can manipulate the market. The Esmeralda is equipped with a powerful wireless outfit, and we have on board the most expert operator to be procured in New York. I shall be in direct communication with my office every hour of the day and night. Tomorrow, once safely beyond Point Judith, I shall explain my plan; meanwhile, Hollis, think it over."

He turned toward the stairs, but I stopped him, more deeply interested in something else than in his rather vague financial scheme. The girl on board; was it possible she could have any connection with this affair?

"By the way," I spoke with an assumption of carelessness, "Mrs. Carrington, I understand, is at present in Europe?"

"Yes, in Switzerland; I have cabled her that she had better return as far as London at once."

"You seem very confident as to the truth of your advices."

"I am; I know the men who have reported to me."

"I see; and consequently there are no women on board?"

"Women?" He made a swift, expressive gesture. "Certainly not. I wrote you to that effect, I believe; at least I so instructed my secretary. This voyage is primarily a business affair. Why should you ask that question, Hollis? You have met all my guests."

I hesitated, yet determined to put him fully to the test. If he knew, either his face or manner would betray him, irrespective of his words.

"I imagined I saw a woman on the deck last night, when I ventured out to learn why the engine had stopped. No doubt it was an illusion."

"It surely must have been," his voice evidencing surprise, "for I give you my word there is not a woman on this yacht. What, to your mind, did the creature look like?"

"Nothing at all definite, a mere outline in the gleam of the stars. It may have been an odd combination of shadow, but, at the time, I felt convinced the vision was actually flesh and blood."

Carrington laughed heartily.

"Dismiss it, my boy," he said, his hand gripping the brass rail. "We may indeed have ghost women on board, but no flesh and blood ones. Better join us on deck, and let the sun and wind clear your brain—perhaps the champagne caused the mischief?"

"Hardly," I answered, adopting his mood, "as I did not touch any. However, I will join you presently."

I watched him disappear through the companion, stirring my coffee nonchalantly enough. Yet I was not satisfied; Carrington did not know, possessed no suspicion; nevertheless I remained convinced there was a woman on board the Esmeralda.

CHAPTER II.

I Meet the Mystery.

Before the evening meal had ended—the party still lingering in the cozy quarters below over their coffee and cigars—the yacht once again got under way, and steamed slowly eastward down the Sound. It was already dusk when we returned to the deck and resumed card playing beneath the awning, electric lights sparkling overhead. I never recall a softer, sweeter air. The men behind me were again discussing the war news, but their voices scarcely reached my ears. Once I leaned forward, observing the red and green lights of an approaching steamer, as our siren spoke, but was altogether too negligent to cross the deck and watch the stranger pass by.

The fact was I could not banish entirely from mind the recollection of that woman whom I had seen in this very spot the night before. I had actually seen her—it was no vision, no dream. No doubt Carrington had faith in what he said, and possessed no suspicion whatever of her presence on the yacht. But she was here nevertheless—why, how, for what purpose, by whose help I could not conjecture—but that she actually existed and was hidden somewhere aboard, I had not the slightest doubt, and I must solve the mystery alone.

But how could I prove the vision true? how establish, at least to my own satisfaction, her identity, and purpose? I thought it all over again and again. If Carrington was unaware of her presence—and of this I really no longer felt any doubt—then she must have slipped aboard unseen, or, perchance, aided and abetted by one of the crew. Somewhere below, where discovery was not probable except through accident, she was kept in hiding. Yet to accomplish this she would need assistance. She must have had aid in getting aboard unseen; someone who knew of a vacant cabin, and who could supply her with food. Only an officer could hope to do this without arousing suspicion. Except for the engineer, Gault, whom I had not seen, but who was hardly in a situation to render such service, there were three who might be accomplices—the captain, Turner, and the first and second officers—Hatch and Seeley. I dismissed all thought of the first two almost instantly. Turner was an old sea-dog, a former naval officer, unapproachable, and an extremely strict disciplinarian; while Hatch was a tall, lank, slow-spoken individual, never guilty of the slightest civility to anyone. Neither of these would ever aid and abet a woman under any conceivable circumstances.

Of the second officer, Seeley, I remembered Carrington had mentioned the fact that he had been in his employ for over ten years. He was the one most likely to listen to the plea of a woman, and to be deceived by her; and besides, as I suddenly recalled, it was during his watch on the bridge that the girl had ventured on deck seeking the fresh night air.

What is your guess about the girl? Do you suppose she is a spy for some foreign government who wants to get to Europe in a manner less public than the regular steamship lines offer?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

More Appropriate.

"Your hired man, out there under the tree, is a most picturesque figure," said the stranger with the flowing necktie. "I should like to paint him; and—"

"Sartin!" replied honest Farmer Bentover. "Paint him all ye want to. But it would do him more good to sandpaper him. He is petrified."—Kansas City Star.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

SCHOOLS OF FISHES.

"The fishes were splashing in the lake. It was a hot summer day—like the days we have been having lately," said Daddy, "and the fishes were glad they were in a cool place.

"'How awful it must be to live on the dry earth,' said Mrs. Perch splashing.

"'Yes,' said Mr. Sun Fish, 'I never could understand it.'

"'And on these hot days I feel especially sorry for people,' said Mrs. Perch.

"'So do I,' said young Miss Bass.

"'I really don't see how they can breathe out of water. Once I was caught in a net,' continued Mrs. Perch, wiggling her fins excitedly, 'and I could not breathe at all—at least hardly at all. But I was thrown back into the water soon enough to get well quickly. Ah, the great long breath I drew when back in the water.'

"'I suppose,' said young Miss Bass, 'that animals and people think it is queer we can live in water.'

"'Do you suppose they do?' asked Mrs. Perch.

"'I shouldn't wonder,' said Miss Bass. 'You see if we think it is so funny for them to be able to breathe out of water—they must think it is funny for us to breathe in water.'

"'I don't understand,' said Mrs. Perch. 'Please make yourself clearer, Miss Bass.'

"Miss Bass opened her mouth very wide in surprise as Mrs. Perch was not usually so severe. But perhaps it was the heat, thought Miss Bass. So she forgave Mrs. Perch and went on talking as she splashed about.

"'You see, if they live out of water they must like it. We live in water and we like it. Creatures usually live where they can enjoy themselves most. And surely they wouldn't live on the earth if they could live in the water.'

"'I suppose that is true,' said Mrs. Perch. 'They must like it or they wouldn't live there. But I do not understand it.'

"'I notice they like to come in swimming on hot days,' said Mr. Sun Fish.

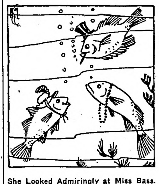
"'True,' said young Miss Bass, 'but they do not let their heads go under the water. That is, they do not let their heads stay under the water. They dive in and then they come up again and swim around with their heads on top.'

"'How queer people and animals are,' said Mrs. Perch. 'Well, I am sure they envy us on days like these.'

"'They certainly must,' said Mr. Sun Fish.

"'How did you ever think out all those great and wise thoughts?' asked Mr. Perch as she looked admiringly at Miss Bass.

"'Because,' said Miss Bass, 'I've been studying in school. It just so happened you never learned that one particular lesson as to why some creatures lived out of water and others in water. As you well know fishes are fond of studying.



She Looked Admiringly at Miss Bass.

"'They always speak of fishes as moving in "schools"—not crowds, nor bunches, nor groups—always in schools. That shows that we are students. Even if they do think we look stupid it shows we are not. Fishes travel in schools! And in schools we learn to flap our fins and swim—that is the easiest lesson of all—and what to eat and what not to eat.'

"'Yes,' said Mrs. Perch, 'you are quite right; we should be thought learned.'

"'We don't study so much,' said Mr. Sun Fish.

"'And we don't really have many lessons,' said Mr. Perch.

"'That makes no difference,' said young Miss Bass, 'if they say we travel in schools it must mean we are wise and learned. And let's say we are, anyway.'

"'Yes, we shall,' said Mrs. Perch. 'From this day on we shall speak of ourselves as the wise student fishes, the ones who always are said to move in schools.'

"'But don't let's worry about it today,' said Mrs. Perch. 'It is too hot.'

They all agreed, but how sorry they did feel for the creatures who didn't know the joy of living in water."

An Abstract Noun.

"What is an abstract noun, Esther?" asked the teacher of a bright little girl.

"Don't know," was the answer.

"You don't know!" exclaimed the teacher. "Well, it's the name of something you can think of, but can't touch. Now, can you give me an example?"

"A red hot poker," was the prompt reply

GERMANY AT END OF HER RESOURCES

Escaped Prisoners Say There Is Insufficient Food for Soldiers and Civilians.

STARVE IN PRISON CAMPS

Boys of Seventeen in Trenches, Declare Refugees Who Recently Reached This Country—Mothers Are Vainly Protesting.

New York.—Germany is reaching the end of her resources, according to Max Tannenbaum and Jacob Schurek, who arrived here after escaping into Holland from German prison camps. The homes of the people have been stripped of old men and boys for the firing line, aged men and women are at work and metals of all kinds are disappearing, the escaped prisoners say.

The two men met each other in Holland and succeeded in reaching this country by stowing away on a steamship. Tannenbaum spent more than two years in mines and internment camps after he was forcefully taken into Germany from Russia. He says that the German people are coming to look upon victory as a lost hope and are so tired of war that thousands are wondering if it is worth while.

The call to arms has reached seventeen-year-old boys, and mothers are vainly protesting. The enthusiasm of the earlier days of the war is lacking. The people are thin to the point of emaciation because of scanty rations. To be fat is almost a crime, and to eat more than the government allotment is sometimes punishable by death. The people are becoming less and less stirred by optimistic government announcements.

Was Smuggled Across Border.

Tannenbaum, a Russian Jew, was allowed no freedom in Germany. He bribed a woman to smuggle him across the Dutch border. In Holland he could obtain no authority to leave that country, although he had left his wife destitute in Russia. He met Schurek at the Russian consulate, and after unsuccessfully trying to secure steamship passage the pair boldly walked aboard a liner. They were unchallenged and reached this city by way of Halifax. Their entrance into this country was unknown to immigration officials, but they announced their presence, and after an investigation they were allowed to remain.

To own a cat or dog in Germany brings a fine of $500. Gold has disappeared and very little nickel is in evidence. Paper money is used entirely, and it is put into circulation by the various sections of the country. The Krupps issue their own money, which is redeemed for food.

Tannenbaum was thrown into prison for standing outside a railroad station waiting for a train. He was ordered to scrub his cell every morning with a cup of salt and a pail of water. For food he received an ounce of bread, cereal coffee, bread crumbs and soup made of potato peelings.

Prisoners Beaten Frequently.

In a camp where Tannebaum spent three months with French and Belgian prisoners wooden benches were the beds, and rotten bread, with potato-peel soup, was the food. The men were frequently examined by doctors; and often were marched naked on snow-covered ground for ice water baths. They were beaten on the slightest provocation. An epidemic of cholera and typhoid broke out, and when it was over the survivors were vaccinated.

The German soldiers and doctors deserted the camp during the epidemic, and prisoners were left to care for the sick. Finally the camp was investigated by a government commission, which ordered better food.

The food allowance for the German people was as follows: For one person, one week, three pounds of bread, 30 grams of butter, one egg, 250 grams of meat, 50 grams of sugar, 20 grams of soup, one flake of fat. The people are hungry all the time. They can have potatoes and vegetables only when there is plenty.

A special permit is required for securing clothes, and articles of apparel can only be obtained after authorities have determined they are really needed. The soldiers fare little better, receiving poor clothes, and food enough only when there is an abundance. The soldiers receive three pounds of bread every four days when there is enough to go around. There is practically no milk and very little real coffee. It is drunk black.

The people discount the effectiveness of the United States in the war, these men who have just returned from Germany believe. They admit that this country has food and munitions, but they are taught that the American soldiers do not amount to much.

HOW SHE DOES HER BIT

Anxious to do her bit and make it the most valuable deed she is capable of rendering the nation, Miss Lucille Patterson, a twenty-three-year-old artist of prominence, is devoting her artistic talent to war work. She is now at work on a gigantic service poster for the National League for Women's Service, and to paint it she has to work on a scaffold high above the busy throngs in the street below.

The poster is 20 feet high and will take the patriotic young artist at least three days to finish her task. It depicts a modern Joan of Arc holding aloft a banner and leading an army of American women in various necessary branches of the service in aid of their country. The poster will appear on the "busiest corner in New York." The use of the billboard at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue was donated to the league.

BARS UP TO GAMBLERS AT ARMY CANTONMENTS

Memphis, Tenn.—Crap shooters, card sharps and other nimble-fingered gentry are having a hard time breaking into the camps of working men established at United States army cantonments. In examining applicants for jobs pains were taken to look into the character of the men. The examiners in several instances found that the applicant was not a worker, but a gambler. Six professionals from Memphis reached the government cantonment at Little Rock. Within an hour after their arrival they had a game "going." They were deported. Other cantonments had the same experience.

GERMANS RIVAL TURKS IN CRUELTY

Armenian Reports Them More Merciless in Persecuting Educated of His Race.

NOTHING SACRED TO THEM

They Have Less Respect Than Turks for Religious and Racial Customs of Their Victims — Worse Than Dantes' Inferno.

Bombay.—The following statement, given to the Associated Press by a British officer now in a hospital here, presents a vivid picture of the sufferings undergone by the Armenians, of which comparatively little first-hand information has hitherto been forthcoming:

"Before I got my wound in the fighting up beyond Bagdad I came into contact on several occasions with a highly educated Armenian, who had escaped from the Turks and was being employed by us as an interpreter. The stories he told of the inhumanities inflicted upon his compatriots were so appalling that I made notes of his conversations, and have attempted here to reproduce them in something like his own language so that you can get at the heart of the man and realize what he and all educated Armenians feel. The interpreter was in Constantinople until the end of last year, when he was sent to the front with a party of Armenians, several of whom escaped."

Worse Than Dante's Inferno.

The interpreter's story follows:

"What you have read and heard about Armenia is not a hundredth part of the truth. Dante's Inferno was a heaven compared with the hell that the Turks have made of my country. Something of the awful reality of the last twelve months I have myself seen in passing through on the way to the front.

"At Aleppo there are four factories in which, under the supervision of deported Armenians, two thousand Armenian women are being employed under terrible conditions. The women are all deportees. One of them said to me: 'On a halt during our deportations I saw a gendarme bury a sick woman alive. Cold-blooded murders were an everyday occurrence. Our guards had orders to kill on the spot anyone who lagged a pace behind on the journey. Often several were killed at once, and there was no separate grave for them—the bodies were just thrown into a ditch together and covered. It was all horrible to behold, but our eyes eventually became hardened to the sight.'

"Bab, Messguene, and Zor are three places never to be forgotten by us Armenians. I have visited them. Do you know what happened there a few months since? By the order of the governor, Afif, nearly one hundred thousand of my brothers were murdered, massacred by armed Circassians.

"At Bosanti I saw six railway trucks of little Armenian children being dispatched 'to an unknown destination.' What had these little innocents done to offend? Was it the mere fact of being alive and being sons and daughters of our thrice unhappy race?

Worse Than the Turks.

"The German soldiers that one sees around the stations in Armenia are generally of a low type, and not far behind the Turks in their disregard for the rights of our people. Their cruelty is a little different from that of the Turks, but the difference is only one of kind. The Turk, for example, often respects certain things which we have learned to associate with our religious or racial beliefs; the German has no respect for anything—nothing is too sacred for his profane hands. The Turk frequently used to show some respect and deference to the upper class Armenians, the educated people, regarding them as perhaps capable of being useful even in a Turkish dominion. The German, as soon as he arrived here, pointed out the educated Armenian as the most dangerous of all, and instigated the Turks into organizing a ruthless persecution of the intellectual classes of Armenians. One day they surrounded the offices of the conservative newspaper Asadamard, arrested all the staff and deported them, I know not whither. Will they ever return? Who knows?

"One day I walked from a place where thousands of innocent women, girls, and children were bivouacked, suffering nameless miseries. I walked away because I could not bear any more to gaze upon them, and I came to a hill where I saw a little child. I was in Turkish uniform. The child came near me and cried in Turkish: 'Give me for God's sake a piece of bread! For five days I have eaten nothing but this.' He pointed to some melon skin that had been left lying by the road. I answered him in Armenian, and the poor boy jumped into my arms, saying: 'Art thou Armenian?' He remained there for a minute, uttering no other word. But I felt warm tears falling down on my cheek.

"The waters of the Euphrates, the sands of the deserts of Mesopotamia, are the graves of the whole Armenian nation. I can no longer weep: My tears have frozen in my eyes."

WAR CROSS TO WOMAN MAYOR

Mme. Pellequer, Also Schoolmistress at Quesmy, Is Decorated by General.

Paris.—Quesmy, a little village north of the Oise, counts July 7, 1917, as the proudest day in its modest annals. On that day a French general, with a guard of war veterans in attendance, came to pin the War Cross on the breast of Mme. Pellequer, the local schoolmistress and mayor, for her gallant conduct.

Mme. Pellequer is one of those modest heroines of whom France has reason to be proud. When the war broke out Mme. Pellequer was teaching school in Quesmy while her husband was similarly employed at the neighboring village of Maucourt. Her husband left for the front, and she took over his pupils.

The Germans occupied Quesmy, and found Mme. Pellequer installed as mayor, maintaining order and attending to everything. She it was who first refused to salute the invaders, who, for once, overlooked this insubordination.

Then, at last, the French returned in March, and the report they made of the noble work accomplished by Mme. Pellequer has earned her the distinction reserved for the heroes of France.

STEER SNAPS NECK IN FIELD

Wisconsin Animal Chased, Becomes Entangled in Growth and Is Killed.

Ashland, Wis.—A story about a steer that broke its neck in a field of alfalfa was brought here by Otto Reglein.

"The steer had escaped from its pen and madly dashed for the open field," Reglein says. "With several neighboring farmers efforts were made to chase the animal back to its quarters.

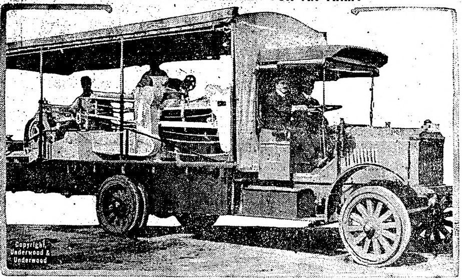
"Enraged because of its being pursued, it headed for a field of alfalfa which had grown nearly three feet high. The steer became entangled in the vines. In its fall the animal's neck was broken.

"The aid of a large scythe was found necessary to reach the carcass.

Birds Ruin Gardens.

Marietta, O.—Blackbirds by the thousands are making their homes in Mound cemetery and are devastating war gardens around this city. In order to put the birds to flight and secure relief the fire department is called out each night and the hose is turned on the birds roosting in the trees.

PORTABLE BREAD MAKER FOR AN ARMY



James and J. H. Garvey have invented a portable mechanical bread maker that should be a mighty big help in feeding the doughboys in the trenches. Its inventors say a crew of five men with this bread maker can do the work of a hundred. It has made 6,000 loaves in an hour, a quantity sufficient for 30,000 men. All the apparatus is housed ready for use on an automobile truck.

HEADS "RAINBOW" DIVISION

© HARRIS & EWING

Maj. Gen. W. A. Mann, who is to command the Forty-second or "Rainbow" division, composed of National Guardsmen from 26 states and the District of Columbia, soon to be sent across to France.

SENTINEL DOG WHICH LOST ONE EYE

© International Film Service

A sentinel dog from the French Vosges which has lost one eye in a trench raid and is being treated at a French dog hospital.

ANGEL OF ITALIAN ARMY

Madame Mazzuchi, beloved by the Italian soldiers for the work she has done in the war hospitals back of the Alpine fighting lines, has come to the United States to solicit funds that are urgently needed for the Italian war hospitals. Known along the entire front of the Italian forces as "the angel of the army," Mme. Mazzuchi is the third of the six women who were given permits to drive army ambulances in Italy.

Fright Changed a Dog's Color.

According to Andrew Fisher, widely known rancher of this district, the black hair of his high-bred water spaniel turned white from fright when the dog was locked in an empty grain bin with exploding firecrackers, says a Live Oaks (Cal.) dispatch to the Sacramento Bee. He produced the dog to prove his story. When the dog was liberated it staggered under the barn, where it remained two days. When it again appeared at the house, to the astonishment of the family, its hair was streaked with gray.

GUNS COULDN'T DRIVE THEM AWAY

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTO

French farmer and wife who stood the German bombardment of their village Avricourt. They are of the type of determined French farm folk to whom their home and its associations mean everything. Of their farm nothing remains but a mass of ruin and rough broken ground.

GATHERED INFORMATION

A new range oven has been devised, so arranged that it can be swung outward for examination of its contents.

For the protection of men who carry ice or meat waterproof shoulder pads and body shields have recently been invented.

That the human brain is radio-active and emits a faint glow under certain conditions is the conclusion reached by European scientists.

A German inventor has invented clasps which fold down flat when shoestrings are passed around them and drawn tight to replace the usual eyelets and hooks on shoes.

A cane which can be taken apart and rebuilt into a stool has been invented by a Frenchman.

A new gas range has two ovens of the usual kind and a third constructed on the fireless cooker principle.

A recently invented door, intended for garages, is made in three sections and slides around the corner of the building on a track.

A furnace of a special type has been installed in the Bank of France to destroy all cancelled bonds and damaged or returned paper money.

The most important of the true bees are the honey bee and the bumble bee, next to these are the cuckoo bee, carpenter bee and the Mason, leaf-cutting, and potter bees.

The DAIRY

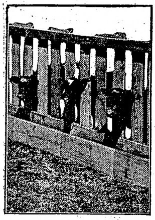
ROB CALF OF MOTHER'S MILK

Expert of Colorado Station Says It Is "Saving at the Spigot and Losing at the Bung."

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

We are beginning to question whether after all it pays in the long run to rob the calf of its mother's milk and try to raise the future cow on whitewash and sawdust, or, to express it with a little more moderation, to try to raise the calf on separator milk and patent foods.

Certain it is that the calf will keep healthier and grow into a better cow or bull if given whole milk, at least as a part ration. Dairymen have figured it out to their satisfaction that whole milk is too valuable to feed to calves and from the standpoint of immediate returns, these figures don't lie. But if we could in some way estimate the ultimate loss in calves that die from this treatment the depreciation in value of mature animals that have been stunted in their growth and the price that must be paid for milch cows, it might look different. Is it not a case of 'saving at the spigot and losing at the bung?'



Feeding Calves in Stanchions.

BUTTER PRODUCED ON FARMS

Amount Is Continually Decreasing According to Investigation Made in Wisconsin.

An investigation made in Wisconsin shows that the amount of butter produced in the farm dairy is continually decreasing and what is produced is generally sold direct to the consumer. The market butter is made in the 835 creameries of the state, 45 per cent of which are owned co-operatively by the farmers. An important feature is that the co-operative creameries are the most successful. They pay the farmer more for his butter fat, pay the buttermaker higher wages, and sell the product for a higher price.

It costs 1.66 cents per pound of butterfat to get the cream to the creamery and 2.33 cents to make a pound of butter. The shipping charges vary from 0.25 to 1.25 cents per pound, depending upon the distance from the market. The investigation brought ou the interesting fact that for every pound of butter sold to the consumer the farmer received two-thirds of the money and the retailer one-tenth.

REMOVING HORNS ON CALVES

Application of Caustic Potash When Animal Is Two or Three Days Old Is Satisfactory.

Horns on calves may be removed by an application of caustic potash. When the calf is two or three days old, clip the hair from the spot where the horn buttons protrude. Moisten the end of a wrapped stick of caustic potash and rub on the horn. Care should be taken to see that all of the horn is removed in order to prevent the growth of scurs. The calf should not be turned out into the rain immediately after the operation, as the caustic preparation may wash down into the eyes and injure them. Caustic potash should be kept in an air-tight container or it will absorb water and dissolve.—Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

SALT IS OFTEN OVERLOOKED

All Animals That Consume Large Quantities of Vegetable Matter Require Some Salt.

An important item that is often overlooked in the management of dairy cows is providing them with plenty of salt. All animals that consume large quantities of vegetable food require salt. Unless cows receive plenty of salt they will cease to thrive, and will therefore decrease in milk flow. Some dairymen mix the salt with the feed, but the better plan is to keep it in a convenient place where the cows may have ready access to it when they so desire.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

EARTH ROADS WORK

Necessary Tools and Machinery Needed for Building.

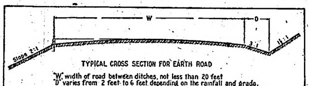
USE OF ELEVATING GRADERS

Machine May Be Operated Successfully With 25-Horsepower Tractor or Twelve Well-Trained Horses—Scrapers and Wagons.

(Prepared Specially by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The use of elevating graders is sometimes desirable in the construction of earth roads. The essential features of this machine are a plow with a heavy moldboard, an elevating belt, a suitable frame for supporting the plow and belt, and driving and adjusting mechanisms for operating the belt and controlling the work. The plow loosens the material and throws it onto the belt, which conveys and deposits it either in the roadbed or wagons.

Elevating graders are adapted especially to building up embankments with material excavated from shallow borrow ditches along each side of the road. They also may be used to advantage in excavating long, shallow, through cuts and loading the material thus excavated into wagons for use in building up embankments at other points. The latter use, however, is restricted to situations where there is sufficient space to operate the grader and at the same time afford passageway for the teams and wagons to follow under the end of the belt to receive the successive loads as the grader is drawn forward.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION FOR EARTH ROAD

Fig. 1 'W' width of road between ditches, not less than 20 feet
'D' varies from 2 feet to 6 feet depending on the rainfall and grade.
'H' crown, varies from ½ inch to the foot for level grade to 1 inch to the foot for a grade of 5%

Operating Elevating Grader.

It is customary to employ a traction engine for operating the elevating grader, though teams are used sometimes. Ordinarily, the machine may be operated successfully either with a 25-horse power tractor or with 12 well-trained horses.

The rate at which earth can be excavated with an elevating grader is relatively very high when conditions are favorable and the grader can be kept moving. But there are a number of rather complicated parts about such a machine which sometimes get out of order, and the work also is usually hampered by many unforeseen contingencies, such as "bogging" of the wheels, choking of the plow or the elevator belt, occurrence of buried stumps or stones in the excavation, etc. For these reasons the actual capacity of elevating graders, considered over a long period, seldom is more than about one-third or one-half the rated capacity, and where the material is loaded into wagons as it is excavated the actual capacity of the machine may be reduced still further. Elevating graders of the size used ordinarily in road work have a rated capacity of about 100 cubic yards per hour.

Use of Scrapers, Wagons, Etc.

To grade a road of any considerable length, no matter where it is located, usually will require a considerable amount of work with devices other than the grading machine and elevating grader. The latter machine, as previously explained, may be very economical for special conditions to which they are adapted. But these special conditions seldom prevail for more than comparatively short stretches of road without sections intervening which require that a relatively large volume of material be moved from excavation to embankment within a distance of only a few hundred feet. Figure 1 shows a typical cross section for an earth road, where the grading machine hardly could be used advantageously except for finishing the road surface. To accomplish work of this kind economically, the devices for loosening, loading and hauling the material must all be adapted to turning around quickly in a small space and, not infrequently, must be such as to be handled readily over very rough ground. Such implements as wagons, wheeled scrapers, drag scrapers and plows therefore should form a part of the equipment on practically all road-grading projects.

The choice of proper implements to employ in moving material from excavation to embankment depends, first, on the nature and quantity of the material to be moved, and, second, on the length of haul. In general, where the material consists of earth it is loosened with plows and the economical method of hauling is fixed by the haul length about as follows:

For lengths of haul not exceeding 150 feet, drag scrapers; for lengths of haul between 150 feet and 600 feet, wheeled scrapers; for lengths of haul above 600 feet, wagons. Where the material consists of solid rock it must be loosened by drilling and blasting and practically always is hauled in wagons or carts, regardless of the haul length.

Types of Plows Used.

Two types of plows commonly are used in road grading. One is the type generally used for loosening ordinary soils, while the other is used for breaking up hardpan, lode road surfaces and other earth unusually difficult to loosen. Either type is drawn by four horses, or in some cases by a traction engine, and is operated by three men, including the driver. Such plows average about 150 pounds in weight and sell at an average price of from $12 to $18, but heavier plows of this type range in cost up to about $30. With average soil conditions they may be made to turn a furrow about 7 or 8 inches deep and from 8 to 10 inches wide. The hardpan plows vary considerably in weight and selling price but cost more than the turn plows. One reason for the higher cost is that the points must be made of a very high grade of steel in order to be durable.

Drag scrapers are made in 1-horse, 1½-horse and 2-horse sizes, which have respective rated capacities of 3, 5 and 7 cubic feet. Drag scrapers have an average weight, when empty, of from 75 to 100 pounds, and an actual capacity of about three-fourths the rated capacity. The price, f. o. b. factory, averages from $4 to $6 per scraper.

In operating drag scrapers the drivers also may load and empty the scraper, but frequently, it is economical to provide additional laborers for this purpose. With a haul length of 100 feet and the teams moving steadily, one laborer should be able to load or empty and spread the material for about three scrapers. For scraper work to be effective the material to be excavated must be thoroughly loosened by the plows and should be free from large roots or stones. Where such obstructions occur time is saved by having them removed by hand during the process of plowing.

Keep Vermin Away.

To keep lice away from the sitting hens, dust the nest and the hen with sulphur. It will not hurt the eggs in the least, but no lice will stay near.

MEAT FOR FOREGN PEOPLES

Every Farmer Must Put Forth Efforts to Produce More Hogs—No Chance of Excess.

If we expect to continue to provide meat to foreign peoples as well as our own people, every farmer must put forth the best effort to produce more hogs. Hogs can be kept profitably upon many farms where they are not found today. Farmers who already raise hogs can produce many more, as there is not much chance of producing meat this year in excess of the requirements.

More dairy farmers should raise hogs for they fit in especially well upon dairy farms where skim milk, buttermilk, or whey is fed upon the farm. A man who has skim milk is in a better position to raise pigs than a man who has none.

Neglect of Water Vessels.

It is a trifling thing to neglect washing out the drinking vessels, but trouble lurks there if it isn't regularly attended to.

CORN LOSES QUALITY QUICK

Sweet Variety Should Be in Hands of Consumer in Very Few Hours After Harvesting.

In order to obtain the very highest quality of sweet corn it is necessary that the corn be delivered into the hands of the consumer in a very few hours after harvesting. Sweet corn will lose 50 per cent of its sweetness in 12 hours. Corn pulled in the evening, as is the case with most of the marketed products, and placed on sale the next day cannot compare in quality with similar corn harvested in the morning and sold to the consumer before noon. Corn which must, by forced circumstances, be harvested in the evening should be handled in such a way as to avoid large piles.

Alfalfa or Rye.

Have an alfalfa or rye lot, or rather lots, for your hogs and growing pigs, and learn that to get results from these pastures it pays to feed some grain, if only a little every day.

GOOD ROADS

BUILD ROADS ON WAR FRONT

Possible and Desirable to Construct Highest Types of Surfaces for Moving Supplies.

With the arrival of the Balfour mission late information has been obtained regarding road building methods followed in the war regions of France and Belgium.

English military engineers have recently made experiments demonstrating that it is possible and desirable to build the highest type of road surfaces for the temporary or emergency movement of artillery and supplies. Roads built with asphalt sent over from England have recently been constructed in the rear of the French-Belgium front. Roads so improved gave far better service than any type heretofore attempted under the swift and heavy movements necessitated by the artillery action which precedes infantry attacks. It was observed that motor trucks and gun carriages suffered no injury in movement over these hastily constructed asphalt pavements, while frequent breakdowns were experienced when road building was not attempted.

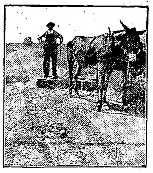
These experiments being done, a mission including officers of the British and French engineer corps looked over the pavements in the environs of Paris built in the last three or four years. Among other roads inspected early in this month was the Trinidad asphalt pavement laid on the road to Versailles which has been carrying military traffic ever since the war began. As a result of these experiments and investigations it has been decided, wherever possible, to construct similar surfaces for the movement of military traffic in regions where roads have been destroyed or where they may be made necessary by battle plans.

GETTING CROPS TO MARKET

Of Little Avail to Raise Produce of Any Kind If It Cannot Be Moved to Shipping Point.

While a great deal is being said about the crying need of cultivating every acre of land which can be made to yield crops at a fair profit, there is a surprising silence about the equally important need of providing facilities or getting those crops to shipping points. It is of little avail to raise wheat if it cannot be hauled to market.

At a recent convention of the Ohio Good Roads association the farmer delegates spoke with the utmost conviction of the need of improved roads, good 365 days in the year, if they were to do their part in the mobilization of the resources of the country in the cause of humanity. Moreover, these delegates from the farms did not ask to have the roads improved for them; they promised their full proportion of financial support for their construction.



Using Drag.

An entirely different condition is reported from New England, New York and New Jersey. There the congestion of railway traffic makes the highways of great value in delivering manufactured materials from one city to another; the motor truck has suddenly become a real necessity in meeting the urgent requirements for transporting the products of the cities. In short, the rational improvement of roads is an essential element of the grave economic problems of the day, to make the valuable products of the farm and shop available to the user at the lowest possible cost. This subject should be studied at once as an economic problem, the same as the provision of railway and waterway transportation, the increase in cultivated acreage and the improvement of manufacturing facilities. Crops that cannot be moved from the farms except at enormous expense and manufactured products that must lie in storehouse because of congestion of railways are of little value to a nation which needs such things now.

Tender Vegetables.

Vegetables quickly grown are more tender and of better quality than those slowly grown. Good soil and good cultivation are needed.

Cinders for Surfacing.

For surfacing footpaths, gravel, mixtures of sand and clay, and cinders will, in general, give good satisfaction.

Drag for Better Roads.

More dragging will mean better roads.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

BIG CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Good Yields of Wheat, Splendid Production of Pork, Beef, Mutton and Wool.

The latest reports give an assurance of good grain crops throughout most of Western Canada, where the wheat, oats and barley are now being harvested, about ten days earlier than last year. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are all "doing their bit" in a noble way towards furnishing food for the allies.

While the total yield of wheat will not be as heavy as in 1915, there are indications that it will be an average crop in most of the districts. A letter received at the St. Paul office of the Canadian Government, from a farmer near Delia, Alberta, says harvest in that district is one month earlier than last year. His wheat crop is estimated at 35 bushels per acre, while some of his neighbors will have more. The average in the district will be about 30 bushels per acre. Now, with the price of wheat in the neighborhood of $2 per bushel, it is safe to say that there will be very few farmers but will be able to bank from forty to fifty dollars per acre after paying all expenses of seeding, harvesting and threshing, as well as taxes. The price of land in this district is from $25 to $30 per acre. What may be said of this district will apply to almost any other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Many farmers have gone to Western Canada from the United States in the past three or four years, who having purchased lands, had the pleasure of completing the payments before they were due. They have made the money out of their crops during the past couple of years, and if they are as successful in the future as in the past they will have put themselves and their families beyond all possibility of lack of money for the rest of their lives. It is not only in wheat that the farmers of Western Canada are making money. Their hogs have brought them wealth, and hogs are easy to raise there—barley is plentiful and grass abundant, and the climate just the kind that hogs glory in. The price is good and likely to remain so for a long time.

A few days since a farmer from Daysland, Alberta, shipped a carload of hogs to the St. Paul market, and got a higher price than was ever before paid on that market. Two million three hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was received at Winnipeg for Western hogs during the first six months of this year. 181,575 hogs were sold at an average price of $15 per cwt., and had an average weight of 200 pounds each. The raising of hogs is a profitable and continually growing industry of Western Canada, and this class of stock is raised as economically here as anywhere on the North American continent. There is practically no hog disease, and immense quantities of food can be produced cheaply.

It has been told for years that the grasses of Western Canada supply to both beef and milk producers the nutritive properties that go to the development of both branches. The stories that are now being published by dairymen and beef cattle men verify all the predictions that have ever been made regarding the country's importance in the raising of both beef and dairy cattle. The sheep industry is developing rapidly. At a sale at Calgary 151,453 pounds of wool were disposed of at sixty cents a pound. At a sale at Edmonton 60,000 pounds were sold at even better prices than those paid at Calgary. The total clip this season will probably approximate two million pounds. Many reports are to hand showing from six to eight pounds per fleece. 35 carloads were sent to the Toronto market alone.—Advertisement.

He Could Draw.

Redd—What's he doing now?"

Greene—He's a draftsman in an automobile factory, and, believe me, he can draw some.

"Really? What horse power?"

YOU MAY TRY CUTICURA FREE

That's the Rule—Free Samples to Anyone Anywhere.

We have so much confidence in the wonderful soothing and healing properties of Cuticura Ointment for all skin troubles supplemented by hot baths with Cuticura Soap that we are ready to send samples on request. They are ideal for the toilet.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

At the Theater.

Markey—Oh, look. We don't need to stay and see the last act.

Oswal (remembering that five bucks)—Huh?

Markey—It says right here in the program in the list of scenes: "Act 4—Same as Act 1."

Explained.

"That music isn't in unison."

"Well, it's a four-piece orchestra, isn't it?"—Sun Dial.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

WILSON REJECTS PEACE PROPOSALS OFFERED BY POPE

WILL NOT DEAL WITH RULERS RESPONSIBLE FOR BLOOD OF INNOCENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS WELL AS SOLDIERS.

PEACE MUST BE BASED ON FAITH OF ALL PEOPLES

Cannot Take Word of German Rulers as Guarantee of Anything That Is to Endure Without Evidence of Will and Purpose of German People.

Washington, Aug. 30. — President Wilson has rejected the Pope's peace proposals. In a note dispatched and made public here the President says that every heart not blinded and hardened by the terrible war must be touched by the moving appeal of His Holiness, it would be folly to take the path of peace he points out if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes.

To deal with such a power as the present ruler of Germany upon Pope Benedict's plan, declares the President, would involve a recuperation of the strength and renewal of the world domination of that power, now balked but not defeated after sweeping a continent with blood of innocent women and children and the helpless poor as well as of soldiers.

Permanent peace must be based upon the faith of all the peoples and upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind, he adds.

Complete Text of Note.

The complete text of the not follows:

"To His Holiness, Benedictus XV, Pope:

"In acknowledgement of the communication of Your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness, the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it, if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment that will insure us against it.

"His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament, and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan states, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

Free Peoples Menaced.

"It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante bellum furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established practices and long cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier, either law or mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked, but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

No Peace on Status Quo.

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness, the Pope, would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the newborn Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-resolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindicative action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.

"The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people of course included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

"The test, therefore, in every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government, on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

U. S. Aims Known to World.

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and of those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem expedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation could now depend on. We must wait some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State of the United States of America."

DECIDE ON PRICE FOR STEEL

Cost-Plus-Profit Basis Is Plan to Be Used.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Steel prices will be fixed by the War Industries board on a cost-plus-profit basis, it is learned. President Wilson has been given the figures prepared by the Federal Trade commission and has turned them over to the war board for use in fixing contract prices.

While the war boards does not have final legal jurisdiction in fixing prices for the government, it was learned that the President had communicated to the Secretaries of War and Navy his wish that whatever figure the board may agree upon shall be binding upon those executives.

17 Villistas To Prison For Raid.

Deming, N. M., Aug. 30.—Seventeen Villistas captured by the Pershing punitive expedition in Mexico, were to be confined to the state penitentiary at Santa Fe today to serve sentences ranging from 17 to 80 years. The Mexicans, who were accused of participation in the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., a year and a half ago, pleaded guilty to second degree murder before District Judge Raymond R. Ryan. Guadelupe Chavez, another member of the band, pleaded not guilty and will be tried before the fall term of court.

Canadian Wheat Safe From Frost.

Calgary, Aug. 30.—Seventy-five per cent of the wheat around Medicine Hat, Bassano, Bow Island, Lomond, Lethbridge, Nobleford, Raymond, Magrath and Carmangay is in stack and by the end of the present week the whole crop south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway to the international boundary will be safe from any serious damage by frost. This is more than two weeks earlier than last year. Threshing will be in full swing by September 10.

Veterans Give War Ambulance.

New York, Aug. 30.—Veterans of the Foreign Wars of the United States, at their eighteenth annual convention here, presented a fully equipped ambulance to the government. At the session it was announced that 7,200 members had been added to the roll during the year, and that the organization had been divided into 93 posts. A resolution making eligible for membership American sailors and foreign soldiers the moment they land on foreign soil went over.

The State In Brief

The opening of the state fair Labor Day brought out the largest first day attendance in the institution's history.

E. V. Willard, acting state drainage engineer, has been authorized to have the Minnesota drainage laws published in pamphlet form.

The young son of O. W. Nyberg of Stanley was kicked by a horse and it resulted in a rather severe injury, the leg being broken at the hip.

Severe weather visited Bemidji and vicinity one night recently, a heavy frost being reported and potatoes were badly wilted. Garden truck was in a similar state.

Mr. Brown of Elk River, the state potato expert, is spending the week investigating the condition of the crops in the various sections about International Falls.

A crowd of 5,000 people gathered in the Steele county fair grounds at Owatonna, when a loyalty mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Commercial club of Owatonna.

State Auditor Preus has been designated by the state drainage commission to inspect work on the Sand river ditch project near Beltrami, in Polk county, which is virtually completed.

Henry Bade, 23 years old, a farmer living near Arlington, was instantly killed by lightning while coming from the field and Henry Nagle, walking with him, was rendered unconscious.

Officials of the Interstate Mining company, operating the Lincoln mine near Virginia, stated late yesterday that the fire in that mine is under control and that mine is rapidly clearing of smoke and gas.

Edward F. Burns of Newark, N. J., one time campaign manager for W. J. Bryan, has been named state deputy for Minnesota for the Modern Woodmen of America. He will have 60,000 members in Minnesota under his jurisdiction.

Allen S. Broms of St. Paul, who was arrested at Lake Nuella August 19 for seditious utterances, has been released from the county jail on a $1,000 bail, signed by two farmers of Isanti county. Broms' case will be considered by the grand jury in December.

John Wilson of Winona, who has two sons in the service and another who is about to enter in the draft army, expressed the wish that he might do more for his country, now engaged in war. One of the boys, Frank Wilson, is in a military hospital after injuries received while packing mules at Fort Riley, Kan.

A Ford car, owned by Nelson Bros. of Deerwood, and a Maxwell owned by Charles Peterson of Cuyuna came together on the Deerwood road, the latter running into the former from behind and tearing off a wheel. Olaf Johnson drove along behind a short distance and while watching the accident drove into the ditch and wrecked his car.

Coal receipts at Duluth have been much more liberal during the last week, governmental interest causing better movement from mines to docks. A large fleet is reported to be on the way from Erie and Buffalo. For the season up to date bituminous coal receipts are 736,206 tons short of the similar period last year and anthracite is 165,596 tons ahead of last year.

Three thousand people gathered in Le Sueur in a loyalty meeting that was held in Stewart park. Daniel M. Lawler of St. Paul was the principal speaker on the program.

G. M. Ganzet, with two deputy nursery inspectors employed by the government, were in Deerwood and looked over all the white pine in the state for white pine blister rust. This disease has attacked the forests in the eastern part of the state, and an effort will be made to check it.

Recommendation that the hearing, before the Ethics committee of the Minnesota Bar association, of Albert Pfaender, city attorney of New Ulm, suspended by the State Public Safety commission for his participation in the anti-war meeting there, be a public hearing, is contained in a resolution passed by the bar association board of governors.

Head of the lakes grain elevators are "down to bin bottoms." Only a little more than 1 per cent of their storage space is occupied, and unless receipts hurry, with the dribbling shipments made recently, the whole supply will be wiped out. This is the first season, it is said, that the great elevator stocks have been so low at this date.

A campaign against the sale of bad eggs in Minnesota recently inaugurated by the State Dairy and Food department was made public following the first arrest under the state law prohibiting sales of decomposed eggs. Sam Olander, a merchant at Triumph, arraigned on that charge, paid $50 fine in justice court, according to a report to the department.

Police have been asked by authorities of the State Training school at Red Wing to locate eight boys who escaped from the school. The boys were all dressed in khaki shirts and trousers. It is believed that they made their escape during a slight rainfall at Red Wing.

The C. T. Welsh Construction company of Minneapolis, which has charge of the paving work now under construction on Fifth avenue south, in St. Cloud, and the city commission are still quibbling over the material to be used for the top dressing on the street.

MINES OF STATE ARE UNDER PROBE

VISITING STATE-OWNED PROPERTY TO SEE THAT PROPER REVENUES ARE DERIVED.

PREUS RECEIVES MUCH MAIL

Auditor's Office Overwhelmed With Inquiries Regarding State Land at $5 Per Acre Advertised in Southern Papers.

St. Paul.

James R. Finlay, an engineer in the Federal bureau of mines, arrived in St. Paul to confer witht State Auditor Preus regarding an investigation of state-owned mines to determine whether they are being properly operated and maximum royalties are being paid the state for ore removed. He left soon afterward with F. A. Wildes, state superintendent of mines, for Bemidji to begin the inquiry.

* * *

Swamped With Mail.

An erroneous announcement in many Eastern and Southern newspapers that Minnesota is offering state lands, partially cleared and improved, with a modest cabin on each 40-acre tract at $5 an acre under a 15-year deferred payment plan to attract settlers, late yesterday threatened to make the mail received at the office of State Auditor Preus heavier than that from the famous Minneapolis silk skirt chain letter fraud exposed recently by postoffice authorities.

Inquiries came from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas and other distant states and the majority contained the clipping from some newspaper of the erroneous announcement under a Minneapolis date line that Minnesota had adopted the extremely liberal offer to quickly settle its 40-acre tracts of fine farm land. J. F. Gould, superintendent of the land sales bureau, and a force of stenographers began an attempt to answer the replies to the free advertising, although the latter came faster.

"Unfortunately," said Auditor Preus, "these correspondents must be disappointed. The Legislature in providing for the administration of Amendment No. 1, providing for a limited amount of clearing on state land in advance of settlement, did not authorize the erection of the cabins which seem to appeal to the imagination of so many people."

The auditor explained also that $5 an acre is the minimum price for Minnesota land and there is little for sale at that figure.

* * *

Heavy Sales of Bottled Goods.

Heavy sales of "bottled goods"—liquor sold and carried away after nightfall—at the few saloons in the otherwise dry region covering many miles in Southern Minnesota and the employment of eight bartenders in one of the saloons which pays $8,000 license fee, were outstanding findings in a report received by the Minnesota Public Safety Commission from the special commission which investigated conditions in Martin and Pipestone counties after complaints were made by citizens in that section.

The report was placed on file, but probably will claim the commission's attention later.

The investigating commission was made up of Judge T. D. O'Brien of St. Paul, E. G. Hall of the State Federation of Labor and Senator E. P. Peterson of Litchfield, who recently conducted a similar inquiry at International Falls at the direction of the war board.

The saloonkeepers of this territory insist that they are complying with the laws and that they are not to blame for the increased sales due to other territories being dry, the investigators reported.

★ ★ ★

To Discuss School Plans.

Superintendent of Schools Hartwell has announced the program for the Teachers' Institute, at the Central high school auditorium.

The public is invited to hear Mr. Hartwell discuss plans for the school year. Special invitations to have representatives at the meeting were extended to the various civic organizations and parent-teachers' societies.

The sessions will continue to September 11.

★ ★ ★

Quane to Artillery.

Transfer of Major Oliver J. Quane, St. Peter, from the Second Minnesota infantry to the newly organized Second Minnesota field artillery proposed to end discord in the infantry regiment because of differences between Colonel W. T. Mollison, Faribault, and the major, probably will be effected within a few days, Governor Burnquist said.

★ ★ ★

Patrick J. Ryan and Ambrose Tighe, St. Paul attorneys, will represent the state in getting evidence before the commissioner to be appointed to hear testimony on charges of disloyalty which resulted in the recent suspension from office of Mayor A. L. Fritsche, City Attorney Albert Pfaender, both of New Ulm, and Auditor Louis Vogel of Brown county, following their participation in the New Ulm protest meeting. Governor Burnquist made the announcement and indicated that the commissioner will be appointed soon.

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ogdensburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. ETTA DORION, Ogdensburg, Wis.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

TOO MUCH FOR LION TAMER

When It Came to the Question of Was He Afraid He Was Willing to Admit That He Was.

The proprietor of a wild beast show traveling the eastern counties of England recently made an offer of a silver medal to any local barber with sufficient courage to shave the tamer in the lion's den.

A knight of the razor, yearning for fame and glory, accepted the challenge and amid a chorus of cheers from the crowd entered the cage.

Although the lion betrayed very little interest in the proceedings, the barber was obviously nervous, and, having lathered his man, made several nervous dabs at one cheek with the razor, keeping a weather eye on the wild beast.

"Hold hard!" yelled the tamer at last, as he felt a fearful gash. "It's too risky!"

"I—I—I ain't afraid!" stammered the shaking tonsorial artist. "There ain't a lion living can scare me."

"Course you ain't afraid!" bellowed the tamer, as he wiped his wounded face. "Anybody can see you ain't. It's me who's afraid! I—I—I'm afraid of the barber!"

The German Way.

"The Germans, with their talk about exacting a war indemnity from their French and Belgian aggressors, reminds me of Smythe."

The speaker was Maj. Spender Clay, the son-in-law of Baron William Waldorf Astor, who recently spent some time in New York as a member of the English mission. Maj. Spender Clay continued:

"Smythe, you know, had a cow that was a great nuisance. One day the cow got into Jones' garden and ate all his grass. Jones asked Smythe what he was going to do about it. And what do you suppose Smythe did?"

Maj. Spender Clay laughed grimly.

"He sent Jones a bill," he said, "for using his cow as a lawn mower."

Described.

"What is a practical joke?"

"A fool's attempt to make a fool out of the other fellow."—Detroit Free Press.

Mental Hooverism.

"Reading anything of a substantial nature these days?" "No; I am conserving all food reflection."

The man who has never loved but once may have experienced a good deal.

Coffee Drinkers

who are

RUN DOWN

usually

PICK UP

after they change to the delicious, pure food-drink—

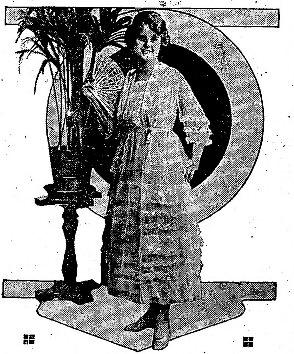
POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

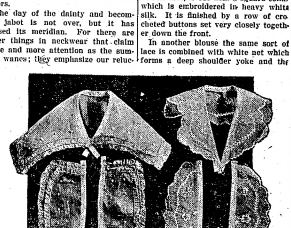
It is early in the season to predict what the party frock for young girls will be made of, but manufacturers so far have given the preference to nets and chiffons. The girl who must be outfitted early for fall can make a safe choice between these two always beautiful mediums for translating the designers' ideas into evening clothes. Filet net as well as the fine round-mesh nets, has been introduced along with new laces to help out the season's modes, while satin and taffeta, we know, will be depended on for petticoats and underslips.

Nets embroidered in metallic effect in filet and Russian styles are introduced on the new models for grown people and dyed filet or colored Russian laces are to be reckoned with for them. Gold and yellow tones in evening gowns and in dress hats indicate that gold color has made more than a temporary success. It is recommended for the silk slip to be worn under a net frock. These slips, by the way, are not always of silk, but of materials that have an equally good effect seen through the net.


WHITE NET PARTY FROCK.

In the white net dress shown in the picture deep tucks and narrow ruffles take the place of lace or embroidery. Clever designing gives the frock the most valuable of all interests, its creator depending on net alone to turn out an attractive party frock for the young girl, deep tucks and narrow ruffles alternate on the plain skirt. The three-quarter length sleeves are finished with three little ruffles and a panel at the front of the bodice makes place for the same sort of youthful decoration. The bodice is extended into a peplum at the sides, edged with ruffles and at each side of the panel is finished with a border of narrow ribbon. Hanging loops of ribbon at the waist line provide a setting for little silk roses posed at the top of the loops. The ribbon is chosen to match the underslip in color, but the roses are usually in rose colors.

The day of the dainty and becoming jabot is not over, but it has passed its meridian. For there are other things in neckwear that claim more and more attention as the summer wanes; they emphasize our reluctance to part with it. Collars and collar and cuff sets have appeared and they will lighten up the frocks and suits that usher in fall and winter, and be replaced later on by accessories that suggest warmth.


NEW COLLAR AND CUFF SETS.

The new sets are in white and colored organdie, in white crepe and in net. Sometimes two materials are combined in them, and very often two colors are used together, as in the white organdie collars and cuffs with little ruffles of organdie and dots embroidered in blue silk, in one of the sets shown in the picture. White and pink, white and rose, white and tan are all favorites made up in this way. The little ruffles have picot edges and hemstitching contributes its share to the dainty finish of these new aspirants for favor.

White is not always part of the play in organdie neckwear. Pale shades of pink, blue, yellow, rose and tan are used for collars and cuffs, as well as white, and made up with little frills, hemstitching and picot edging with sometimes lines of chainstitching in white silk introduced. Tan appears to grow in the good graces of discriminating women, to be used in the place of white, where livelier colors are not desired.

But nothing can exceed fine, white organdie, daintily embroidered, and it appears in many sets. One of them is shown in the illustration made of Swiss organdie. Many small dots, exquisitely done scallops and a fine flower and leaf design contribute to the success of this rich bit of finery.

Julia Bottomley

ENTIRE BLOUSES OF LACE

In Some of the Most Attractive the Patterns Are Worked in a Lustrous Silk Thread.

Blouses made of real laces—filet Irish and the fine Bohemian lace are being shown. The filet blouses are particularly attractive, being made of soft, coarse lace in which the patterns are worked in a lustrous silk thread.

One blouse which is made entirely of this lace, is cut with a square collar which is embroidered in heavy white silk. It is finished by a row of crocheted buttons set very closely together down the front.

In another blouse the same sort of lace is combined with white net which forms a deep shoulder yoke and the upper part of the sleeves. This is also embroidered.

Heavy Irish crocheted lace is used for another blouse, which is cut with a smart high collar. The blouse fastens in front and is finished by a row of large crocheted buttons which form the sole trimming

KEEP TRUCKS IN SERVICE CONDITION

SUPPLY TRUCK CROSSING BRIDGE IN AISNE REGION.

American business houses and merchants may well learn a lesson from the military authorities in the care of keeping trucks in service up to their fullest efficiency, according to W. Owen Thomas, a well-known consulting automotive engineer of Detroit, Mich. Since trucks in war work face the severest tests known, and since they must be kept in the best possible condition all the time, in order that battles may be won, says Mr. Thomas, the men in charge of mechanical transport spare no end of pains in preventing trucks from falling by the wayside.

Features of Equipment.

"A first-aid truck and relief trucks accompany all truck convoys," says Mr. Thomas, who was head of the Canadian mechanical transport, in speaking of the method pursued in war service. "These trucks run the last in the train and stop and help any truck that falls out of the line. If necessary, a relief truck will tow the straggler or take its load so that the first-aid truck can work on it. The traffic is arranged so that one class runs on each road, and to a great extent in one direction only, in order that vehicles may pass one another just as seldom as possible.

"The ordinary motor truck route is from the railroad toward the front until the roads are too bad, and the loads are delivered to the smaller units of the horse transport. The truck then returns to railhead by another route.

"Rest Camps" Provided.

"After they are reloaded they proceed again toward the front, and somewhere on their route their rest camp will be situated. This location is chosen in as sheltered a spot as possible, and it is moved whenever German guns or airplanes become too friendly.

"Here the reserve first-aid truck, the workshop trucks and the stores trucks carrying supplies and repair parts are left working on the reserve trucks and units. The repairs done here are limited to those taking two days on any one unit. If engine bearings need scraping in slightly and tightening this would be done, but if parts are broken the unit is taken to a railroad, shipped to the advanced base and another drawn in its place. This work has to progress regardless of weather conditions."

AUTO FIRE CAUSES

Care and Cleanliness Counted Among Most Important Precautionary Steps.

BACK-FIRING IS DANGEROUS

Most Frequently Caused by Too "Lean" a Mixture of Gas, Starting When Engine Is "Throttled Down"—Keep Drip Pans Clean.

The most careful auto driver is likely to have a fire, for auto fires frequently are due to causes not under his control. Greater caution, of course, will mean a greater measure of safety, and it is only by close attention to details that seem trivial that one may be reasonably sure of safety.

Back-firing is the principal cause of auto fires, and this most frequently is caused by too "lean" a mixture of gas, starting even when the engine is "throttled down," says one motor expert. Most often this is in a cold engine, which is why most auto fires take place in winter.

In view of the danger of a "lean mixture" it is the part of wisdom for the operator to enrich it in winter especially. This will prevent the danger of back fire, and when the engine is warmed up the mixture can easily be readjusted.

Flame From Air Intake.

When the engine back fires there comes a sheet of flame from the air intake, and if there is any gasoline in the drip pan, as too frequently is the case, this usually starts blazing. There should be little or no gasoline in the pan, but supply pipes and connections will get leaky while often poor seating of the float valve may lead to an overflow of the carburetor. If this is the case the valve should be taken apart and cleaned, so the float will seat properly.

High Speed Starts Fires.

Running for a long time at high speed is another cause of fire. This sometimes raises the exhaust pipe to a red or even white heat, and when, as often is the case, this exhaust is placed too close the woodwork of the car it may be ignited, particularly if the woodwork has become greasy or oily. Thus the careful owner or chauffeur who keeps his car clean is in far less danger than the careless owner.

Occasionally fires are started by opening the muffler cutout in starting. If the car is in a garage this is particularly dangerous, for the presence of spilled gasoline and oil adds to the chance of the fire spreading. A slight gasoline drip under the car may lead to a serious fire from this cause. Gasoline vapor, being heavier than air, remains close to the floor and may be set off in this way.

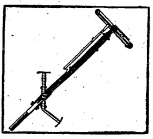
Short circuiting of the ignition or lighting wires is a cause that must be guarded against.

STEERING DEVICE FOR MOTOR

Column and Controlling Pieces Adjusted in Length—Wheel May Be Folded Into Plane.

The Scientific American, in illustrating and describing a steering device, invented by W. B. Thomas of Jacksonville, Fla., says:

This inventor provides a device wherein the column and the controlling devices for the motor are adjusted in length, and wherein the wheel may be folded into the plane of the column, and wherein the act of folding the wheel into the plane of the column will collapse the column and controlling mechanism, and wherein the moving of the wheel into a plane transverse to the axis of the column will lock the column in adjusted position.


Steering Device.

MOTOR DEATHS ON INCREASE

Largest Percentage for Any of Specified Causes of Accidental Mortality Last Year.

The mortality from motor car accidents and injuries showed by far the largest increase in the percentage for any of the specified causes of accidental mortality last year, according to a report recently issued by the Metropolitan from statistics of 9,000,000 policyholders. The motor car accidents were responsible for three-fifths of the increase in the total accident rate in 1916. The rate last year was 8.8 per 100,000, as compared with 5.7 per 100,000 in 1915.

FIXING GASOLINE FEED PIPE

Complete Loop Is Best Safeguard Against Crystallization and Consequent Breakage.

When a gasoline feed pipe is looped or otherwise bent in order to avoid the rigidity and liability to breakage of a straight pipe, air locks and consequent interruptions of flow of fuel are likely to occur after filling the tank unless sufficient gasoline is poured in to produce the pressure required to drive out the air that will be trapped if the loop or hand is made in a vertical plane. If the loop is turned so as to lie horizontal, however, there will be no such trouble. Incidentally a complete loop is the best safeguard against crystallization and consequent breakage of the pipe.

Sarcastic Beggar.

The lady of the house shut her lips tightly when she say who had rung the bell.

"No," she said, "you were here in January. I never give to a beggar twice. I know he is underserving of help."

"I wouldn't 'ave called, mum," said the tramp, seeing that he need expect nothing more from that house, "only I 'oped you might 'ave one of them little 'omemade cakes, left like you gave me at that time. I want to enlist, but I'm jest a stone too light, and one of your little cakes would have put me right."—London Tit-Bits.

Advice.

"If you have anything good to say, say it," said Robert Melz. "But if it's something mean and bad, why then say something else."

Men have a right to bet if they choose, but they should be careful how they choose.

Men are usually embarrassed when they propose—either financially or otherwise.

Getting Old Too Fast?

Late in life the body shows signs of wear and often the kidneys weaken first. The back is lame, bent and achy, and the kidney action distressing. This makes people feel older than they are. Don't wait for dropsy, gravel, hardening of the arteries or Bright's disease. Use a mild kidney stimulant. Try Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands of elderly folks recommend them.

A Minnesota Case

Mrs. H. C. Hewett, 216 First Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: 'I was all run down and felt worn out. I couldn't do my housework and my back ached after the least exertion. I had dizzy spells and was nervous and restless. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills made a great improvement and continued use fixed me up all right."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!!

Harvest the Crops—Save the Yields

On the battle fields of France and Flanders, the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

The Combined Fighters in France and Flanders and the Combined Harvesters in America WILL Bring the Allied Victory Nearer.

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED!!!

Canada Wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to Take Care of its 13,000,000 ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

One cent a mile railway fare from the International boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary.

High Wages, Good Board, Comfortable Lodgings.

An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbour in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War". For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent.

CHARGED TRACE UP TO PAT

Finnegan Probably Right When He Put Forward Thompson as Meanest of All Mean Men.

This one was told to Sam Bowers, the art salesman, by John Finnegan, train caller at the Union station at Sioux City, Ia.:

"Talkin' about mean men," said Finnegan, "one time I knew a man by the name of Pat O'Toole, who worked for a farmer, a few miles out from here, by the name of Thompson.

"Well, one night O'Toole wint out to the barn an' he found the farmer hangin' by the neck from a beam by a buggy trace an' he cut him down an' run four miles for a doctor, an' the doctor come an' the farmer got well, an' he said he'd never do it again.

"Well, at the end of the month, after the farmer had paid O'Toole his wages, Pat discovered that he was $3 short, an' he wint back to the farmer, an' ses, ses he, 'How's this? Me money is short to the extent of $3?' An' the farmer ses, ses he, 'Why, that's the price of that fine new buggy trace of mine that you spoiled by cuttin' a couple of weeks back.'"

JUST MATTER OF PRECAUTION

Patrolman's Tip to Sergeant Given in the Most Friendly Manner, and No Offense Meant.

Sergeant Sullivan and Patrolman Flaharty were on the warpath. It had been reported at headquarters that the soldiers at Smallville had been supplied with drink while on duty. The police officers had been sent forth to investigate the matter.

"Now, you wait outside," commanded the sergeant, "while I go in an' make inquiries. I shan't be a minute."

But he was several minutes. At last he appeared, a dazed expression on his face.

"Well?" queried Flaharty.

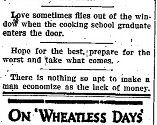
"No foundation whatever for the charge," replied the sergeant. "Don't believe the landlord of that inn could be guilty of such a crime."

"H'm!" grunted Flaharty, "that sounds all right, but if you take my tip, sergeant, you'll just put this peppermint lozenge in yer mouth before you tell it to the chief."

Love sometimes flies out of the window when the cooking school graduate enters the door.

Hope for the best, prepare for the worst and take what comes.

There is nothing so apt to make a man economize as the lack of money.



The Only Way.

"The Carnegie Foundation's recent resolution to the effect that the only way to insure a permanent world peace is to crush Germany," said Capt. W. E. Dame of the Rough Riders in his New York office, "remands me of the stocky, well-dressed chap in the police station.

"A big burly drunk had been brought in on a stretcher, and the sergeant said to the stocky chap rather sternly:

"'What have you got to say for yourself?'

"'Sergeant,' said the stocky chap, 'I have merely been acting the part of a peacemaker.'

"'But, good gracious,' said the sergeant, 'you broke six of this man's ribs.'

"'It was the only way,' said the stocky chap, 'to get peace.'"

Superfluous Equipment.

"I wonder why poetry has feet?"

"I wonder, too, when you consider that poetry never wins in a walk."

A small boy says the proper time to gather fruit is when the dog is chained.

A cross old bachelor says the proper way to bring up children is to keep them down on all occasions.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR
HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S
ASTHMADOR
AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES

positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 50-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefitted and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make. [5]

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

ECZEMA!
Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 50c at druggists, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman Tex.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 34—1917.

EAT OUR MEATS

You'll need neither a hatchet nor a stick of dynamite. A good, ordinary set of molars will dispose of

A Fine Tenderloin Steak,
An Extra Porterhouse Steak,
A Luscious Round Steak,
A Nutritious Roast,
A Dish of Pork Chops

If you havn't any teeth, we have sausage that will fairly melt in your mouth. Eat our meats. Good for your stomach. Try our Bologna. Poultry at any time

Goodridge Meat Market,
R. R. Johnson, Proprietor.

Doubling the Life of Your Farm Machinery depends simply on ordinary care and proctection when not in use.

An implement Shed will protect your machinery from the relentless attacks of the elements---it will make your machinery run more easily, do better work and cut repair bills to a minimum.

Come in and see us.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accoun today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] SUNDHUND Cashier

Suits! Suits! Suits!

We have just received a fine line of Mens and Boys ready made

SUITS

If you are in need of a new suit, this is the place to get them.

We can take your measure for a Taylor-Made suit if we have'nt one in stock that you like.

H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge,

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered as a second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn.

HENRY A. GARFIELD.

Chairman of Federal Commission to Fix Wheat Prices.

Photo by American Press Association.

TWO ARMY DIVISIONS GOING ABROAD SOON

Washington, D. C. — Two army divisions instead of one, comprising a total of at least 38,000 men, probably will make up the first contingent of the national guard to go to France.

Although no official confirmation was obtainable there are evidences that the composite Forty-second division, whose organization recently was announced, will be accompanied abroad by the Twenty-sixth, made up of New England guardsmen. No New England states are among the twenty-six having representation in the composite division.

The commander of the Twenty-sixth is Major General Clarence Edwards, now acting as commander of the department of the Northwest, and it is presumed he will go to Europe with the division. The Forty-second is commanded by Major General W. A. Mann.

GERMAN PRESS IS DIVIDED

Pope's Peace Proposal Not Teutonic Enough to Suit Some.

Amsterdam, Holland. — Despite the view of the allies' press that the peace proposals of Pope Benedict are German inspired it is not German enough to suit a portion of the German press.

The Lokal Anzieger warns Germany to remain composed.

The pope only mentioned one of Germany's essential terms, the paper states, that concerning her colonies, and that was unsatisfactory.

The Catholic papers congratulate the pope on his initiative. Others either make no comment, take a position similar to that of the Lokal Anzieger or advise that the pontiff's appeal be given careful consideration.

Americans to Train in Cuba.

Washington, D. C. — Cuba's offer to provide a mobilization and training ground for some American forces has been accepted.

GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Wheat—On track and to arrive, No. 1 Northern, $2.40; No. 2 Northern, $2.35. Flax—On track and to arrive, $3.45.

St. Paul Grain.

Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.35@2.40; No. 2 Northern, $2.30@2.35; corn, $1.72@1.74; No. 3 white oats, 50¾@51¼c; barley, $1.01@1.21; rye, $1.68@1.69; flax, $3.40@3.45.

South St. Paul Live Stock.

Cattle—Receipts, 12,600; steers, $6.00@9.75; cows and heifers, $7.50@9.75; calves, $6.00@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,400; range, $17.50@18.50. Sheep—Receipts, 400; lambs, $11.00@15.25; ewes, $4.50@8.00.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Wheat—Sept., $2.05. Corn — Dec., $1.08¾; May, $1.06¼. Oats—Sept., 52⅝c; Dec., 54¼c; May, 57½c. Pork—Sept., $43.40. Butter—Creameries, 36½@40½c. Eggs—29@35½c. Poultry—Fowls, 18@22½c. springs, 22@24½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

Wheat—Sept., $2.08. Cash close on track: No. 1 Northern, $2.35@2.40; No. 2 Northern, $2.30@2.35; No. 3 Northern, $2.10@2.30; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.72@1.74; No. 3 white oats, 55@56c; barley, $1.01@1.21; rye, $1.68@1.69; flax, $3.40@3.45.

JOHN W. KERN.

Former Indiana Senator Dies at Asheville, N. C.

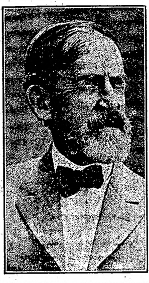


Photo by American Press Association.

KERN'S DEATH MARKS PASSING OF NOTABLE

Asheville, N. C. — Former Senator John W. Kern of Indiana, Democratic nominee for vice president in 1908, is dead here. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Mr. Kern, who came here a week ago to recuperate, died of uraemic poisoning. With him at the time of his death were Mrs. Kern and Mrs. George B. Lawson, a daughter, of Roanoke, Va.

In 1908 Mr. Kern was the Democratic candidate for vice president as a running mate for William J. Bryan. In 1910 he was elected United States senator from Indiana, defeating James E. Watson and participating in the Democratic victory which made Thomas R. Marshall, present vice president, governor of Indiana. In 1914 and 1915 he was Democratic floor leader in the senate.

He was defeated last November by Harry S. New, Republican.

BIG DAMAGE DUE TO FIRE

Norse Ship Sustains Loss of One Million Dollars.

New York. — The big Norwegian steamer Christian Bors, of 4,076 tons, was damaged to the extent of $1,000,000 by fire while lying at her dock in South Brooklyn. The steamer arrived recently from Buenos Ayres and had about completed the discharge of a cargo of hides. Several Brooklyn fire companies and three fireboats fought the blaze and had it under control two hours after it was discovered.

The origin of the fire has not been determined.

The Christian Bors was owned in Bergen and was under charter to the Prince Line.

COAL IS GIVEN RIGHT OF WAY

Shipments Take Preference Over Other Freight.

ORDER AFFECTS NORTHWEST

President Wilson Names Robert S. Lovett Director of Priority of Transportation.

Washington, D. C. — Government control of the coal industry moved a step nearer when President Wilson formally named Robert S. Lovett of the war industries board director of priority of transportation and approved an order issued by Judge Lovett directing that rail and steamship lines give bituminous coal shipments to the Northwest preference over all other freight movements.

Within the next day or so the president is expected to appoint a coal administrator on whom he will confer authority to control coal production and distribution, including price fixing powers, given to the executive in the food control act.

At an hour's conference with the federal trade commission he went over details of his plans.

There was no intimation as to whom the president will name.

It was said he probably would not select a member of the trade commission or give full powers to Judge Lovett, but would look elsewhere for a man.

Favors One-Man Control.

Officials familiar with the president's trend of thought said he appeared firmly convinced that a one-man control would work out better than to place supervision of the industry under one of the existing government agencies.

The man named would have at his disposal the services of the trade commission, which is in a position to suggest fair prices; the interstate commerce commission, which will administer the new car service law; the director of priority, who will place shipments of fuel where most needed, and the exports counsel, which, will control exports.

Of the several war coal control plans suggested officials believe the president most likely will adopt the one calling for government requisitioning of the entire output of the mines and government sale of coal to the public.

This program has the approval of the trade commission and of many other officials conversant with the coal situation.

CROWDED CAR RUNS WILD

Sixten Persons Killed and Forty Injured at Dover, Eng.

Dover, Eng.—At least sixteen persons were killed and forty injured when a crowded street car on a suburban line ran wild on a steep hill. It was wrecked at the foot.

The accident was due to failure of the brakes.

FRENCH LAUNCH TERRIFIC DRIVE

Capture German Positions on Twelve-Mile Front.

ITALIANS ARE AGAIN ACTIVE

Austrian Defenses in Plava Region Leveled, Isonzo River Is Crossed and Many Prisoners Taken.

London.—The armies of France in a desperate drive on a front of more than twelve miles have recovered Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), Avocourt wood, Corbeaux wood and Champneuville.

Italian armies in a movement in Plava region have leveled Austrian defenses, crossed the Isonzo river and are engaged with the enemy on a thirty-five mile front.

Both operations have already netted more than 12,000 prisoners and heavy losses have been inflicted on the Teutonic forces.

All French gains were held despite heavy counter attacks by the Germans.

The new territory taken by the French embraces positions that have literally weltered in French and German blood in battles that have waged to and fro since the German crown prince started his most costly enterprise, the attempt to take Verdun, which resulted in utter failure as a military maneuver and cost the lives of tens of thousands of his men.

French airmen materially aided the infantry in the press forward, swooping low over the German forces and emptying their machine guns into the ranks, and in fights in the air with German protecting machines, eleven of which were sent hurtling to the ground.

Italy Using Many Airmen.

Likewise, the Italian flyers are giving their infantry valuable support, more than 200 of them being engaged in attacking with bombs and machine gun fire Austrian troop formations behind the lines.

At last accounts the Italian guns were energetically proceeding with the work of destruction of the new positions taken up by the Austrians, endeavoring to blast a road through the defenses in order to make more easy the march of the Italian troops toward Trieste.

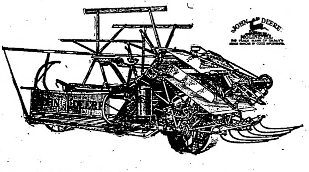
The situation in Flanders and in northern France is virtually calm as compared with last week, but both the British and French continue to make sallies at various points.

The Canadians around Lens are biting further into the German line and now have the coal center virtually surrounded except on the east.

The entente allied airmen still are carrying out raids on German positions in Belgium, many tons of bombs again having been dropped by them.

In Roumania the Austro-Germans have forced back the Roumanians on both sides of the Oltuz and Trotus valleys, according to the Berlin official communication.

John Deere Binders



JOHN DEERE BINDERS are built for the man who wants real visible quality. The binder is one of the most important machines used on the farm and a few dollars in price is of no consequence when saving a crop is a consideration. If you are in the market for a new binder, let us show you the John Deere.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 37 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917. $1.50 PER YEAR.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.03
Oats	.50
Barley	1.10
Flax	3.08
Rye	1.66
Butter	.35
Eggs	.35
Vivo Flour	$6.00

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Go to H. Christianson & Son for your school supplies.

Coming soon to the Grand Theatre, The Girl and The Game.

It is expected that the local school will open on Monday Sept. 24th.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

FOR SALE—I have for sale some horses, also some cord wood.—A. Hammerstein, High Landing, Minn.

Watch for the famous railroad serial entitled The Girl and The Game coming to the Grand Theatre soon.

Look for the first installment of The Girl and The Game coming to the Grand Theatre soon.

Arthur Tvedt, who is attending school at Thief River Falls, spent Sunday at his home here.

Rev. O. C. Schultz will conduct German services at Esplee next Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M. Everyone welcome.

FOR SALE—18 horse power Advance Steam Engine. Will sell for $300 if taken at once.—Henry Tollefson, Rt. 1, Goodridge.

When in need of school supplies go to H. Christianson & Son.

$225 buys 3 good horses, wagon with good thribble box and set of good harness. Box 1214, Thief River Falls Minn.

A dance was given after the show last Saturday evening and a fair sized crowd was in attendance. A good time is reported.

Work on the new side track here is progressing rapidly. The ties have been laid and work of laying the rails is now in full swing.

Four cars of stock were shipped from this point to South St. Paul Saturday. J. F. Athey, Even Ose and Mike Tunick being the shippers.

Everyone in town is figuring on accompaning the Goodridge base ball team to the Red Lake Agency next Sunday, where the boys will cross bats with the Indian team at that place.

Al Miller and A. Erickson have been in town the past week loading up the American Drainage Co's floating dredge on cars, ready to be shipped to Lincoln county where the company has a big drainage contract.

P. P. Palmer and Chris Wold have been busy this week putting in three more street lights. Two have been installed on the south side of the track and one on the west end of main street.

The Indian Fair at the Red Lake Agency will be held next week on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 17, 18 and 19. The Indian Fairs are well known thruout the country and it is expected that a large crowd will attend.

Ole Thompson, in response to a telegram, left Tuesday for Des Moines, Iowa, where he will report for military duty. Ole is the first one in this vicinity to be called for military duty under the draft system. We sincerly hope that Ole will be spared to return to his folks again

W. A. Holbrook, passed thru here Wednesday enroute to Grygla from Red Lake Falls with an auto truck load of live stock, which consisted of seven head of high bred Shorthorn bulls for Anderson and Ballard, the bankers at Grygla, who purchased them at the stock sale held at Red Lake Falls last week. They were a fine looking bunch and we would like to see more loads of such stock being brought into this country.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Nick Bundhund and family visited with friends and relatives at Germantown Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Steener of Lakefield, Minn., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Kusmak.

Rev. O. P. Stavaas of Thief River Falls will conduct Norwegian services in the old school house Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Everybody welcome.

Miss Elsie Bundhund came up from Thief River Falls Saturday morning to spend over Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund.

Will trade my unimproved 160 in Sec. 16 township 157 R. 39 E. Marshall Co. for 100 acres improved land.
R.L. Dunn, Little Falls; Minn.

Rosaire Morin was in town this week making arrangements for an auction sale which he will hold on his farm in the SW¼, Section 26, Township 155 Range 38, 7 miles east and 1 mile south of Esplee on Tuesday Sept. 25th. Mr. Morin has rented the Gunderson residence west of town and will move in as soon as the sale is over. It is his intention to go into the jewelry and watch repairing business here this winter. Mr. Morin, before moving up here on his farm was engaged in this business at Grand Forks and Crookston and is an expert in that business.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul rhe stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Goodridge, by Oct. 1st, 1917, otherwise the town will do tse work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board,
Nicoly Urdahl, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board.
T. Morken, Clerk.

Dance.

There will be a social dance in the Goodridge Hall after the show Saturday evening September 22nd. Good music will be furnished and a good time assured to all who attend. Make it a point to attend the show and then stay for the dance.

Red Cross Meeting.

A Red Cross meeting will be held next Tuesday evening in the school house at 8 P. M. for the purpose of organizing a permanent branch chapter of The American Red Cross. Chapter of Pennington, and to elect permanent officers. All are urged to attend.

The following have become members since we published the last list of members:

Otto E. Lee
Oscar Gran.

Peat Fires.

Peat fires are raging in this section of the country and a number of stacks of hay have been destroyed. The season having been exceptionally dry fires start easily and spread quickly.

Everyone is urged to be careful about setting fires for if it gets the least bit of a start it is liable to cause considerable damage.

Program at The Grand Theatre.

The following program will be shown at the Grand Theatre here Saturday and Sunday evenings:

Hippo Comedy, Love and Carnations, Sunset Drama, entitled Mother, and a two part Buffalo Western Drama, The Deserters Courage. Show starts at 8:30 P. M. Be on time and don't miss this show.

Blye-Halvorson.

Wednesday forenoon at 11 o'clock at the Brunkeberg Lutheran Church, occurred the marriage of Mr. Elmer Blye to Miss Hannah Halvorson. Rev. Bjornson performed the ceremony, Eddie Halvorson was best man and Miss Tillie Thompson was the bridesmaid. After the ceremony was over a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Halvorson. The newly married couple will go to housekeeping right away on the groom's fine farm near Goodridge.

We wish to join their many friends in wishing them a bright and happy married life.

Star News.

Some of the threshers had a few days lay off twixt shock and stack threshing last week.

Prairie chickens seem to be scarce this fall, probably many of them have gone to join the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Knut Sunsdahl and children attended the basket social at Erie Saturday evening.

Mrs. Maren A. Iverson returned Friday from a business trip to Thief River Falls and Oklee.

Star was well represented in Goodridge by business callers last Friday, among whom were Oliver Tommerdahl, Even Sjulstad, Omond Bjorgufson, Willie Myers, Mrs. Mohn, Oluf Omlid, Tharald Tharaldson, Daniel Danielson and Kittle Vatne.

Mrs. Gustina Haga and children returned to their home a Northwood, N. Dak. Friday morning, after enjoying a week, visiting with relatives in S. E. Star. H. Iverson chaperoned the departing visitors as far as Goodridge.

Germantown News.

Miss Della Roller and Miss Freida Ristau left Wednesday for Thief River Falls where they expect to stay for winter.

Hans Clausen and Clarence Wayne were callers at Germantown Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Habedank and family were callers at Emil Ristau's Wednesday evening.

Nelson Wayne, accompanied by his mother, arrived here from Rollis for a few days visit at the homes of Clarence and Will Wayne.

Miss Freida Ristau was a caller at the Mrs. C. L. Wayne home Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Elsie Bundhund of Thief River Falls visited here with her sister, Mrs. Clarence Wayne for a short time Sunday afternoon.

Nick Bundhund and children of Goodridge were callers at the August Ristau home Sunday.

Clarence Wayne and his brother, Nelson were callers at the Emil Ristau home Sunday.

Henry Dau and John Clausen made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Saturday afternoon.

August Ristau was a Goodridge visitor Saturday morning.

Osmund Urdahl is busy plowing on Nick Bundhund's farm here.

Hans Clausen and son John visited at the Emil Ristau home Sunday.

Miss Bessie Roller went to Rollis to make a visit with Miss Alice Wayne.

Miss Lois Struble came home from Thief River Falls Saturday morning returning in the evening.

Willie and Henry Ristau spent Sunday with their folks.

Miss Rose Votava opened school here Monday in Dist. 76.

Everybody is busy fighting fire here.

The dance at G. Benson's store Saturday night was well attended and they all report a good time.

CHIROPRACTIC
(KI-RO-PRAK-TIK)
The Science That Makes People Well and Happy

You Need Not Be Sick

Nature is the Chiropractor's only aid—adjustments remove the pinch on the nerves and enable Nature to do her part in making and keeping the body well.

Ninety-five per cent of diseases are due to pressure upon nerves along the sides of the vertebral column. This pressure interferes with their functions; hence infiamation, unnatural action, pain and distress are manifested where these nerves end. All diseases are prolonged until pressure upon these nerves leadinf to the affected parts are adjusted. It is the business of the Chiropractor to release this pressure.

Investigation costs nothing and means health and happiness to you.

Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m. or by Appointment

Truxell and Truxell
Doctors of Chiropractic
PHONE 213
Suite 4, Union Block, Thies River Falls

DAIRY
FACTS

KEEP MILK COOL AND CLEAN

Warm Weather Is Trying on Dairymen, but More Especially on Women —Keep Vessels Clean.

The season is rapidly approaching when greater care must be taken of milk. Warm weather is trying on the dairyman, but more especially on the farmer's wife, who must care for the milk from a few cows. Preparations should therefore be made to keep the milk cool and clean.

The facilities for keeping milk on the average farm are very inadequate. Not enough cool space is available for the average farm woman, hence she has difficulties in saving the milk and ripening the cream evenly.

In the first place, the milk vessels are important. They should be of the right kind, with no seams in the pans, pails, etc., to harbor germs. There should be plenty of vessels and they should be kept scrupulously clean, aired, steamed and sunned occasionally.

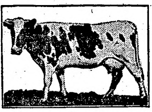
A refrigerator is almost a necessity on the farm these days. There are many perishable foods as well as milk to be kept. The cost of a refrigerator is not great when the utility and economy of keeping foods are considered.

DAIRY COWS RELISH SILAGE

Result Given of an Experiment Conducted by Pennsylvania Station—Decrease in Yield.

In an experiment conducted by the Pennsylvania station, according to a report received by the department of agriculture, two lots of five cows each were fed for three periods of four weeks. Lot 1 received silage alone for roughage during period 1 and 3 and mixed hay and silage during period 2, and lot 2 received hay and silage during periods 1 and 3 and silage during period 2.

The milk yield decreased with both systems of roughage, but the decrease was less with silage and hay. When silage and hay for roughage followed silage alone there was a slight increase in milk yield over the initial production. Except in one instance there was a decrease each period. When the cows received hay they consumed practically the same amount of silage as when no hay was included in the ration. Both lots consumed an excess of protein and net energy above that necessary for maintenance and milk production when based on Eckles' standard. There were no apparent undesirable physical effects from the feeding of silage alone for roughage with the grains used. There was very little difference in the cost of the two rations or in the feed cost of milk and milk fat. No perceptible difference was observed in the health of the two lots.


High Producing Type.

CLEAN MILK WINNING FIGHT

Making Gains Because of Demands of People—Takes Good Dairy to Score 75 Per Cent.

Clean milk is winning its fight slowly, and dirty milk is losing out—because—clean people buy clean milk.

It is a good dairy that will score 75 per cent on the government score card. The only milk that is better than certified milk is the milk the sucking calf gets from its mother. In scoring this milker we are obliged to give 10 per cent on method and equipment.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking
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We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write.

Professional Cards

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THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN

Aug. 24, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Iversen Nergaard, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on April 13th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 07730, for Lot 3 and NE¼ SW¼, Section 18, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 5th day of October, 1917

Claimant names as witnesses:
Iver [illegible] Vestby, of Rosewood, Minn.
Elev Aabr[illegible], of Goodridge, Minn.
Ellef Tollefson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Edwin Hanson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMCK, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

Work Horses

We have just arrived with a car load of Work

HORSES

broke ready for work Will sell or will trade for hay or stock.

Get our prices and you will buy our horses.

LAW & HIRN, Owners.

Guaranty Plan
AUTOMOBILE
Time Payments

Overland Cars

We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles. If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make.

GOODRIDGE GARAGE CO.,
LINDSTROM & GRAN, Props.

SWEDEN MUST GIVE STRONG PROOF OF HER NEUTRALITY

TO BE COMPELLED TO MAKE DEFINITE HER POSITION—GERMANY MUST NOT RECEIVE AID FROM NEUTRALS.

EXPOSURE AIDS ALLIES TO TIGHTEN EMBARGO

Washington Officials Say War Would Have Ended Six Months Ago But for Swedish Iron Exports to Germany and Retaliatory Measures Will Follow.

Washington, Sept. 12.—While the American government awaited development following Secretary Lansing's disclosure regarding the transmission of official German dispatches by the Swedish charge at Buenos Aires, Washington officials and diplomatists turned their attention to a study of their possible significance.

Two facts stood out clearly, Sweden will be compelled to make definite her position as a neutral and the exposure may be taken as indicating more exactly the Allies' intention that Germany shall cease receiving aid from northern European neutral countries.

Argument For Embargo.

Publication of the facts reveals that this government is fully cognizant of aid Sweden has been rendering the Teutonic powers and tends to cement opinion in support of the absolute embargo put into effect against Sweden along with the other neutrals, six weeks ago.

Sweden like other neutrals has contended it has the right to export to Germany any commodities produced at home, even though the goods are replaced by commodities imported from the United States. Some American officials say the war would be ended within six months if Swedish iron exports to Germany were stopped.

The Swedes it is declared have drained their country of foodstuffs by taking from the food producing industries vast numbers of men and placing them in the iron mines and the munitions factories which have sprung up since the war began.

Neutrals Need Argentina's Wheat.

Another phase of the situation is the possible effect if Argentina declares war. Argentina will have large quantities of wheat for export and as a neutral she might send much of it to the European neutrals under the operation of the British blockade. As a belligerent or with diplomatic relations broken, however, the Argentine government would carefully supervise all shipments to prevent any foodstuffs reaching Germany.

Likely to Explain to Argentina.

Secretary Lansing maintained his determination not to add comment to the disclosures. Officials believe that the Argentine government will demand soon, if it has not already done so, the withdrawal of the German diplomat who advised the sinking of Argentina ships with all on board and who characterized the foreign minister of Argentina as an "ass." Equal confidence was displayed that Sweden would offer an explanation to Argentina, perhaps without even waiting for the South American country to demand it.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY GOES "DRY"

Majority is 3,000 With Light Vote Cast in Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 11.—St. Louis county swung into the dry column by a majority of more than 3,000 votes in the option election. As a result, the county will become dry March 25, 1918.

Duluth gave the drys 701 majority, as against 1,378 at the last municipal election, when the option question was voted upon locally. The total vote was only two-thirds that of the last election.

MAINE DEFEATS SUFFRAGE

Women Refused Franchise By Vote of Two to One.

Portland, Me., Sept. 11.—Equal suffrage for Maine women was defeated two to one at the special election, according to newspaper returns from two-thirds of the state. The total for 438 out of 635 election precincts, including all cities, was 17,035 for and 31,807 against.

Army Surgeon Is Drowned.

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 11. — Capt. Charles Bowker, an army surgeon of Bisbee, Ariz., was drowned in Roosevelt lake while trying to rescue a woman member of a bathing party.

Italy Takes 30,000 Prisoners.

Udine, Italy, Sept. 10.—About 30,000 prisoners have been taken to date by the Italians in their present offensive, while the total losses of the Austrians are estimated at 120,000. The Austrian plan now seems to be to remain on the defensive along the eastern ridge of the Bainsizza plateau, where their positions, about 1,000 feet high, dominate those occupied by the Italians by several hundred feet, at the same time centering the efforts of their best troops on the Carso in the hope of checking the march on Trieste.

ITALIANS PRESS AUSTRIANS

TAKE INITIATIVE AND PRESS HAPSBURG TROOPS HARD.

French Beat Off Five Successive Teuton Assaults—Effective Raids on German Trenches.

London, Sept. 12. — Italians and Austrians continue violently at grips all along the front, especially on the Bainsizza plateau, on the slopes of Monte San Gabriele and on the Carso. Rome officially reports that the Italians are in undisputed possession of the initiative, pressing the Hapsburg troops hard everywhere.

A Vienna war office statement asserts that Cadorna's forces have been unable to counter-attack Austrian "successes," on the Carso plateau. It says the Italians are shunning no sacrifices, attacking as often as 10 times in one day. All efforts to advance on Monte San Gabriele were defeated, it is declared. The statement adds: "Since August 19 we have captured altogether on the Isonzo 500 Italian officers and 18,000 rank and file."

French Beat Off Assaults.

On the Verdun front the French beat off five successive Teuton assaults, partly derimating the German storming columns. In Champagne Petain's troops made surprise attacks. Effective raids on German Trenches are reported by Sir Douglas Haig. Berlin admitted having lost positions to the British in the Hargicourt sector, but asserted they were repulsed by counter-attack.

SOUTH DAKOTA FORBIDS PEACE PARTY MEETING

Force to Be Used if Necessary to Prevent Gathering of "Pacifists" At Sioux Falls Convention.

Pierre, S. D., Sept. 10.—State Sheriff Shanks, acting upon instruction of Governor Norbeck, telegraphed Sheriff Carleton, of Minnehaha county, to prevent the proposed state meeting of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace, scheduled to open in Sioux Falls September 15.

Sheriff Shanks announced that the state constabulary would be ready to be drawn upon if necessary to use force in preventing the meeting of the council. The holding of such a conference, he declared, was considered as tending to embarrass the government and to incite rioting.

The governor has instructed the state sheriff to prohibit any gathering in the state of an unpatriotic character or which might cause rioting or other disturbances.

GERMAN PEOPLE WANT PEACE BY CONCILIATION

Chancellor Urged to Discredit Present Pan-German Maneuvers for "A Hindenburg Peace."

Amsterdam, Sept. 10. — The overwhelming majority of the German people are for a peace by conciliation, according to an article by Phillip Scheidemann published in the Vorwaerts. The article urges the imperial chancellor to discredit the present pan-German maneuvers for "a Hindenburg peace."

The Socialist leader says no one in Germany wants peace at any price, but that those who live with the people know the real feelings of the army and navy. They know Germany will defend herself to the last drop of blood and at the same time, they know also that Germany is ready today to sign a conciliatory peace. Therefore, Herr Scheidemann considers that the propaganda for conquest now being preached reaches the limit of consciencelessness.

REICHSTAG STRUGGLE SEEN

Crisis Expected When Wilson's Note to Pope Is Debated.

Stockholm, Sept. 11.—The shock of President Wilson's answer to the pope has revived the seemingly dead democratization issue in Germany with every prospect of a fresh crisis soon.

Political circles declare generally that the reichstag, which assembles Sept. 26, will be the arena of a supreme struggle between the forces of democratization and reaction, following the pope's peace proposal.

Crisis in Italian Cabinet.

Rome, Sept. 11.—A cabinet crisis is imminent. The press has opened a violent campaign against Minister of the Interior Orlando. The political controversy now raging has been precipitated by the bitter opposition of the Socialists against certain measures of the government.

Chicago Packers Raise Wages.

Chicago, Sept. 11. — All Chicago packers decided voluntarily yesterday to raise their employes' wages 2½ cents per hour and have so notified them. The increase involves 25,000 employes.

Why They Failed.

Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 11.—Many of the college men who attended the first reserve officers' training camp at the Presidio "were mentally and physically slouchy" and this prevented their obtaining commissions, according to a letter from Adjutant General Henry P. McCain at Washington, D. C. The letter further said that many of these college men had been spoiled because they had not been under proper discipline, that they could not stand up straight and could not give military commands.

TAMES WILD HORSES FOR THE ARMY

Copyright Underwood & Underwood

The most traveled army man would probably be an accurate description of James "Pink" Arlington, for he is constantly traveling around the country breaking in and taming wild horses for the use of the army. The photograph shows him on the job at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

SENATE PASSES WAR TAX BILL

TWO AND HALF BILLION DOLLAR MEASURE GOES THROUGH.

Gronna, Borah, La Follette and Norris Are Only Senators Voting Against Measure.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The two and a half billion dollar revenue bill was passed by the Senate last night by a vote of 69 to 4. Borah, of Idaho, Gronna, of North Dakota, La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Norris, of Nebraska, voted against the measure. Others who had fought for extreme taxation of wealth, such as Johnson, of California, Hollis, of New Hampshire, Reed, of Missouri, and Kenyon, of Iowa, all voted "aye."

In the last hours of the passage of the bill, the consumption taxes upon coffee, tea, sugar and cocoa were cut out of the bill. So were the postal increases on second class mail matter, which would have affected chiefly newspapers and magazines.

Operates Only During War.

At the last moment Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, succeeded in having operation of the big bill confined to the duration of the war.

The bill now goes to conference between the House and the Senate where the differences will be threshed out. It is hoped that within a fortnight all matters of dispute will have been adjusted and the President will be able to affix his signature and convert the proposed taxation into law. Senators Simmons, Stone, Williams, Penrose and Lodge were appointed to represent the Senate in the conference.

ALL SOCIALISTS URGED TO BACK GOVERNMENT

Delegates to American Alliance For Labor and Democracy Issue Statement.

New York, Sept. 11.—All Socialists in the United States, organized and unorganized, were urged to "put all their energy, strength, ardor and enthusiasm at the disposal of the government so that the war may be carried to a rapid and victorious conclusion," in a statement issued by Socialist delegates to the Minneapolis conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy on their return here.

South Dakota's New Wealth.

Pierre, S. D., Sept. 11.—South Dakota during the year of 1917 will produce new wealth to the amount of $568,094,000 of which corn, livestock and wheat are the principal factors. Mineral products are listed at $9,000,000. This statement was issued by the state immigration department.

Riot in Joliet, Ills., Prison.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 11.—One convict was shot and three guards stabbed during a riot in the state prison here. The rioters numbered about 50, of whom 15 were ringleaders in the riots of two months ago.

Stock Market Opens Stronger.

New York, Sept. 10.—General strengthening all along the line following the passage of the committee's war revenue bill was evident at the stock market opening Saturday. United States Steel advanced three-eighths of a point at 107⅝, Bethlehem B opened at 104½, up an eighth of a point; Mexican Petroleum, 90, up five-eighths of a point; General Motors, 94½, up half a point. Rails trailed along with industrials, most of them registering advances, but Crucible Steel failed to respond.

THREE DIE IN ARSENAL BLAST

SCORE OF OTHERS HURT AT U. S. PLANT NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

Six-Inch Shell Explodes in Powder Room—Fire Spreads and Destroys Five Buildings.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—Three persons are reported dead, one is dying, and 23 others are in hospitals, more or less seriously injured as the result of an explosion at the Frankford government arsenal.

There were five explosions. Five buildings were destroyed.

Two hundred persons were at work in the various arsenal buildings and in the yards at the time of the explosion.

The first explosion is understood to have occurred in powder house No. 7, where six-inch shells were being filled.

Six-Inch Shell Explodes.

One of the shells exploded, according to early reports, igniting other explosives in the building, and the entire structure was soon in flames.

The fire then spread to other buildings in which powder fuses and guncotton are dried.

All the buildings were close together and the explosions as the flames spread to them came in rapid succession.

Work in the arsenal was ordered suspended at once by Colonel Montgomery, commandant, but later he rescinded this order and ordered the workers admitted as usual.

TWO GERMAN LEADERS SICK

Hindenburg Reported "Very Ill"—Ludendorff Hurt in Accident.

Rome, Sept. 11.—Reports received here declare Field Marshal von Hindenburg is very ill and that the injuries recently sustained by Quartermaster General von Ludendorff in a railway accident in Belgium were graver than at first supposed.

U. S. AIR SQUAD IS HONORED

Lafayette Escadrille's Record Admired by French Officials.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Lafayette escadrille, composed of American fighting aviators, has been formally cited for bringing down a total of 28 enemy airplanes. The record was so unusual as to move French war officials to the highest admiration.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FOOD ARE DUE SOON

Washington, Sept. 11.—Promise of reduced retail food prices are made by the food administration to refute charges in Congress that no relief from higher prices had been experienced. A drop of $3 a barrel in the cost of flour is predicted. Lower meat prices will be discussed by packers and Herbert Hoover.

Editor May Be Deported.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Lawrence De Lacy, editor of a weekly publication, D. J. Harnedy, merchant, and William Mullane, a bartender, were found guilty in the United States court here of conspiring to effect the escape from an internment camp on Angel Island of Franz Bopp, former German consul-general, and Baron E. H. von Schack, former vice-consul. Federal authorities have intimated that conviction of De Lacy would lead to his deportation as an undesirable alien.

LOSS BY FROST TO CORN AMOUNTS TO SEVERAL MILLION

DAMAGE THROUGHOUT NORTHWEST IS GREAT THOUGH 60 PER CENT OF CROP IS STILL INTACT.

DAMAGE IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA $10,000,000

Frost is Earliest in Ten Years and Damage Is Greater Than in Previous Years—In Many Cases Protection Given Saved Much of the Crop.

Minneapolis, Sept. 12.—Damage estimated at several million dollars was the result of heavy frosts in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and North Dakota. Reports from the weather bureaus of the Northwest indicate that the cold snap will continue for some time.

The frost is the earliest in 10 years, September 27, 1912, a heavy frost was reported in Minnesota, but the damage done to corn and other grains was not as large as the present one.

Southern Loss $10,000,000.

Southern Minnesota, according to reports, suffered the worst from the frost, in Washington, Steele, Dakota, Goodhue, Faribault and Freeborn counties the damage to corn is estimated at $10,000,000. Other counties that were affected as yet have not reported the approximate damage to their fields.

In northern Wisconsin, the damage to corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, beans, squash and pumpkins was placed at thousands of dollars. The temperatures in that vicinity ranged from 30 to 22 degrees. In some parts of northern Minnesota, it is reported, farmers covered their tomato plants with blankets and thus prevented the frost from killing the vines. Others say that the frost just killed the top parts of the corn and this will aid in filling out the ears, and did not affect the milk corn that was protected by the husks.

North Dakota Crops Suffer.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 11.—Crops in North Dakota, especially in the northwestern part of the state, suffered heavily from frost, according to reports received here. In some instances vegetation turned black. Heavy losses were reported from Grand Forks county, where late flax and sweet clover were said to have suffered heavily. The thermometer registered 21 degrees in Grand Forks, while in Fargo a temperature of 27 degrees was reported.

NORWAY LIKELY TO GET FOOD FROM THIS COUNTRY

Gives Strong Guarantees That Supplies Will Not Be Allowed to Slip Through Into German Hands.

Washington, Sept. 12. — Norway is likely to fare better than any other neutral under the rulings of the Exports Administrative board. Dr. Fridtjob Nansen, head of the Norwegian economic mission, is understood to have made such strong guarantees that the United States is ready to deal liberally with his government in the matter of foodstuffs and other commodities needed.

Other neutrals probably will not receive the same consideration, it was stated authoritatively. For months the State department has known that certain of the neutrals outside of Sweden were not adhering strictly to their professed neutrality. Norway has received protests against some things of benefit to Germany that have slipped by Norwegian officials.

PAINLEVE IS TO HEAD NEW FRENCH CABINET

Socialist Party Withdraws Support From Government and Refuses Its Collaboration.

Paris, Sept. 12.—President Poincare has asked M. Painleve, minister of war, to form a new cabinet. M. Painleve accepted the offer.

M. Poincare's decision was reached after lengthy conferences with the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

The Socialist party has definitely withdrawn its support from the government and refused its collaboration in the formation of a new cabinet.

The reason given by them is that they have not received sufficient guarantees either of a more vigorous prosecution of the war or of a more democratic policy.

To Treat All Alike.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Sept. 11.—Major General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Eighty-sixth division of the national army, in welcoming the first, 2,000 selected men, declared that poor and rich would receive the same opportunity. "I look upon you as my son," said General Barry. "He preferred, as he expressed it, to enlist and win a commission without help from anyone. He won out, as many of you will, and now is an officer 'somewhere in France'—where, let us hope, we'll be ere long.

CRISIS OF WOMAN'S LIFE

Change Safely Passed by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wagoner, Okla.—"I never get tired of praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because during Change of Life I was in bed two years and had two operations, but all the doctors and operations did me no good, and I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which brought me out of it all right, so I am now well and do all my housework, besides working in my garden. Several of my neighbors have got well by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. VIOLA FINICAL, Wagoner, Okla.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR

HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S

ASTHMADOR

AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES

positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 50-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefitted and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make. (6)

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

It's better to be judged by your appearance than by your disappearance.

SOOTHES ITCHING SCALPS

And Prevents Falling Hair Do Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

On retiring, gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water using plenty of Soap. Cultivate the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for everyday toilet purposes.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

SAW HIS ERROR TOO LATE

Misfortune Convinced Tommy He Had Used Salt Water on Wrong Portion of His Anatomy.

Tommy Tonkins was keen on baseball and particularly ambitious to make his mark as a catcher. Any hint, however, small, was welcomed if it helped on his advance in this department of the game. When he began to have trouble with his hands, and somebody suggested soaking them in salt water to harden the skin, he quickly followed the advice. Alas! a few days later Tommy had a misfortune. A hit at the bottom of the garden sent the ball crashing through a neighbor's sitting-room window. It was the third Tommy had broken since the season began.

Mrs. Torkins nearly wept in anger when Tommy broke the news.

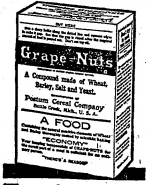
"Yer father 'll skin yer when he comes home tonight!" she said.

Poor Tommp went outside trembling to reflect. His thoughts traveled to the punitive strap hanging in the kitchen and he eyed his hands ruefully.

"Ah!" he murmured, with a sigh. "I made a big mistake. I ought to have sat in that salt and water."

It isn't so difficult for one fool to convince another that he is a wise guy.

Perhaps a woman tells secrets because she is afraid of forgetting them.



Grape-Nuts
A Compound made of Wheat, Barley, Salt and Yeast.
Postum Cereal Company
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.
A FOOD
"ECONOMY"
"THERE'S A REASON"

The wholesome nutrition of wheat and barley in most appetizing form

"Contraband"

By Randall Parrish

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The Best Sea Story of the War That Has Been Written

ROBERT HOLLIS MEETS THE MYSTERIOUS GIRL AND HAS LONG TALK WITH HER—WORD COMES THAT WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED

Synopsis.—Robert Hollis, one-time sea captain, who tells the story, is a guest on Gerald Carrington's yacht, Esmeralda, which, with a party of gay New York business men, is making her maiden voyage to the coast of Spain. It is supposed to be strictly "stag," and Hollis, wandering alone on deck at night is surprised to discover on board a woman who evidently wishes to remain unknown. The next night he succeeds in meeting her and having an interview.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

—2—

Before the party finally broke up I had outlined my plan. I was in no haste to retire, having slept more or less during the afternoon; I would remain alone on deck, and see what happened. We were steaming right gallantly now, and stars were finding rifts in the clouds through which to silver the waves of the Sound. The first officer was still on the bridge, but Seeley would relieve him at twelve; there was nothing for me to do but wait until then.

I could better my position, however, and immediately did so. If the second officer really proved to be the accomplice of the girl, he would very probably take a rather careful survey of the deck aft before permitting her to venture forth from concealment. If his search disclosed my presence, the young woman would doubtless be ordered to remain below. My choice of position was easily determined. The flag locker was unusually commodious, as one of Carrington's hobbies was to dress the ship handsomely on every gala occasion, and display the colors of all nations. It was built directly against the after rail, and back into its protective shadow I silently drew a steamer chair, concealed myself beneath the folds of a rug, and lay there quietly.

Time dragged, but finally the bell forward announced the hour for the change of watch. I was sailor enough to comprehend the meaning of every sound. I heard someone walk hastily across the main deck, and descend through the companion—a seaman dispatched to call the second mate. The two came back together. Five minutes later, with no warning sound of approach, I became aware that someone had quietly rounded the end of the cabin. The mate passed me by within a few feet, so close, indeed, I could distinguish the buttons on his uniform, and the white cap he wore. Nothing, however, could have occurred to arouse his suspicions, for the man did not even pause in his slow walk, but disappeared along the port rail. Fearing he might return, I remained motionless, yet was doubly assured now that my suspicions were about to be verified. I dared not venture any exploration. Thus far my plan had worked nicely, and I could not now afford to risk discovery. She came so silently, like a gray shadow gliding out of the night, that she was actually beside the rail, gazing steadfastly out at the silvery water, before I was even clearly aware of her presence. I was scarcely willing to accept the evidence of my own eyes, yet arose slowly to a sitting posture to observe better, dropping the rug silently onto the deck. She heard no sound of the movement, and, with no suspicion of any other presence near, remained motionless, drinking in the soft beauty of the night, and breathing deeply the crisp salt air.

I could see her plainly, silhouetted against the sky, illumined by the stargleam which reflected upward from the water, her hands clasped on the rail, her form bent slightly forward, her skirts blowing lightly in the wind. She was slender and young, no doubt as to that, with a certain supple grace to her figure noticeable even in that quiet posture.

Helped by the support of the flag locker, I attained my feet noiselessly, only half determined on the course I had better pursue. However, I was left no choice. Something served to startle her, to make her vaguely aware of some other presence on the deck. She turned, still grasping the rail with one hand, and confronted me. I caught a glimpse of her face, white and youthful, her big eyes staring at me as though in sudden terror. She stepped back, then straightened slightly, her questioning eyes never leaving my face.

"I—I supposed myself to be alone," she said, the words uncertain, but the voice clear. "You are one of the passengers?"

"Yes; I chanced to be still on deck when you came."

"Where? You were expecting me?"

I indicated the chair in the shadow, but did not venture to move.

"I was lying here, covered by a rug, but did not see you until you appeared yonder at the rail. Why do you ask if I was expecting you?"

She hesitated just an instant, but answered frankly.

"There was a man here last night, after the engines stopped. I believed then he failed to see me. Was it you, and are you here again tonight to make sure?"

"You have guessed the exact truth," I confessed, almost regretfully. "Last night it was a mere accident, but tonight my presence here had an object."

"Indeed! What interest is it of yours?"

"None directly, except as I am a friend to Mr. Carrington, the owner of this yacht, and also his guest. He assured me only this morning that there was no woman on board, and laughed at me for even imagining such a thing. Naturally I desired to vindicate myself; then besides the mystery also had its attractions."

"No doubt! And now that you have progressed so far, what further do you purpose doing—turn me over to the authorities?"

"I do not know," I said honestly. "But I am in hopes you will trust me enough to explain your object in thus coming uninvited aboard. I should prefer being your friend, if that prove possible."

She did not answer, apparently hesitating in surprise at my unexpected plea, and doubtful as to my sincerity.

"What is your name?"

"Robert Hollis; I live in Chicago."

She nodded, and I imagined the expression of her eyes changed slightly. The merest semblance of a smile curved her lips.

"I am rather glad you are my discoverer," she said quietly, "for I know who you are. You are not altogether a stranger."

"I am not!" I exclaimed in surprise. "Oh! I understand; Seeley has told you of me."

"Has he indeed! Why Seeley?"

"Because I have some reason to believe that the second officer is your special friend on board: that through his aid you have found concealment. Am I altogether wrong?"

She laughed—the sound barely audible, yet evidence of her swift amusement.

"If I did not chance to know better, Mr. Hollis, I should almost suspect you of being a lawyer," she said cheerfully. "However, in spite of my present position, I am inclined to be a truthful person. I fear Mr. Seeley's interest in me is altogether, or at least largely, mercenary. I will confide in you, and confess that he has already cost me one hundred dollars, and heaven alone knows how much more will be required before we attain deep water, when I hope to be free from bondage."

"Good! I am encouraged; now you will tell me more?"

She shook her head.

"Not another word, sir. So far, as they say in New York, 'you have the goods on me,' and denial would be useless. Of course, I might have told a falsehood. I am perfectly capable of so doing, and had I been conversing with some others on board, I would have chosen to do so."

"Which would seem to imply that you possess a measure of confidence in me?"

"I do, Mr. Hollis," quietly.

"Seeley must have given me a most excellent reputation, and deserves reward."

"Mr. Seeley gave me your name as one of the passengers, nothing more. I cannot at present explain when, or how, I acquired my information regarding you. To you I am a perfect stranger, and must remain so, but, by some good fortune, I chance to know enough of you to trust you thoroughly as a gentleman. You understand what I mean?"

Her eyes met mine frankly; they were clear, honest eyes, and I felt that I read their direct challenge.

"Perhaps so," I answered with a feeling of disappointment. "You mean I am to ask no further questions? to forget, if possible, your presence on board?"

"Yes; can you do this?"

"Well, to be perfectly frank, I am not altogether certain that I can, or that I ought. I am Mr. Carrington's guest, and owe him a certain loyalty—you admit that?"

"Yes."

"Have I a right to conceal from my host the knowledge which I have discovered, that a strange young woman has been hidden on board his yacht by one of his officers?"

"That must depend altogether on your sense of duty to both Mr. Carrington and myself," she returned calmly. "Do I appear like a thief? a conspirator? or in any way a desperate character?"

"You appear a most charming young woman, whom I should be very glad to know."

"Thank you," and her lips smiled. "Then my case is not quite hopeless. As a 'most charming young woman' I unreservedly yield myself to your protection. I cannot tell you who I am, nor why I am on board the Esmeralda secretly, but I give you my word of honor that no harm shall result from my presence to any of your friends, and I only request you to remain silent for a few hours longer."

"You intend later to reveal yourself to others?"

"As soon as the yacht is safely at sea, beyond all possibility of putting me ashore."

I confess I was puzzled, uncertain; my duty to Carrington seemed clear enough, and yet there was that about the girl which gave me faith in her pledge. She read my hesitation.

"You still doubt me, Mr. Hollis?"

"No, it is not doubt, yet I know so little. You will at least trust me with your name?"

Her eyes fell, shadowed by their long lashes. For a moment she looked out across the rail, at the dark water beyond.

"So far as I can—yes," she answered soberly. "You may call me Vera."

CHAPTER III.

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War, and a Copper Pool.

"Vera," I echoed, in some way vaguely conscious of a strange familiarity with the word, yet utterly unable to immediately recall the association, "that must be your given, not your family name?"

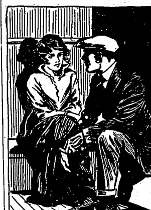
"And you are not even satisfied at this evidence of my trust?" she questioned lightly. "Usually it is considered quite a compliment to be permitted to call a lady by her given name—yet I grant you, a stranger, this privilege."

"To which I am not insensible; yours is not a common appellative, yet I have known someone so named before."

"Indeed! A friend?"

"Well, really, I cannot say; I haven't quite figured it out yet; only the memory haunts me oddly, as something I ought to remember."

"Or else forget," she interrupted quickly. "What do you say if we blot out all this mystery, and just be natural for a while? Have you the slightest knowledge of where we are, Mr. Hollis? What is that light flashing out yonder?"



Breathless With Interest, She Questioned Me.

"Montauk point," I answered, instantly recognizing the peculiar flash. "The eastern extremity of Long island. We shall be breasting the Atlantic by daylight if all is well. I have good reason to remember Montauk."

"Yes? You were there?"

"Once; why, it was sixteen years ago at the close of our war with Spain. I served on the St. Paul, and we came up from Cuba loaded with sick and wounded soldiers—Michigan troops mostly—and put them ashore at Montauk. I was little more than a boy then, and the suffering witnessed made a deep impression."

"You were a sailor?"

"I was twelve years at sea; my father was a large ship owner. I left the sea when I was thirty; I had arisen to command, my father died, and I decided I had had enough. I suppose I seem quite ancient to you?"

"Indeed you do not. I think it is wonderful for you to fight your way like that, when your father was rich. It was a man's work. Tell me about it. Your sea life, I mean."

The eagerness of her voice must have touched a responsive chord, for almost before I realized my purpose, I began speaking. I began at the first, relating my life as cabin boy, and as man before the mast, my first voyage as mate, and the experiences of my earliest command. I told of shipwreck in the South seas; of a battle for life in the Indian ocean; of strange peoples met in every quarter of the earth; of fighting windy gales off the Atlantic coast, and the silent desolation of tropic seas. Breathless with interest, she questioned me, and I answered, feeling the magic of her eyes on my face, the soft intoxication of her presence beside me. She was natural, wholesome, the very sort of woman I had dreamed about, as being somewhere in the world, yet had never met before. Her very presence was inspiration, but beyond this vague impression my dream did not go. Then I looked aside at her and laughed, realizing suddenly how loquacious I had been.

"Really, I must have nearly talked you to sleep," I said regretfully. "I do not know when I have before been guilty of such egotism."

"Do not say that. It was most interesting. It is nice to be spoken to as though one was an intelligent human being—it is quite an experience."

"Perhaps I do not understand."

"Doubtless not, for you are not a girl, and you tell me you never sought society. The very nature of your life has left you frank and straightforward. You talk to me just as you would to a man."

"If my frankness has interested you," I ventured, "can you not realize how much I desire to learn more—who you are, why you are here?"

"Of course; but I cannot tell you, Mr. Hollis—not yet."

She looked at her wrist watch, holding it out into a star-gleam, which revealed the white shapeliness of her arm.

"I dare not even remain here with you longer."

"But you will come again? This is not to be our last meeting?"

She hesitated, her eyes meeting mine almost kindly; then she held out her hand.

"The last—yes, in this way. You will meet me again, but not as we are tonight. I have truly enjoyed being with you, of hearing your story, but this meeting here alone was not my choice. You understand I could not avoid it, and after I was discovered, I had to remain and win your pledge to secrecy. You will not forget that?"

"Assuredly not. You will not return to the deck tomorrow night?"

She laughed softly, and withdrew her hand, which I still held.

"Tomorrow night! Oh, I cannot tell; we may be far enough at sea by then so I need no longer seek fresh air by night. I told you my concealment was only temporary. Good night, Mr. Hollis."

The gray dress she wore left upon me the impression that she faded from sight, her dim outline vanished so suddenly amid the shadows. I took a swift step forward, impelled by an irresistible desire to ascertain in what portion of the yacht she found concealment, yet paused almost as quickly. Who she was, and why she had chosen so unconventional a manner of joining us, was beyond my guessing. I essayed many a theory, yet one after the other, all broke down, and left me groping in darkness. Only one fact remained steadfast, to which I could cling with confidence—the girl was no mere adventuress, no criminal; she was doing nothing of which she was in the least ashamed, nor had she the slightest fear the consequences.

I slept so soundly as to be the last guest at the breakfast table the next morning, although as I sat there alone Fosdick returned from the deck to the cabin, seeking a raincoat, and reporting a heavy fog, through which the yacht was proceeding slowly. The vessel was still within easy view of Montauk, or had been before the mist shut down, but the really important news had come to Carrington by wireless—positive information of the outbreak of war. Russia and France were pitted against Germany and Austria in the death grapple. The German troops had already begun an invasion of Belgium on their drive toward Paris. It was still unknown what course England would take.

The nature of this news obscured all else, and left me unable to complete my meal. Other messages were momentarily expected, and I dressed hastily, and joined the little group on the deck, just as a cabin boy handed Carrington a new message. He read it, crashing his clenched hand down on the rail.

"It's all over with now," he exclaimed, holding the paper aloft, and gazing about into our eager faces. "England declares war, gentlemen. She will stand by her treaty with Belgium. Here is our opportunity; listen to me. This is going to be the greatest war in history; every nation in Europe may be involved before it is ended. Do you realize the commodity most in demand? the one metal those armies cannot get along without? It is copper. They must have it, and they must buy it of us. This morning, as soon as I received that first dispatch, I wired my agents to buy, buy. Now, with England in, the result is certain."

He paused, and studied the faces in the group.

"Gentlemen, there is wealth enough here on this yacht to control the entire copper output, if we work swiftly. The profit will be enormous. I have the campaign all mapped out; I know where to buy, and my agents are ready to execute my orders. I am going to say to you frankly that I had the thought in mind when I first organized this cruise. I believed this crisis was approaching, and prepared for it. By wireless we can operate surely and secretly, with no possible fear of betrayal. The only question is, are you ready to back me up?"

The expression on the faces of those gathered about him reflected the varied character of the men. They were alike startled by the unexpected turn of affairs, yet financial greed evidently predominated. Even the one German in the group had seemingly forgotten his nationality in view of the golden bait dangling so temptingly before his eyes. Fosdick, actuated by his lawyer instincts, and still cool and calculating, was first to question the proposition.

"You are perfectly assured of being able to control the market?" Fosdick asked.

"I already practically control," returned Carrington confidently. "With a little more capital the game is certain. In twelve hours, gentlemen, we can have the copper situation entirely in our hands. Here are my holdings individually. I need your help to close the deal."

They bent over the papers, eager to grasp the truth, but abundantly satisfied with a quick glance at the magic figures. It was evidently enough a master stroke, a business deal easy to comprehend, and all that remained for them to do was to take their profits.

"You—you return immediately to New York?" questioned McCann, his lips trembling.

"Certainly not; our game at present is to keep out of sight; permit no one to discover who is behind the movement. Your personal checks will satisfy me. I propose holding the yacht, say a hundred miles from shore, and conducting the entire business by wireless. That makes it safe and sure."

The group of financiers stared at each other, one waiting for the next to voice decision. Fosdick, as usual, took the initiative.

"I'm heartily with you, Carrington," he said frankly, "you can count on my check for a hundred thousand dollars right now."

"And I," "and I," echoed from lip to lip.

Carrington, smiling pleasantly, turned toward me.

"And how about you, Hollis? Coming in with us? We ought to have one Chicago representative, you know."

I shook my head, doubting my ability to produce the amount required offhand.

"Not today; give me a few hours to think it over. I should like to talk with you privately first."

"All right; we shall have enough without you, but I'll hold the chance open until you do decide. Let's adjourn to the cabin, gentlemen, where you can draw your checks while the steward opens a few bottles. This is an occasion to be celebrated."

We were upon our feet; not unwilling to escape from the raw air, when the voice of the lookout sounded muffled, but distinct, far forward.

"Sail ho!"

"Where away?" echoed the bridge.

"Off the starboard bow, sir—a big one."

We gathered at the rail staring out blankly into the smother. Then suddenly the mist seemed to roll asunder as though cut by a knife, and there in the rift, as if the fog were a frame, appeared one of the finest sea pictures I ever remember seeing. A huge iron warship, her funnels belching smoke at full speed, the white spray racing along her sides, swept into view. We had a glimpse of the black muzzles of guns protruding from forward and after turrets, of groups of sailors on deck, and in the fighting tops; a white-clad officer leaned over the bridge rail. There was no flag, nor did we need one to know for what she stood. Carrington pointed out into the blank mist.

"There goes one of your bulldogs now," he said. "That fellow has his orders already. In five hours more not a German liner will dare leave New York."

With the news of war and evidences of warlike activities on the sea, Carrington's party begin to think they will have some real adventure before they reach their destination.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Macedonia Country of Queer People.

Here in Macedonia we are so very far away. In actual distance we may be nearer home than if we were in Egypt, says a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. We knew a lot about Egypt before we went there, but very few of us knew anything at all about Salonica, and the country which lies behind it, nor did that country know anything about us. Coming here you pass through that highly flavored town as through a gate, and enter a strange country, a country of queer people, queer animals and queer names.

Out of His Line.

"Who was the man that just stopped you on the street and waved his hands around so distractedly?"

"Oh, that was Stardust, the celebrated astronomer, who discovered and named 186 minor planets."

"What was his trouble?"

"He couldn't make up his mind whether to name his new baby Charles or William."

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

EGRET MOTHERS.

"Two birds called the Egret birds were talking. They were very happy. One was named Mrs. Snowy Egret and the other was named Mrs. American Egret," began Daddy.

"Mrs. Snowy is one of the loveliest birds to be found anywhere and she is just like her name. She is white, pure white, and her plumage is very rich, very beautiful. Her beak and her legs are black, but all of her feathers are white, and there are glorious feathery white sprays of feathers in her costume which are called in the fashionable world, aigrettes.

"You see," said Daddy, "the fashionable world and the birdland world are often very far apart, and though now people are thinking more of birds and less of their hats, still I want to tell this story so that Nancy, when she grows up will remember to find out what kind of feathers she is buying.

"Mrs. American Egret is said to have fifty 'aigrette' plumes and they are at their best just when the little egrets have arrived. Now, Mrs. Snowy Egret was in a rookery talking of her fine little children. Mrs. American Egret was telling of her children, too. They both were comparing notes, as mothers will.

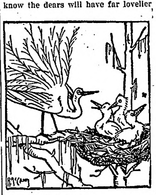
"'Mine are a hungry little brood,' said Mrs. Snowy.

"'Ah! so are mine,' said Mrs. American Egret. 'They will be beautiful birds, the dear little loves,' and Mrs. American Egret kissed her birdlings with her beak—oh, such a soft, sweet, motherly kiss.

"'Little birdlings,' she whispered softly to them. And off in the other rookery Mrs. Snowy was singing very gently to her little brood—little songs with very little meaning. But, ah! they were full of joy and of happiness and of the great, great love a mother bird gives to her young.

"Then both birds would realize that they hadn't said anything to each other for a long time, and Mrs. Snowy would say: 'I just forget to talk. I can't keep my eyes off the little dears. And oh! they are so sleepy.'

"'Sleep and food will make them lovely,' said Mrs. American Egret. 'I know the dears will have far lovelier plumage than their parents when the time comes for them to be full grown.'



"Little Birdlings," She Whispered Softly.

"'Yes, I can feel myself that the snowy children will be whiter and finer than I am,' said Mrs. Snowy. Which only showed how her mother love was making her think her little birdlings were a great deal more handsome than she was. As yet they were rather queer and featherless. But deep in their bird hearts each mother bird knew that the day would come when the birdlings would be gorgeous birds, though just now they were only dear little helpless things!

"'My little ones,' whispered Mrs. Snowy again. The little ones stirred contentedly. They need have no fear. Mother Snowy was there to care for them. She would never desert them.

"'My darlings,' said Mrs. American Egret. And the small, feeble birds knew they would be loved and looked after.

"When, bang, bang, bang! went the gun of a big man, and down fell Mrs. Snowy from her rookery. Again the cruel sounds echoed through the woods.

"Bang, bang, bang! Down fell Mrs. American Egret.

"The little birdlings turned uneasily in their nests. They were hungry! Where was mother? Oh, why did the world all of a sudden seem so cold, so friendless, so foodless?

"Two men were talking. 'This snowy bird is a beauty,' said one. 'Ever so many hats can be trimmed now. And such money as we will get!'

"'There are fifty aigrettes in this American bird,' said the other man. 'This was a good day for us.'

"Yes, a good day for the men who made the money, perhaps. A good day for the women who wore the beautiful feathers in their hats. But back in the woods two families of little birds were left to starve and die—because the world of fashion wanted their mothers. These birds have almost disappeared in the country, so many have been destroyed, and now they are not supposed to be killed. But never, never, Nancy, if you ever see an aigrette for sale when you are a big lady, never get it, for such cruel fashions should be stopped. No one should ever buy such feathers, for they are finest when the birds are young, and think of what that means! Hundreds of little birds left to die because of a fashion!"

ACTS OF HEROISM TO BE REWARDED

Men of National Army Will Be Accorded Same Recognition as Regulars.

MEDALS OF HONOR PRIZED

Changes May Be Made in Present Law—How Some Enlisted Men in the United States Army Won Medals for Valor.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Young Americans who have been selected for service in the new National army should know that the same recognition for individual acts of personal gallantry in the field will be accorded them under the law that is now given to officers and men of the regular service.

There are enlisted men in the service today who have won medals of honor for conspicuous personal gallantry in the field, and it can be said that the possession of one of these metal tributes to courage is prized above all things else that the government can bestow.

By the time that the new American army troops in any numbers strike the Germans in France, it is probable that congress will have made some changes in the laws governing the giving of certificates of merit and medals of honor for high acts of courage on the field of battle.

There is a law governing in the matter today, but it is said that army officers believe it to be hedged in with so many requirements that some men who deserve certificates of merit are prevented from getting their earned rewards. The changes which probably are to be made will in no way aid the undeserving to secure prizes which are intended to go only to those whose conduct is of the highest in face of great danger. Young men who are about to enter the training camps should know that in this matter of recognition for courage, they will be on the same footing with commissioned officers. Gallantry in man, not gallantry in rank, is the thing recognized.

How Medals Have Been Won.

It is possible that men selected for service in the new National army, and perhaps others, may be interested to learn how a few of the many enlisted men in the United States army have earned their medals "for valor."

When Custer's expedition struck into the Sioux country in 1876, the commanding officer ordered Major Reno with his squadron of the Seventh to make the detour to the right. Custer then rode into the valley, where with his command he met his death. Reno striking to the right met a huge force of the Sioux and in a bitter battle which followed he lost many men.

While this engagement was at its height, a pack mule carrying a considerable part of the carbine ammunition of the troopers broke away and galloped toward the Indians. An enlisted man named Hanley knew what the loss of ammunition meant and he left his troop and circling round to the right he managed to capture the mule at a point directly in front of the Indian line.

Hanley threw himself on the animal's back and lashing it into a run, made straight back for his command. He was under the close and direct fire of the Indians. Hundreds of rifles barked at him, but he escaped unscathed by a seeming miracle. The ammunition was saved and congress, recognizing the enlisted man's devotion and gallantry, voted to give him the coveted medal of honor for his high service.

The bushwhacking war in the Philippines produced of heroes a hundred, but the world usually was given only the names of the commanding officers in the fights which made individual heroism possible. Who, on reading these lines, can remember ever before having seen or heard the name Louis Gedeon?

Escape Was Marvelous.

Not so long ago "G" company of the Nineteenth infantry went into action near Mount Amia, Cebu, Philippine Islands. The captain of the company was mortally wounded and the fortunes of the fight left him on the field defended only by Private Louis Gedeon. A force of the enemy advanced to give the captain his death stroke, but the private soldier faithful to his duty and to his officer faced the oncoming band, as army record hath it, "single handed and alone." Although exposed to a concentrated fire, Gedeon by his marvelous markmanship, aided materially by his coolness in the presence of what seemed certain death, kept the enemy back.

Private Gedeon might have escaped. He could have slipped into a ravine and have joined the main body of troops. In fact, it is said that the stricken officer, knowing that his own wound was fatal, ordered Gedeon to leave him, but the private soldier's answer was to kneel by his officer's side and to offer his body as a protection.

Gedeon's escape that day was as marvelous as anything ever set down in the pages of fiction. He held his own and help came before the private's wounded charge died. The officer whom the private had saved from the knives and the bullets of the enemy breathed his last, surrounded by the men of his command.

Congress recognized the bravery of George M. Shelton, who was a private of I Company, Twenty-third infantry. In giving the soldier his medal it was ordered set down in the records that the reason for the gift was "most conspicuous gallantry in action."

The Twenty-third infantry went into a fight at LaPaz, Luzon, Philippine Islands. A soldier of the command was wounded and left on the field. The spot where the infantryman fell was commanded by the rifles of the enemy. Private Shelton saw the plight of his comrade, and without waiting for orders he advanced alone directly into the open, his appearance being a direct and speedily accepted invitation for the enemy to concentrate its fire upon him. Shelton went on with the shots playing about him, picked up the wounded man and carried him back along a path of fire until he was safe within the lines.

Had a Soldier's Soul.

Augustus Walley of the Tenth cavalry was a cook. He was connected with Troop E of the Tenth. Augustus Walley, cook, had a soldier's soul. In the summer of 1881, Troop E was in the field in pursuit of hostile Apache Indians. The command arrived at the Cuchillo Negro mountains, New Mexico, and ran into a large band of the hostiles. A sergeant of the troop was shot by the first fire from the concealed reds and he fell from his horse at the base of a rock, which luckily protected him from further fire. The troop was compelled to fall back under the suddenness of the attack and the sergeant was left where he fell.

Walley, the cook, saw that while the stricken "noncom" temporarily was safe because of the shelter of the rock, he knew that if the Indians moved to either flank they could pick off the wounded man with their rifles, and so Cook Walley charged across the open without waiting any word of command, and ran along a zone of fierce fire to the side of the sergeant, picked him up, brought him back and dropped him inside the lines. For that action congress gave this cook whose spirit was that of a soldier a medal of honor, for he had upheld the best bravery traditions of the American army.

TRAIN STALLED BY BEARS

Held Up in Pennsylvania Woods for Half Hour by Bruins—Engineer Has Scare.

Johnsonburg, Pa.—A log train on the Dahoga & Highland railroad was held up for a half hour by two large black bears south of Highland.

The log train was moving slowly up the hillside when Engineer Johnson discovered the two bears, weighing about 300 pounds each, standing on the track a few hundred feet ahead of the train. As the train approached the spot they failed to move.

Johnson pulled the bell cord, but the clang of the bell or the blast of the whistle failed to frighten the bruins, who stood and gazed at the approaching train.

Knowing that it would be impossible to kill the bears at the speed his heavy train was moving up the hill, and fearing an attack if he injured them, Johnson stopped the train, and badly frightened, watched the bears for about half an hour, when they slowly wandered off into the forests.

WHOLE FAMILIES ENLIST FOR WAR

All Sons of These American Parents Serve With the Colors.

ELDERS DOING THEIR SHARE

Mother Gives Four Sons to Army Then Offers Herself to Red Cross and Is Accepted—Patriotic Women Give All.

Savannah, Ga.—After contributing her share to the military establishment of the United States and doing her full part in the Liberty bond purchases and contributing to the Red Cross fund, Savannah now offers the country two families of four sons each, all of whom are serving with the colors.

Bernard L. McDonald of the city health department, past sixty years of age, towers above all his sons. He is the father of 24 feet of men in Battery A, Chatham artillery. His four "boys" are Bill, Bob, Alex and Bee-Bee McDonald. Each is more than six feet in height and strong in proportion. They are all good soldiers. All four are noncommissioned officers.

Bob is the youngest and the shortest, being a scant six feet. Bill, next in youth, is the tallest, exceeding Bob in height by an inch and a half. Alex, the eldest, and Bee-Bee are just an inch shorter than Bill. Their father's height is six feet two inches, and the only reason that he is not with them is that they will not let him enlist. Besides the disadvantage of his age he has only one arm. All of these boys will accompany their battery to France.

Spartan Sacrifice.

The story of Mrs. A. W. Cook is that of Spartan sacrifice. Mrs. Cook has given four sons to her country, and she is proud, not sad, at this opportunity for service, even though she is dependent upon them for her support. The sons range in age from seventeen to twenty-five. They are Hurley, Frank, Le Roy and Calhoun Cook, all of whom are at the training camp at Fort McPherson. Frank and Hurley are privates in the First Georgia infantry and Le Roy and Calhoun are enlisted men in Battery A, Chatham artillery.

Scarcely had the call to the colors been made when the four elder sons offered their services. A fifth son, Wallace Cook, aged fourteen years, is eager for the time to come when he, too, may serve. Mrs. Cook says she hopes to be able to get along very well without her boys during their absence. At any rate, she is happy to make this sacrifice for the sake of her country. She has offered her personal services to the Savannah branch of the American Red Cross.

Another noteworthy example of Georgia patriotism is that of Mrs. Esther Gaddis of Atlanta, who, after giving three sons to the colors and her daughter to the Red Cross, is preparing herself to go to the Charleston (S. C.) navy yard to run a sewing machine for Uncle Sam. Mrs. Caddis is nearly sixty.

Offers Herself.

Several weeks ago her youngest son, Dewey, nineteen, enlisted in the marines, and is now in training at Paris Island, S. C. Shortly thereafter Elmer Perkins, aged thirty-two, son of Mrs. Gaddis by her first husband, enlisted as a shipwright and now is in training at Portland, Ore. Joe Perkins, aged twenty-eight, has been in the navy four years. When Mrs. Gaddis wrote her daughter, Dorothy, a vaudeville actress, the girl did not take time to answer by mail, but telegraphed her mother immediately:

"It seems to run in the family, so I applied today for enlistment in the American Red Cross."

GREETS AMERICANS IN PARIS

Princess Murat, formerly Miss Helena Stallo of New York, has just been appointed a member of the directing board of the Friends of France, the new international society formed for the promotion of closer social and intellectual relations between this country and France.

With other distinguished women backing the movement she has tendered the use of her salon to the society for the reception of Americans visiting in Paris.

Marshal Joffre is one of the honorary presidents of the organization.

A branch of the society is to be organized in the United States.

Princess Murat is well known in New York, where in her girlhood she was known as one of the most beautiful women of her set.

HIS FACE WAS "FAMILIAR"

Buffalo Man Did Not Recognize Brother Till Explanation Is Made.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Vego E. Barnes is back from Buffalo, where he went to see a certain man and met him on the street. "How are you, Orville?" said Mr. Barnes, extending his hand. The Buffalo man, with the natural suspicion of an Easterner meeting a stranger, hesitated. "Your face is familiar," he said; "I'm sure I've seen it before, but who are you?" "Merely your brother," Vego explained. It was the first time they had met in twelve years

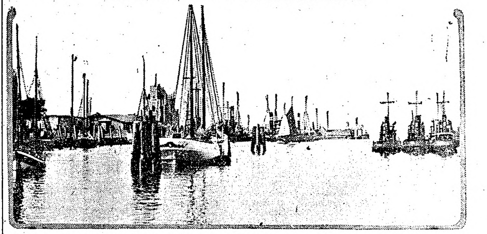
Dog Gave Life for Master.

Logan, Ia.—At the home of Sidney Pitt, Jr., the farm dog tried to prevent Mr. Pitt going into his garage. Mr. Pitt pushed his dog aside and then opened the door, when a mad dog sprang at him, but the farm dog grappled with the other and a desperate fight ensued. A gunshot dispatched the stranger dog, and the farm dog that had shown such devotion and unusual intelligence had to be shot because of unmistakable infection.

EXPLODING GERMAN SEA MINES IN PALESTINE

Many German sea mines have been found along the coast of Palestine, and the Australian soldiers there have great sport exploding them after partly burying them in sand.

ONE OF GERMANY'S SUBMARINE BASES



A view of the mouth of the Elbe river at Cuxhaven, the German submarine base.

AMERICAN KITE BALLOON

An American kite balloon and its hangar at the army balloon school at Fort Omaha.

JUDGED BY HER PERSONALITY

Physical Tests Are No Longer Employed in Making the Selection of a "Perfect Woman."

The British perfect woman has been discovered. She is forty and the mother of five children. There are no statistics as to height, weight or bust measurement. The physical features are not the most important part, though they are to be taken for granted from an array of social and spiritual qualities. Here is what makes her the perfect woman: She is in happy circumstances, living in a beautiful part of the country, a few miles from a big town. She is the center of a good home, in which there is a standard of cleanliness and comfort and where good taste is everywhere visible, in furniture, carpets, curtains, wall paper, ornaments and clothes. And then the description goes on to say:

"The ideal woman is sensible and businesslike and her home is a place of peace. She is patriotic and interested in politics. She takes walks, rides, bicycles, climbs, dances, skates, rows and plays games. She can ride a horse and drive a motorcar."

Thus it is the personality, not the person, that makes the perfect woman. One often sees where the grace and beauty break through the fashion and form and make even a plain person attractive. The latest test of the perfect woman is spiritual, not physical. —Columbus (O.) Journal.

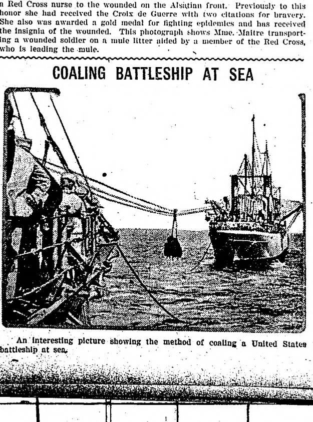
Bad Language.

"The kaiser is not much on spelling." [illegible] and when he uses the word '[illegible]' he is as far wrong on definition as he is on spelling."

FRENCH WOMAN HIGHLY HONORED

Mme. Charlotte Maitre, wife of the deputy from the district of Saone-et-Loire, has been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor for her services as a Red Cross nurse to the wounded on the Alsatian front. Previously to this honor she had received the Croix de Guerre with two citations for bravery. She also was awarded a gold medal for fighting epidemics and has received the insignia of the wounded. This photograph shows Mme. Maitre transporting a wounded soldier on a mule litter aided by a member of the Red Cross, who is leading the mule.

COALING BATTLESHIP AT SEA



An interesting picture showing the method of coaling a United States battleship at sea.

DAIRY FACTS

EXPENSE OF SAVING CALVES

Cost Just as Much to Raise Poor Animal as a Good One—Dispose of Culls Early in Life.

Calf conservation looks like a good thing to many of the wiseacres, says the Farmer's Guide, but is it? Can the farmer afford to save the measly little specimens of bovinity that occasionally appear in the best herds? There are always some culls that cannot be turned to good account either as breeders or for beef. If every calf dropped were a high-class individual that could be raised and fed economically, the situation might be different. It costs just as much and sometimes more to raise a poor calf as a good one, and when you have it raised what is it good for? Let the conservationist go out into the open country and visit a number of farms where he can get next to the actual conditions; then let him study up on the economy of beef production and he may change his mind. Most certainly it is wise to save the good calves, the kind that can be raised into profitable breeders, milk or beef producers, but the other kind had better be disposed of early in life before they have time to become an expense.

SANITATION POINTS

1. Have the herd examined at least once a year by a competent veterinarian. Promptly remove animals suspected of being in bad health. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, particularly tuberculosis.
2. Never allow a cow to be excited by fast driving, abuse or unnecessary disturbance.
3. Clean the entire body of the cow daily. Hair in the region of the udder should be kept short by clipping.
4. Do not allow strong-flavored food, like cabbage or turnips, to be eaten except immediately after milking. Changes in feed should be made gradually.
5. Provide fresh, pure drinking water in abundance.

IMPORTANT FEATURE OF COW

Good Udders and Teats Are Often Overlooked by Dairy Cattle Breeders—Lack Wedge Shape.

There is so much real satisfaction in the milking and handling of cows that have good udders and good teats that it seems very strange that in dairy cattle breeding this important feature has been so much neglected and by this seeming neglect far too many cows have small udders and consequently small, short teats.

Part of Splendid Jersey Herd.

It will nearly always be noticed that sows with small udders, even in the best dairy breeds, usually carry too much flesh and lack that double-wedge shape which is so desirable in the eyes of the modern and progressive dairyman.

TAINT OF MILK AVOIDABLE

Unclean Utensils Are Common Source of Trouble—Particles Get Into Seams or Joints.

Unless some unusual food has been eaten, milk is delivered from the cow free from taint. It is also free from bacteria. Between the cow and the consumer it picks up a multitude of the latter and sometimes more or less of the former. The milk can is a common source of both. Minute particles of organic matter get into the seams or joints of the can, where they become the habitation of countless bacteria. Disagreeable odors arise as a result of the decomposition which ensues.

Put your nose into the mouth of an empty milk can after it has been cleaned and is ready to use. It is never entirely free from odor. But there is a distinct difference between a "clean" smell and a "foul" one.

HELPS GROWTH OF BACTERIA

Warm Milk Offers Splendid Medium for Growth of Organisms—Handle Milk Carefully.

The warm milk as it comes from the cow offers a splendid medium for the favorable growth of all kinds of bacteria that may gain access to it. To lessen this development milking should be done as carefully and quickly as possible and the milk should be strained and set away or separated.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

GRAVEL ROAD TYPES

Constitute About One-Third of Surfaced Roads in the United States.

BEST SELECTION OF GRAVEL

Quality of Material Is Next in Importance to Proper Drainage—Clay Is Poorest Cementing Material We Have.

Roads that are artificially surfaced with gravel, or with earthy material in the composition of which gravel predominates, are called gravel roads. This designation covers a variation in type which ranges from roads surfaced with a natural sand-clay mixture containing a considerable percentage of gravel to those having so-called "gravel macadam" surfaces, composed almost wholly of pebbles and constructed in practically the same manner as first-class macadam roads. Gravel roads constitute about one-third the total mileage of surfaced roads in the United States and are confined to no especial section of the country.

In the following discussion of gravel roads it is convenient to consider the subject under the two general heads, "Selection of Gravel" and "Construction Methods."

Selection of Gravel.

Ordinarily the selection of gravel for use in road surfacing must be confined to local materials which are or can be made suitable for that purpose. Because of high freight costs it seldom happens that road gravel of even the very best quality is transported by rail a greater distance than about 100 miles from the source of supply, and in the vast majority of cases it is hauled directly from pit to road in wagons. Since the quality of gravel varies to a considerable extent, sometimes in different parts of the same pit, it is essential that local road officials, who frequently are charged with the selection of such material, should have some knowledge of the relation between the physical characteristics of gravel and its wearing qualities when placed in a road surface. While such knowledge can best be gained by actual experience with different kinds of gravel, there are certain general requirements which may be stated for the guidance of the inexperienced. For example, the following excerpt from Bulletin No. 2 of the Michigan state highway department presents in very concise form the characteristics which gravel for road surfacing should possess, in the judgment of the state highway commissioner, in order to meet the Michigan conditions.

Gravels that come from the pit with the pebbles cemented together, even though they contain no clay, will recement in the road and become harder than they were in the pit. Tests of specimens of this kind always show that there is much lime present and usually some iron, both of which are excellent cementing materials. Briefly, the experience of the state highway department warrants the statement that there are few, if any, bank gravels in Michigan that do not contain enough limestone and other soft pebbles which grind up under traffic to furnish sufficient binder to cause them to consolidate in a few months' time, if separated from the surplus sand and earth, and properly treated after applying to the road.

In accordance with these suggestions, gravels are considered valuable for road purposes in the following order:

1. Almost in direct proportion to the percentage of pebbles constituting the mass.
2. In direct proportion to the value as road metal of the rock fragments constituting the pebbles.
3. In direct proportion to the value as a cementing material under all conditions of weather, of the finer particles of earthy matter constituting the filler or binder.

In general, the physical characteristics of gravel which determine its suitability for use in surfacing a road are:

(1) The durability of the pebbles or rock fragments, (2) the quality of the binder, (3) the grading of the pebbles, and (4) the proportion in which the binder material is present. While the influence each of these factors should exert in fixing the selection of gravel for a particular road depends upon local conditions and necessarily is a question for individual judgment to decide, nevertheless a few points in connection with each factor that may aid materially in reaching a decision will be summarized in the following paragraphs.

Durability of Pebbles.

The principal qualities which determine the durability of pebbles or stone of any kind when placed in a road surface are hardness, toughness, and resistance to wear. The extent to which pebbles possess these qualities depends very largely on the character of the parent stone from which they were originally produced and accordingly varies over a wide range. Since nearly all gravel deposits contain pebbles which have been formed from many different kinds of stone, it has not been considered practicable to apply the ordinary laboratory tests for determining hardness, toughness, and per cent of wear to gravel, and the matter of comparing these qualities, as possessed by the pebbles from different gravel deposits, usually depends on visual inspection. Not infrequently a very casual inspection will reveal which deposit, among a great number, contains the largest percentage of hard, durable pebbles. There are comparatively few cases where this point cannot be determined with sufficient accuracy by sorting out the pebbles contained in representative samples from the different deposits, testing the various kinds with a hand hammer, and determining the relative proportions in which the more durable materials are present in the sample by means of a weighing device.

The Binder.

No matter how durable may be the pebbles contained in a given gravel deposit, they cannot be used successfully in a road surface unless they can be well bonded together so as to present a combined resistance to the disturbing action of traffic. To accomplish this bond requires that the gravel contain some cementing or binding agent such as iron oxide, carbonate of lime, or clay. As already explained, certain pebbles, such as those composed of limestone, possess the property of becoming firmly bonded together by virtue of their own cementing value.

Grading and Proportions.

For gravel to make a satisfactory road surface, the stone particles should be graded in size so that the amount of binder required will be reduced to a minimum. The reason for this is that the binder usually is much less resistant to wear than the stone particles, and therefore it is desirable that the latter form as large a part of the wearing surface as is practicable. Most gravel deposits as they occur in nature satisfy this requirement in so far as grading of the pebbles is concerned, but they nearly always contain pebbles of a size larger than it is desirable to incorporate in a road surface. Natural deposits also not infrequently contain too large a proportion of sand or clay to produce satisfactory results. It is desirable, therefore, that specifications covering gravel for use in road construction should limit the proportions in which the fine and coarse materials shall be present and a maximum limiting size for the pebbles, as well as definite requirements regarding the quality of the pebbles and of the binder.

GRIT WILL AID INDIGESTION

Material for Grinding Purposes Alone Constitutes Small Part of Hen's Natural Foraging.

Fowls on range are constantly picking up bits of different materials which are often classified broadly as grit. Yet we must remember that true grit (for grinding purposes alone) is absolutely indigestible, and therefore constitutes a small part of the hen's natural foraging. What she picks up is more likely in the nature of ash or carbon or lime or charcoal.

In cases of indigestion caused by pasty mashes lumping in the crop, grit helps greatly. Where much soft, sloppy food is fed to fowls, they will sometimes consume grit ravenously because it helps to prevent the food from passing through the system too rapidly. The extreme necessity for grit in such cases would be somewhat relieved, however, by feeding more bulky food.

Every effort should be made to keep the coops and houses clean and sanitary.

CARE FOR YOUNG DUCKLINGS

When Chilled by Getting Wet at Fountain They Crowd Into Corner of Yard—Watch Them.

Little ducklings in brooders will sometimes be chilled by getting wet from the fountain and will then crowd in a corner of the yard instead of going into the brooder to get warm. For this reason they must be watched at feeding time, for they must have water then.

Keep Poultry House Clean.

Keep the poultry house clean and free from lice. At present prices chickens mean money and should not be neglected.

Prevent Crowding Chicks.

Care should be taken not to crowd the chicks by placing too many in any one house.

Keep Dogs Away.

Do not allow the dog to drink from the same water dishes that are used by the fowls and chickens.

ROAD BUILDING

SHADE TREES ON ROADSIDES

Nine-Tenths of Highways in New York Entirely Void of Vegetation—Plan to Improve.

By investigations just completed by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, it has been found that nine-tenths of the roadsides in the rural districts of New York state are entirely void of shade trees. When this is considered along with the fact that last year New York state paid out of the state treasury about $30,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of road beds, it shows that the state is not yet awake to the great need and the great possibilities in rural roadside improvement.

A preliminary survey has just been made by H. R. Francis in charge of the landscape extension work of the College of Forestry.

During the survey, studies were made of such important features in rural roadside improvement and beautification as good and bad varieties of trees found along the highways, views and vistas obtained from the highways, the effects of the shade trees on crops in adjacent fields, the possibilities of the covering of barren embankments and the planting of some desirable sort of vegetation where overhead wires are in large numbers. One of the principal features studied was the condition of the roadbed as affected by the presence or absence of shade trees.

Shaded Road in New York.

Few people in the state will be able to visit the wonderful national parks of the West, but an increasing number of people will own automobiles and use the highways of the state. Many, if not all, of these highways may easily become state parkways of beautiful trees and shrubs. Trees grow like weeds under the climatic conditions existent in New York and with varied scenery of intense interest the highways of the state will eventually become as beautiful as those of any other state in the Union.—Green's Fruit Grower.

LOGGING TRUCKS MAKE ROAD

One Type of Car Used in Far West Has Front Tires of Ten Inches and Rear Ones of Twenty.

Powerful wide-tired trucks are now being used in logging regions in Oregon and Washington, which virtually make their own roads as they go. One type of these cars is described in Popular Mechanics' Magazine. It has front tires 10 inches wide. An experienced driver carefully selects his course as he goes over a route for the first time and the weight of his machine makes a road as it moves along. A few trips over the same line of travel serves to make a hard, smooth surface which will withstand considerable bad weather. Four-wheeled trailers are often used with these trucks.

GOOD ROADS ARE ATTRACTIVE

Thousands of Farmers Making Direct Profits by Catering to Passing Automobilists.

The use of the automobile by farmers has completely changed the rural attitude toward motoring, and tens of thousands of men are making direct profits by catering to the passing motorist. In order to attract him there must be a good road, and thus the lump of rural conservation is leavened to a surprising degree.

Cowpea Is Valuable.

If you haven't cowpea seed, buy it. As a food and feed crop, the cowpea should have a big place on nearly every farm.

Cream Grading.

Cream grading will be required in the near future. Why not start now to improve quality? It will pay in the long run.

Bond Issue for Ohio.

Ohio is talking of a $500,000,000 highway bond issue.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

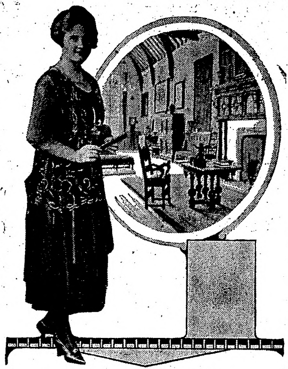
When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

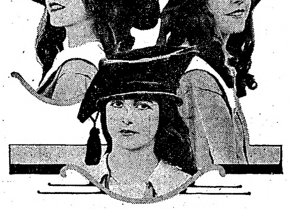


WITHIN HER OWN FOUR WALLS.

Next to the tailored suit the afternoon dress takes its place as the most important element of success in the wardrobe, to be assembled in the fall. It has been made in such variety that a selection merits a great deal of attention. It appears in satin and in wool, with satin preponderating, and is more or less elaborate (if one can call any of the season's styles elaborate) according to the uses it is to be put to.

Many of the new models are entirely of satin, with even the lovely and beloved crepe georgette in sleeves and bodice replaced by satin. But crepe is not entirely banished and is not likely to be. It is too valuable an asset to the designers of gowns and too becoming to their wearers to lose favor.

A satin gown appears in the picture made with a tunic partly of satin and partly of embroidery, which has the appearance of beading, made by applying a tiny silk cord wound with a minute silver band in a pattern to fabrics of any kind. It is particularly good on gray, taupe, black and dark blue.



SOFT VELVET HATS FOR MISSES.

A trace of the tonneau idea remains in the skirt of this gown, which is cut to flare out at the hips. The long sleeves are of plain crepe and the bodice and upper part of the tunic of satin and of crepe with the new embroidery. The lines are almost straight, with an inconspicuous and soft girdle of satin, playing hide and seek with the embroidered crepe on the bodice. Measured by present standards, this gown may be called elaborate. A cluster of silk and chenille flowers on the bodice do their part toward brightening its dignified color, which is taupe, but might be dark blue or gray or black with equally good effect.

Even the little miss of eleven (or more) years may be happy in the possession of a velvet hat this winter, for those who make it their business to look after her needs in headwear have gone in for velvet. The soft crowns and soft brims of the new shapes make just the kind of headwear for little girls; flopping brims and big puffed crowns that belong to youth.

Velvets in black, dark brown and other dark colors make up a large part of winter millinery for misses. For trimming, heavy ribbons, silk cord and tassels, fur ornaments and bandings, are featured with ribbon in the lead and used in many ways.

The three hats shown in the group printed above are representative types among velvet hats for girls. The picturesque model at the left is much like the familiar old favorites, in leghorn and other straws, with broad, floppy brims that have always belonged to youth. But the crown and brim are both softer than those of its prototypes. It is of black velvet bound with grosgrain ribbon and has a small fur ornament at the front.

The hat at the right is merely a large puff of velvet over a narrow drooping brim, bound with ribbon. It has a collar, and long ends at the back of grosgrain ribbon. The small hat at the center has a collapsible crown, mounted on a narrow, upturned brim. The head supports the crown, which is weighted at one side with a silk cord and tassel. The edge of the brim is bound with narrow grosgrain ribbon.

These hats represent the ideas of people who specialize in this particular kind of millinery. They seem very simple, but the hand and eye of the experienced designer is evident in all of them.

Julia Bottomley

Novel Designs.

If one wishes to represent the spirit of the day she may choose a pattern in which the flags of the allies appear as spokes, and, combined, form the "wheel of progress," the whole carried out in the correct colors against a delicate background.

Regular menageries appear on some stuffs—one in particular shows a leopard springing upon a defenceless lamb. But others carry out peaceful scenes and depict botanical gardens and butterflies.

Oil for Chamois Gloves.

To wash chamois gloves, put them on your hands and scrub them clean with a mild soap and warm water. Take them off and rinse. Into the last rinse water add a liberal tablespoonful of olive oil—that is, a tablespoonful to a basin of water. Dry in the shade.

Greek Influence in Evening Gowns.

A number of evening models show Greek inspiration, the two sides of the gown made in contrasting style. In some instances, draperies are caught up with embroidery.

The State In Brief

Mrs. Sophie Stuhr, 94 years old, Winona's oldest pioneer woman, died last week of the first sickness she ever had known.

Nine alleged slackers were arrested at Kinney by Deputy United States Marshal William Bradley. The prisoners were taken to Virginia for arraignment.

Winona coal distributors, while they are urging patrons to wait until the government fixes the retail price, began yesterday delivering coal "subject to government price regulations."

Twenty-two laborers were discharged by the city council of Buhl because they had failed to observe the order that all employes take out citizenship papers. Several other aliens quit before they were discharged.

Shakopee is to be included in new organization plans of the State Humane society, and Welcome W. Bradley, secretary and executive officer of the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, announces that he plans soon to arrange the work in that county.

Miss Alice Cynthia Archibald of Northfield, has been selected by the woman's bureau of the American Red Cross, to serve with Miss Katherine P. E. Lansing and Miss Emma Sterling Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., sisters of the secretary of state, on the first committee of 100 women to be sent abroad to take charge of the canteens and rest stations along the route to the French front.

Investigation by county officials following the discovery of the bodies of Mrs. Park L. Day and her two children, all victims of poison, developed a heart-rending story. Robbed of the husband and father, who is a victim of tuberculosis and confined to a sanitorium, herself ill and not able to supply the three children and prepare a home for the fourth, which was expected soon, the mother lost all hope. Purchasing some poison at a local store, she gave the three children the liquid mixed with food. Then taking the remaining portion she lay down and awaited death. One of the children recovered and going to the home of an uncle gave the alarm which resulted in the finding of the bodies of the mother and two little ones.

Miss Ella Laqua of Bemidji has left for Sykeston, N. D., where she has accepted a position as music supervisor in the public schools.

A. H. Clemens of Rochester, among those drafted, has been given a temporary discharge from service. He is principal of the high school.

Prof. A. N. Smith of Big Falls, C. N. Brown of Elk River and others spoke at a farmers' meeting at Spooner, when potatoes and other subjects were discussed.

The body of John Husmann of Cushing is to be exhumed and inspected by Coroner Trebby, Drs. G. M. A. Fortier and J. B. Holst. Husmann died in June and a request was recently made that the body be taken from its grave and examined, as it is thought possible that he met with foul play.

Cass county by capturing first honors in agricultural exhibits at the state fair for the northern section gains permanent possession of the challenge cup, having won it for three consecutive years. Beltrami county won second place, Kittson third, Red Lake fourth, Hubbard fifth, Cook sixth, Becker seventh, Mahnomen eighth and Lake ninth.

With St. Paul's first soldiers for the new national army already quartered at Camp Dodge, and with others on the way and more planning to leave, hundreds of requests have been made by drafted men throughout the city and state to be included in the next contingent of 40 per cent, leaving September 19, regardless of their order of liability.

Threshing is now going on in full blast all over the country around Hallock. The wheat yield is quite satisfactory, running from 10 to 40 bushels per acre, according to local conditions during the growing season, which either assisted or retarded its growth.

Wadena county romped away with first honors at the State Fair in the county agricultural exhibit contest. This county won first honors last year. Mike Holm, who is in charge of the agricultural exhibits, asserted that this year's exhibits surpass those of any other year. He says that the displays are more complete and the products of a better quality.

The hunting season for small game will open September 16, despite the recent ruling of the attorney general that hunting on that day would be in violation of the Sunday law, and consequently game could not be taken legally on that day, according to unofficial reports at the Capitol. Protests that enforcement of the Sunday law would operate simply to the advantage of sportsmen who can spare time to go hunting on business days gave rise to a report that state game wardens will not arrest violators of the Sunday law.

Dean Coventry, superintendent of the Wilcox mine at Woodrow, found ground glass in the sugar in his cup of coffee. He went to Brainerd for treatment and a stomach pump applied recovered more glass from his stomach. An investigation is being made of the whole incident.

Drafted men who leave Hibbing will have individual backers whose duties it will be to provide the soldiers with tobacco and reading material. Hibbing's drafted army will carry the title of "Iron men" with them so that they may designate the section of Minnesota they come from.

COUNTY FAIRS TO SPREAD LOYALTY

PATRIOTIC MEETINGS UNDER AUSPICES OF STATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION.

CAFES TO APPEAL LIQUOR BAN

Lack of Necessity of Restriction Principal Argument on Which Permission for Resumption of Sales Will Be Asked.

St. Paul.

County fairs will be utilized for the holding of loyalty meetings under the auspices of the Public Safety Commission and the Loyalty lyceum.

It is planned to have addresses by one or more prominent speakers at every county fair in the state.

In addition, the holding of meetings in towns where there is no fair will be continued.

Representative W. I. Nolan of Minneapolis will give an address at Motley this week; Judge A. E. Giddings of Anoka at Brooten Sunday; Senator George M. Peterson of Duluth at Mora, September 20; Frank M. Eddy at Willmar, September 21, and Judge Frank Wilson of Stillwater at Royalton, September 22.

Meetings for which no speakers have yet been assigned will be held at Roseau, Bemidji and St. Cloud this week.

Next week rallies will be held at Winona, Barnum and Wadena and on September 27 there will be a big rally at Grand Marais.

★ ★ ★

Cafes to Appeal Against Liquor Ban.

Cafes, hotels and cabarets are planning to make another appeal against the Public Safety Commission's ban on the sale of liquor after 10 p. m. and serving drinks to women.

Statements as to lack of necessity of such a prohibition will be sought from prominent Eastern men by F. E. Turgeon, owner of the St. Francis and Boardman hotels, St. Paul, who has gone for a tour of the large Atlantic coast cities. He also will sound popular sentiment on the subject among hotel and cafe people there.

Everything else being favorable, Mr. Turgeon says, a petition will be circulated and all influence brought to bear to restore conditions to normal in the Twin City cafes.

★ ★ ★

Second Warning to Hunters.

Commissioner Carlos Avery of the State Game and Fish department has issued a second warning against bringing wild game into Minnesota—especially from South Dakota—before the hunting season opens in this state.

"Sportsmen who expect to hunt in South Dakota or Wisconsin," Commissioner Avery said, "should bear in mind that they must dispose of their game without bringing it into Minnesota, until the season opens here, according to a recent opinion given by the attorney general.

"The hardship worked by this situation on Minnesota hunters will be cured next year when the Federal regulations fixing the opening date for migratory bird shooting September 16 will be in effect in all Northern states."

★ ★ ★

Urges Seining of Fish Pockets.

Pointing to the unusually profitable fishing on the Upper Mississippi this year, Earl Simpson, secretary of the Winona County Fishermen's association and a member of the commission appointed by Governor Burnquist to codify the fishing and hunting laws of the state for the next legislature, is calling upon fishermen's organizations and individuals, to aid the government in seining the pockets left by the receding waters.

"The Mississippi can be made the world's greatest fishing waters," Mr. Simpson said.

"Last year, when some of our members saw the fish perishing in the stagnant waters left by the falling river, we sent out a seining crew. The Federal government, through the Homer station, also worked a few crews. The results have been reflected in this year's fishing. Fishermen are agreed that no year has furnished better fishing on the Mississippi river.

"This year our plan is to urge the municipal and other authorities in various towns along the river to assist us. In Winona we will raise funds by subscription. A crew will start out in a few days. We should work as far south as Prairie du Chien, Wis."

★ ★ ★

Made Farm Adviser.

Francis Corniea, formerly agricultural adviser to the State Board of Control, and for the past three years in charge of the farm at the State School for Deaf and Dumb, Faribault, has been appointed agricultural adviser for Hennepin county to succeed K. A. Kirkpatrick.

★ ★ ★

Paralysis Epidemic Not Feared.

Minnesota virtually is free from infantile paralysis, Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health, said when asked about any steps that might be taken as a result of an outbreak of the disease in Chicago, Iowa and North Dakota.

He said there are only two or three cases in the entire state and no fear is held of an epidemic in Minnesota, particularly this late in the year.

The authorities will keep a strict look out for new cases.

ILLS OF MOTOR CAR

Noted Medical Adviser Tells Motorist of Many Things for Their Benefit.

CANNOT KEEP CAR TOO CLEAN

Sweetness and Purity of Its Appearance Intimately Associated With Length of Its Life—Don'ts for Caretaker.

The life and health of a motor car, like godliness in men, is closely akin to cleanliness, writes Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg of Johns Hopkins university in American Motorist. The sweetness and purity of its appearance is intimately associated with the length of its life, the friction and well being of its component anatomy. You cannot keep your car too clean or the sheen on its body too well polished.

Motorists ere now are familiar with the axiom, "Spread yourself in oil and save your metal." This is only the application to the motor car of the overworked and age-old allusion to medical advice, "An ounce of prevention will save a pound of cure."

Show me a dust-filled, dirty, soiled machine, and I will make the prophecy of a short shift and rapid depreciation of the car. Dirt, lack-luster and a dulled car body spell worse than rapid loss of value.

Don'ts for Caretaker.

Among the don'ts for the caretaker of a car are these:

Never run the car in the mud if a detour will permit you to escape it. Mud is the natural foe of machinery.

Never use rough cloths with which to wipe, clean or polish your car.

Never use an excess of oil or body polish. It collects dust and turns into grit.

Never use muddy or soiled water with which to wash your car.

Never fold a top down when it is wet.

Never allow mud to remain on a car one moment longer than is absolutely possible.

Never allow mud, if possible, to dry on the car. Wash off immediately with cold water.

Never dig, scrape, chisel or shovel mud from the polish. It destroys the varnish and paint.

Never use force for any purpose. A weak solution of soda will cajole the toughest mud and grease from the body.

Never dry the surface with soapy water on it. Rinse all soap and soapsuds off before drying.

Never employ a roundabout circular rotary motion in polishing the car. A straight out, back and forth, piston thrust is what should be used.

Polish for the Body.

Never accept Tom, Dick and Harry's "sure restorer" of the original factory sheen and luster. Mark Twain said that everybody has a "certain cure for colds." So almost every driver and garage keeper implicitly avows his body polish to be the best for the car. Dead men tell no tales; neither does the injured finish on a car.

Shun all such as Billy Sunday flees Old Nick. Instead buy some boiled linseed oil; never use the unboiled. It will not do. Also some furniture wax, and let elbow grease do the rest. The varnished part is first washed, cleaned, rinsed and dried, then the boiled oil is lightly applied and rubbed completely off. The lighter metal parts can be still further finished with the furniture wax massaged to a highly lustrous finish.

Rough, heavy soap, full of alkali, also eats into the varnish and coats of the body. You will avoid this in manicuring your car by heating a gallon of water into which is stirred a pound and a half of soap. This is your stock solution of soap for the chassis, body, and other parts. It should, of course, always be applied with a soft, silky sponge, rinsed off in clean, cold water, and dried with a chamois skin.

PUT BAN ON GASOLINE CARS

Vienna Authorities Consider Licensing of Electrics Only—Reason for Action Unknown.

The city authorities of Vienna are considering a policy of refusing licenses to gasoline cars which are to be used within the municipal area, says Power Wagon.

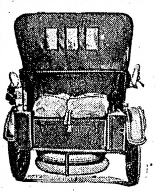
This drastic policy, should it be enforced, would probably succeed in putting vehicle transport on an all-electric basis for all time to come. It is not known whether the policy is receiving consideration because of the alleged superiority of the electric machine or because the gasoline machines and the fuel they require are needed for the army.

The city has splendid facilities for supplying electric current, so that the zone of electric vehicle operation could, if necessary, be extended at least twelve miles beyond the city boundaries by establishing charging stations at railway terminals, in garages and at other chosen points and by persuading the Austrian vehicle makers to adopt a standard type and size of battery so that batteries could be exchanged.

NEW MOTOR CAR ATTACHMENT

Steel Rack Can Be Used to Hold Tires or Carry Grain, Baggage or Other Articles.

A new motor car attachment having many uses is a combination tire holder and rack on which baggage, milk cans, sacked grain, etc., can be carried. It consists of a steel frame that is attached by two arms to the rear of the chassis and by two adjustable braces to the members that support the car's top at the rear. The tire holders are situated on the under side of the rack, and when the latter is not in use the entire attachment folds up against the body, bringing the tires into an almost vertical position.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.



Rack and Tire Holder.

DIM HEADLIGHT WHILE IDLE

Waste of Current Drawn Direct From Battery and Wasteful Use of Lamps—Glare Not Pleasant.

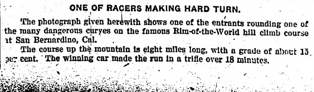
Wear and tear on the storage battery of a car is too much of an item to be ignored, and everything that tends to keep it down is worthy of consideration. One very good thing not to do is to leave the headlights burning at full intensity when the car is standing. Not only is it a waste of current, which is drawn direct from the battery, and a waste of the life of the lamps, but the glare is apt to have an unpleasant effect upon the eyes of people forced to face it.

DON'T NEGLECT SPRING CLIPS

Especially on New Cars They Should Be Tightened at Least Once Each Week—Metal Stretches.

The spring clips are, in nine out of ten cases, neglected car parts. Especially on new cars the clips should be tightened once each week for about ten weeks, as the metal stretches slightly when in use. It is well to inspect the clips once each month on old cars and take up as much as possible on the holding nuts.

FAMOUS RIM-OF-THE-WORLD HILL CLIMB



ONE OF RACERS MAKING HARD TURN.

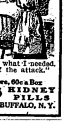
The photograph given herewith shows one of the entrants rounding one of the many dangerous curves on the famous Rim-of-the-World hill climb course at San Bernardino, Cal.

The course up the mountain is eight miles long, with a grade of about 15 per cent. The winning car made the run in a trifle over 18 minutes.

Back Given Out?

Housework is too hard for a woman who is half sick, nervous and always tired. But it keeps piling up, and gives weak kidneys no time to recover. If your back is lame and achy and your kidneys irregular; if you have "blue spells," sick headaches, nervousness, dizziness and rheumatic pains, use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have done wonders for thousands of worn out women.

A Minnesota Case


"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Mrs. Geo. P. Gillette, S. Main St., Zumbrota, Minn., says: "Attacks of rheumatic pains would come on and I would be laid up as long as six weeks at a time. My fingers became swollen and stiff and sometimes I couldn't hold a plate in my hand. I couldn't even fasten my dress, but had to have it done for me. My kidneys didn't act right at all. Doan's Kidney Pills proved to be just what I needed. Six boxes cured me of the attack."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Love is too often adulterated with money.

Juice of Lemons! How to Make Skin White and Beautiful

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as sallowness, freckles and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful to smoothen rough, red hands. Adv.

Our surest prospect in life is death

You Look As YOU FEEL

You know well enough when your liver is loafing.

CONSTIPATION is the first warning; then you begin to "feel mean all over."

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Your skin soon gets the bad news, it grows dull, yellow, muddy and unsightly.

Violent purgatives are not what you need—just the gentle help of this old-time standard remedy.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people.

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!!

Harvest the Crops — Save the Yields

On the battle fields of France and Flanders, the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

The Combined Fighters in France and Flanders and the Combined Harvesters in America WILL Bring the Allied Victory Nearer.

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED!!!

Canada Wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to Take Care of its 13,000,000 ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

One cent a mile railway fare from the International boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary.

High Wages, Good Board, Comfortable Lodgings.

An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbour in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War". For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent.

IMPRESSIVE IN HIS SPEECH

Old Soldier Endeavored to Make Vocabulary Fit the Responsibilities of His Position.

An old soldier was for a long time curator of a certain public educational institution. In accordance with the duties of his responsible position it sometimes fell to his lot to remind the students of forgotten regulations.

"Gentlemen," he shouted, on one occasion, when a game of leapfrog was going on in a somewhat shaky gallery, "why this violent disturbance?"

"Well," was the reply, "what business is it of yours?"

"Gentlemen," he responded, indignantly, displaying his full height, "do you know that I am placed here by the governors of this college to conserve this building?"

At another time the prank was played upon him of being simultaneously summoned by two students from different ends of the corridor.

"Gentlemen," he cried out, "I really cannot be uniquitous!"

On another occasion, after heavy rains, there was dire disaster of malodorous flood in the cellars.

"Sir," reported Thomas, to the principal, "the rain has permeated the soil and has resuscitated all the drains to overflowing!"

He who advertises for a wife may get what he advertised for, but he seldom gets what he wants.

Philosophers are men who imagine that they have ceased to be fools.

I'm glad there's such a big corn crop—says
Bobby
MORE
POST TOASTIES
FOR ME!

Most people have a spice of goodness in them, but not all try to cultivate it.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Milk an Economical Food.

Milk is a fairly economical food as prices now stand. It contains no refuse and the food nutrients it furnishes are completely digested. However, the amount of water in proportion to nutrients is large. Even at a high price per quart, milk should be used as a staple article of diet.

The man who ridicules the ancestors of other people evidently considers himself the fruit of a special creation.

The man who earns the money isn't always the one who gets it.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

PARROTS.

"Now, Mr. and Mrs. Parrot," said Daddy, "are used to the tops of trees where they drink. They will shake off the moisture and drops of rain water and have a fine drink very often.

"Do You, Indeed?" Asked Mrs. Yellow Winged.

"After it rains they always go to the tops of the trees and many times when it hasn't rained they go up hoping it will.

"They will also shake the leaves on themselves and not only drink, but bathe at the same time.

"Mrs. Red Winged Parrot was talking to Mrs. Yellow Winged Parrot. They had been so named because one had more red wing feathers than any other color, and the other more yellow.

"'You know, my dear,' said Mrs. Red Winged, 'I do think some folks are very absurd.'

"'Do you, indeed?' asked Mrs. Yellow Winged, in her most polite squawk.

"'I don't wonder you want to know if I really do think so,' said Mrs. Red Winged. She didn't at all mind it that her companion doubted her word.

"'Yes, I want to know very much,' said Mrs. Yellow Winged.

"'It's so nice of you to take an interest,' shrieked Mrs. Red Winged.

"'Do go on with your story,' pleaded Mrs. Yellow Winged.

"'Of course,' continued Mrs. Red Winged, 'it would not be surprising if you wondered if I really and truly meant what I said, for so often we parrots get into the shocking habit of copying what anyone may say. We don't stop to consider at all whether we mean it or not. We just say it, and so we have gained the reputation of just talking without a great deal of sense—copying others who don't say such sensible things to us always.'

"'True, true,' said Mrs. Yellow Winged. 'But as you do mean what you just said, I am anxious to know why you think some folks are so absurd.'

"'For this reason, my dear. You see a great many people take baths at one time, and then, at quite another time altogether, they take their drinks of water. They don't save time as we do, and yet they are always rushing around as if they were trying to catch up with the time that they have lost.'

"'What you say is absolutely correct,' shrieked Mrs. Yellow Winged, shaking her head wisely.

"'Now we parrots can drink and have our baths at the same time. We can open our beaks for the drops of water to refresh us, and we can shake our feathers and get fine and clean.'

"'So we can,' said Mrs. Yellow Winged. 'There is certainly no mistake about that.'

"'Now, you take our cousins who live in people's houses,' said Mrs. Red Winged, 'they never get over that sensible idea and habit of ours. They may hear the rain on a tin roof and they spread their wings all in readiness to get their bath. Of course the tin roof keeps the water from falling in—which I think is most extremely stupid, but at the same time I must say that it is pretty smart of our dear cousins never to forget the ways of parrots who are wild.'

"'Isn't it splendid of them!' said Mrs. Yellow Winged, proudly.

"'And they do the same thing when they are kept in bird houses and hear the rain pattering on the glass,' said Mrs. Red Winged.

"'So they do, the sensible dears,' said Mrs. Yellow Winged.

"'Ah, yes,' said Mrs. Red Winged, 'for all the foolishness that people teach us, at least we don't forget our own ways and habits, no matter where we may be.'

"'No,' said Mrs. Yellow Winged. 'And now I must be getting my supper ready. Do you eat twice a day, Mrs. Red Winged?'

"'Yes, we have breakfast and supper.'

"'Ah, parrots are very much alike and if they want to they can copy people—but still we always stick to our fondness for catching the rain water before it all goes to the ground—catching it for our baths and drinks and saving valuable parrot time!'

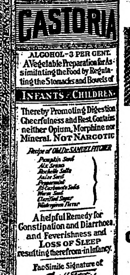
They Spread Their Wings All Out.

"And as Mrs. Yellow Winged and Mrs. Red Winged were getting their suppers ready, far away in a glass birdhouse the parrots were spreading their wings as rain was falling on the roof."

Simply Exposed to It.

"I am delighted to meet you," said the father of the college student, shaking hands warmly with the professor. "My son took algebra from you last year, you know."

"Pardon me," said the professor, "he was exposed to it, but he did not take it."—Christian Register.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Don't make excuses. Make good.

MINNESOTA DRUGGIST PRAISES DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

I believe you have a splendid, reliable kidney, liver and bladder medicine in Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and my customers who have taken it during the past thirty-six years have nothing but praise for what it accomplished for them. On account of the splendid reputation which it enjoys in the trade I have no hesitancy in recommending it for the troubles for which it is intended.

Yours very truly,
J. G. SIEBEN, Druggist.
Sept. 21, 1916. Hastings, Minn.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Costa Rica has 64,717 horses.

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near $2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

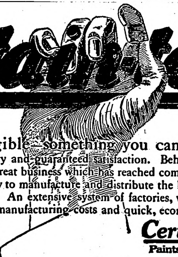
You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley and Flax.**

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage in grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Certain-teed



Certain-teed is tangible—something you can take hold of. It means certainty of quality and guaranteed satisfaction. Behind the name is the definite responsibility of a great business which has reached commanding position in its field because of its ability to manufacture and distribute the best quality products on the most efficient basis. An extensive system of factories, warehouses and sales offices makes possible low manufacturing costs and quick, economical distribution.

Certain-teed
Roofing

is the best quality of roll roofing. It is recognized and used as the preferable type of roofing for office buildings, factories, hotels, stores, warehouses, garages, farm buildings, etc., where durability is demanded. It is economical to buy, inexpensive to lay, and costs practically nothing to maintain. It is light weight, weather-proof, clean, sanitary, and fire-retardant. It is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply).

Certain-teed
Paints and Varnishes

are good, honest, dependable products made as good paints and varnishes should be made, from high grade materials, mixed by modern machinery to insure uniformity, and labeled to truthfully represent the contents. They are made by experts long experienced in paint making, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Made in full line of colors, and for all different purposes. Any dealer can get you CERTAIN-TEED Paints and Varnishes.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana

No Hardship for Him.

"Why do you think he'll feel at home in the trenches?"

"He's a suburbanite."—Life.

If a girl wants to be kissed a young man doesn't have to waste much time looking for an opportunity.

After the Movies **Murine is for Tired Eyes.** Red Eyes — Sore Eyes — Granulated Eyelids. Rests — Refreshes — Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Right in Line.

"Have your millions enabled your children to marry well?"

"Rather. My daughter married a cabaret dancer and my son is engaged to a prominent chorus girl. We're headed for the best society now."—Kansas City Journal.

Try, Try Again.

He—May I kiss you just once?
She—No.
He (unbashed)—How many times?

When a young man flatters a girl she decides later that he really meant it.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 37–1917.

MEAT EATERS HAVE "PEP"

Meat is the natural food of man. A bountiful Creator put it here for his use. Meat is the great food force that drives the human machine.

Our Meats are the Best

One of our tender, juicy steaks will give you a new and brighter outlook on life.

A meal of our rich pork chops will cure the worst grouch.

We also handle fish, oysters and game in season.

Be good to your digestion by suppling it with our superior meats. Bring your poultry to

Goodridge Meat Market,
R. R. Johnson, Proprietor.

Doubling the Life of Your Farm Machinery

depends simply on ordinary care and proctection when not in use.

An implement Shed will protect your machinery from the relentless attacks of the elements---it will make your machinery run more easily, do better work and cut repair bills to a minimum.

Come in and see us.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] BUNOHUND Cashier

Suits! Suits! Suits!

We have just received a fine line of Mens and Boys ready made

SUITS

If you are in need of a new suit, this is the place to get them.

We can take your measure for a Taylor-Made suit if we have'nt one in stock that you like.

H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge,

MARINES ALWAYS FIRST IN FIGHT

They Go Everywhere by Land or Sea in Defense of the American Flag.

MOTTO: "ALWAYS FAITHFUL"

The Recruit Entering Service Today Is Paid $30 a Month and the Opportunities for Advancement Are Numerous.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—"First in the Fight" is the war-time slogan of the United States marines, while "Semper Fidelis," "Always Faithful," is their motto in peace and war.

So it would seem that if good works, coupled with faith, secure a man's salvation, there must be some reason as well as rhyme in the last four lines of the Marine corps hymn:

If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes,
They will find the streets are guarded by
The United States Marines.

Recently Uncle Sam has ordered an increase in the number of his marines to a war strength of 30,000 men, which numerically means 4,000 more men than there are in a division of troops of the United States army. There is room in the marines, therefore, for any stalwart young American between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five who wishes to be a soldier and a sailor in one, to be first in the fight, and to be able to prove that he is always faithful to the ideals of humanity and the ideals of his country. In the present war the American belief is that the two are one.

When congress recently increased the pay of the army it also increased the pay of the navy and of the Marine corps. The recruit today who enters the Marine corps will receive $30 a month pay, an increase of $15 over the pay in the more or less piping times of peace. More than this, if he goes to sea, which unquestionably will be his lot, he will receive 20 per cent additional, and it is generally accounted that in this war time the 20 per cent increase will be continued while the marine is on land in a foreign country holding up his end for the United States.

What is the marine? This is one of the questions in a little catechism issued by the officials of the corps. The answer is that the marine is a soldier of the sea:

A Two-Fisted Fighter.

The marine is a soldier and a sailor, and yet he is neither. He is a sort of a two-fisted fighting rover. He goes everywhere by land or by sea to the last outpost of civilization and beyond if it is necessary for the service of protection of the American flag and of the upholding of the rights of American people.

The Marine corps is curious in a way in its formation. It has more men in its ranks than an army division, and yet in a way its organization is that of a regiment, although it has a major general commandant and several brigadier generals. Then, like the army, it has its colonels, its lieutenant colonels, its majors, and its captains.

The Marine corps, big as it is, with its 30,000 men in war time, keeps a peculiar organization, because its fighters necessarily are divided into comparatively small detachments.

Under the command of Colonel Doyen of the Marine corps 2,000 soldiers of the sea soon will be in the trenches in France. These men, it has been announced, were added to the preliminary force which it is intended to send into France because the government recognized the right of marines to live up to the meaning of their war time slogan, "First in the Fight."

Men Needed for Marines.

The United States government wants men for its Marine corps. It hopes that it will not be necessary to draw from the ranks of the selective service army the men needed to complete the complement of the soldier-sailor organization. It wants volunteers. The attractions of service in the marines are many. There are chances, and good ones, for the enlisted men to be recommended for a student course at Annapolis, there to be educated and trained and upon graduation to receive a commission either in the Marine corps or in the navy. The law also provides for the promotion of noncommissioned officers to warrant rank in the grades of marine gunners and quartermaster's clerk. Such officers receive from $1,125 to $2,500 a year, and are entitled to the same privileges of retirement as warrant officers in the navy.

There is a chance for marines to make money in addition to their pay. Mess stewards, mess sergeants, mess men, clerks, and men assigned to aviation duty receive amounts varying from $7.50 to $15 per month in addition to their base pay. There are provisions for increased pay for men who qualify as expert riflemen, as marksmen and as sharpshooters.

The Marine corps is the oldest army service of the United States, having been organized before the army and the navy. Every man who enters it is given his food, his clothing, his lodging, and his medical attendance.

The country needs volunteer marines for a service that is First at the Front and Always Faithful.

ABOUT THE STATE

News of Especial Interest to Minnesota Readers.

GATHERED FROM ALL SECTIONS

Happenings of the Week Briefly Told for the Convenience of the Busy Reader.

R. M. Russell, St. Paul painter, was killed in an elevator accident.

St. Paul policemen have formed a union with a charter membership of 125.

Lightning burned the Wild Rice church, one of the largest edifices in Norman county.

Dr. K. S. Kavanaugh, widely known woman physician, is dead at Minneapolis, aged sixty-three.

Total fire losses in Minnesota for July, 1917, were $384,559, compared with $274,443 for July, 1916.

Thomas Barten, a veteran of the Civil war, is dead at the Soldiers' home. He was seventy-two years of age.

Secretary Lane has authorized the establishment of a new mining experiment station at the University of Minnesota.

Myron C. Mooney, aged sixty-two, prominent in Minneapolis business for nearly forty years, is dead at his summer home on Lake Bemidji.

Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, sixty years old, the wealthiest woman in Winona, is dead at Glenn Morris inn, Lake Christmas, near Minneapolis.

Peter R. Pampusch of St. Paul, delegate to the International Typographical convention at Colorado Springs, Colo., died suddenly in the latter city.

Peter F. Jurgensen, aged sixty-six, for thirty-five years a resident of Minneapolis and one of the stockholders of the St. Anthony Falls bank, is dead.

Charles H. Peery, Minneapolis pioneer and veteran of the Civil and Indian wars, is dead at Minneapolis. He had been a resident of Minnesota since 1861.

United States government war orders just booked will necessitate a material enlargement of the plant of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company.

All future trading in wheat on the Minneapolis chamber of commerce has been ordered stopped on Sept. 1 by Herbert C. Hoover, national food administrator.

That women are taking the places of men in the Northern Minnesota lumber camps was disclosed in a report just received by Labor Commissioner Houk.

John T. Wells, clerk of court of Wilkin county for twenty years, is dead at Breckenridge. He as a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders.

Miss Catherine A. Gillespie, ninety-two years old, a resident of Hennepin county for more than sixty-four years, is dead at her home in Minneapolis after a long illness.

The First Minnesota field artillery, to be known as the One Hundred Fifty-first artillery, is one of the units ordered to France with the first division of state troops.

C. D. Hayes, fifty-one years old, a pioneer resident of Minneapolis and for many years connected with the Minneapolis lumber trade, is dead following an operation.

Forty thousand persons participated in a patriotic demonstration at Minneapolis, arranged to answer pro-German activities throughout the state and New Ulm in particular.

Captain J. T. Rose, seventy-one years old, one of the best known vessel agents at the American Head of the Lakes and a member of the Duluth board of trade, is dead at Duluth.

Allen S. Broms, a St. Paul Socialist, is held in the Meeker county jail without bail on a charge of making seditious utterances at a meeting at Lake Manuela, ten miles from Litchfield.

Designation of Saturday, Sept 1, as dedication day, on which Minnesota will honor men chosen for the national army, is announced from the offices of the state public safety commission.

Uncle Sabin Rogers, residing near Anoka, a pioneer of Minnesota, cradled an acre of grain, tied and shocked it, all by the old hand method, in one day recently. He is seventy-six years of age.

James Crays, seventy-five years old, pioneer Minneapolis business man, is dead in the Mill City. During the Civil war Mr. Crays was captain of Company A, One Hundred Fifth Ohio infantry.

T. B. Rogers, seriously injured in a gasoline explosion at his home in Minneapolis, crawled to the second floor of the house after attempting to extinguish the flames, and rescued his wife and four children.

Captain Clark Keysor, ninety-one old, is dead at his home in Mankato. He was an officer in the Tenth Minnesota during the Civil war and was a member of the Mankato board of education for several years.

Henry Zaender, a German farmer living at Albert Lea, was arrested charged with insulting the American flag. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to ninety days in jail, without option of a fine.

Arthur Benson, an attorney of St. Cloud, has been graduated from the aviation training camp at Columbus, O., with the highest honors. He has been ordered to New York and will sail for France soon to complete his training.

Pierre Schott, a St. Paul truck driver, turned his truck into a barn to avoid hitting a child who stepped directly in the path of the machine and is in the St. Paul city hospital with a broken leg as a result of his heroism.

Declaring that bloodshed and loss of life would result from continuance of anti-American demonstrations Governor Burnquist has announced that no more anti-draft and other like protest meetings will be permitted in Minnesota.

Enraged over the stabbing of a soldier by an alleged I. W. W. after the guardsman resented derogatory remarks about the government, members of the Third Minnesota regiment raided and demolished I. W. W. headquarters at Duluth.

William S. Conrad, president and general manager of the W. S. Conrad company of St. Paul, cigar importers and jobbers, is dead at his home in Stillwater. He was seventy-two years old and his health had been failing for the past year.

Minneapolis is $9,700,000 richer than a year ago, City Assessor G. L. Fort announced, following the completion of the annual city assessment by his office. The assessed valuation of all real and personal property in the city is estimated at $216,000,000.

Hibbing, the world's richest village, has begun negotiations for eighty acres of state land on which to erect municipal gas and garbage incinerator plants and public gardens and nursery, and also to include a site for a new municipal electric plant.

The state public safety commission, following a recent report by a committee sent to International Falls to make an investigation, has recommended that abatement proceedings be begun against fourteen alleged disorderly houses in Koochiching county.

F. W. and Charles H. Orth of Morton, who own an eighty-acre farm, sold eight cars of live stock at South St. Paul that brought $23,000. The check they received for the lot is said to be the largest ever issued on the South St. Paul market for a single shipment.

Walter J. Smith, former state treasurer, after serving about eighteen months of an indeterminate sentence for misappropriation of state trust funds, has left Stillwater prison under a temporary parole to go to a hospital for treatment for incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

Ralph O. Van Lear, son of Mayor Thomas Van Lear of Minneapolis, has filed an exemption claim specifying that he is a member of the Socialist party, an "organization opposed to war," but deletes the word "religious." His claim was turned down and he was certified for service.

Gas poisoning killed Martin Nelson, aged seventy-five, found dead by neighbors at his home in Minneapolis. Coroner Seashore said he believed the case accidental, a jet feeding a gasplate being found partly open. Mr. Nelson had been dead two days before his body was discovered.

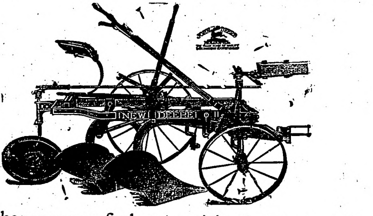
In a friendly scuffle with his cousin, Christian Estebo, Carl J. Monson, twenty-five years old, of Leon township, Goodhue county, suffered a broken neck and died. After investigation the coroner held the affair to be purely accidental and Estebo, who had surrendered to the authorities, was released.

Major Oliver J. Quane of St. Peter has been returned to the Second Minnesota infantry and Major Alfred C. Page of Austin, commissioned to succeed him, is automatically discharged through an odd tangle resulting from delay in official recognition for the new Second Minnesota field artillery regiment.

Alfred Jaques, United States district attorney, has issued a warning to Minnesota investors that they survey carefully titles to any so called railroad lands of Oregon and California. Mr. Jaques says certain unscrupulous persons, claiming to be locators, are exploiting certain lands in those states which cannot be disposed of at present.

Minnesota's drafted men must be ready to enter active military service as required by the government in installments of 30 per cent of the force on Sept. 5, 15 and 30, and the remaining 10 per cent soon afterward. This announcement was made by Adjutant General Fred B. Wood, state draft chief, following instructions from Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder.

Best Goods Always Popular



Whenever you find an article that is and has been for years the best seller on the market---you feel safe in buying it. No plow ever made has had sucd an extensive sale as the NEW DEERE.

These Plows are made fop critical buyers---farmers who want the best. For sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 38 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917. $1.50 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.03
Oats	.54
Barley	1.13
Flax	3.25
Rye	1.71
Butter	.35
Eggs	.35
Vivo Flour	$6.00

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Coming soon to the Grand Theatre, The Girl and The Game.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

FOR SALE—I have for sale some horses, also some cord wood.—A. Hammerstein, High Landing, Minn.

Watch for the famous railroad serial entitled The Girl and The Game coming to the Grand Theatre soon.

Look for the first installment of The Girl and The Game coming to the Grand Theatre soon.

FOR SALE—18 horse power Advance Steam Engine. Will sell for $300 if taken at once.—Henry Tollefson, Rt. 1, Goodridge.

$225 buys 3 good horses, wagon with good thribble box and set of good harness. Box 1214, Thief River Falls Minn.

Mr. and Mrs H. A. Halvorson and family spent Sunday at Winger visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Olson and M. J. Stephenson autoed to Perham, Minn. Saturday returning Monday evening.

A. B. Mandt has built an addition to his elevator in the shape of a flour warehouse.

J. A. McEnelly and Ole Bratland returned Wednesday from the cities where they went Saturday with a shipment of stock.

J. F. Athey of Grygla shipped a car stock from he to St. Paul Wednesday.

Ole Lund of Anstad was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday.

FOUND—A gentleman's rain coat near the Kratka creamery. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

Seven cars of stock were shipped to South St. Paul from here Saturday. Out of these the Reiner Shipping Assn. shipped three and Ole Bratland and Gilbert Vraa one between them.

Rev. Bjornson will conduct Norwegian services in the Synod church Sunday morning a 11 o'clock.

Frank C. Hirn of St. Paul arrived here last Thursday with a car load of fine work horses which he is offering for sale.

Henry Brown arrived here Tuesday from the U. S. Navy training station at the Great Lakes, for a visit with his folks who are farming on the Newberry place, west of town.

Miss Myrtle Blair of Thief River Falls is employed at the Goodridge Merc. Co's store in place of Miss Thelma Gilbertson who is attending the North Star College at Warren.

Watch for bill announcing an auction sale on the Oliver Tommerdahl farm, 4 miles east and 1 mile south of Erie on Monday October 1st.

Carl Lindstrom, and Miss Ella Olson of High Landing, autoed to Apple, Marshall county, Sunday for a visit at the home of Mr. Lindstrom's parents.

A. C. Tvedt was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Monday.

Rev, H. Bjornson of Mavie was a business visitor in town Monday.

L. G. Smith purchased a car last Saturday.

Rev. R. B. Binkley arrived here Saturday from Bowling Green, Kentucky and will have charge of the English speaking congregations here and at Grygla,

R. R. Johnson has installed a new meat grinder in his butcher shop this week. The new machine will grind 200 lbs. of meat per hour.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Will trade my unimproved 160 in Sec. 16 township 157 R. 39 E. Marshall Co. for 100 acres improved land. R.L. Dunn, Little Falls, Minn.

Rev. Schultz will conduct English services at the Germantown School house next Sunday at 10 a. m. At the Erie Norwegian Lutheran church Sunday Sept. 30th at 11 o'clock a. m.

I have Ladies and Childrens Hats, for sale at war time prices. Give me a call.

Mrs. Clara Gulrud.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk.

Dance.

There will be a social dance in the Goodridge Hall after the show Saturday evening September 22nd. Good music will be furnished and a good time assured to all who attend. Make it a point to attend the show and then stay for the dance.

Red Cross Meeting.

A Red Cross meeting was held in the old school house Tuesday evening for the purpose of perfecting a permanent branch Chapter of the American Red Cross Chapter of Pennington County.

The following permanent officers were elected:

Morgan Vaughan, Chairman.
A. O. Halvorson Vice-Chairman.
M. J. Stephenson, Secretary.
H. B. Rockne, Treasurer.

The regular meeting nights were set for the last Wednesday in each month. The next meeting will be held next Wednesday evening. All are earnestly requested to attend.

School To Commence Monday.

The local school will commence Monday after being closed for the summer vacation. Although the fixing up of the school house is not yet finished it was thought that some of the rooms could be used as it is getting late. Pupils are asked to be on time. You have had a long vacation and should be in readiness to take up your school work with renewed vigor.

Program at The Grand Theatre

The following is the program at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday evenings:

The Strength of the Weak, The Recoil, and Little Grains of Rice. Come and see the show and then stay for dance.

The Trip To The Red Lake Agency.

Last Sunday the Goodridge base ball nine met defeat at the hands of the Red Lake Indians at the Red Lake Agency, by a score of 4 to 0. The game was a fast one from start to finish and the Goodridge team played the snappest game they ever played. The Indians have a very fast team, having defeated teams in larger towns by scores of 19 to 0, and it was thought that they would clean up Goodridge to a similar tune but however the boys held them down to four scores, two of which they got on errors.

Dutch pitched an excellent game and had the heavy Indian sluggers guessing. The rest of the team played great ball and gave Dutch excellent support.

Eight automobile loads accompanied the team, leaving here at six o'clock in the morning and arriving at the Agency about noon, in time to enjoy a picnic dinner on the banks of Lower Red Lake.

The day was ideal for such a trip and was enjoyed by all, very few having made the trip before.

The trip was made without any very serious mishaps, engine and tire trouble was experienced by nearly all, but these were easily overcome and so did not cause very much delay. The only serious trouble you might say was that Pat Brick lost the nipple of his little daughters milk bottle on the way home and had to rout out the store keeper at Trail to get another one after which however everything went along smoothly.

Star News.

Ole Strande and H. C. Iverson called on their friend S. J. Hole last Saturday.

Mrs. O. K. Lien visited with Mrs. Tollef Hovet Monday and vise versa Tuesday afternoons.

Stephen Jordahl of Highlanding was a transient caller in these tracts one day last week. Rumors have it that "Old Steve" is feeling the pulse of the farmers with a view to running for office next summer or fall. Well, what of it? we all him to be a man with a "punch."

Halvor Syverson finished his haying operations last Wednesday, having put up 97 solid loads. Johnson and Tolley of Kenmore, N. D. arrived Saturday at the Syverson farm with their baler and are turning out the "big bricks" at full blast.

Carl Ellertson built a chimney in Zakarias Hole's new residence Saturday.

Henry Sunsdahl called on H. C. Iverson Wednesday on business matters.

Mrs. Jennie Iverson assisteg with the haystacking at the "Sub Urban Ranch" Monday and Tuesday afternoon. Tot Alfred" acted as Mascot.

Halvor Syverson installed his new phone last week.

Theodore Sunsdahl returned from the "Big Dick" harvest and threshing fields last Thursday.

Rev. Hoyum of Reiner delivered a fine sermon to the S. E. Star congregation Sunday afternoon.

Germantown News.

Mrs. Detlef Dau and son Henry and Mrs. Will Wayne and daughter Marie made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ristau and Mr. and Mrs. August Ristau made a short visit at the John Ristau home Sunday afternoon.

Nelson Wayne came up from Rollis and made a short visit with his brother Clarence Wayne Sunday.

Clarence Wayne and his brother Nelson were callers at Hans Clausen's Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kianz were to Thief River Fall Friday morning.

Mrs. Chas Struble was a caller at the C. L. Wayne home Thursday.

Bennie Habedank came home Saturnight to spend a few days with his folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Habedank and family were callers at Hans Clausen's Saturday night.

Will Wayne left for Rollis Friday to spend a few days with his folks.

Mrs. Paul Stouck was a Thief River Falls visitor Friday morning.

Bennie Habedank was out riding with a bunch of girls Sunday afternoon.

Chas Struble and son Howard were to Thief River Falls Monday morning.

Two autos went out with a bunch of boys to Thief River Falls Sunday night They were, Bennie and Emil Habedank and John Clausen and Nelson Wayne and Henry and Willie Ristau.

Mr. and Mrs Clarence Wayre and son Lawerance were callers at Emil Ristau's Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Detlef Dau and son Henry were callers at the Frank Kianz home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Roller and family were callers at the Carl Habedank home Sunday.

Miss Bessie Roller returned Saturday night after making a short visit with Miss Alice Wayne at Rollis.

Jay Payne of Goodridge was a caller at the Will Wayne home Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rambec made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Sunday night.

Arthur Rambec and Clara Hamre made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Sunday night.

Miss Lois Struble came up here from Thief River Falls to make a short visit with her folks Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hamre and daughter Marie were to Thief River Falls Sunday night.

John Clausen was a caller at the C. L. Wayne home Monday night.

Nick Bundhund was a caller at the Aug. Ristau home Monday night.

Chas. Struble has rented the Hans Clausen farm.

Luther And America.

(Contributed by Rev. O. C. Schultz).

1917 is the year of the four hundredth anniversary of the Lutheran Church Reformation. Once more the world is preparing to review causes and effects of this remarkable event. In the form of histories, biographies, popular narratives, works of fiction, the Reformation has been told by hundredths of authors. It is interesting to note what some of the prominant Americans have had to say in regard to Luther and the Reformation of the seventeenth century.

"The Reformation—which, at first, was only a return to liberty in the order of religious affairs, became—also a return to liberty in the political system. The establishment of the republic of America is a corollary of the Reformation p. 75 and 76 (Prof. Charles Francois Dominigue de Villers)

"The Reformation of Luther laid the foundation of the Rights of Man in Society. The Revolution of 1776 finished the superstructure of Religious Liberty."—Thomas Smith Grmike, member Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina.)

Luther fought the battle of civil and religious liberty for us and all men.

There are strong grounds for our American respect for the great name of Luther.

As a nation, then, we haye ample reason to revere the memory of Luther. He was the Reformer of all the reformers of his century. Without him they had not been. He has been our heroic Protestant as fully as if he had been born on our shores."—(Editor Buckley, N. Y. "Christian Adv.)

"No country has more reason than this Republic to recall with joy the blessings Luther assisted to secure for the world."—Hon. John Jay N. Y. Nov. 13, 1883.

"Luther can be regarded as the author of the civil liberty that is enjoyed today."—(Associate Justice Strong.)

"One consequence (of the Reformation) was an increase of civil and religious liberty in Europe."—(President Eliot of Harvard Feb. 7, 1915.)

"The Reformation of Luther introduced the principal of civil liberty into the wilderness of North America.' (Daniel Webster, at Bunker Hill June 17, 1842.)

"Our civil liberty is the result of the open Bible which Luther gave us."—(Henry Ward Beecher)

"Martin Luther," the majestic character who conceived the emancipation of conscience."

That the principles of Martin Luther are the fundamental principals of our American Republic there can be no question.

The life of Luther is one for which we find no parallel in any history."—Treadwell)

"Our Constitution still reads:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

For this we must thank the Reformation.—Prof. Fr. Pieper D. D. President Concordia Theological Seminary St. Louis.)

So far the quotations. As a closing remark it can be stated that the Lutheran church is a typical American church. A Lutheran minister preached in America and died on American soil eight months before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. Among the earliest settlers in a number of the thirteen states were Lutherans who furnished many Revolutionary soldiers, at least one eminant General, and the First Speaker of the House of Representatives. Historical Lutheranism is American, coming down from Colonial times. Americans are an amalgation of many nations, so is the Lutheran church, which today, while making the language of the country prominant preaches the Gospel of Jesus Christ in the land of Washington in at least 17 languages.

Presbyterian Church.

(Community Church)
(Rev. S. B. Binkley, Minister)

Sunday school, 10:00 a. m. Mrs. J. Payne Supt. Morning Worship 11:00 a. m.

Rev. Binkley will preach every Sunday morning at eleven a. m. Theme for Sunday will be "Gods Touch."

Everyone is invited to worship with us every Sunday.

Professional Cards

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
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Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise. Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
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Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
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C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA, MINNESOTA.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN

Aug. 24, 1917

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Iversen Nergaard, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on April 13th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 07780, for Lot 3 and NE¼ SW¼, Section 18, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 5th day of October, 1917

Claimant names as witnesses:
Iver M. Vestby, of Rosewood, Minn.
Elev Aakre, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ellef Tellefson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Edwin Hanson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota.

Just Arrived

We have just arrived with a new car load of

Work Horses

broke ready for work Will sell or will trade for hay or stock. Get our prices and you will buy our horses.

LAW & HIRN, Owners.

Guaranty
Plan
AUTOMOBILE
Time Payments

Overland Cars

We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles. If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make

GOODRIDGE GARAGE CO.,
LINDSTROM & GRAN, Props.

FRANCE RENEWS HER DEMANDS

No Peace Until Alsace-Lorraine is Restored to Republic, is Declaration Made.

STAND TAKEN IS FIRM

Proposal of Germany to Make Territory Independent Duchy Decried in Poincare Message Replying to Protest.

Washington, Sept. 19. — France's unalterable determination to restore Alsace-Lorraine to the republic was reiterated in a cablegram received here from President Poincare by Daniel Blumenthal, former Alsatian deputy to the German Reichstag, who recently came to this country at the instance of the French government to lay the Alsatian situation before President Wilson. The message said:

"The government of the republic firmly is resolved to obtain for Alsace-Lorraine her return to the French fatherland—a restitution fully justified by the sufferings endured for 46 years and the heroic sacrifices of her sons who have died gloriously for the cause of liberty."

President Poincare cabled in response to a protest of Alsatians in Hoboken, N. J., against the German proposal to make Alsace-Lorraine an independent duchy.

British Seaplanes Hit Teuton Base.

London, Sept. 19.—British seaplanes have struck an effective blow against Germany's naval base on the Belgian coast, the admiralty announces. The raiders dropped bombs promiscuously upon a fleet of Teuton destroyers and trawlers.

"One large destroyer was hit amidships and one, probably two, of a group of four trawlers was sunk," the statement says.

"On the same night British and German seaplane clashed on patrol cruises. One of the German machines was shot down in flames. Shortly afterward another German aircraft was 'bagged.'"

Italians Repulse Austro-Hungarians.

No spectacular operation on a large scale is reported in the official communications from belligerent capitals. On the Bainsizza plateau, northeast of Gorizia, the Italians have repulsed successfully four determined attacks by the Austro-Hungarians and captured 73 prisoners. Increased artillery activity is reported from the Carnia sector, northwest of the Isonzo fighting zone.

Field Marshal Haig's campaign of attrition during the breathing spells between major operations continues in raids at three points between Arras and St. Quentin the British entered the German trenches, inflicted casualties and destroyed mortar emplacements and ammunition dumps.

$2,000,000 IN LUMBER BURNS

Fire Sweeps Yards of Big Lumber Company.

Minneapolis, Sept. 19.—Fire, believed of incendiary origin, has destroyed 70,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards of the Red River Lumber company at Westwood, Cal. The Red River company has headquarters in Minneapolis. T. B. Walker is president.

The loss is estimated at $2,000,000. About 20,000,000 feet of lumber were saved. The Red River company is the largest in Lassen county, California. An investigation of the cause of the fire is already under way.

The Minneapolis office received telegrams bearing the news of the fire. According to A. D. Walker, secretary of the company, the loss is well covered by insurance.

LIBERTY LOAN FILM SHOWN

U. S. Picture Given First Rresentation in Gotham.

New York, Sept. 19. — The Liberty Loan film, "Three Billion Dollars in Four Weeks," produced by the Liberty Loan committee of this Federal Reserve district, received its first presentation here. President Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Thos. A. Edison and other men in public life, are shown. Among the actors are De Wolf Hopper, Wilton Lackaye, David Warfield, John Drew, Ethel Barrymore, Billie Burke, Mary Pickford, Lillian Russell and Nance O'Neil.

No Need for Alarm, Says McAdoo.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Secretary McAdoo told a delegation of Southern congressmen there was no need for alarm over the prospective withdrawal of $110,000,000 of British funds now invested in cotton and farm lands. The government probably will ask Great Britain not to call for the money at the maturity of the loans now approaching.

German Plotters in Philippines.

Washington, Sept. 18.—That German intrigue has stretched out its talons into the Philippine islands and sought to create insurrection there is learned by the United States. Conrad Andre, German vice-consul for Cebu and other islands, was detained on a charge of trying to create a "disturbance," which was in reality an insurrection. Taken to Manila to escape an angry mob, Andre was held there for some time and then released for want of positive evidence, though he is still under careful government watch.

PRESIDENT LEADS NATIONAL ARMY MEN

© HARRIS & EWING

President Wilson marching at the head of the parade which was staged in Washington as a tribute to the first members of the National army.

COAST STRIKE COSTLY

$150,000,000 OF U. S. WORK IS TIED UP.

$4,000 Men in Shipbuilding Industry On Pacific Coast Out—Government May Take Hand.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—This city is in the midst of the most serious strike in the history of the Pacific coast.

Following the walkout of 24,000 members of unions affiliated with the Iron Workers' Trade council, which tied up every shipbuilding plant in the San Francisco bay cities, 10,000 shipyard workers went on strike in Oakland and Alameda. Employes of the Standard Oil company in Richmond were also reported to be on the verge of a strike. This was denied by local Standard Oil officials.

Government contracts involving expenditure of $150,000,000 are completely tied up by the strike. As a result, direct intervention by the government is momentarily expected.

The strike spread to shops where machinists were employed. Laundry workers in 31 places walked out, sixty moulding plants were tied up, 12 boiler and garment factories partly suspended operation, and machinists in automobile shops quit, according to reports from strike headquarters.

Other Yards Affected.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 18. — Partial cessation of work in wood ship yards at Vancouver, Wash.; St. Helens, Ore., and Astoria, Ore., was reported as a result of the strike of approximate 2,000 union men for the closed shop.

ADVICE TO COAL CONSUMERS

Controller Garfield Cautions Against Getting Panicky.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, national coal administrator, has given out this advice to coal consumers:

Don't get panicky.

Buy the coal needed for immediate use.

Prices will not go up.

As to whether prices will come down in any specific community I cannot say because I do not know the prices and conditions there prevailing. I do know this, President Wilson expects the price of coal generally to come down; I expect it to come down; the consumers believe it should come down and I feel sure they will do their part. Between us all I believe that the prices will come down.

GOMPERS WARNS UNION LABOR

Must Not Cripple U. S. in War Crisis, He Says.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Warning that organized labor must not take advantage of the present crisis to abuse its powers, was sounded by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting of federal employes unions.

Lack of wisdom in directing its forces might result in the collapse of the great labor structure, Gompers said, "just as the great military Prussia must fall and as the czar already has been tumbled from his throne."

Miss Jeanette Rankin, member of Congress from Montana, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, also addressed the convention.

May Seize Northwest Wheat, Is Report.

Washington, Sept. 17.—That President Wilson is prepared to commandeer wheat held up by farmers of the Northwest was the statement of Representative Baer, North Dakota, based, he said, on a talk with Herbert Hoover. At Hoover's office confirmation of this was lacking. Baer said Hoover told him the action of farmers holding up wheat until operations of mills is threatened is "disloyal" and "the President will use his war powers to commandeer grain if the farmers continue to take that stand."

SWEDEN TO PUT MATTERS RIGHT

Foreign Office Pledges Itself to Settle Problem Disclosed by Exposure.

STOPS GERMAN NOTES

Swedish Government Had No Idea of Their Contents or They Never Would Have Been Transmitted, Minister Declares.

Stockholm, Sept. 18.—Foreign Minister Lindman has stated to the Associated Press that Sweden expects to take steps to put matters right, realizing the seriousness of the situation created by the recent disclosures at Washington regarding the transmission of German dispatches.

All transmission of German dispatches has been stopped, he said, and Germany has been asked for an explanation of the abuse of the privilege formerly extended.

Points Brought Out.

In his talk with the correspondent Admiral Lindman brought out the following points:

First—That the Swedish government it not, as alleged in certain quarters, taking the affair lightly, but intends to do everything possible to settle the problem.

Second—That transmission of dispatches on behalf of Germany has been stopped absolutely and under no circumstances will be resumed.

Third—That had the Swedish government the slightest idea of the nature of the dispatches which the German government was transmitting, the messages would never have been transmitted.

Fourth—That strong representations have been addressed to the German government on the abuse made of this practice, accompanied by a request of explanation.

GERMAN EDITOR IS INTERNED

St. Paul Man Taken South to Remain During War.

St. Paul, Sept. 18.—Fritz Bergmeier, editor of the Die Volks Zeitung, St. Paul daily German paper, has been taken by federal officers to Fort Snelling from where, it was announced, he will be taken to McPherson, Ga., where he will be interned for the period of the war.

Bergmeier was arrested in St. Paul on August 9 under orders from President Wilson. He was arrested under the proclamation of April 6 which states that "no alien enemy shall write, print or publish any attacks or threats against the government of the United States."

SENATORS ATTACK WILSON

"Willful Few" Talk at Eulogies of Late Harry Lane of Oregon.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Bitter attacks on the press, and indirectly on President Wilson, by members of the "little group of willful men," denounced by the executive for defeating the armed ship bill in last congress, were the predominating features of the eulogies of the late Senator Harry Lane of Oregon in the senate chamber Sept. 16.

Illinois Politician is Accused.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Francis A. Becker, member of the republican state central committee, under indictment in the twenty-first ward graft cases, was dubbed "generalissimo of vice" by State Attorney Maclay Hoyne, following astounding disclosures in documents seized in Hoyne's raids on Becker's office and home. The thousands of documents found in Becker's files, it is claimed, showed he reached a powerful hand into almost every branch of city government, police, schools, civil service, taxing bodies.

SOLONS TO GO ABROAD

CONGRESSMEN PLAN VISIT TO WESTERN BATTLE FRONT.

Delegation May Make Trip to War Zone If Congress Reaches Adjournment Next Month.

Washington Sept. 19.—If congress adjourns next month, several congressmen will visit Europe and the western battle front. Members already are planning a trip either with or without official status. Should some of the official invitations be accepted, some members plan to go in a body at their own expense, asking Speaker Clark to head the delegation.

Progress of the conference on the war tax bills slowed down as the more important disputes were approached. House conferees stood out strongly for retention of second class mail rate increases, and the senate members apparently were disposed to accept some provision for a postage increase. As a compromise the conferees considered the so called Hardwick plan, indorsed by the postoffice department, to increase rates on advertising portions only of newspapers and periodicals.

It was reliably stated that the conferees have definitely agreed to eliminate the house provision for a general 10 per cent tariff increase and to strike out the house section, estimated to raise $6,000,000 from inheritances.

TO LEARN TO USE LIQUID FIRE

American Troops See New War Horror Demonstrated.

New York, Sept. 17.—The American Army in France, Sept. 16.—Next in the catalogue of war horrors which American troops will see demonstrated is the use of liquid fire.

Arrangements have been completed for a view by the Sammies very soon of how the Allies have turned the Germans' weapons against the Germans after perfecting the unquenchable flames.

Members of the famous Canadian-American legion have arrived to instruct the Sammies in general fighting tactics.

WANTS INSURANCE LAW NOW

President Insists That Bill Be Enacted at Once.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Plans for adjourning Congress without Senate action on the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill were much disarranged by an authoritative announcement that President Wilson would insist that the measure become law before Congress quits. There is strong sentiment in the Senate for closing up business and letting the bill wait for the December session. The question will be taken up with the President when he returns from his yachting trip.

RECORDS 10,000 ATROCITIES

Minister Gets Proof of Kaiser's Crimes in Europe.

New York, Sept. 18.—Ten thousand atrocities committed on a 300 mile front by the kaiser's soldiers have been recorded in photographs and refugees' testimony by trained men following in the wake of the German armies, according to Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, delegated by the American Bankers' association to conduct an investigation of German outrages in eastern France.

German Bombs Found in Norway.

Christiania, Sept. 18.—Two big bombs of German manufacture have been found at Narvik, Northern Norway. They were wrapped in a Swedish newspaper dated August 4 and were enclosed in carrying bags made of canvas. The bombs are similar to those sent some time ago from Germany to Christiania and there found in possession of Baron Rautenfels, a German courier, and which, it was said were to be used in Finland. Rautenfels at one time had helpers operating at Narvik.

RUSSIA IS NOW NEW REPUBLIC

Declared So by Proclamation Issued by the Provisional Government.

KERENSKY IS PREMIER

Freedom of Fatherland Again Declared to Be in Great Danger—Chief Peril Now Seen in Cossacks' Revolt.

Petrograd, Sept. 18.—A Russian republic has been proclaimed—the provincial government under date of September 14 issued a proclamation declaring that to strengthen the organization of the state, a change to a republican form of government was necessary. The proclamation follows:

"General Korniloff's rebellion has been quelled, but great is the confusion caused thereby, and again great is the danger threatening the fate of the fatherland and its freedom.

"Holding it necessary to put an end to the external indefiniteness of the state's organization, remembering the unanimous and rapturous approval of the republican idea expressed at the Moscow state conference, the prosional government declares that the constitutional organization, according to which the Russian state is ruled, is a republican organization, and it hereby proclaims the Russian republic.

(Signed) "Minister and president,
Kerensky.
"Minister of justice, Yaroudni."

The title "minister and president" affixed to Premier Kerensky's signature to the proclamation probably refers to his position as president of the ministry, rather than of the republic.

Chef Aim Accomplished.

The plan of a Russian republic has been one of the chief aims of the radicals and the councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates, and was given approval by the recent Russian congress at Moscow.

A cabinet of five members, including Premier Kerensky, has been named to take care of all matters of state. The only party men are Premier Kerensky and M. Nikitine, minister of posts and telegraphs, both of whom are Social Revolutionists.

Although the position of the Kerensky government appears to be improving, the action of the grand council of the Don Cossacks in refusing the surrender of General Kaledines, their hetman, is ominous. The leaders of the Cossacks is accused of complicity in the Korniloff revolt.

TIGHTENS BAN ON FOOD EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS

U. S. Board Issues List of Articles Requiring License for Shipment—Scandinavia Hard Hit.

Washington, Sept. 18.—A list of articles for which export licenses will be issued only when shipments will contribute to actual war purposes, has been issued by the exports administration board.

Scandinavian representatives here—particularly the Swedish—pleaded that the new prohibition on wheat export will bring their nations to the brink of starvation. The Swedish representatives declared their nation will be the first to feel the pinch of famine.

BIG POTATO CROP PREDICTED

Will Amount to 462,000,000 Bushels, Says Vrooman.

Washington, Sept. 18.—America's potato crop will be a vital factor in winning the war, according to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman. "The country will have at least 100,000,000 bushels of potatoes in excess of the 200,000,000 bushel crop last year," says Mr. Vrooman.

In order to properly conserve this supply and release other foods for military use, Mr. Vrooman declares potato warehouses must be made available in every county in the United States. The crop to be harvested, it was stated, will total 462,000,000 bushels.

NOT TO SEIZE CANNED FOOD

Denial of Report Believed Started by Enemies.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The untraceable rumor that the government intends to take canned and dried foods from homes has spread to such an extent that the Department of Agriculture today placed an explicit and official denial in the hands of every county agent with instructions to give it widest publicity.

The persistency of the rumor leads officials to believe its basis probably may be found in propaganda to hinder food conservation and thereby continue high prices.

Seven Die in Train Collision.

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 18.—Seven Iowa stock men have been killed in a rear end collision on the Burlington railroad near Earlville, Ill., 45 miles west of Aurora. Ten were injured. The men who were killed and most of those injured were in two sleeping cars and a way car attached to the rear of the stock train. The merchandise train plowed through. The identified dead are: W. D. Dixon, Hamilton; Otis McCauley, Kellerton; T. Bender, Fairfield; W. Foulks, Charton, and J. Walker, Milo.

A PHYSICAL WRECK

Laid Up In Bed, Barely Holding Onto Life. Doan's Effected Marvelous Recovery.

"Without warning I was dragged to the brink of the grave by malignant kidney trouble," says Robert Wengatz, 114 Cypress Ave., Bronx, N. Y. "My kidneys seemed to stop acting and the pains in my back were terrible. Big, bloaty puffs came under my eyes and attacks of dizziness often blinded me. My limbs swelled twice normal size and I could press big dents into the flesh.

Mr. Wengatz.

"I was confined to bed and had convulsions several times a day. Despite the best of treatment, I grew worse and was taken to the hospital. I didn't improve, however, and was brought home again, barely holding onto life.

"Toward the last of 1913, a friend persuaded me to try *Doan's Kidney Pills* and I cannot put into words what they did for me. The first box helped more than all the other medicines and treatments I had taken. I continued and from an emaciated wreck of a man I have taken on good, solid flesh until I now weigh 225 pounds and am in the best of health. *Doan's* alone deserve the credit."

Sworn to before me.
JAMES T. COUGHLIN, Com. of Deeds

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

His Family Tree.

A pompous man meeting a Mr. Moore at a dinner party, began boasting about his ancestors, and said: "And pray, sir, whom are you descended from?"

"Oh," said his neighbor, "I am a lineal descendant of Noah."

"How do you make that out?" said the pompous man, somewhat taken aback.

"In this way," said Mr. Moore, smiling. "Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham, and, one more!"

CLEAR YOUR COMPLEXION

While You Sleep With Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free.

On retiring, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and continue bathing a few minutes with the Soap. The influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Would Give Him Exercise.

Former Congressman George R. Smith of Minneapolis is fond of hunting and takes great pride in the ownership of a costly setter dog of noble birth. One day an old man, who was acting as guide for the hunt, came near making a lifelong enemy of Smith by criticizing the dog's technique in the field.

"The dog's perfectly all right," declared Smith, indignantly. "I wouldn't trade him for any dog I ever saw, only he doesn't get quite enough exercise. I'm busy and have to keep him penned up a good deal. He ought to have more exercise and that would improve his hunting."

"Has he got any fleas?" inquired the old man.

"Should say not," replied Smith, insulted. "That dog has his bath every week the same as I hope you do."

"Why don't you give him a few fleas?"

"What do you mean, give him fleas? Why should I want a fine dog like him to have fleas?"

"Well," opined the guide, thoughtfully, "they'd give him exercise."—St. Louis Republic.

Her Position Assured.

He—Her social position is fully assured, isn't it?

She—Dear me, yes. She told me the other day confidentially that she had now got to the point where she could snub her best friends without injury.

The Lost Words.

"I shan't waste any words on you."

"If you use any at all on me you will."—Detroit Free Press.

POSTUM

A wholesome table beverage with winning flavor.

Used everywhere by folks who find that coffee disagrees.

"There's a Reason"

"CONTRABAND"

By RANDALL PARRISH

A War Sea Story Abounding in Adventure and High Romance

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THERE COMES A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—HOLLIS AND FERGUS M'CANN RESCUE THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN FROM DROWNING AT NIGHT

Synopsis.—Robert Hollis, who tells the story, is a guest on Girard Carrington's yacht, Esmeralda. It is supposed to be a "stag" party, and Hollis is surprised on discovering a woman, who evidently wishes to remain unknown aboard. Hollis, the next night, succeeds in having an interview with the woman. She merely tells him her name is Vera. Carrington tells his guests of the coming war, and that he is engineering a copper pool.

CHAPTER IV.

—3—

The Wreck of the Esmeralda.

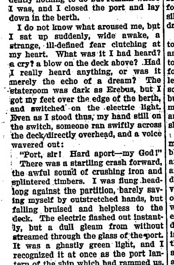
We passed the greater part of the day below, and long before night came, a heavy, sweeping rain set in and kept us there. I never recalled a more blinding, disagreeable storm at this season of the year, and in those waters, although there was very little wind or sea accompanying it. The smother, however, made it safer to proceed at half-speed, and the lookouts forward were doubled.

It seemed a long evening, as I was in no spirit for cards, and discussion was altogether about the war, and the projected copper pool. Carrington received several messages in further proof that the affair was already well under way, but he made no other attempt to arouse my interest. By ten thirty I had retired to my stateroom. Yet even there, and when partly disrobed, a temptation to explore the decks again assailed me. I unscrewed the port and glanced out, the cold rain driving hard against my face. Nothing could be seen; I stared into an impenetrable black wall. There was evidently nothing to do but remain where I was, and I closed the port and lay down in the berth.

I do not know what aroused me, but I sat up suddenly, wide awake, a strange, ill-defined fear clutching at my heart. What was it I had heard? a cry? a blow on the deck above? Had I really heard anything, or was it merely the echo of a dream? The stateroom was dark as Erebus, but I got my feet over the edge of the berth, and switched on the electric light. Even as I stood thus, my hand still on the switch, someone ran swiftly across the deck/directly overhead, and a voice wavered out:

"Port, sir! Hard aport—my God!"

There was a startling crash forward, the awful sound of crushing iron and splintered timbers. I was flung headlong against the partition, barely saving myself by outstretched hands, but falling bruised and helpless to the deck. The electric flashed out instantly, but a dull gleam from without streamed through the glass of the port. It was a ghastly green light, and I recognized it at once as the port lantern of the ship which had rammed us. Before I could get to my feet even, still dazed and trembling from the shock, the ghastly green radiance began to recede. Rage took the place of fear—the dirty murderer was backing off! was leaving us to sink! I clawed my way across the stateroom, seeking to gain view without, but could perceive little. The glass was dimmed with moisture, and through it I could see merely the circle of green light revealing the outline of a high bow. No other gleam was visible, but above me a man cursed hoarsely, and then screamed out some order, which I could not distinguish.



I Was Flung Headlong Against the Partition.

All this was the work of an instant. What had occurred was as clear to my mind as though I had actually witnessed the scene from the deck above. A great steel steamer, a tramp, no doubt, from its darkened decks, had plunged out of the blackness, and rammed her bow straight into us. The contact must have been well forward, near the bridge. We were going down by the head; already I could perceive the list, the deck underfoot was tilting; the engines had ceased to throb, as though the inflow of water had reached the boilers. Feet scrambled along the dack, overhead voices yelled, and I could hear the creaking of boat tackle.

Working desperately in the dark, scarcely able now to keep feet on the slanting planks, I hastily drew on what bits of clothing I could find at hand, and felt my way blindly to the door. It was jammed, but I kicked it open, and stumbled forth into the main cabin, clinging to the door frame in order to retain my feet. The stateroom doors stood wide open, but no living being was visible. All who survived that first shock must have fled to the deck in mad struggle to escape. Ay, and there was desperate need for me to join them. The Esmeralda was going down; already her forward hold was filled with water, the bulkheads alone keeping her afloat; once they gave way, she would sink like a stone.

I crossed the cabin on hands and knees, clawing my way desperately through the litter until I attained the stairs. These no longer led up, but forward. Beyond was utter blackness, silence; and through the shattered door drops of rain splashed.

It was not until I had made my way to the outer deck, and felt the night air and rain on my face, that I truly awoke to the danger. The tilt of the yacht forward was so sharp, I dare not release my grasp of the rail. I could scarcely see anything; not a light burned, not even a distant star glimmered; the driving rain blinded me, and soaked through my shirt to the skin.

I scarcely dared move, for to release my grip was to slide down into the black water, into the riffle of spars and ropes forward. It was all horror and death that way, but from aft, under the awning, a sound of excited voices reached my ears, and the rasp of boat tackle. No doubt all on board, who lived, were there, seeking to escape. They had sprung for the open deck at the first alarm, not even waiting to dress, and, if I would join them, there was not an instant to lose. The after bulkhead could not hold long; any moment, any unusual roll of the sea, would rend it asunder, and the Esmeralda would sink. Life hung on seconds; nor would those frightened wretches wait to learn the fate of any others on board.

Clinging to every projection of the cabin, I attained the port rail, but even as I attempted the first step, a voice called to me from out the black depths below, and I hung there, staring behind me, unable to perceive a thing, excepting a litter of tangled wreckage.

"Don't leave me! Give me a hand."

"Who are you?"

"McCann; you are Hollis, ain't you?"

"Yes; are you hurt?"

"No; bruised a bit, no doubt; my foot is caught under a spar."

"Alone?"

"The second mate fell with me; he's down below—dead, I guess."

It was no small job getting to him, using the slippery rail for a ladder, and I was knee deep in water when I finally found foothold in the riffle, and rolled the spar off the imprisoned limb. He was lying flat on the deck, his head barely free of the waves, but was able to clutch the nearest stanchion and haul himself up to the protection of the rail. His face was but a blurred outline, although I could perceive the glimmer of a white shirt. I stared beyond him into the black silence.

"You say Seeley is down there?"

"I fell on top of him," the words scarcely audible. "He was trying to get into the cabin, when he lost his grip. I tried to catch him, and he took me along. Say," he was breathing hard, "do you know if there was a girl on board?"

"Yes, there is. I met her night before last on deck. Did Seeley tell you where she was hidden?"

"In a storeroom, next to the steward's pantry; he said the door was locked."

Desperate as our own situation was, all thought of personal danger left me in a sudden realization of the awful horror fronting her, almost under our very feet. I gripped McCann by the arm.

"We must get her out of there," I cried. "Come on with me."

"Where? Down—down there?"

"Yes, of course; you are a man, I take it. The lantern is still burning, and we have a chance. Come now, wake up, McCann—we are Americans, and it is women first, you know."

If he was a coward, he had no wish to let it be known, although the suddenness of disaster had broken his nerve. The words spoken, the tone of my voice, touched his pride, his real manhood.

"Ah, you're right, Hollis," he said heartily, and the grip of his hand tightened. "I'm no seaman; I hate the sea, but no one ever called a McCann a quitter. I'll go as far as you, and we'll get that girl out, or drown together."

I was climbing the rail before he finished, reckless of all else except the task confronting us. The face of the girl whose hand I had held in mine under the light of the stars, seemed to rise before me, her eyes pleading for help. The vision urged me forward. I know not what strength or skill enabled me to swing from the rail and grip the cabin front, but I hung there with one hand, my feet finding slight support on the slippery slope of the deck, and reaching back, gave McCann support, while he also made desperate passage to the safety of the companion. An instant later I was beside him, and we crept together down the inverted stairs.

The frightfulness of our position became more evident as we advanced. The dead bodies, the smashed furniture, the horrid swaying of the hulk beneath us, suspended, we had to use the forward wall as a floor, crawling through the litter, made us feel that certain death must end the adventure. There was a hook in the deck below—for what purpose it had been placed there I do not know—but it gave me foothold, enabling me to kneel.

"Here, McCann, climb to my shoulders," I ordered, "and take down the lantern. Quick now; I'll hold you all right."

His face was ghastly, and he obeyed as though he moved in his sleep. Every muscle in me felt the strain, but I held him, straightening out my body, and balancing myself, until his uplifted hands gripped the light.

"Have you got it?"

"Yes; let me down slowly."

"All right; hang on to it for your life—now."

My arms gave under the strain, and a sudden surge of the sodden wreck, but he held to an end of the overturned piano, the light still burning feebly, threatening every instant to flicker out. I caught and steadied it, turning up the wick, and casting the faint glimmer along the passage leading to the steward's pantry.

I slipped down, gripping the lantern, the dim, smoky glow of which made the passage visible. The pantry door stood open; indeed, I doubt if it had a door, but everything else was closed. McCann was just above me, and I sung out to him to hold fast; then, the lantern wire gripped in my teeth, I lowered myself the full length of my arms. This brought the water to my knees, while the lodged chairs were a foot or two below. As I hung there, dreading the plunge, my eyes were directed opposite the pantry, and the gleam of the lantern glittered on the blade of a hatchet just inside the door. Never was a tool more welcome.

"Hold tight above there," I managed to ejaculate through closed lips.

"What are you going to do?"

"Swing in toward the door on the right—there is a hatchet lying there."

With feet braced against the opposite wall, I forced my way across, making three efforts before my fingers finally gripped the hatchet handle. Clinging with one hand, I thrust the tool into my belt, fully prepared now to let go.

CHAPTER V.

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The Rescue of Vera.

"Take this lantern, McCann," I called, and held it up to him, "I'll need both my hands free. Hold it as low as possible. Now, here goes!'

I did not pray audibly, but a prayer was in my heart, as I released my grip on the rug and took the plunge. The first chair crumpled beneath my weight, but by good luck the second held just long enough to enable me to grip the latch of the door and cling tight. The slant of the deck gave one groping foot precarious purchase on the threshold, although water swept nearly to my waist, and for a moment I tottered there, helpless to do more than merely sustain my position. The noise made by this struggle must have been heard within, for I became aware of water splashing, and a fist pounded the door.

"Help! Is that you, Mr. Seeley?"

"No," I answered, nerved to new effort by the sound of her voice, and the knowledge that I had indeed located the right spot, and found her still alive. "This is Hollis. Is the door locked?"

"Yes, Mr. Seeley has the key; you must be quick—the water is already above my waist."

"No time for keys, then," I said. "Stand back until I cut a way in. Throw your light down, McCann—ay, that's better!"

The latch of the door was forward; I could cling to it, and have my right hand free with which to wield the hatchet, keeping both feet wedged on the threshold. The light was the merest glimmer, yet sufficient to reveal the paneling of the door, and I hacked at this fiercely, exerting the full strength of my arm. A dozen blows splintered the upper panel, and then I sent the keen blade crashing downward, gouging out great chunks and splinters until a jagged passage had been made, sufficiently large for the passage of a body. The water was deeper in the cabin than in the opening, drenching me nearly to the armpits. McCann called in warning, his voice cracked with a terror he could no longer control.

"Wait; I'll be there in a minute!" I shouted back, my only fear lest he desert us. The bulkhead still held; this torrent was water which had found other entrances; no doubt it would eventually increase in volume and sink the vessel, yet there was still ample time for us to escape. There would be no sudden plunge while that bulkhead held.

"Are you all right, Miss Vera?" I asked anxiously. "Where are you? Can you see me?"

"Yes; I am clinging to the berth." Her voice was excited but clear. "The water is up to my shoulders. Is the opening sufficient?"

"For you, I think, if you can make it alone. I should have to knock out another panel to get through myself."

"There is no time for that, and no need. I'm coming now; watch out."

Our two bodies so obscured the faint glow of the lantern dangling from McCann's hand above that I could see nothing, yet I managed to grapple her arm, and thus assist in dragging her into the jagged opening. The water, surging to the sodden roll of the doomed yacht, and now dammed by her body, poured over us both in suffocating volume, but the struggle was only for a moment, and then I had the girl safely clasped in my arms, her head elevated well above the receding flood.

"Now, grasp the rug," I ordered, as I thrust her light form upward. "It will help you creep up the slope of the deck. Creep on back, McCann, with the lantern; never mind me—I'll find a way out."

She possessed sufficient nerve and strength for the effort. There was no hesitancy, no word of protest. Silently, inch by inch, she fought her way aft, her feet slipping on the wet planks, but her fingers gripping desperately at the sustaining cloth. I could see only the outline of her revealed against the gleam of the lantern, as McCann clambered upward in advance. I could hear the groaning of the bulkhead to the strain, and realized that the timbers could not long hold against the immense weight. Suddenly the fear had come into my heart; not until then had I paused to think—effort had obscured all conception of danger; but waiting there in that black hell, the creaking of timbers in my ears, the water clutching my throat, the full horror of it overwhelmed me with sudden terror. My God! Surely we could not have accomplished all this, and still be doomed to die like rats in a hole. At least we must reach the open deck, and have a chance to fight for life under the stars.

Yet, once I had attained the cabin, all this left me. Ghastly as the wreck of that interior appeared, the wider space brought back to me the seaman's courage. There was hope yet, an opportunity to fight. McCann had dropped the lantern on the overturned piano, and was urging the girl forward toward the stairs. Terror made him oblivious to everything except a mad desire to escape, but she was glancing back, as though in search for me. I clambered to my knees amid the litter of furniture, and snatched up the light barely in time to keep it from smashing on the deck.

"I am all right," I called confidently. "Get outside both of you as quick as you can."

Never in all my life have I experienced the same sense of relief as when I stumbled out of that companion onto the open deck, and felt the night air in my nostrils; yet not until then did my brain truly grasp the desperate nature of our situation. The gleam of the lantern revealed the sharp slope of the deck, and the surge of water churning from rail to rail scarce a dozen feet away; the riffle of tangled spars and ropes to port under which I knew lay dead bodies; the smashed bulwarks, and a wrecked small boat hanging stern down from a davit, with a man's arm and head dangling. All about us the night and sea was black as ink—not a glow anywhere except a single white gleam far away to starboard like a distant star. It was not a star—it was far too close to the horizon—beyond doubt it was a masthead light on the steel monster which had run us down.

I held the lantern behind my body, and stared out through the void at the faraway spark—it was no more than a pin-prick, barely visible across miles of open water, and growing fainter each second. I read the whole meaning, despair clutching my heart. The vessel had waited and picked up the Esmeralda's boats; believing she then had on board all who lived, she had resumed her voyage. We were alone, deserted, in the midst of the dead, possibly without even a chance to save ourselves from going down with the sodden wreck.

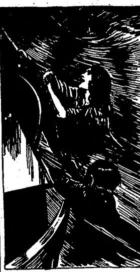
But if there should be a chance there remained not an instant to lose. I flashed the light about into the face of McCann and the girl, the man white and haggard, his eyes as dull as though he had taken an opiate, absolutely stupefied with fear. But the girl! In the gleam of the lantern her eyes met mine, full of questioning, but fearless. She must have seen, and understood also, for she called to me, clinging to the rail to keep her footing, her loosened hair flapping in the wind.

"They are leaving us, Mr. Hollis! Is not that the steamer out there?"

"Ay, the last glimpse we'll ever have of her," I answered bitterly, forgetting myself in anger. "The d—— brutes think more of a few dollars than our lives. But we'll make a fight just the same. Come, wake up, McCann! Aft with you—oh, yes, you can; crawl along the rail; once beyond the cabin there's good foothold. Now, my lady, I'll not let you fall—good! You are the better sailor of the two."

I held the lantern in my teeth, and clambered after them. It was a thirty-foot climb, but the rail stanchions made a fair ladder, giving good hand and foot hold, although occasionally the hulk beneath us rolled so heavily in the sea as to bring us to a pause, clinging grimly to the tarred rope in order to retain our balance. Twice I thought the doomed yacht was actually going down, as under the blow of some swell she leaned heavily to starboard, giving glimpse of the black water just below where we clung so desperately. Yet with sodden, sickening motion, like the last painful effort of a dying creature, she managed to right herself once more, every timber groaning in agony, the salt spume of the sea blown into our faces.

Once beyond the overreach on the cabin we found opportunity to stand erect, gripping the iron supports which had sustained the awning above the after deck. In the dim rays of the lantern the scene was one of utter wreck and desolation. There had been four boats hung in davits above the rails; two of them were gone; one hung trailing overboard, half submerged, with the bow still swinging to the tackle; the fourth had been smashed into kindling. I staggered across to where I could look down at the dangling craft, holding my lantern out over the rail. It was broken amidships and useless, but jammed under a thwart lay a man's body; the gleam of light rested on the upturned face, and I recognized with horror the features of Fosdick.



She Possessed Sufficient Nerve and Strength for the Effort.

Sickened, covering my eyes with one arm, I clung to the shattered rail, completely unnerved. The voice of the girl aroused me, brought me back to manhood.

"Mr. Hollis, the dory is still here!"

I swept the lantern about, confused, and unable to locate the sound. McCann was crouching against the cabin, but the woman, aided by the flag locker, had crept aft, and now leaned out over the stern rail and was pointing eagerly down into the black water. I worked my way cautiously forward to where she clung, the lantern swung overside, its small ring of light giving me view of the whole uptilted stern. The dory, which had evidently been left trailing astern, was actually afloat, although half filled, and her oars, jammed securely under a thwart, were still in place.

The position of the vessel, the waterlogged condition of the smaller craft, told me at a glance the whole story. What was left of the crew of the Esmeralda, together with those guests who had lived to attain the deck, had made their escape in the two missing boats—they would hold twenty each, and were strong and seaworthy. No doubt the smashed one there had been lowered first, but the tackle jammed, and in the wreck Fosdick had been killed. The others had clambered aboard the two left, leaving him crushed behind.

The two men and their charge manage to get away in the dory from the sinking yacht, but their troubles have only begun.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Downhill Road.

A. J. Balfour, head of the British commission, told a pathetic anecdote at a New York reception about a young peer.

"He was dreadfully wounded at Mons," said Mr. Balfour, "and, though he lingered on a long time, he knew, as we all knew, that his hurts were mortal.

"I met him limping painfully on his crutches in Piccadilly one morning. He was the shadow of his former self.

"'You're walking very slowly,' I said.

"He gave a sad kind of laugh.

"'But I'm going very fast,' said he."

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

NAUGHTY BUGS.

"It's a great pity," said the hard crusted June Bug.

"Dear Bright Little Bug."

"And what is a great pity?" asked one of the little bugs.

"Well, you see," my dear," said mother bug, "you were born under the ground. Ah, there it was we had our home, and such nice little bugs as you were. How proud I was of you. Yes, I used to say to myself, 'These little bugs will eat a lot, they will have good appetites.'"

"Then, what are you sad about?" asked the little bug.

"I am not sad," said mother bug. "I said it was a great pity."

"But you didn't tell me what was a great pity," said the little bug. "And now you say you are not sad. Oh, dear, I do not understand. I suppose it is because I am a little bug."

"It's this that is a pity," said the mother bug. "We aren't liked. No, I must tell you the truth, my bug child, we are not cared for in the least. When I was making my home I felt that we would not be liked. And now that the summer is well on, I know it to be true. It is only that we have been lucky."

The little bug still looked as if he didn't understand his mother, so she explained some more.

"We are called the hard crusted June bugs," said his mother. "That doesn't mean that June is the only month of the year for us. No, it simply means that we make our appearance in June, and we like to stay quite well into the summer. We like July and August very well, too. But June is when we first arrive and when we feel so happy and proud of our families."

"You mean us, don't you, mamma?" asked the little bug.

"Yes, my dear, I do."

"But you say we are not liked Mamma Bug?" asked the little one.

"That is so," said the mother bug "You see we have a great fondness for potatoes. And we like them when they are started and when they grow up—in fact, we are very fond of potatoes."

"Is that why we aren't liked?" asked the little bug. "Are we too fond of potatoes to please the farmer?"

"That is it exactly, dear, bright little bug," said mother bug proudly. "We eat so much potato—ah, we nibble at potato after potato, and soon we will be having all the corn we want.

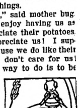
"Ah," she continued, "we are so much more sensible than grown-ups. They wait for everything to be ready for them. We start right in when the potatoes are growing—ah, growing potatoes are so lucious. Yes, and so is corn."

The little bug stirred, for it made him hungry to hear about potatoes and corn.

"You see," the mother bug said, "the farmers say they work so hard over their corn and potatoes and then we spoil the crop. Just think of the power we have. We are only little hard crusted bugs. And yet we do so much harm!"

The little bug looked happy. He enjoyed being told it was nice to do harm. Of course, he had such a queer bug mother that it is not surprising she told him such things.

"But it is a pity," said mother bug "that they do not enjoy having us as callers. We appreciate their potatoes but they don't appreciate us! I suppose it is just because we do like their potatoes that they don't care for us! Oh, well, the only way to do is to be cheerful, to go on eating and spoiling the potatoes and corn, and try not to get caught!"



"What a Fine, Healthy Family."

The little bug was growing restless. "Shall we try it now, Mamma Bug?" he whispered. "I am getting hungry. I think my brothers and sister are, too."

"What a fine, healthy, hungry family I have," said the mother bug.

They all began to nibble at the potatoes under the ground, and around about the ground. Such a meal as they had and little did they care for the poor farmer who had worked so hard.

For of all the little bugs, the hard crusted June bugs that go for the potatoes have about the worst dispositions, and they care for nothing in the world but themselves, potatoes, and corn!

Conservation.

"What have you children been doing?" asked mother.

"Planting," the twins together answered.

"Planting what?"

"Beets."

"And where did you get the seed?"

"Oh, we didn't plant seed. We planted the bunch of beets we found in the kitchen, and now mamma you'll have a whole lot of bunches of beets."

ITALIAN LEADER GREAT GENERAL

Intimate Sketch of the Man Who Has Beaten His Enemy's Military Machine.

LUIGI CADORNA'S BIG RECORD

He Has Molded an Army That Drives Austrians Out of Alps Mountains in Hardest Campaign of World Conflict During Summer.

Rome.—It is said in the little Italian water town of Pallanza on the border of the Lago Maggiore, away up toward the Swiss Alps, where Lombardy and Piedmont meet, that some years ago a learned German with a particular interest in heraldry paused at some length before a weather-beaten crest embossed in a quaint old-fashioned doorway, and observed to those in his company:

"Remarkable — most remarkable. The composition of this coat of arms points to a line of fate running in the same family from father to son, and to tremendous achievements to crown the family tree. I wouldn't care to be pitted against the star of that family."

And he marched himself off, growling:

"Remarkable, most remarkable!" But it never occurred to him to ask the name of the family who had once gone through the deserted gateway, nor, at the time, did his reflection strike his Italian host as anything but a freak of "kultur."

Time has proved that the German was right for once. The star and the oak tree and what not that had struck his fancy so are the crest of the Cadorna, who come from poor but unsullied provincial nobility, with two chief ideals running in the family: Faith in God and devotion to Italy. The present General Cadorna's grandfather was minister to King Carlo Alberto, who led the movement for Italian independence, granted the constitution to his kingdom (then restricted to Piedmont and Sardinia), abdicated in favor of his son when he thought that such a course of action would help the formation of new Italy, and died an exile at Oporto. General Cadorna's father, Gen. Count Raffaele Cadorna, led in 1866 the Italian advance on the Isonzo, which was cut short by diplomatic interference and the subsequent granting to Austria of the Italian lands beyond that same Isonzo and the Adriatic; an unjust and therefore unwise move which ultimately resulted in the war of today.

The "line of fate running in the family from father to son" is evident now, when Gen. Count Luigi Cadorna takes up the reshaping of history left unfinished by his father, as all Italy of today takes up the strand of fate ill-twined and distorted by the unfortunate events of 1866.

Luigi Cadorna himself was born in Pallanza on September 4, 1850, and he was barely 15 years old when he entered the military academy, graduating therefrom as a full-fledged lieutenant in 1870, and receiving his captain's commission in 1875 in an artillery regiment. Opportunity for experience in infantry work was afforded him by his appointment as a major in the Sixty-second infantry regiment in 1883; but since 1892, when he got his colonelcy, he has been identified with the Bersaglieri, the "wideawakes" of the Italian army.

All these years were spent by him in active study of general military problems, as well as of Italy's particular characteristics in the military line. To this day his essay on the Franco-German war of 1870 and his pamphlet about tactics and the proper use of infantry in legitimate warfare are consulted by the experts to advantage, as are his studies on the Italian boundary lands. These he knows to perfection, so that he hardly ever needs to resort to charts and maps for his plans; he has it all mapped out in his head, and the facility with which he draws from his memory the names and positions of intricate passes, valleys, mule paths and roads is nothing short of marvelous.

When he took command of the Tenth regiment of the Bersaglieri, he started to work on it after his own mind, and brought it out in the grand maneuvers of 1895 in splendid form, practicing, in fact, on the adversary forces that same type of outflanking and surrounding move that works so capitally on the Carso today. Again, in 1911, (he had attained his generalship then since some years), he led in the "grandes maneuvers," the Blue party against the Red, with all the strategic odds against his party, and astonished all experts by the working out of a capital plan first; and when this fell through on unforeseen circumstances, by the promptness with which he sized up the new situation and turned it once more to his advantage.

But nothing then seemed to point out the magnificent heights to which he was called. In fact, the breaking out of the European war in 1914 still found him a general on the list for the command of an army in case of war. And the Italian chief of staff was General Pollio, who, by the way, was blessed with an Austrian wife. His timely death was a good turn of fate for Italy, for the king appointed General Cadorna to his place.

General Cadorna, it may be frankly stated now, found the Italian army in practically desperate conditions of unpreparedness. The way he went to work and reorganized and equipped it was as remarkable and as brilliant an achievement as any of his most brilliant achievements in the fighting line; in fact, it was only the preparation of 1914 that makes victory possible in 1917.

He is the only commander in the allied world that has retained his position, we might say, kept steadily his job, throughout the war, without ever as much as a hint of a breakdown either in the wholesale confidence that his country, his king, his army—and the allies—have placed in him, or in the lively, energetic, all-around quality of his action and command. In fact, he seems to thrive on his work, and to gather new strength, as the days go and as time tests it, in the consciousness that it is good.

NEED PLENTY OF GRUB

Napoleon said, "An army fights on its stomach." No one has ever disputed his wisdom, so it must be right. If any further proof is needed, to convince "Doubting Thomases," a visit to any army camp at mess time will dissolve all contradictory opinions. All United States soldiers are real fighters, so it is little wonder that they are all great eaters. Uncle Sam's grub is good, but it must be plentiful and the supply must be on a huge scale to feed the million or more men Uncle Sam is to train and place on the battlefield in France.

His faith in God supports his faith in victory. For he is a deeply religious man, his favorite daughter, by the way, is a nun, and while such feeling means a good deal to human lives that are intrusted to him, it helps him to request of them all the sacrifice that the higher ideals may require.

It is his firm conviction that "to sacrifice one life wantonly is a crime; to use a hundred thousand if necessary is a duty," for the commander of a nation at war. "If necessary" is his condition; and "if necessary, let it be done," his slogan, just as the slogan of the officers with heavy responsibilities is: "When in doubt, go to Cadorna."

The particular characteristic of his mind is breadth of vision and the sweeping aside of all minor issues, not to speak of petty details. He is, above all, practical and simple. The fundamental law of his thought is "common sense and a remarkable clearness in seeing things as they are"—not as he might like them to be or as he might object to their being.

He even has gone the length of writing that "The art of war must be governed chiefly by common sense pure and simple." And by the study of war on this basis he has reached a deep knowledge of the world, on the principle that "there is everything in war, from geology to the human heart." Given his simplicity and directness of thought, the simplicity and directness of his written words are consequential, and it may fairly be said that since the "Commentaries of Julius Caesar" Italy had heard nothing to compare with the splendid simplicity and the Latin "line" of his war bulletins.

It is whispered among those who know that, in the early days of the war, the task of drafting the daily communique had been intrusted to a very brilliant Italian journalistic officer, whose headline ran, "Gran Quartiere Generale" (Chief Headquarters, or something to that effect, with obvious reference to the Germanic equivalent). General Cadorna, after having firmly established his men on the outer side of the Italian borderline and carried the war into the land of the enemy (a privilege which the Italian army alone of the belligerents has enjoyed since the beginning of the war), turned back and saw that the reports were not half so good as the work—literary, but not razor-keen. And this journalist was thanked (which, by the way, in the Italian war zone slang, is expressed by silurate (torpedoed), and this characteristically Latin headline was adopted: Comando Supreme (Supreme Command). From that day on, the communicato Cadorno has brought to the expectant Italy the daily word of her great general and the unspoken assurance of his faith in ultimate victory, every day made nearer and more resplendent, for the general believes in what might be called the contagiousness of faith, and the identification of the ideal with the reality in ultimate achievement. He believes that victory, before materializing as a fact, must be potentially blazing as an absolute certainty in the hearts of the soldiers and their leaders—in fact, must descend from the leaders to the masses as an irresistible, joyous flow of truth. He believes that discipline is the spiritual flame of victory. Never for one instant has he doubted the ultimate issue of the war; never once doubted his own power to win, not on account of personal conceit, but because he considers himself as an agent of necessity, an exponent of the inevitable march of history.

His will is inflexible, because he never seeks strength in the opinion of others. On the other hand, he never makes up his mind until every side has been considered and every item of the contention outweighed. After that his conclusions are drawn, and anything that may follow finds him unswerving. His strength lies largely in his absolute, naive unconsciousness of anything that might disturb it; that, in fact, would disturb another man. No useless anxiety in him; no nerve-racking impatience.

Once, away back in 1915, a mayor of an Italian city sent word that his constituents had an Italian flag ready for Goritz. Cadorna dismissed the subject with a whimsical smile.

"Tell him to put it away in a drawer for now."

But when, about one year later, Goritz was taken, the mayor received this rather cryptic telegram from the general himself:

"You may now send along that object. Cadorna."

Which rather reminds you of Dante's famous answer about the egg with salt, at one year's distance.

On New Year's day of 1916, an acquaintance sent him, with good wishes, the offering of a shaggy fur coat, and the general answered accepting "the fleece" as a good omen "for the conquest of our ideal golden fleece," and added: "But then, you know, in Jason's time there were no barbed-wire fences nor other infernal devices, and it was possible to step more lively." Which, by the way, is a mighty good hit at the closet-critics of the war.

It is characteristic of the general that such a gift he may accept with a smile; but he definitely waives any collective token or demonstration. Knowing his affection for his native place, and his regret at circumstances having compelled his father to part with the family homestead, it was proposed to purchase and present to him the house by national subscription. He stopped that, and desired the proceeds to be given to the home for mutilated soldiers and victims of the war. Other demonstrations were similarly thwarted, but it is believed that he will not refuse to accept a sword once owned by Garibaldi, since it is planned to present it to him "at the end of the war."

If a general proves unfit he is "torpedoed" on the spot; if a soldier shows the right stuff, he is rewarded. His constant preoccupation is: "Find the men who have the stuff. With such men as the Italians, first values must have been developed during the war; find them and put them up."

His ruddy, genial, open countenance, his boyish freedom of movement and gesture, interestingly contrasting with the whiteness of hair and mustache; his clear, forceful voice and the definite, resolute things that it expresses, with a breezy sense of vitality that is quite refreshing to the hearer, all come in for a share in the exceptionally attractive personality of this "gentleman warrior," who, as a young lieutenant in 1870 stood by his father and helped him give Rome to Italy, and as a mature leader of men may or may not give Trieste to Rome in 1917, but will forever stand in the eyes of Italy and the light of the world as the true representative of the righteous fight of Latin civilization against the barbaric brutality of the Huns.

PUTS OUT FIRE IN THEATER

Audience Cheers Soldier Who Prevented Building Burning in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex.—In the course of the "5-10-15-cent" theatrical performance in a Houston street theater Sunday afternoon, one of the actors had "died" and had been stretched out upon the "cooling board" with the conventional candles at head and feet. After the action, which was somewhat rapid, one of the actors, alone, stood before the audience and sang. Soon a candle fell from its position and lay burning on the sheet that lay over the "dead" person.

In the commotion that quickly followed, civilians whistled, called, stirred about and motioned to the singer to put out the flame. A soldier, however, mounted the stage and put out the fire with his bare hands, receiving a hearty cheer from the audience.

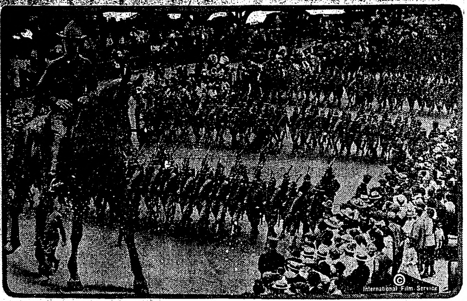
And the singer continued his song.

No Chance.

Dingus—By the way, Shadbolt, talking of those X-rays——

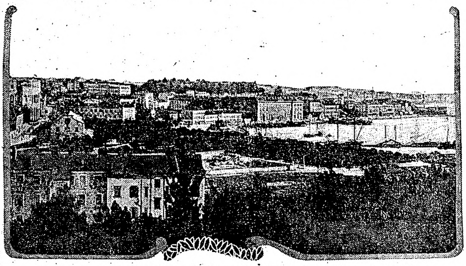
Shadbolt (sheering off)—No use, old boy. You'll make no x raise from me this time.

NEW YORK STATE TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO CAMP



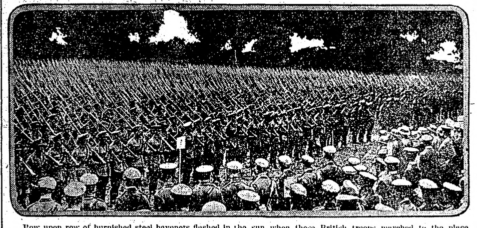
New York National Guardsmen, comprising now the Twenty-seventh division, U. S. A., parading down Fifth avenue before two million citizens, before going to the training camp. At the left Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt leading the Twenty-second engineers.

WHERE AUSTRIA'S NAVY IS BOTTLED UP



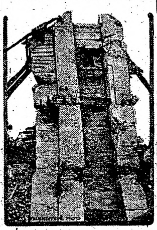
Bombarded by the combined Anglo-Italian naval forces operating in the Adriatic and the Gulf of Trieste, Austria's navy is in imminent danger of destruction. It is bottled up in the great naval base of Pola, part of which is shown in this photograph.

FOREST OF BURNISHED STEEL



Row upon row of burnished steel bayonets flashed in the sun when these British troops marched to the place where the great British field service to mark the commencement of the fourth year of war was held.

GERMAN OBSERVATION POST



This picture of a German concrete observation post at a point in France now in the hands of the French gives an idea of the elaborate manner in which the Germans make war.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Mt. Whitney is 14,602 feet high.

Arabs predominate in old Tunis.

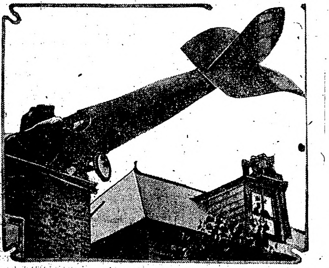
American glass is used in China.

Tunis is governed really by the French.

A windmill in Europe grinds grain into flour for a baker and then mixes and kneads it into dough.

Almost automatic in its operations is a new cabinet for quickly developing X-ray photographs for dentists' use.

SURPRISE VISIT OF AIRPLANE



The formality of knocking before entering didn't bother this airplane that recently paid a visit to the bedroom of a householder in Twickenham, England. But then it must be remembered that the visit was as much of a surprise to the airplane as to the householder. Something went wrong and the machine, getting out of the control of the pilot, crashed into the roof of this house. Fortunately neither the pilot nor the sleeper was injured.

Tree Growing From Telephone Pole.

New Orleans has a live oak tree growing out of a cedar telephone pole. The tree, which is probably four years old, is three or four feet long. It is believed that an acorn blew into a hole which had been made in the pole when the limbs were cut off.

Oils From Lemons.

A process invented by an Italian chemist for extracting essential oils from citrous fruits is said not to affect the chemical properties of the oils in any way; and it is predicted that it eventually will revolutionize the industry.

DAIRY FACTS

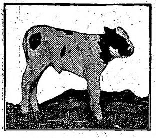
RAISE CALF ON WHOLE MILK

Various Supplements Which May Be Combined to Lower Cost of Ration —Skim Milk Economical.

(By R. S. HULCE and W. B. NEVENS, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Raising the dairy calf on whole milk alone is too expensive. There are a number of supplements which may be combined with whole milk in order to lower the cost of the ration. The feeds most commonly used as whole-milk supplements are skim milk, home-mixed meals, commercial calf meals, and hay and grain.

On farms where skim milk is available, it may be substituted for whole milk in the ration of a healthy calf when the animal is three or four weeks of age, a few days being necessary to complete the change. If the skim milk is fed in a warm, sweet condition, ordinarily no difficulties will be experienced. The amount of skim milk fed may be increased as the calf increases in size, but it is rarely necessary to feed more than 15 pounds daily, provided grain and a good quality of legume hay is being used. Where the supply of skim milk will permit, it is advisable to continue its use until the animal is five or six months of age in the case of grades, and for a longer period in the case of purebreds. Skim milk is one of the most economical feeds known for producing growth in calves.



Whole Milk Age (Holstein).

WORK OF MILKING MACHINES

Test Made by United States Department of Agriculture in Dairy Regions of Many States.

The United States department of agriculture has put out a bulletin on milking machines. They made studies in dairy regions in New York, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. They found that in herds of 15 cows or less the average time required to milk a cow by hand is a fraction over seven minutes, and by machine a fraction under five minutes. In herds of 50 cows the average time required is seven minutes, but by machine just a little more than four minutes.

The cost per year to milk a cow in a herd of 15 cows or less is $10.91 by hand, and $10.45 when the herd numbered 50 cows or more. With machines the cost was $11.75 per cow in herds of 15 cows or less, against $7.34 per cow per year with 50 cows or more in the herd.

In computing these figures, a total of 156 farms were investigated. Interest on the investment, the value of gas and oil, the cost of repairs, depreciation and labor were all considered.

SCOURS IN YOUNG ANIMALS

Generally Result of Overfeeding or Use of Unclean Utensils—Best to Reduce Feed.

Scours in our animals is generally the result of overfeeding or feeding from unclean troughs or buckets, or from feeding food that is stale. Milk fed to calves should either always be sweet, or always be sour. If it is one thing one time and the other the next, it will result in scours.

The buckets should be as carefully scalded out as are the pails in which the milking is done.

Musty or bin-burned grain should not be fed, particularly to young animals.

When the calf gets too much milk or the young pig gets too much feed, we have scours, possibly thumps in the pig.

The best remedy is to reduce the amount of feed, clean up the troughs and buckets, and give a good dose of castor oil. Two ounces is a dose for a calf, and from a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful to a growing pig, according to its size.

DRYING OF DAIRY UTENSILS

Process Equally as Important as Thorough Cleaning, Especially in Summer Season.

Much emphasis has been laid upon thorough cleaning of dairy utensils, and rightly so, but the process of drying is equally as important in warm weather. Drying should not be done with a cloth, but by heating the utensils in hot water, steam or oven sufficiently to evaporate moisture.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

SURFACE OF ROADS

Methods to Be Employed in Construction Depends on Conditions to Be Met.

FOUR SETS ARE SUMMARIZED

Location, Design, Drainage, Grading, Etc., Are Important—Each Feature Described Separately and in Full.

The proper method to employ in constructing a sand-clay road surface depends on the conditions to be met. In general, there are four distinct sets of conditions, all of which may occur in the same locality, or even on different sections of the same road. These are:

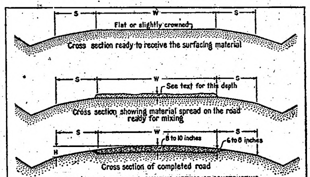
Case 1, where the original roadbed is sandy and it is desired to construct the surface by admixing clay;

Case 2, where the original roadbed is composed of clay and it is desired to construct the surface by admixing sand;

Case 3, where it is desired to construct the surface of topsoil or other natural sand-clay mixture without admixing any of the roadbed material;

Case 4, where it is desired to supply the clay and sand separately and mix the two materials together in place to form the surface.

Before discussing the different cases separately, the general ends which all of the construction methods should aim to attain will be summarized briefly.


S
W
S
Flat or slightly crowned
Cross section ready to receive the surfacing material
S
W
S
See text for this depth
Cross section showing material spread on the road ready for mixing
S
W
S
8 to 10 inches
6 to 8 inches
H
Cross section of completed road

TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS SHOWING METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING SAND-CLAY ROAD BY MIXING SAND OR CLAY WITH THE ROAD BED MATERIAL.

"W" should be at least 12 feet for single track road, and "S" generally not less than 5 feet, for double track "W" should be not less than 14 feet, and "S" not less than 3 feet. "H," crown, varies from ½" to the foot for level grade, to 1" to the foot for a grade of 5%.

Fig. 1

(1) The questions of location, design, drainage, grading, etc., are, if anything, more important in the case of sand-clay roads than in the case of earth roads.

(2) The amount of clay contained in a finished sand-clay road surface should be only slightly more than sufficient to fill the voids in the sand. Ordinarily about one part of clay to two parts of sand gives satisfactory results, though the proper proportion for any particular case can be determined best by experiment.

(3) For average country-road traffic and a stable roadbed, the depth of a sand-clay surface should be about eight inches after it is compacted. If clean sand and pure clay were used to make the mixture, the respective depths of the sand layer and the clay layer required would be approximately eight inches and four inches, measured loose. It is customary to decrease the surface thickness from center to sides, with a feather edge extending out over the shoulders, but this practice makes it necessary for most of the traffic to use the center of the road, and heavy vehicles using the edge of the surface are liable to break through the surfacing material.

(4) In constructing a sand-clay surface, the two constituent materials should be thoroughly and intimately mixed together in all cases. In making artificial mixtures, therefore, much plowing and harrowing are required.

(5) No matter what method is followed in constructing a sand-clay surface, traffic usually must be depended upon to puddle and compact the surfacing material, and the road never should be considered complete until after it has been subjected to traffic for a considerable period. During this period the surface should be kept in shape by repeated dragging, and if necessary additional sand or clay should be supplied at points which show weakness owing to these materials not having been mixed in proper proportions.

Other features of the construction can best be described separately for each of the four sets of conditions mentioned above.

Case 1.—To construct a sand-clay surface by admixing clay with sand from the roadbed, first grade the roadbed in the manner already described for earth-bed construction, but keep the crown flat on the portion to be surfaced. Then spread clay over that part of the roadway which the surface is to cover, to such depth that, when it is mixed with the sand of the roadbed, a surface about eight inches thick, after compacting, will be obtained. The loose depth of clay necessary to secure a finished surface eight inches thick usually will vary from four inches to six inches, according to the amount of sand the clay contains. After the clay has been spread, plow up sand from beneath in sufficient quantity to make the net proportion of sand to clay about 2 to 1. Ordinarily the plow furrows should extend down into the sand from four to six inches, depending on the compactness of the roadbed and the amount of sand originally present in the clay. But it is better to have too little than too much sand, because it is easier to add sand from the roadbed than to haul additional clay. Next harrow the surface with a disk harrow. Repeat the operations of plowing and harrowing until the sand and clay are mixed thoroughly and uniformly. Then shape up the surface with a grading machine or road drag and permit traffic upon it. After the first soaking rain, plow and harrow the surface again until the surfacing material practically becomes mud, after which shape up the surface and keep it in shape by repeated dragging until it has dried out and is thoroughly compacted. Watch the road carefully for several months after it is first constructed, to correct deficiencies of sand or clay and to keep the surface in shape.

Case 2.—To construct a sandy-clay road surface by admixing sand with clay from the roadbed, the process is exactly similar to that described for Case 1, except that sand is spread over the graded roadbed and clay is plowed up from beneath to mix with it.

The honey bee is probably of Asiatic origin. Wild bees are abundant in India and in the islands of the Malay archipelago.

MANURE FROM FARM ANIMALS

Great Source of Wealth Is Not Looked After as Carefully as It Should Be in Many Instances.

Some systematic experimenter has made the discovery that the manure from the farm animals, if carefully saved and utilized as a fertilizer, is worth annually as follows: That produced by the horse or mule, $27; that of cattle, $20 per head; the hog, $4, and the sheep, $2. This great source of wealth is not looked after as carefully on our farms as it should be or could be. The winter or feeding season could be made much more resourceful in the manure than it is on most farms. The manure should be closely gathered and hauled to the fields or grounds where it is to be used and spread by use of the manure spreader.

Work your horses moderately during very hot days and water them often; protect them from the flies and watch them carefully; keep their bowels loose by [illegible] or feeding laxative foods.

ROOTS FOR SEED PRODUCTION

By Following Plan Outlined Herewith Farmer Will Safeguard Against Famine in Spring.

Select this fall a number of the best roots, store them carefully through the winter and plant them next spring for seed production. By doing this, you will further your own interests and safeguard against a field-root seed famine. In addition, it will be found that the seed so grown will give just as good yields, or maybe better, than imported seed.

Growing mangels, turnips or carrots for seed is quite simple. It requires no special skill nor any outlay of capital, and the little labor involved is well repaid by the results.

Suppose each year one acre of mangels or turnips or carrots is grown for the stock. How many roots will it be necessary to select this fall and plant out next year to produce the quantity of seed needed?

A town of cement buildings is being constructed in Montana.

Highway Improvement

PATROLMEN TO REPAIR ROADS

To Keep Recently Constructed Highways in New Hampshire in Condition Many Men Are Employed.

Within the last ten years 442 miles of gravel roads have been built in New Hampshire at an average cost of $3,826 per mile. It is clear that auto travel would ruin them in a short time if they were not maintained in good condition all the time. To meet this necessity several hundred patrolmen are employed from the last of March to the first of December in patching every little run and hole that appears, in cleaning the ditches and culverts and in spreading oil lightly over the surface. Each patrolman has a section of road assigned to him and is required to furnish a one-horse wagon, a shovel, a rake, a drag and such other equipment as is needed for his work. If the road is not oiled it is smoothed with the drag after every rain; oiled roads do not require frequent dragging. The patrolmen are paid an average wage of $3.25 the day. In 1915 the total cost of maintaining these roads was $240 the mile. The road officers of New Hampshire reckon that well-maintained gravel roads cost about $250 the mile annually less than any of the more expensive types of road for the class of travel on four-fifths of the through routes in the state. On one-fifth of these routes the travel is too heavy to be carried by gravel and more expensive construction is necessary; no amount of maintenance of a gravel road will make it strong enough to carry more than a certain density of travel, particularly where automobiles are numerous.

PROBLEM OF ROAD BUILDING

Highway Official Tells How Great System Can Be Built—First Essential Equipment.

Thanks to the pushful, pervasive motorcar, American road building has "got a move on" at last. There is everywhere the cry for roads, for more roads and for better roads. The drawback has been that, as yet, there has been no co-ordination of these multitudinous enterprises. The president of the National Highway association, Charles Henry Davis, in a recent paper stated that we spent last year $249,955,967, or more than two-thirds of the total of money expended so far on the construction of the Panama canal—for road improvements throughout the country. Mr. Davis' contention is that good roads, roads that run for thousands of miles through state after state, are, properly, not the responsibility of the state, but of the nation, says Boston Transcript. He would have the federal government build a system of national roads joining the West with the East, the North and the South, connecting every part of the country, as is the case with the national highways of Europe, and, as history shows, such as was the essential equipment of every first-class power of the past.

Bituminous Macadam Road.

How would such an enormous construction be paid for and kept up?

"Suppose," asks this eminent engineer, "the government built 100,000 miles of properly planned roads, and at the same time purchased, say, 300 feet of land on either side. This land would so continually increase in value and in demand for leasing on long rental, that the cost of the road and the land purchase would soon be paid. A rental rate of $6.66 per acre would pay the interest on the cost of construction. But such would rent at vastly higher rates in cities and towns, high enough to give the nation an income equal to its total annual expenditure," from these national highways alone!

Most Delightful Place.

Make good roads, and the country will be the most delightful place in the world to live.

Money Wasted.

Thousands of dollars are wasted every year through the purchase of cheap woven wire fence. Only the best should be purchased.

Serious Farm Problem.

The fertilizer problem is one of the most serious confronting the farmer today.

Pure Water Supply.

Stop and think about the water supply. It should be secured from a source uncontaminated by impurities.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

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Go To A First Class Hotel
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Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
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Tobaccos,
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Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
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An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
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P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Dan Driscoll was held to the November grand jury at Stillwater on a charge of arson. It is alleged he attempted to burn the South Side school building.

Charges signed by 50 persons have been preferred against Mayor J. J. Reiter of Rochester. The complaint against the mayor as yet has not been revealed.

Melvin Henderson received a broken leg and dislocated shoulder when he caught his arm between the belt and the flywheel of a gas engine and his body was thrown against a hay press at Foxhome.

Pinned under a locomotive for six hours, unable to extricate himself, was the experience of Thomas Dempsey, an engineer on the Mesaba railroad. The engine jumped the track near Hibbing and Dempsey was caught under it. He was unhurt.

Forty-two women patients at the state hospital for the insane at St. Peter have joined a movement begun by Mrs. B. Leverland, an employe of the institution, to knit garments for the Red Cross. Much difficulty is predicted in beginning the work.

While walking from the Olmstead county fair at Rochester five persons were struck by an automobile driven by Ambrose Kelly of Stewartville. Enos Daly, 17, was killed and Anna Jorgenson, Lester Weed, Helga Hanson and Lena Nelson were injured, two of them perhaps fatally.

Co-eds who will board at the girls' dormitory of Gustavus Adolphus college at St. Peter will eat cheese in place of meat one day each week during the school year, to do their share in conserving the nation's meat supply. This was the announcement made today by Dr. O. J. Johnson, president of the institution.

Word has just been received at Pipestone that Lieutenant Colonel Cecil Currer Briggs, acting lieutenant colonel of the Sixth King's East Lancashire regiment, has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Order. Lieutenant Colonel Briggs is the son of W. C. Briggs, state representative from the Pipestone district.

Red Lake Falls is now practically assured of a new hotel, as $12,000 of the $15,000 necessary stock has been subscribed and every effort will be made to bring the subscription up to the required amount. A loan of $10,000 or $12,000 will then be secured, which, with the $15,000, will be sufficient for building a 30 or 35-room modern structure.

Winona county farmers, facing heavy losses because of the frost damage to corn, are being aided to garner the salvage by soldiers. Captain J. D. Burke, responsive to the urgent appeal for men, permitted as many as possible of his members of C company to spend a day in the field assisting in filling silos with corn for fodder.

When the Northern Minnesota Development association holds its annual meeting in Brainerd December 6 and 7, the first gun in the campaign to boom that section of the state as a banner potato seed producing locality will be fired. The executive committee of the booster organization has voted to appropriate $200 to be used in providing premiums for the Minnesota Potato Growers' association that it might hold its annual exhibit in conjunction with the Boys' and Girls' potato show at Brainerd.

Word has been received of the death of Andrew Remark of Ada in an auto accident in Idaho.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., says: The following Americans are named in today's casualty list: Killed in action, W. E. Campbell, Salol, Minn.; J. G. Malone, Austin, Minn.

The premium list of the Koochiching county fair, to be held at Northome on Sept. 18, 19 and 20, was issued yesterday by the committee and is an unusually attractive one.

On 40 acres of Wright's farm near Brainerd 2,140 bushels of oats were threshed. Although the cucumber crop this year has not been an extensive one, the Barrow's pickle plant has received about 2,500 bushels to date.

Northern lumber men forecast a serious labor shortage in the woods this fall and next winter and it is feared that the cutting of logs will be greatly handicapped for lack of men. Fewer men are available at this time than for many years.

E. G. Purssell of Minneapolis, meteorologist of weather bureau, was in Brainerd inspecting the local station and also gathering earthquake data, etc. From Brainerd, Mr. Purssell went north to Bemidji, Grand Rapids and other stations.

A fifteen years' contract has been granted M. D. Stoner and T. H. Crosswell to erect and operate an electric light and power plant in the village of Walker. The present plant at Walker has been unsatisfactory for some time, giving poor service, hence the granting of the franchise.

Toddling through the field to take his father some lunch, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Rousu, living north of New York Mills, discovered the body of his father lying on the ground unconscious. The team was nibbling at the stubble a short distance away. It is believed that Rousu was overcome by a stroke of apoplexy.

Drafted men for the new National Army were honored at Silver Lake by a banquet that was attended by 500 persons. After the banquet the men were presented with a $5 safety razor donated by men of Silver Lake.

BOARD ORDERS AID OF $1,500,000 PAID

SUM TO AID SCHOOLS OF STATE MUST BE TAKEN FROM APPROPRIATION FOR 1918.

OFFICERS QUIT; PROBE ENDS

New Ulm's Mayor and City Attorney Resign, Putting End to Investigation of Charge of Disloyalty.

St. Paul.

The state high school board has voted to pay in full 1917 apportionments totaling nearly $1,500,000 in state aid to high and graded schools and teachers' training departments.

This action, following the board's order for payment of $1,070,921 deficits in high and graded school aid means, according to C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of education, that the latter payments, the legality of which is to be tested in the courts, must be drawn from the 1918 aid appropriation, which necessarily will be prorated at 40 per cent or less.

* * *

Officials Quit; Probe Ends.

Mayor L. A. Fritsche and City Attorney Albert Pfaender of New Ulm have filed their respective resignations with the city clerk there, following orders by Governor Burnquist suspending them from office pending an investigation on charges of disloyalty for having participated in an alleged anti-draft meeting at New Ulm.

Their resignations, Governor Burnquist said, will end the pending investigation on charges of disloyalty against those officials.

The inquiry will be conducted on a similar charge against Louis Vogel, auditor of Brown county and ex officio chairman of the local exemption board, the Governor said, in the absence of any report of his resignation from office.

* * *

Named Director of Children's Bureau.

William W. Hodson, Minneapolis, has been appointed director of the children's bureau, which January 1 will become a new active agency under the State Board of Control.

Mr. Hodson will begin his duties at once on preliminary work and an organization of perhaps twelve field agents and other assistants to administer the new law.

Establishment of the state children's bureau under model statutes exacted by the last Legislature, according to recognized authorities, is expected to make Minnesota the foremost state among those guarding the welfare of unfortunate children.

* * *

Mayo Proposal Accepted.

Regents of the University of Minnesota have accepted by unanimous vote the proposal of Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo for certain changes in the contract affiliating with the university the Mayo foundation for medical education and research.

By these changes the regents come at once into absolute possession and control of the foundation fund, amounting to $1,650,344.79. The trial affiliation period is also ended and the headquarters of the foundation may be moved from Rochester to the university, or any other place in the state, after 28 years.

* * *

Hygienists Cannot Do Dental Work.

"Dental hygienists" cannot be employed in Minnesota schools to supplement the work of regular licensed dentists in caring for the health of the teeth of school children, according to Lyndon A. Smith, attorney general, in his ruling given in response to an inquiry addressed to him by the Minneapolis school board.

So slight an operation as the pulling of a "baby" tooth with a string constitutes a "dental operation" under the laws of Minnesota, and may be performed for pay only by a regularly authorized dentist, according to the ruling of the attorney general.

* * *

New Secretary for Commission.

H. W. Libby of Winona has been elected secretary of the State Public Safety Commission, following acceptance of the resignation of Secretary John S. Pardee, Duluth, who has gone to Washington to take charge of publicity and advertising in the organization under H. C. Hoover, national food administrator.

* * *

Health Employes on Strike.

Four employes of the state board of health on the first strike in the history of the board have gone to secure more wages. Frank Cleve, Richard Saul, Howard Long and John Alver, all Minneapolis men, are said to have struck for an increase over their wage of $35 per month. They were employed to keep the laboratory clean.

* * *

Ask Temperature Rule Raise.

A petition by Minnesota railroads asking that the minimum temperature at which perishable freight will be handled be changed from 5 degrees below zero to 10 degrees above zero, was the subject of a hearing in the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse commission. The railroads contend that under the 5-degree temperature rule they receive much frozen fruit and vegetables and there is no way of detecting at delivery whether or not it is frozen. The petition was made through the Moorhead inspection bureau.

The Smart Set in Millinery

Two-piece or three-piece matched sets in millinery are among the smartest things shown in the new displays for fall. The two-piece set is just right and designers have made it possible to select a hat and bag — a hat and collar—or a hat and cape or scarf, made to match; or, if they do not match in materials, some touch in trimming makes them kin. A silk hat trimmed with chinchilla, for instance, is bound for life to a high chinchilla collar by a veil that falls from the hat and is sewed to the upper edge of the collar.

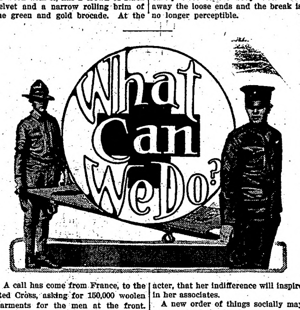
Leading the vanguard of matched sets came the hat and bag to match and this fancy is altogether so pleasing that hat and bag sets are quite likely to be found also in the rear of the fashion parade along about Christmas time. If you contemplate something unusual in Christmas gifts, that hat and bag set pictured here ought to prove interesting.

One of the smartest of smart sets is of brilliant green satin brocaded with gold and finished with green chenille tassels in the bag. The hat, to be worn with it, has a crown of black velvet and a narrow rolling brim of the green and gold brocade. At the back a flat tassel made of green chenille falls from the crown, and small, flat flowers, made of chenille are set about the crown.

A successful costume depends more upon handsome accessories like these than many of us realize. A plain, dark gown of satin in black or other color, is lifted into brilliancy by tricks of elegance, in hat and bag or hat and scarf, and is equal to formal wear by these means.

Small Breaks in Lace.

Where there are only a few threads broken in Irish or Swiss lace they can easily be repaired with a needle and thread the same size as that used in the manufacture of the lace. Place a tiny knot at the end of the thread on the needle and draw this through the place where the broken thread joins the body of the lace. Having done this, draw a succession of loop knots over the floating thread very tightly close to the base. Now follow with the new thread the course that the old thread has taken, and do the same with the other loose end, knotting it securely close to the body lace. Cut away the loose ends and the break is no longer perceptible.


What Can We Do?

A call has come from France, to the Red Cross, asking for 150,000 woolen garments for the men at the front. These include sox, mits, mufflers, sweaters, and they must be made by women. Everybody that is anybody is knitting, and everywhere milady goes her knitting—in a knitting bag of sorts—is sure to go, too—like Mary's lamb. People who never touched a knitting needle before have mastered the art of knitting sox and find the work fascinating.

When we contemplate the brief history of a pair of sox we realize that the task of furnishing them will never be through with until the war ends. Supplies of sox must be sent in relays, one after the other, because, sturdy as the knitted woolen ones are, they will wear out.

Mufflers are easier for the beginner, and the sort of sweaters required are not very difficult. They are sleeveless and are really chest and back protectors. All the knitted garments must be made according to standards, which will be furnished by the Red Cross to those who apply for them.

A luxury that can be made by women who do not knit—if there are any—will interest them. Feet that get sore in the trenches can be rested and helped to heal by felt slippers, and these can be made by women at home. As we care for the comfort of our men when they are at home working for us, so we must care for their comfort when they are away—working and fighting for us and for those that come after us. No woman can be indifferent now and keep the respect of her associates. Whoever she is she deserves the poor opinion of her character, that her indifference will inspire in her associates.

A new order of things socially may grow out of the banding together of women for war work. It will be an impossible and hopeless personality that is not benefited and uplifted by helping in the hour of need.

Julia Bottomley

Separate Waistcoats Now.

London and Paris have taken another step toward the masculine in fashions and makers are producing separate waistcoats, to be removed at will. They are made of the softest materials, with a striking pattern and and often they are knitted, and are cut roomy. Pockets at the sides with a watch fob hanging out of one of them are customary.

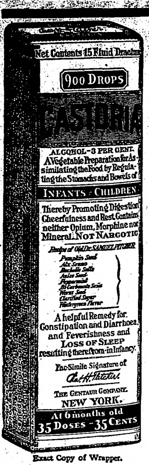
Under these waistcoats, of which plain shirtwaists are being worn, the jabot or fichu and the transparent sleeves are visible. It is customary with women wearing such waistcoats to remove the suit coat.

Use for Out-of-Date Blouses.

Blouses have a disconcerting way of looking out of date after any length of time. If there is a little girl in the family cut the waist down to make a long-waisted dress, using plain material for the tiny skirt.

Button Spats to Be Worn.

Buttoned spats promise to be as popular as ever for fall. The new spats fit beautifully and come in soft shades of gray and tan and in the new olive drab which is fashionable because it is the "soldier color."


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachm
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS - CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and Loss of Sleep resulting therefrom-in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

One Hiding Place.

"This is a queer little hole of country of yours, Pat," said one of the Fly boys to our friend the other day.

"Begorra, an' as quare as it is," replied Pat, "there's wan thing ye can do in it that ye can't do in yer own country."

"And what is that?" asked the draft evader.

"Hide!" replied Pat.

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless. Adv.

A Maniac in the Trench.

An officer writes about an incident which is probably one of the most gruesome that has been recorded of life in trenches:

One night as a working party under Lieutenant Rathbone was proceeding down a communication trench, they were fired upon from close quarters. On inquiry Lieutenant Rathbone ascertained that the shots came from a soldier who had run amuck, and had posted himself with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet farther down the trench. Lieutenant Rathbone borrowed a rifle, and, accompanied by Corporal Feldwick, advanced along the trench until in view of the mentally deranged man. They then advanced with rifles at the ready; the officer calling upon the man to surrender. Receiving no reply, they then dropped their rifles and rushed him, and after disarming him took him to the nearest dressing station. Corporal Feldwick, who is a prisoner of war, has also been awarded the Albert medal of the second class.

Horrid Man.

She—What is the correct translation of the motto of that lovely ring you gave me?

He—Faithful to the last.

She—The last! How horrid! And you've always told me before that I was the very first!

One or the Other.

Mabel—Don't you think that your husband would be happier if you let him have his own way more?

Tilda—He might be; but I wouldn't.

When a policeman hears a girl scream after dark he doesn't know whether she is being kissed or only assassinated.

Who wants bread and butter when a feller can have POST TOASTIES says Bobby (MADE OF CORN)

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.
Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

ECZEMA! Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 50c at druggists, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman Tex.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

Do You Want Money Quick?
Ship us your Poultry, Cream, Eggs, Beans, Salted Cattle Hides, Pelts, Wool, Furs. Write for free price list. We pay top prices.
The R. A. COBB CO., St. Paul, Minn.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 38--1917.

Still Worse Punishment.

Weary William—This paper tells about a horse running away with a woman, and she was laid up for six weeks.

Boastful Ben—That's nothin'. A friend of mine once ran away with a horse, and he was laid up for six years.—Stray Stories.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding skin.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

These Girls.

"Isn't it funny?" said Gladys, curiously, to her chum, Phyllis, "Father has promised to give me a pair of diamond earrings if I will stop having music lessons. I wonder why?"

"That's strange!" agreed Phyllis. "But you've never worn earrings, have you?"

"No. I shall have to get my ears pierced."

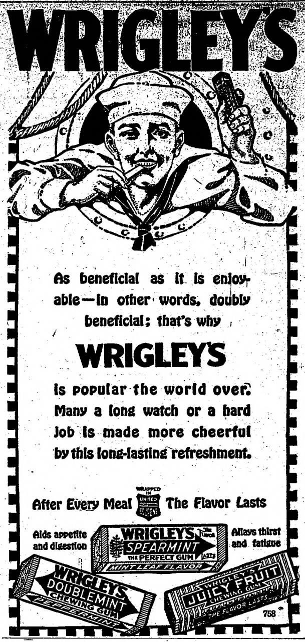
"That explains it," said Phyllis, an innocent smile curving her ruby lips. "He wants to pay you back in your own coin."

Too Willing.

Dora—I wonder why Harry broke his engagement with Miss Peckem?

Jack—According to my information, her father offered to lend him money enough to get married on.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO



WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM
MINT LEAF FLAVOR
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS
WRAPPED IN UNITED STATES

WRIGLEY'S

As beneficial as it is enjoyable—in other words, doubly beneficial; that's why

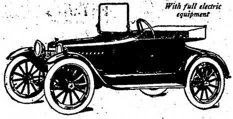
WRIGLEY'S

is popular the world over. Many a long watch or a hard job is made more cheerful by this long-lasting refreshment.

After Every Meal The Flavor Lasts

Aids appetite and digestion

Allays thirst and fatigue



SAXON $395

With full electric equipment

$395 Buys Saxon Roadster

Greatest Automobile Value Ever Offered

Never has there been an automobile value that can compare with this. Just stop and figure up all that you get for $395.

First and foremost, full electric equipment (Wagner 2-unit type starting and lighting system); high-speed Continental motor; demountable rims; 30 inch by 3 inch tires; 3-speed transmission; Hyatt quiet bearings; Fedders honeycomb radiator; smart stream-line body; Atwater-Kent ignition system; cantilever type vanadium steel springs of extra length and strength; Schebler carburetor; dry plate clutch and twenty further features of costly car quality. Price, now, $395, f. o. b. Detroit. Saxon "Six" $935, f. o. b. Detroit.

Saxon Motor Car Corp., Detroit

See your local dealer NOW or write to us direct.

Responsible representatives wanted in all open territory.

Exactly.

"I am going to have an old beau for the hero of this story."

"That is a dandy idea."

Some men are about as beneficial to their fellow men as the hole is to the doughnut.

Not Very Good.

Mistress—I am not quite satisfied with your references.

Maid—Neither am I, but they are the best I could get.

This year's sweet girl graduate is on the war path.

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!!

Harvest the Crops—Save the Yields

On the battle fields of France and Flanders, the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

The Combined Fighters in France and Flanders and the Combined Harvesters in America WILL Bring the Allied Victory Nearer.

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED!!!

Canada Wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to Take Care of its 13,000,000 ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

One cent a mile railway fare from the International boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary.

High Wages, Good Board, Comfortable Lodgings.

An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbour in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War". For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Canadian Government Agent.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Every woman can render important service to the nation in its present emergency. She need not leave her home or abandon her home duties to help the armed forces. She can help to feed and clothe our armies and help to supply food to those beyond the seas by practicing effective thrift in her own household.—United States Department of Agriculture.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS

One never has too many good things in the fruit cellar for winter use. The following may be new to some and suggestive to many:

Apple Catsup.—Peel and quarter a dozen apples, stew them in a very little water until soft, then run them through a sieve. To a quart of the sifted apples add one cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of pepper, the same of cloves and cinnamon and two medium-sized onions, chopped fine. Stir all together, add one tablespoonful of salt and a cupful of vinegar. Boil one hour and bottle while hot.

A cupful of apple juice added to two cupfuls of ripe grape juice will make a nice jelly.

Wild Grapes for Winter Use.—Carefully remove all the stems from wild grapes which have been picked after the frost has sweetened them and place them in a stone crock with layers of sugar between, until the crock is full. Cover with a double thickness of cloth and tie newspaper over the cover. Keep on the cellar floor in a cool place. The grapes cure themselves and keep their fresh taste. Huckleberries and blueberries may be treated in the same way.

Pear Preserves.—Pare the fruit very thin, make a sirup of a pint of water to a pound of sugar, and when it is clear, put in a pound of pears and stew gently until they are clear. Place a clove in the blossom end of each pear and add the juice and thinly pared rind of a lemon to each five pounds of fruit.

Peach Preserves.—Take three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of the fruit. Put the sugar with a cupful of water and boil and skim. Pare the peaches and cut them in halves or quarters, then in the sirup for ten minutes. Take out the fruit carefully, placing it in the jar, boil the sirup for fifteen minutes or until it is thick, pour over the fruit and seal while hot.

Today may be all that is mournful—
Our paths cannot always be bright,
But tomorrow we'll somehow take courage,
And trustingly enter the fight.

A FEW SALADS.

A spoonful or two of cooked corn cut from the left-over vegetable added to a potato salad is a great improvement to the plain variety.

Corn Salad.—Allow half as much chopped celery and walnut meats as cooked, grated corn, season with onion, salt and pepper and dress with a French dressing. This may be served on lettuce leaves if desired.

Beet Salad.—Cut in small pieces six cooked beets, the same quantity of potatoes and celery. Mix the yolks of three eggs with olive oil, add vinegar, oil and seasonings to taste, stir well and serve poured over the vegetables.

Onion Salad.—Chop fine two Spanish onions and place on ice to chill. Arrange crisp lettuce in a salad dish and place the onion on this, sprinkle with chopped red pepper and olives, and serve with French dressing.

Watercress Salad.—Wash the cress, and when dry and crisp place in a salad bowl, cover with slices of cucumber, sprinkle with a teaspoonful of chopped onion and pour over a French dressing, using a little tarragon vinegar and three drops of Worcestershire sauce. Serve very cold.

Mixed Vegetable Salad.—Mix one cupful of cold cooked potatoes, the same amount of cooked peas, one-half a cupful of celery cut in dice and one cupful of tomato jelly, cut in cubes. Mix with French dressing, then arrange on a salad dish and serve with slices of tomato with mayonnaise dressing.

Tomato With Orange Salad.—Peel and slice six tomatoes and six oranges, arrange them in alternate rows in a salad bowl. Add oil and tarragon vinegar to the juice which escapes from the salad mixture; season well with salt and pepper, sprinkle with parsley and serve.

Chicken Salad.—Mix a cupful of cold cooked chicken with one cupful each of cooked peas and walnut meats, add mayonnaise to moisten and serve on lettuce with a garnish of olives.

Nellie Maxwell

Waste of Corn Fodder.

The loss to the farmers of the United States from the waste of corn fodder and grain straw is estimated at nearly $103,000,000 each year.

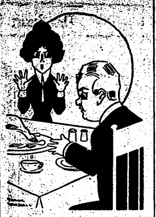
"Repairedness" Is Urged.

The farmer also should believe in "repairedness" and see that his fences are kept in good repair.

If Heart Is Out of Place.

No young man can succeed in farming if he has a gizzard where his heart ought to be.

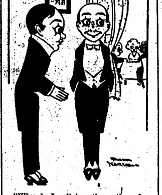
AGED



Landlady—Do you believe in old-age pensions?

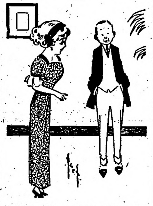
Boarder—Yes, I think this turkey is entitled to one.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?



"Why do I call 'em the cutlery family? Well, the daughter spoons, the father forks out the money, and the mother knifes the other guests."

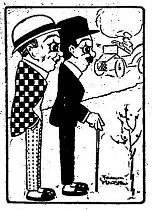
FORGOT HIMSELF



Hubby—Did you have many callers while I was away, dear?

Wifey—Every time I tried to bluff! I—er—that is to say, not many.

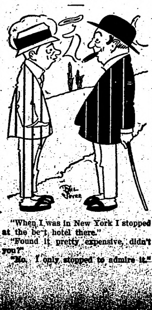
REAL HUMILIATION



"It must be rough to lose the roof over your own head."

"Yes, but think of having the mortgage foreclosed on your automobile."

THEN WENT ON



"When I was in New York I stopped at the be-t hotel there."

"Found it pretty expensive, didn't you?"

"No. I only stopped to admire it."

Not Such a Fool!

There is an amusing little story about Sir Eric Geddes as a boy which shows the new first lord of the admiralty possessed of resourcefulness at an early age.

He was somewhere about ten when, on being given $2.50 by his father as pocket money, he forthwith went and spent it all on a second or third hand bone-shaker. This earned him a severe reprimand from his parent for reckless extravagance, but the culprit rose to the occasion. Going out the next day he returned, having sold the bone-shaker for $10.

A bad boy seldom gets his badness from his father. The old man generally holds on to all he has.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR

ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma, Hay Fever or Difficult Breathing. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S

ASTHMADOR

in either form (Cigarette, Pipe Mixture or Powder) positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Sufferers are afforded an opportunity of availing themselves of this "Money-Back" guarantee offer as through purchasing from their own regular Druggist, they are sure their money will be refunded by him if the remedy fails. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and will get your money back if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

Too Sick To Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

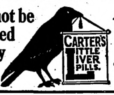
Convincing Proof of This Fact.

Ridgway, Penn. — "I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old." —Mrs. O. M. Rhines, Ridgway, Penn.

Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga.—"I want to tell you how much I have been benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait awhile. Our druggist advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have been benefited".—Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, R. R. 3, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature

Brent Good

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

HIS OLD DREAM CAME TRUE

Miner Was Killed in the Manner That Was Foretold in Vision Twenty Years Before.

In a lecture at Blackwood Rev. M. Griffin of Cross Oak, a minister who, after forty years' preaching, is as vigorous as ever, referred to subconsciousness, the mysterious power that controls us even when asleep, says a Cardiff Mail writer. Outside the chapel one of his hearers narrated a curious incident which happened to a Blackwood man. He lived near the present railway station, and dreamed one night that while working on his stall as a miner a stone fell on him and killed him.

The dream was so vivid he gave up his work at once and emigrated to America. Twenty years later he returned to Blackwood and sought work in his old colliery. He was told that no one had been working in his old stall since he had left, and work was found for him in the adjoining stall. While engaged there his pick accidentally struck through the coal which divided him from his old stall, there came a fall and the twenty-year-old dream was fulfilled.

His Best One, Too.

There was a gathering of farmers in a little market town when in stalked one in a state of high dudgeon.

"Whatever's the matter, John?" inquired one of the others.

"Why, that bill collector has just been to my house and abused me."

"What did he say?"

"Oh, I remonstrated with him."

"How did that affect him?"

"I don't know—but I broke my best pitchfork handle."

Considerate Girl.

"Did you scream when he tried to kiss you?"

"No, there's a poor man in the next flat who is very sick."

For Safety's Sake.

Two brothers who live in an East Lancashire manufacturing town were noted for being exceptionally well-served with nasal organs.

One of the ring spinners at the mill where they worked invited them to a wedding, and promised to send a cab for them, says London Tit-Bits.

The cab duly arrived, and the two brothers entered and planted themselves down, one at each window.

In order to create an impression during the drive to the wedding, the two brothers were looking out of the cab, one on either side, so that the people could see them.

All went well until the cab came to a rather narrow railway arch, which our travelers had to pass through. The cabman looked back to take his bearings, and seeing the two brothers' noses sticking out of the windows on either side, shouted:

"Put them elbows in, please!"

The Plain Truth.

"We are going to entertain company tonight."

"Some people you like, I presume."

"Mercy, no! We would lose our social standing if we entertained people we like."

No quinine pill ever complains of its bitter lot.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

MY SIGNATURE

MEAT EATERS HAVE "PEP"

Meat is the natural food of man. A bountiful Creator put it here for his use. Meat is the great food force that drives the human machine.

Our Meats are the Best

One of our tender, juicy steaks will give you a new and brighter outlook on life.

A meal of our rich pork chops will cure the worst grouch.

We also handle fish, oysters and game in season.

Be good to your digestion by suppling it with our superior meats. Bring your poultry to

Goodridge Meat Market,

R. R. Johnson, Proprietor.

Doubling the Life of Your Farm Machinery

depends simply on ordinary care and proctection when not in use.

An implement Shed will protect your machinery from the relentless attacks of the elements---it will make your machinery run more easily, do better work and cut repair bills to a minimum.

Come in and see us.

A .C. TVEDT & SON,

Goodridge, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accoun. today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK SUNDHUND Cashier

Just Received

A large consignment of Macknaws, Sweaters, Flannel Shirts, Blankets, Caps, and mens, ladies and children Underwear.

The cold weather is fast approaching, and you will be in need of some warmer clothing. Call in and see our line before buying.

We handle nothing but the best

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge.

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered as a second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn.

HIGHLANDING NEWS

Mrs. Herman Larson and children Elmer and Helen returned Sunday from Iowa where she has been visiting her grandmother for the past month. Mrs. Larson left as a widow and came back with a husband. She is Mrs. Larson again now.

Mrs. Lore a sister to Mrs. Elo Sanders who came up from Liston, S. D. last spring and has been visiting her sister all summer, is the happy mother of a baby boy born Sept. 15th.

Mrs. Overum and children and Mr. and Mrs. Eliason and son Clarence and Davis Stixrud, Matt Erickson and H. Sorenson visited at Elo Sanders home Sunday.

Carl Lindstrom of Goodridge and Miss Ella Olson of High Landing autoed to the Red Lake Agency Sunday.

Mrs. Sever Nelson was called to Mrs. Elo Sanders sister. Mrs. Lore Monday, she was taken sick but is recovering rapidly now.

Matt Erickson and B. Stixrud and H. Sorenson autoed to Goodridge Sunday.

AIM FOR HIGHER STANDARDS

Achievements of Today to Become More Frequent and Production Will Be Raised.

In the future there will be higher standards of farming, whether it be a fruit farm or other branches of agriculture. The achievements that today read like the fairy tales of our childhood will become more and more frequent until the whole average of farming production will be raised.

FERTILIZER FOR GARDEN USE

Should Contain Three Chief Ingredients, Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash.

For general garden crops a fertilizer should contain the three chief ingredients in the following per cents: Nitrogen, four; phosphoric acid, eight; and potash, ten. If for bulbs the potash content should be at least doubled.

CANVAS COVER FOR ALFALFA

With High Price of Hay and Frequent Showers Protection Affords Big Dividend.

This has been a year when the canvas covers for alfalfa have paid a dividend, with the high price of hay and the frequent showers. Stack covers will pay as well, as no one can afford to have any loss in quality of his hay.

SAVE LATE VEGETABLES

A cool, well-ventilated cellar under the dwelling offers good conditions for the storage of late vegetables. In cellars that are too warm on account of containing a furnace for heating the dwelling, a room may be partitioned off either in one corner or at one end of the cellar, where the temperature may be controlled by means of outside windows.

Barrels, crates, boxes or bins, may be used as containers for the various vegetables, but movable containers are preferable to built-in bins, as it is possible to remove them for cleaning. It is advisable to construct shelves or a slat floor to keep the crates, boxes, baskets, and other containers off the ground. This is highly desirable to insure a free circulation of air and to prevent the containers from harboring mice, rats and vermin. Shelves for canned goods along one side of the room need not be more than 6 inches wide.

Send for Farmers' Bulletins 847 and 879, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. These give free of charge full information regarding storing.

SWISS CHARD FOR CHICKENS

Leaves Make Best of Green Food for Fowls, and Many Raise It Especially for That Purpose.

Swiss chard is fine if not allowed to get too large. It should be kept picked rather closely. The leaves make the best of green food for the hens and chickens, and many poultry keepers raise it especially for this purpose.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

Are You Preparing For Winter?

Numerous signs would indicate a long, cold winter.

Get your Storm Windows and Storm Doors, NOW!
Fix up your Granary and other Outbuildings.
Your Stock are entitled to a warm, ventilated barn.
Make all repairs on your House before the cold weather.

GET BUSY!!!

WINTON-NICHOLS LUMBER COMPANY,

Goodridge, Minnesota.

Big Free Lunch And Coffee Demonstration

Saturday Sept. 29th, 1917

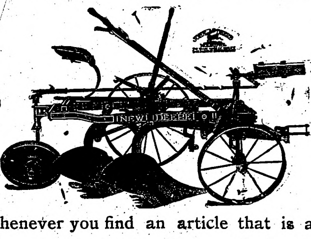
The famous White House Coffee, Sandwiches and Cookies served free to all.

Big sale on all DWINELL-WRIGHT CO'S. Coffees Now is the time to lay in the winters supply. These special prices for one day only, Saturday Sept. 29, 1917. Come early to be sure you get all you want.

Everybody Welcome.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

Best Goods Always Popular



Whenever you find an article that is and has been for years the best seller on the market---you feel safe in buying it. No plow ever made has had such an extensive sale as the NEW DEERE.

These Plows are made for critical buyers---farmers who want the best. For sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

VOLUME XII. No. 39 [redacted], PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917. $1.50 PER YEAR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.03
Oats	.50
Barley	1.13
Flax	3.27
Rye	1 75
Butter	.35
Eggs	.35
Vivo Flour	$6 00

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

Coming soon to the Grand Theatre, The Girl and The Game.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

FOR SALE—I have for sale some horses, also some cord wood.—A. Hammerstein, High Landing, Minn.

Watch for the famous railroad serial entitled The Girl and The Game coming to the Grand Theatre soon.

Look for the first installment of The Girl and The Game coming to the Grand Theatre soon.

FOR SALE—18 horse power Advance Steam Engine. Will sell for $300 if taken at once.—Henry Tollefson, Rt. 1, Goodridge.

$225 buys 3 good horses, wagon with good thribble box and set of good harness. Box 1214, Thief River Falls Minn.

FOUND—A gentleman's rain coat near the Kratka creamery. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

Five car loads of stock were shipped to the South St. Paul market from here Saturday.

Sam Cloutier and Alfred Tvedt went to the cities Saturday with a shipment of stock. They returned Wednesday morning.

Miss Teresa Giefer arrived here Saturday morning from Thief River Falls to be in readiness to take up her duties as one of the teachers in the local school.

There will be a base ball game on the home diamond Sunday. The Red Lake Indians will cross bats with the Goodridge boys.

W. J. Labree came up from Thief River Falls Tudsday and went out to Esplee to cry a sale for Rossaire Morin. He was accompanied by County Attorney Stanton.

Editor Noonan of the Baudette Region was a Goodridge visitor Sunday afternoon. We acknowledge a pleasant call.

Mrs. B. G. Walker and son Jim and daughters Theone and Florence autoed up here Sunday in the new Buick which Miss Walker won in the News-Press auto contest. Mr. Walker who is the Goodridge tonsorial artist accompanied them back to Thief River Falls.

Miss Ruth Anderson of Stephen, Minn. arrived here Saturday and will be one of the teachers in the local school this year.

Peat fires done considerable damage thru the country burning up several stacks of hay for Jay Payne and other parties.

Bueno Menzel and son Hugo left Saturday evening for the cities, to attend to business matters.

Oscar Sponheim of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in town Wednesday.

Si Miller, Supt. for the Atlantic Elevator Co. was a Goodridge business visitor Wednesday.

The steel for the new bridge at High Landing arrived hese this week. Work on the bridge is progressing nicely.

A hay baler arrived here last Saturday for Bennet & Fisher who now have a crew at work baling hay to ship to North Dakota.

Quite a number of car loads of hay were shipped from here to North Dakota during the past week:

Don't forget the auction sale on the Oliver Tommerhahl farm Monday.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Will trade my unimproved 160 in Sec. 16 township 157 R. 39 E. Marshall Co. for 100 acres improved land.
R.L. Dunn, Little Falls, Minn.

A social dance was given after last Saturday evening. A fair sized caowd was an attendance and every one had an enjoyable time.

A. B. Mandt has completed his warehouse and will have a good supply of Mascot flour on hand and also Shorts and Bran.

Rev. Schultz will conduct English Services at the Erie Norwegian church next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.

German Services at the Esplee schoolhouse Sunday Oct. 7 at 3 p. m.

Order your chicken one day ahead. Always on hand.
R. R. Johnson.

The local school opened Monday with a fair enrollment. Prof. A. O. Halvorson, Miss Teresa Giefer and Miss Ruth Anderson have charge of the school at present. Miss Ruth Ryan of Eau Claire, Wis. who was to have been the fourth teacher will not come, so it was necessary to hire another in her place. At this time of the year it is hard to secure another teacher but the local board has been fortunate in getting one. She will arrive in the course of a few days.

NOTICE.

Farmers are hereby requested to cut the weeds and brush and haul the stones away from the road and ditch side adjoining their land, within the town of Reiner, by Oct. 1st., 1917, otherwise the town will do the work and charge it against the land.

By order of Town Board
T. Morken, Clerk.

Farm Home Destroyed by Fire.

The farm home on the New[illegible] farm which is rented by J. M. Goudy, who moved here this spring from Canada was totally destroyed by fire Monday morning. The fire, it is supposed, originated from the kitchen stove.

The Girl and the Game.

Manager Palmer of the Grand Theatre has secured the famous railroad movie serial entitled The Girl and the Game, the first installment of which he will show Saturday evening together with a two reel drama, The Secret Oath, a western drama, A Double Reward, and a comedy, Billy Deuchen-Masquerader. Show Sunday evening also. Don't miss them.

Community Church.

(Rev. Stanford B. Binkley, Minister)

Sunday School 10:00 A. M., Mrs Payne Supt.

Boys class ,10:15 A. M., Rev. Binkley Teacher.

Morning worship, 11:00 A. M. Rev. Stanford B. Binkley formerly pastor of the congregational church at Beach North Dakota has taken charge of the church and services that will be held every Sunday morning. The ministers theme for the Sunday morning services will be, "How a good man Became a Christian.

Red Cross Notes.

On Saturday evening Sept. 22nd the officers of The Goodridge Branbh of the Pennington County Chapter of the Red Cross called a meeting for the purpose of appointing committees. After discussing the matter the following were appointed on the committee for supplies for fighting men—to supply comfort bags and woolen socks; Mrs. Jay Payne, Mrs. M. Vaughan, Mrs. A. O. Halvorson, Mrs. M. G. Thoreson, Mrs Carl Christianson and Mrs. O. S. Kirklie.

During the past week the following have become members of the Red Cross Chapter.

Gilbert Gunderson, Mrs. Jerry Race, Mrs. Jos. V. Hoffman, Jos. V. Hoffman, Miss Myrtle Blair, Bennie Johnson, Lars Stomlien, Mrs. R. H. McDonald, Stanley Scott, Arthur Halvorson.

The lady members of the local Red Cross Society are urgently requested to meet in the schoolhouse Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Sept. 29.

By request of Committee.

Extra! Extra!!

Ball game Sunday on the Goodridge diamond. Goodridge vs. Red Lake Indians. Come and see the fastest game of the season.

The Seperation of Church and State.

(Contributed by O. C. Schultz.)

The Lutheran church teaches that church and State are both of divine institution, that each has its proper functions and that they should be seperate, which means in plain language that neither should meddle in the affairs of the other. It is the function of the State to protect the inhabitants of the country, to make and enforce laws looking to that end, but the State has neither the duty nor the right to regulate the relations between man and his Maker.

It is none of the states business what we beleive or whether we believe anything, nor does it concern the State from which book we learn our doctrine, whether from the Bible or from the Koran. No church needs justify its system of religion, but each and every church or denomination should adopt its creed, conduct its services and practice its principals according to the dictates of its own conscience without interference from the State. The State should treat all churches alike—that is our portion in a nutshell. Special priveleges to one church mean persecution of the others. The State should enact no legislation which falls more heavily on some churches than on others. An instance: It must be a matter of entire indifference to the State whether the churches celebrate communion once a year or ten times a year, or never. If the State should hinder the Catholic church in its worship of Mary and all the other saints and in the free exercise of its mode of worship it does as great a wrong as when it officially accords that church or any other church prestige and favors by giving official recognation to a special mass or by other means.

The State knows no Jew nor Gentile, no Catholic nor Protestant. When the money of the unbelieving taxpayer is employed for the aid of some church, said taxpayer has a just grievance. The Catholic must not be compelled to support a Protestant institution and the Protestant taxpayer has a right to demand that his money should not be devoted to the maintenance of Catholic institutions.

Neither has the State the right to compel attendance at any divine worseip in the Army or Navy or in the public schools or anywhere else, nor to pay any minister of the Gospel from public funds. To make provisions for the spiritual welfare of the people is the function not of the State but of the church.

The church has but one function: to preach the Gospel, thereby to save sinners unto eternal life. It is the noblest, greatest, most soul satisfying work imaginable, a work which taxes all the resources of the church to the uttermost a work which is never completed as long as a single unconverted sinner inhabits the earth.

The Church has not been instituted to rule the world. It may have its doctrine concerning what is right and wrong, but it should not force its views upon the population, otherwise the strongest church will soon dominate the policies of the country in religious matters and will seek to oppress those who hold views contrary to its own. The history of the world shows that this has been the result whenever the Church has thus meddled in the affairs of the State by influencing legislation embodying its particular views of right and wrong. Social reform enforced temperance, the abolition of child labor systems of taxation, strikes, labor troubles are indeed great problems—for the State, but are not properly subjects in which the Church should concern itself or infiuence legislation. The Church is interested in the spiritual welfare of the people and only incidently seeks to allay physical suffering or supply education. Its one real function is to preach the Gospel.

Church and State, thus seperate, will be a great aid to one another. The State grants the church full religious liberty without favorites, and the Church aids the State by teaching submission to the laws of the land.

God's plan is best for both. Let therefore the State interfere in religious matters only if the practices of a religious sect are dangerous and harmful to good morals; and let the church do its own work and seek remedial legislation only in self-defence if the State should ever exceed its powers by enacting laws contrary to the principle of religious liberty.

That is Lutheranism and that—thank God—is Americanism.

Improve The Dairy Herds By Means Of Butter Fat Test. Co-Operative Cow Testing Assns.

The Popular Way.

By Ross P. White, Agricultural Director.

It is the constant aim of all progressive dairymen to improve their herds and this is quite largely accomplished by culling out and disposing of the low producing and undesirable annimals. This is the system being used at the present time by most of the farmers of Pennington County. This method involves a good deal of guess work. There is a system, however, which eliminates the guess, makes scientific dairying possible on the average farm with very little expense to the farmer.

We all know that there are certain characteristics of type, conformation, etc. which are desireable in a dairy cow and that a good judge can in a general way, tell whether a cow has those desirable characteristics and thus has a fair idea of the possibilities of a cow as a milk producer. The man who milks a cow during a lactation period also has a general idea of a cow's producing ability, but the milker or the judge cannot tell how much butter fat the milk contains. Neither knows by looking at the cow or the milk whether it contains 2.5 per cent butter fat or 5 per cent butter fat. The milker goes by the milk flow and the judge by the type, conformation etc. and at best both are misleading although they give us a basis on which to work when no better means are at hand. Even with the combined judgement of the judge and the milker we are unable to do much more than make a good guess as to the profitableness of the individual. There is only one accurate means of determing the economic value of a cow and that is by means of the butter fat test commonly called the Babcock Test.

When we realize that it is the opinion of the best practical dairymen in this country, that one-fourth of the cows kept on the farm for milk production are actually kept a a loss and that nearly one-fourth fail in producing an annual profit, we sometimes wonder why dairymen do not test their cows. The above proportions have in the main been born out by numerous experiments conducted by experiment stations and by extensive service of some of the leading dairy papers. In order to get the best result the testing should be done not as individuals but through co-operation with their neighbors and forming a Cow Testing Association which is a cheap means of determing the production of the cows which one is milking.

HISTORICAL

The first Co-Operative Cow Testing Association was formed in Denmark in 1895, where it had a remarkable growth, for within fourteen years there were 530 such organizations in that country alone and as a result they had doubled the average production of every cow in Denmark. The first organization formed in this country was formed at Fremont, Mich. in 1905. This association was the means of raising the average yield of butter fat for all the cows entered 49.5 pounds in four years. Wisconsin organized its first association in 1908 and had increased this number to 44 in July, 1916 and during the last year, 39 new associations were formed, thus nearl doubling the number of associations. The Wisconsin dairy farmer has found out the value of an accurate herd record.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota became active along this line in 1911, when four associations were formed and ever since that time there has been a rapid growth within this state especially in the southern half where it is more thickly settled. We were led to believe that there were not enough dairy herds in this section to warrant an association but a study of the checks paid the farmers of this section for their dairy products during the past few months would be enough to convince the most skeptical that the dairy cows of Pennington County must be reckoned with. This is essentially a dairy county and why not get together and give the cow a chance to show her worth by means of the Babcock Test and the milk scales and thus bring the cow into her own and eliminate the guess from dairying in this section.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Under the Co-opeative Cow Testing Association plan, twenty-five or six farmers agree to form an association, hire an official tester who conducts all tests, weighs all feed and does all of the figuring, leaving with the farmer a complete feed, milk and breeding record of all animals in his herd. Each member is furnished with a neat record book in which the tester records monthly the amount of milk produced, the per cent of fat, price of fat, total value of fat, the amount of each feed used, cost of all roughage, cost of grain, total cost of feed, cost of feed, profit, loss returns for one dollar's worth of feed, cost of producing one pound of butter fat, and the cost of one hundred pounds of milk. Besides this, a complete breeding record is kept by the tester and is recorded in the herd book. At the end of the year a summary of the herds record is made, also a summary for each individual. This enables the farmer tf thin out his low producing cows feed according to production, and properly build up his herd thru the selection of heifer calves from his highest producing cows.

Next week I will try to answer such questions as may be asked relative to the subject of Co-operative Cow Testing Associations, thru these columns. Address inquiries to U. S. Agricultural Department, Thief River Falls Minnesota.

Germantown News.

Everybody is busy digging potatoes.

Oscar Rambec is busy threshing for the farmers now.

Henry and Willie Ristau and Mrs. C. L. Wayne and son Lawrence made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ristau and family and Hans Clausen made a short visit at Aug. Krause at Thief River Falls Sunday morning.

Nick Bundhund of Goodridge and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wayne and son Lawerence made a short visit at Mr. and Mrs. Leon Babcock at Thief River Falls Sunday morning.

A big fire here Monday and a good many hay stacks went.

Henry Ristau left us all here Thursday night for Warren where he intends to enter military service. We all wish him good luck.

Mrs. Strand of Thief River Falls is a visitor at the Hovelsos home.

Torgerson Farmers Club Holds Picnic Sunday.

Last Sunday the Torgerson Farmers Club held their annual picnic at the farm home of J. A. McEnelly. A large crowd was in attendance, a number of cars from Goodridge being present.

The first item on the program was a speech by C. L. Hanson of Thief River Falls, who talked on the benefits derived from Farmers Clubs and Commercial Clubf and stated that the two should work together. He ended up his speech with a little talk on the war, giving reasons for the present war. His talk was very interesting and [illegible] joyed by all.

Following the address a debate was held. Resolved: That cattle are Better than Shees.

Affirmative:

T. G. Hehe

Carl Wann

Negative:

J. A McEnelly

[illegible]

After a heated discussion the cow won out by a unanimous vote. Gunder Tweeten, Anton Knutson and Theo. Nelson were the judges.

After the debate a fine lunch was served which all present done full justice to.

Following the lunch, J. A. McEnelly spoke on how the farmers could dispose of their hay to the Dakota farmers at a reasonable price. After this the crowd dispersed for their respective homes feeling that they had spent a very enjoyable and profitable day.

Farwell Party.

Wednesday evening a farewell party was held in the Goodridge Hall for Miss Thelma Gilbertson who will leave for Warren where she will attend the North Star College. A large circle of her friends were present. Dancing was the main amusement of the evening. A fine lunch was served which was very much enjoyed by all. The party broke up about 1;30 having had a very enjoyable time.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

Guaranty Plan
AUTOMOBILE Time Payments

Overland Cars

We have the agency for the Overland Automobiles If you are figuring on buyin a car come in and look at the Overland before investing money in another make.

GOODRIDGE GARAGE CO.,
LINDSTROM & GRAN, Props.

GERMAN PLOTS ARE DISCLOSED

U. S. Gives Proof That Berlin Directed Violence and Intrigue in America.

COMPLETE SPY SYSTEM

Committee on Public Information Reveals Startling List of Teuton Underground Activties Against U. S. Government.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Further disclosures of far-reaching German propaganda, intrigues and plots in this country prior to the diplomatic break with Germany have been made by the committee on public information.

In a bulletin styled "official expose" the committee quotes the numerous letters and extracts from letters seized by the Department of Justice in April, 1916, in a raid upon the New York office of Wolfe von Igel. Von Igel, in carrying on his manifold pro-German and anti-American activities, the documents show, was in constant touch with the German embassy and with Count von Bernstorff, then the German ambassador to the United States.

Damning Evidence Found.

"In the form of letters, telegrams, notations, checks, receipts, registers, cash books, cipher codes, lists of spies and other memoranda and records," the committee says, "were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in others of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German Imperial government through its representatives in a then friendly nation was concerned with—

"Violation of the laws of the United States.

"Destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas.

"Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain.

"Fomenting ill feeling against the United States in Mexico.

"Subornation of American writers and lecturers.

"Financing of propaganda.

"Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau.

"Subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of stirring up labor troubles in munition plants.

"The bomb industry and other related activities."

Holland a German Way Station.

The committee, of which Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels are members and George Creel, chairman, has this to say concerning Holland:

"It has long been an open secret that Holland is merely a way station for shipments of contraband and into Germany. Here is official confirmation from the von Igel records which would seem to indicate a suspicious and confidential relation between the Holland commission and the German diplomatic officials accredited to this country, or possibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get the munitions to their own country. The message in code with interlinear translation is entered as 'A 24993' and headed 'German embassy, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1916.' It runs as follows:

"Telegrams from Berlin by secret, roundabout way for Carl Heysen: Consent sale Holland three hundred thousand chests (cartridges) and two hundred tons powder. Please get in touch with Holland commission. Sender, war minister, foreign office, in representation.

"(Signed) Hatzfeldt."

Prince Hatzfeldt was an official of the German embassy.

Hamburg-American Lino Involved.

The Hamburg-American line's bureau of investigation, the committee states, an "Inocent pretending agency was at the outset the secret service of the Hamburg-American Steamship company. Under Paul Koenig, its manager, it became an adjunct of the German diplomatic secret service. A letter dated July 20, 1915, from 'O. R.', one of its operatives to '7,000' (characterized by the committee as Captain von Papen, former German military attache) tells of the payment of $150, to an unnamed person under peculiar precautions, after the recipient had made this statement:

"I intend to cause serious damage to vessels of the Allies leaving ports of the United States by placing bombs, which I am making myself, on board. These bombs resemble ordinary lumps of coal and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on steamers of the Allies."

Money for Irish Rebels.

Money apparently went from German sources in the United States through embassy channels to Sir Roger Casement, the Irishman executed in London.

"Several lines of communication between the German diplomatic service and the Irish revolutionary movement are indicated in the captured documents," the statement continues. "John DeVoy, of New York, now editor of the Gaelic American, a violently anti-British paper, was one of the active agents of this connection. Significant entries appear here and there: references to messages from the German embassy at Washington and the German consulate at New York; mention of a secret code to be employed in communicating with him and of a 'cipher Devoy'; also a notation the details of which remains undiscovered, concerning 'communication remanufacture hand grenades.'"

Justice Cohalan Mentioned.

The following reference to Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of New York is contained, the committee states, in a letter found in the Von Igel papers in cipher with interlinear translation, dated New York, April 17, 1916, numbered 335-16 and ascribed at the top, "Very secret."

"Judge Cohalan requests the transmission of the following remarks:

"The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany, otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggles. Therefore, help is necessary. This should consist primarily of aerial attacks in England and a diversion of fleet simultaneously with Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms, and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports to be closed against England and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of the revolution may, therefore, decide the war.

"He asks that a telegram to this effect be sent to Berlin:

Addressed to Bernstorff.

This letter was signed "5132 8167 6230," and was addressed to Count von Bernstorff, "Imperial Ambassador, Washington, D. C."

A code message sent to Berlin was given as follows:

'National Germania insurance contract certainly promised. Executor is evidently satisfied with proposition. Necessary steps have been taken.

"HENRY NEUMAN."

Of this message the committee has this to say:

"Not so innocent and harmless as it looks, for what the message really means is this:

"'Irish agree to proposition. The necessary steps have been taken.'"

Prediction Far From Facts.

"Information carefully and extensively set forth in the secret documents of the German officialdom," the committee continues, "was sometimes wide of the facts. For example, a lengthy memorandum of March 1, 1916, transmitted by the secret agent, Capt. Boehm, dealing with the Mexican crisis, appears to have been largely the work of some fervid and projective imagination.

"It predicts that the President will attribute Mexico's anti-American activities to German money and incitement; that he will call upon Congress to support him in radical measures (the prophet even attempts to paraphrase the language to be employed in the message) that Congress will indorse the President's stand, following which upward of 150 German spies and agents provocateurs were to be arrested with the ambassadors of the Teutonic powers to receive their passports."

After citing an extract from Capt. Boehm's letter, the committee states that he was "too loose of tongue" for the good of his service and, citing a report of the German military information bureau of March 21, 1916, quotes the report as follows:

"Too great confidence in the silence of his fellowmen, especially the members of the American Truth society—was probably the cause of his becoming quickly known here."

"Pure War Expenses."

An entry entitled "Pure war expenses," from the Von Igel papers is made public by the committee as follows: "'Erwin Emerson, $1,000. Fair Play, (Mr. Braun), $2,000.

"'Fair Play, (Mr. Braun), $1,500.

"'Marcus Braun, $1,000.

"'J. Archibald, $5,000.'"

The statement continues:

"Concerning the identity of the last entry there might be room for doubt, but for a signed receipt from J. F. J. Archibald, acknowledging the sum of $5,000 from the German embassy for propaganda work."

The committee concludes its expose as follows:

"While chiefly concerned with military affairs in Europe the representatives of a supposedly friendly nation were keeping an interested watch on our own activities in that line. A secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed '13232 46729 46919' addressed Von Igel to this effect:

"'Herewith respectfully send an extract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifications.'"

Italians Give Jewelry for Country.

Rome, Sept. 24. — Nearly 1,000 pounds of gold has been donated to the treasury department during the past four months in the form of ornaments, old coins and family jewelry. The golden crown of Prince Amedeo, the father of the duke of Abruzzi, was one of the gifts originating in the city of Turin. Venice so far has led all the cities of Italy with 220 pounds of gold. Florence has given 90 pounds, Milan 200 pounds, Brescia 55 pounds, Rome 100, and Turn about 180.

Britain Treats Prisoners Best.

London, Sept. 24.—Admission that the treatment of German war prisoners in Great Britain was superior to the treatment received in any other country was made by the chief German delegate to the recent conference of British and Germans on war prisoners, according to a statement made by Baron Newton, one of the British delegates, in the house of commons. Virtually no complaint was made of the British methods of handling prisoners.

BRIBE CHARGES BASED ON RUMOR

Representative Heflin Says He Has No Proof That Solons Accepted Money.

PROOFS ARE DEMANDED

Congressman Norton Calls for Punishment of Accusing Solons If Assertions Are False—Bitter In Arraignment.

Washington, Sept. 26.—A resolution calling on Representatives Heflin of Alabama and Howard of Georgia to prove insinuations made in published interviews that members of the house benefited directly from the fund of $50,000 asked by former Ambassador Bernstorff to influence the American congress against war, is promised by Representative Norton of North Dakota, speaking on the floor of the house.

"The gentleman from Alabama says he can point out 13 or 14 members who have acted suspiciously, inferring that they received part of the $50,000 granted Ambassador Bernstorff," said Mr. Norton. "I don't know of any greater injury to our form of government than to charge that fellow members are corrupt and have taken money to influence their actions.

"I don't believe there is a scintilla of truth in the statement. If it is true no punishment is severe enough for those members.

Proof of Statement Demanded.

"If it is false, apologies won't correct the injury. If the gentleman from Alabama should go down on his marrow bones he could not undo the injury he has done.

"I know of no punishment severe enough to be dealt out to that kind of character. The gentleman from Alabama should be obliged to prove his charges or accept the punishment he so richly deserves."

Mr. Norton read an interview with Representative W. S. Howard of Georgia, in which the latter was reported to have said some members "look more prosperous than before."

"The gentleman from Georgia should be required to prove his statements. I shall offer a resolution calling upon them to submit proof. If they cannot prove them, they should take the consequences."

Mr. Heflin denied that he had charged that any member of the house had received any of the Bernstorff money.

"I have said that some members of the house have acted suspiciously," he said.

Admits Lack of Proof.

"Name them," shouted several members.

"I can't prove anything," continued Heflin, "but the Bible tells me that a tree is known by its fruit, and I judge men by their actions."

"If I had proofs I would name them." This brought cries of derision from all parts of the chamber, which were so vigorous that the speaker had to rap for order.

Howard Repudiates Interview.

Representative Howard told of his conversation with a reporter, which was to the effect that if Bernstorff expected to influence congress with $50,000 he was "a cheap skate." He was interrupted by Representative H. J. Moore of Pennsylvania, who read the purported interview in which Howard was quoted as saying that he believed he could pick out members who had acted suspiciously, and some of them looked more prosperous than they did.

"Did you use any such language?" asked Mr. Moore.

"I never said that nor anything like that," declared Mr. Howard.

TO GET AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Excess of Crop to Be Sent to Relieve America.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Australia has informed the State department that it is encouraging in every way possible the exportation of flour and wheat to the United States.

Indications are that a greater part of that country's surplus of 135,000,000 bushels will find its way here in the form of flour before another wheat crop is harvested.

Swiss Foodstuffs Board Created.

Berne, Sept. 25.—Following the announcement of the American embargo the government has announced the creation of a commission of 12 members to control and apportion such foodstuffs and raw material as may be secured by Switzerland from any source.

Shipload of Beef Sunk.

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 25.—The British steamship Lanegra, on her way from Buenos Aires to Havre with a cargo of Argentine beef, was sunk by a German submarine September 3.

Engineer Killed in Smashup.

Belle Plaine, Sept. 24.—Martin Maloney of St. Paul, engineer on Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha passenger train No. 10, was instantly killed when the train ran through an open switch near this place. Except for a broken wrist suffered by another railroad employe there were no other injuries. A freight train previously had occupied the side track joining the main line at the switch and it is believed possible the freight's crew left the switch open when their train left.

GERMAN PLANE BROUGHT DOWN IN FLAMES

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTO

French officers and poilus inspecting the ruins of a German airplane brought down in flames in the Aisne district.

KORNILOFF ABSOLVED

Exonerated From All Blame In Connection With Revolt.

Russian Embassy at Washington Issues Statement Asserting Uprising Came From Misunderstanding.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Absolution from all blame for the recent uprising against the Kerensky government in Russia is given General Korniloff by the Russian embassy here.

It was officially explained by the embassy that Korniloff's defection resulted from a "mutual misunderstanding" between him and Kerensky. This is taken as official forecast that Korniloff will not pay a penalty for his revolt.

In a lengthy statement the embassy explains that charges that Kerensky was behind the Korniloff uprising had their inception in negotiations between Kerensky and Korniloff and the later misunderstanding.

WHEAT CROP SHOWS INCREASE

World's Yield 3.3 Per Cent Greater Than Last Year.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The world's wheat crop this year for the principal countries which have reported, including the United States, is 1,665,489,000 bushels, an increase of 3.3 per cent over 1916, according to reports from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, made public by the Department of Agriculture.

The world's barley crop is 464,289,000 bushels, an increase of 2.4 per cent; the rye crop, 89,950,000 bushels, an increase of 10.7 per cent; the oats crop, 1,995,504,000 bushels, an increase of 19.9 per cent, and the corn crop, 3,273,996,000 bushels, an increase of 25.3 per cent.

Algeria, the latest country to report, shows wheat production of 29,715,000 bushels, an increase of 1.9 per cent over last year. Her oats crop is 18,946,000 bushels, an increase of 44.2 per cent, and her barley crop, 33,208,000 bushels, a decrease of 7.7 per cent.

GERMANS LOSE ON RIGA FRONT

Leave Dead on Field When Russians Take Offensive.

Petrograd, Sept. 25.—Russian forces on the Riga front south of the Pskoff high road have taken the offensive, and, after a fierce struggle, occupied the German positions in the sector of Silzene, the Russian war office announces.

"The enemy lost severely, leaving over 400 corpses on the field. We captured 60 prisoners and 10 machine guns," the statement reported.

The object of the Russian command in initiating this attack and other not dissimilar operations recently reported from the Riga-Dvinsk front, may very likely be the rectification of the line east of the Dvina at points where it is now weak.

GERMAN POSITIONS ARE TAKEN

British Take Offensive and Capture Many Prisoners.

London, Sept. 24.—British troops, after repulsing a German attack northeast of Langemarck in Flanders, attacked in turn and captured additional defenses from the Germans as well as a number of prisoners.

"Our airplanes," says the official statement, "carried out successful bombing raids and dropped during the day 134 bombs on hostile billets, hutments and airdromes. In the night three tons of bombs were dropped on the Roulers Menin and Wervicq railway station.

Wilson Gets Wheat Growers' Protest.

Washington, Sept. 22.—A delegation of Northwestern wheat growers and dealers presented to President Wilson their claim that wheat prices fixed by the government work a great hardship upon the Northwest, calling for some measure of relief. Because of the addition of a differential of about 30 cents a bushel to the Chicago price of $2.20, the President was told it is almost impossible to sell Northwestern wheat. Senators Chamberlain, Poindexter and Brady introduced the delegation at the White House.

DEMANDS STATEMENT

Argentina Sends Ultimatum to Germany.

Reply Awaited Pending Rupture of Diplomatic Relations or Declaration of War.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.—An ultimatum to Germany has been sent by the Argentine government.

In its note the government demands a formal statement from the German government of its attitude toward the behavior of its minister Count von Luxburg and a repitition of the promises made respecting Argentina shipping in connection with the Toro settlement.

The Argentine government has received no explanations from Berlin since the disclosures by the American secretary of state except a verbal statement from Baron von Dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, undersecretary of the German foreign office made through Dr. Molina, the Argentine minister to Berlin, which Argentina considers insufficient.

The government is anxiously awaiting Berlin's response before deciding on a rupture of relations or a declaration of war, and according to the foreign office, if the German government's reported appreciation of Von Luxburg is confirmed, Argentina will consider it an insult and declare war immediately. If no confirmation of this report is forthcoming only a rupture of relations is likely.

ASK EXEMPTION OF FARMERS

Spokesmen for Agriculturists Call on President.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Spokesmen for the nation's organized farmers asked President Wilson to order a more liberal application of the army draft law to farm labor in order that agriculture may do its part in the war. They urged that the government not only should exempt men who apply, but should make it its business to keep skilled farmers out of the military service and require them to remain at their posts as producers.

The delegation that called at the White House was headed by a committee of the Federal Board of Farm organizations and included the Legislative committee of the National Grange and members of the House and Senate from the great agricultural states. The Federal board's committee presented a memorial setting forth the farmers' situation and formally asking relief.

"The situation demands prompt and effective action on the part of the government. There is growing unrest and dissatisfaction on the farms, based in great part upon the well-founded belief that the purpose of the government is not carried out. The organized farmers of America look to you to set this matter right," the President was told.

MORE EXPOSURES TO BE MADE

United States has Further Sensasional Proof of Intrigue.

Washington, Sept. 25.—While there is no indication of what will be the state department's next disclosure of German intrigue in America or elsewhere it is known that disclosures as sensational as any yet published are being held in reserve and may be made at any time.

One of the things the state department has is a list of persons who received German money in the passport frauds, the munitions plots and practically all the other activities of German intrigue here which took place between the beginning of the war in August, 1914, and the entry of the United States into the conflict.

Ship Builders' Strike May Be Halted.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Shipping board officials felt encouraged that construction of government ships at San Francisco would not be delayed much longer by the strike of iron workers there following receipt of reports that union men have agreed to work if a temporary wage agreement can be reached. It was felt a temporary settlement should be comparatively easy and that some permanent basis is for a uniform wage scale in all Pacific coast shipyards would be developed within a few weeks.

BIG CUT MADE IN PRICES OF STEEL

Agreement Between War Board and Manufacturers Approved by President Wilson.

COKE PRICE TO BE CUT

Reduction Amounts to 62.5 Per Cent—Wage Scale Not to Be Affected, According to Schedule Which Is Subject to Revision.

Washington, Sept. 26.—President Wilson has approved an agreement between the war industries board and the steel men for figures on steel and its products, covering reductions of from 50 to 70 per cent.

Under powers conferred in the priority of transportation act the war industries board will supervise distribution of steel in a manner best calculated to win the war.

Prices Agreed Upon Announced.

Steel prices agreed upon between the government and producers were announced as follows:

Steel bars at Pittsburgh and Chicago, $2.90 per hundredweight. The recent price was $5.50. Reduction, 47.3 per cent.

Steel Plates—Prices agreed upon, $3.25 hundredweight; recent prices, $11 hundredweight. Reduction, 70.5 per cent.

Pig Iron—Price agreed upon, $33 gross tons; recent price, $58. Reduction, 43.1 per cent.

Steel Shapes—Basis Chicago and Pittsburgh. Price agreed on, $3 hundredweight; recent price, $6 hundredweight. Reduction, 50 per cent.

Other prices agreed upon, all subject to revision Jan. 1, 1918, but to become effective immediately, follow:

Iron ore, basis, lower lake ports, price agreed upon, $5.05 gross ton. No change.

Coke, Connelsville, price agreed upon, $6 net ton; recent price, $16 a ton; reduction, 62.5 per cent.

No Wage Reduction.

The announcement was accompanied by the following statement:

"It was stipulated, first, that there should be no reduction in the present rate of wages; second, that the prices above named should be made to the public and to the Allies as well as to the government; third, that the steel men pledged themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production to the maximum of the past, so long as the war lasts.

To Facilitate Production.

"Measures will be taken by the war industries board for placing orders and supervising the output of the steel mills in such manner as to facilitate and expedite the requirements of the government and its allies for war purposes and to supply the needs of the public according to their public importance and in the best interest of all, as far as practicable.

"A spirit of co-operation was manifested by the steel men and no doubt is entertained that every effort would be made to bring the production as nearly as possible up to extraordinary demands resulting from the war."

COMMENTS ON DISCLOSURES

German Paper Says U. S. Expose Has Disagreeable Character.

London, Sept. 25.—In commenting on the latest Washington disclosures concerning the activities of Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States, the Koelnische Volkszeitung, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's, says:

"This affair, if true, has a very disagreeable character and it is highly regrettable. The American government, God knows how, was able to get hold apparently of the whole collection of German diplomatic documents, which it is now exploiting against us and Sweden."

ARGENTINE NAVY MOBILIZED

Preparations for Contingencies Are Being Made.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.—Mobilization of the Argentine navy has been ordered at a rendezvous 37 kilometers from Buenos Aires. There is also unusual military activity in the republic. Although this is ostensibly due to the general strike, a high official said that the general staff has its eyes open to "other necessities." German influences are believed to be behind the strike.

If there is a declaration of war, it is declared Argentina will send two divisions to Europe and will not be content with a passive attitude.

"QUART A MONTH" DOES NOT VIOLATE DRY LAW

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 25.—The West Virginia "quart-a-month" law, which permits the bringing into the state of one quart of liquor each month, does not violate the federal bone-dry act, according to a decision handed down by Judge Benjamin F. Keller in federal court here. The court held that the federal statute does not apply to the bringing in of liquor for personal use.

Recount in New York Primary.

New York, Sept. 25.—The application of Mayor Mitchel for a recount of the vote in the Republican primary last Wednesday has been presented in the supreme court here before Justice Cohalan, who said he would sign the order. Counsel for William M. Bennett, whom the mayor defeated by a small margin on the face of returns, and counsel for the board of election both entered formal consent to the recount. It is expected the work of going over the ballots and recounting them will begin at once.

"CONTRABAND"

A Romance of the North Atlantic

by RANDALL PARRISH

AUTHOR of "MY LADY of the NORTH," "MAID of the FOREST," ETC.

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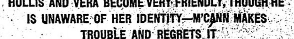


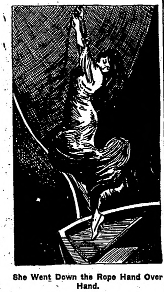
HOLLIS AND VERA BECOME VERY FRIENDLY, THOUGH HE IS UNAWARE OF HER IDENTITY—M'CANN MAKES TROUBLE AND REGRETS IT

Synopsis.—Robert Hollis, who tells the story, is a guest on Girard Carrington's yacht, Esmeralda. It is supposed to be a "stag" party, and Hollis is surprised on discovering a woman, who evidently wishes to remain unknown aboard. Hollis, the next night, succeeds in having an interview with the woman. She merely tells him her name is Vera. Carrington tells his guests of the coming war, and that he is engineering a copper pool. The yacht is sunk in a collision and Hollis saves McCann, millionaire, and one of the party. Hollis and McCann rescue Vera and leave the ship in a small boat.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

—4—

The sight of the little craft, stanch and buoyant, bobbing about just below us in the glow of light, brought back my courage. Ay, there was a chance here; we could get free of the doomed yacht; we were not to perish like drowning rats, helplessly. To be sure, the boat was a small one, a mere dinghy intended for use in smooth waters; why they had continued trailing it astern so far at sea was a mystery; yet it would bear the three of us unless a storm arose. There was no time to seek either blankets or provisions, nor was there any fresh water to be had—but at least we need not go down with the ship. We had still a hope of rescue, a fighting chance—God be thanked for that!



She Went Down the Rope Hand Over Hand.

My hand closed over hers as she turned and looked at me. Never in any eyes have I seen such glimpse of steady courage.

"The boat is strong, stanch; she will carry us, Mr. Hollis?"

"Ay! this is better than I dared hope. But there is no time to lose; the yacht is settling fast—see those bubbles of air! Why, I can almost feel the droop of the planks beneath my feet. Here, McCann, bear a hand! Pull yourself up by that flag locker; now get a grip here. Are you sailor enough to slide down that rope?"

He stared at the boat, bobbing up and down on the black water, with lackluster eyes.

"It—it will sink," he half sobbed, "it—it is almost full of water."

"Sink nothing!" my disgust rising beyond control. "It will hold twice your weight. Down with you, and bail. Then stand by to help the lady. Over you go, my lad, if I have to pitch you headlong; this is no time to argue the matter. Will you try it quietly?"

He stared up into my face, but his fear of me must have been greater than of the lapping water below, for the strands of the rope slipped through his fingers, and an instant later he clambered into the bow of the boat, and sank onto his knees in the water. To my relief the dory did not sink greatly beneath his weight, the water shipped proving scarcely ankle deep. It would support the three of us without bailing. The yacht rolled to starboard, fairly burying her rail. I thought she would never rise again, and my arms clasped the girl to hold her steady. Then the hulk rose slowly, painfully, like a giant struggling for one last breath. No words can describe the dead, sodden feeling of the sinking hulk under us.

CHAPTER VI.

Adrift in the Boat.

To cling there longer, to delay another moment, would be suicide. I leaned far over and looked down at the dinghy now rising and falling on the swell caused by the plunge of the yacht. McCann was upon his knees clinging to the gunwales, his face turned upward pleadingly toward the light.

"Catch this lantern, McCann," I called down to him sharply. "I will swing it to you on the end of a rope. Easy, man! Now throw off the lashing, and make the glim secure on the thwart behind you; better tie it to the lock. Good; you'll make a sailor yet. Now listen: work your boat over until you can get a grip on the rudder chains, and hold her steady—yes, to your right; use one of the oars. Now hang on—I'm going to send the lady down; stand by to give her a hand."

He did as I bade him in a fashion, but was so awkward about it, I wondered the boat kept upright. Satisfied, I glanced aside at my silent companion.

"Not a very easy gangway, but the best we have. Are you afraid?"

She smiled.

"Not in the least, Mr. Hollis; these skirts are a nuisance, but I can climb like a boy. Help me keep my balance on the rail."

She was over so quickly I can scarcely recall more than clasping her arm and she went down the rope hand over hand, as lightly as a sailor. By the time she reached the boat, her body was half submerged in the water, but McCann gave her his hand, and assisted in dragging her in over the side.

"I am all right, Mr. Hollis," she called in her clear, steady voice. "Now you come—come quick!"

"Just a second more," I answered. "Here is the line; haul it in. Get out your oars, McCann, and pull. Don't wait, or you'll be sucked down when the yacht sinks. Never mind me; I'll jump from the rail, and swim out to you."

I climbed onto the rail, gripping an iron stanchion for support, and poised myself for the plunge. The boat, surrounded by its little circle of light, drifted away, McCann awkwardly struggling with the heavy oars. The lantern rays fell full on the girl's upturned face, and once she held out her hands in pleading gesture. It could scarcely have been a minute I hesitated, yet suddenly beneath me came a sound of rending wood, a muffled explosion, and the deck reeled as though burst asunder. I leaped straight outward, and went splashing down into the sea.

I must have sunk deeply, for I felt no swirl of the waters, no suction, but when I came again to the surface, nothing was visible but the bobbing lantern on the dinghy. The Esmeralda had disappeared. A faint cry reached me, and I answered it, striking out strongly toward the guiding light. Five minutes later, dripping and a bit exhausted—for I had been ashore a long while—I managed to clamber in over the stern. Even as I rested breathless on the thwart, I realized that the girl had crept aft, and her hands sought mine.

"Oh, I am so glad," she sobbed, almost hysterically. "I was afraid; I—I thought you went down with the yacht."

"No such luck. I jumped just as her decks blew up. Is there anything in sight?"

"I—I haven't looked; but there is no sound, no light anywhere. Do you suppose the steamer has really left us?"

"I have no doubt of it," I answered, but stood up so as to see about more clearly. "They supposed all who lived had been picked up, and then continued on their course."

My eyes ranged the horizon, but I found nothing. We were alone on the great ocean in the grasp of the black night. I sat down again dazed for the instant by the immensity of the waters, the utter loneliness, and the sudden realization of the littleness of this cockleshell in which we floated. Her voice aroused me to a comprehension that I alone was a sailor, and that on me depended every chance for life.

"Do you know, Mr. Hollis, where we are?"

"Not exactly. I heard the captain state the position of the yacht yesterday noon, about one hundred and fifty miles east and south of Montauk; we have drifted some since."

"Are we in the steamer lanes?"

"Not of the north Atlantic liners; they would pass farther eastward. I cannot imagine what that fellow who rammed us was doing up in here so far out of his course. Yes, that was a liner; I could see the lights of her ports. The only vessel passing along here will be coasters, or, by luck, possibly some tramp bound Boston way. Now let's see what is on board; try the locker forward; and Miss Vera, you might examine beneath the stern sheet. This boat has never been inboard since we sailed."

They went at the task as though glad of the opportunity, McCann creeping forward on hands and knees.

"There's nothing here," he reported discouragingly, "but a roll of tarpaulin, some rope ends, and the splintered handle of a paddle."

"Well, what more do we want? That means a sail, if we can make a hole in one of the thwarts to step a mast. How much cloth is there?"

"Two or three yards."

"Pass it back here; good, solid stuff that. Now, Miss Vera, what are your discoveries?"

She looked up quickly, her eyes sparkling in the dim gleam of the lantern.

"A bag of sea-biscuit, a small beaker of water, insipid, but sweet, some strong cord, and a brad awl."

"Lord!" I exclaimed, "this is almost too good to be true. Why, we are outfitted for a voyage. However, there is little use endeavoring to rig up a jury mast before daylight, when we know in which direction to steer. McCann, you haven't been overboard, and, no doubt, your watch runs; what time is it?"

He fumbled about and found the timepiece, staring at it in amazement.

"Must have stopped, Hollis," he said. "No, by jove, the thing is running all right; the hands point to 1:30."

"That's about the hour. The collision occurred before eight bells, or else Seeley would have been on the bridge, instead of aft by the cabin. Have you any idea who was saved?"

"I heard the captain's voice back there under the awning, ordering out the boats, and after I was caught under that wreckage Carrington came up from below and climbed along the rail. I called to him, but he paid no attention; there was considerable noise then, and he might not have heard me."

Vera was leaning forward listening.

"Did Mr. Seeley leave in the boats?" she asked. "Was he hurt?"

I tried to stop him from answering by a gesture of my hand, but the man was gazing out over the port quarter, and saw nothing.

"Seeley—the second mate? No, he didn't get away. The same spar that got me, caught him, and he never spoke after that; seemed like a nice fellow, too."

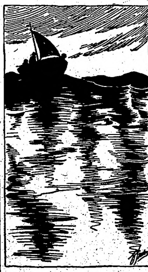
Her face was like marble in the lamplight.

"He was killed! Then it was because he was killed he did not unlock my door; I—I am glad I know."

She buried her face in her hands, and sat there motionless. There was nothing I could do, or say, for I had no conception as to what the man was to her—lover, husband, father, friend? Truly only the last relationship appeared possible, for seemingly there could be no closer ties between the two. They were clearly not of the same class, yet the girl's sorrow was evidently real and genuine.

To relieve my mind, I compelled McCann to pick up a panakin, which had lodged under a thwart, and bail out the boat. He crept about, grumbling to himself, but did a fairly good job. As no water oozed in through the seams, we were soon floating, with much greater buoyancy, the planking under foot rapidly drying.

The night was dark and thick, but without rain. My wet clothes clung to me in discomfort, yet I had no reason to fear evil results, as the air was warm, and the salt water had its own virtue. It was a gray, ghastly morning, the sky overcast, the great surges bearing down upon us, ever racing toward our little cockleshell, terrifying in their aspect. The sharp bow of the dinghy rose to them buoyantly enough, but the broad expanse of troubled waters stretching all about, the black, cloud shadows overhead, and the little boat in which we were tossed, combined to bring to me a feeling akin to despair. The only hope was the possible overhauling of some passing ship, but the lowering sky scarcely enabled me to see clearly a hundred yards, even in the light of the gray dawn. A rescuing vessel might easily pass us by within a quarter of a mile unseen, nor had we any means of attracting attention. I confess that, sitting there in loneliness, staring about into the grim expanse of fog and sea, I fell into a blue funk. Nor was I greatly heartened when the sun finally rose above the horizon, for it was no more than a sullen red glow, barely visible through the clouds of vapor, and only rendering more ghastly than ever the heaving leagues of ocean.



It Was a Gray, Ghastly Morning.

My glance turned downward to my companions in the boat. McCann still slept, with head pillowed on his arm, but the woman lay with her eyes wide open, looking upward at the drifting spume. Her eyes met mine, and she sat up, grasping the gunwale with one hand, and stared about her over the drear expanse of sea.

"There is nothing in sight?" she spoke wearily. "Are you sure Mr. Carrington made his escape?"

"As certain as I can be. I did not see him after I left the party in the after cabin last evening. But McCann insists that he came on deck, and joined the others in lowering the boats. Beyond doubt he got away safely, and was picked up by the liner."

She was silent for some time, her gaze on the man sleeping in the bows. He rolled over, revealing his face, gray and haggard in the dawn.

"Who—who is that man?" she questioned. "You call him McCann; is he a sailor?"

"No; he was one of the guests. He is a rich man's son, who occasionally takes a flyer on Wall street."

"Not—not Fergus McCann?"

"I believe that is his name, now that you recall it. Why? Did you ever know the fellow?"

"Only by reputation, which is not the best. He was involved rather unpleasantly in the Bascom shooting case."

"Aye, I remember. I read about the affair in a Chicago paper at the time, but failed to comprehend it was this McCann who was involved. Did Bascom die?"

"He will be crippled for life; of course his assailant may not have been entirely to blame—it was a drunken quarrel over a woman."

"Well," I said quietly, "the man is in for a job of sailor work here, whether it pleases him, or not. He acted a bit sullen last night, but I am in no mood just now to baby him. Have you ever steered a boat with an oar, Miss Vera?"

"I have done lots of canoeing, and last summer at Palm Beach," she stopped, laughing at the slip— "Yes, actually at Palm Beach, I steered some larger boats. I—I believe I could."

"You will find this somewhat different. Still, there is not much of a trick to it, and I am going to let you try your hand. Do you think you can hold her all right?"

"Of course I can," almost indignantly. "Really, Mr. Hollis, I have steered boats in worse seas than this. If the oar wasn't quite so heavy—"

"There is no steering paddle aboard. Well, if anything goes wrong, sing out. I'm going to rout out that fellow forward, and get at our work."

I cannot say that McCann was particularly pleasant about it; he had a way of showing that he rather resented my assumption of authority, and performed what I ordered with a deliberation which was almost insolent. However, he made no open revolt, and I thought it best not to anger the man unnecessarily. We worked steadily for an hour, the fellow proving practically useless, except to hand me the article required, or to throw his weight on a rope's end. Vera succeeded in holding the boat steady, although I thought the weight of the waves increased as though we were on the outer edge of some storm.

I lashed an oar upright to a thwart, bracing it securely by ropes to oarlocks on either side; then secured the broken paddle handle as a spar, notching the oar to give purchase, and rigged up the tarpaulin, being compelled to use rope-ends to secure it in position. It was a rough job, yet the stiff canvas bellied out in the wind, and I was conscious of a thrill of hope, as I crept back to the stern sheets, grasped the steering oar, and headed the boat into the southwest.

CHAPTER VII.

I Enforce Authority.

Scarcely had we taken this new course when the sun, now well above the horizon, a red ball of fire, burst through a rift in the clouds, and the waters in our wake became a trail of crimson. The encircling mist seemed rent asunder by some invisible power, whirling away like wreaths of smoke blown by the wind, and yielding us broad view to where sky and ocean met. Our straining eyes caught nowhere a signal of life or hope, no gleam of distant soil, no black shadow of smoke. We were alone in the drear waste of water, with not even a speeding seagull to break the dull vista of warring sea and sky.

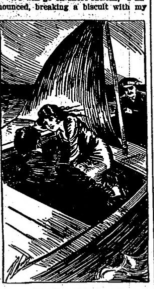
I forced myself to turn away from the grim fascination, back to the boat in which we floated. McCann had sunk down abaft the jury mast, and rested there hanging over the side, staring moodily down into the green water. His heavy face exhibited no interest and looked almost brutal in the garish light. Lord, how the appearance of the man had changed! Could this be the same fellow I had played cards with on the quarterdeck of the Esmeralda only two days before? Why, then he had been the life of the company, full of humor, a bit rough in speech to be sure, and drinking more than was necessary, yet apparently a good fellow. But now—why, he actually had the aspect of a brute; aye, and likewise the manners of one. A single night of danger and exposure had sufficed to bring to the surface his true character, had stripped off the veneer, and proven him a bullying coward, inefficient, and unwilling. I felt my teeth close tightly as I looked at him, but relief came when I turned toward the girl, seated near me. She must have felt the intentness with which I regarded her, for she turned suddenly, a flush sweeping her cheeks.

"Isn't it wonderful, Mr. Hollis, the way those clouds and waves blend yonder, such a marvelous massing of colors? Oh, there is no beauty like the sea!"

"But always a cruelty in its beauty, like that of a tiger cat," I answered. "Perhaps we had better breakfast, Miss Vera; let me see your bag of biscuits by daylight."

She brought them forth, together with the jug. A little sea water had seeped into the bag, and the outer layers were more or less mildewed, yet enough remained sweet and wholesome to give me hope of their sustaining us until we should be picked up by some passing vessel. The water jug, however, was only half-filled and must be sparingly used.

"We will go on short rations," I announced, breaking a biscuit with my knife. "Just enough to keep us from starving. Here, McCann, is your portion."



"He Has a Revolver."

He reached out and took what I handed him; then gave utterance to a curse.

"My God! do you mean I am to breakfast on this half biscuit?" he exclaimed angrily.

"On that, or on none at all," I answered, eyeing him sternly. "You haven't done so much work as to earn double rations. I give you the same as I take myself. All we have is what is in this bag, and heaven knows when we shall meet a ship."

"Ship, h——! We are not far from Long Island."

"Two hundred miles at least, and with this jury rig we should have to make some wide tacks on that course. Take what I give you, man, and be decent about it."

He grumbled something regarding his belief that I was keeping most of the food for myself, but I broke in, determined to end the discussion:

"That's talk enough. Eat your half biscuit the same as we do, and be thankful you have got that; and when you come to the water, one swallow each will be all we are entitled to. You hear me?"

"Yes, I hear you; but who in thunder are you?"

"The only seaman on board, McCann, and the life of this young lady, as well as your own, depends on my judgment. I am not seeking trouble with you, but you will obey my orders while we are afloat here, or take the consequences. That half biscuit is your ration; eat it, or leave it, as you please, but you'll cut out the profanity, and I'll not warn you again."

He was too great a coward to force the issue, and fell to munching his biscuit, one hand gripping the gunwale, as though he wished my throat was between his fingers. As I nibbled at my own small portion, watchful of his movements, and thinking of how best to keep the fellow at a safe distance, the girl leaned toward me, and whispered a word in my ear.

"He has a revolver. I saw the butt in his pocket, while he lay asleep in the bow. You will be careful, Mr. Hollis?"

"You need have no fear for me," I answered reassuringly, and ventured to touch her hand where it rested on the thwart between us. "I have been a bucko mate, my lady, and learned how to handle his kind. If he ever draws a gun on me out here, I'll teach him something he never learned yet in Wall street."

The hours of that day fairly dragged along, as we stared out dull-eyed on the same vista of sea and sky. The girl and I talked, avoiding as much as possible all reference to our situation, and the fate of the yacht, our conversation drifting here and there. We spoke of books, of art, of drama, and she exhibited even a wider range of knowledge on these subjects than I possessed, while her comments were keen and original—not pedantic, nor bookish in any way, but the outspoken frankness of young womanhood. Indeed, she was wholesome all through, her face a mirror of her nature, her eyes reflecting back each mood. Never before had I met one of her sex so deeply interesting, so unconventional and plain-spoken.

The castaways are sighted by a strange ship which takes them aboard. Then their real adventure begins.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Right One to Switch.

Irate Parent—I warned you boys, and now I'm going to switch you for making such a racket.

Bobby—Well, switch Johnny; we're playing train and he's the locomotive.

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'Bryan, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

A Test of Friendship.

Andy Foster, a well-known character in his native city, had recently shuffled off this mortal coil in destitute circumstances, although in his earlier days he enjoyed financial prosperity.

A prominent merchant, an old friend of the family, attended the funeral and was visibly affected as he gazed for the last time on his old friend and associate.

The mourners were conspicuously few in number and some attention was attracted by the sorrowing merchant. "The old gentleman was very dear to you?" ventured one of the bearers after the funeral was over.

"Indeed, he was," answered the mourner. "Andy was one true friend. He never asked me to lend him a cent, though I knew that he was practically starving to death."—Harper's Magazine.

Sublime Orders.

Colonel Corki was, as colonels go, not a bad old stick to have about a regiment, says London Ideas. Recently he had three men of his company in to help him remove the grand piano, and, as this gift of Aunt Eliza's was of hefty build, he signed a blank order that the men might obtain beer from the canteen; leaving the amount thereof for the warriors to fill in themselves.

Here was a dispute.

"Put down six pints," suggested Private Dumps.

"More like a barrel!" growled one of the others.

But at last the sergeant came along with the right idea. He filled the paper up thusly:

"Please fill these men with beer."

Obviously.

"Come on," said the first flea, as he hopped from the brown bear's left foreleg; "come over and join me at a short game of golf."

"Golf," exclaimed the second flea, hastily taking a bite of hyena; "where in the realm of Barnum are we going to play golf?"

"Why," said the first flea, "over on the lynx, of course."—Jack O' Lantern.

An Art.

Woman—Have you no trade?

Tramp—No, lady; only my art—dis.—Exchange.

Political clubs are used chiefly to put opposing candidates out of business.

Sloth makes all things difficult, industry all easy.—American Proverb.

If
you never
tasted
Grape-Nuts
FOOD
you have
missed
one of the
good things
in life

SCENE CLOSE BEHIND THE FIRING LINE

This scene just behind the firing line in France shows wounded British soldiers coming in after receiving first aid. In the background is seen an observation balloon ascending.

ONE FORTUNATE TOWN IN FLANDERS

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH

This interesting and remarkable picture shows a view of a town in Flanders taken from a German airplane. Attention is called to the fact that it is one of the few towns in Flanders that has not been spoiled by the ravages of war. Its church, houses and green fields appear as they did before the conflict began.

TENNIS CHAMPION IN KHAKI

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Lieut. Richard Norris Williams, tennis champion, in his uniform as a United States reserve officer.

Discipline.

There is not that thing in the world of more grave and urgent importance, throughout the life of man, than is discipline. What need I instance? He that hath read with judgment of nations and commonwealths, of cities and camps, of peace and war, sea and land, will readily agree that the flourishing and decaying of all civil societies, all the movements and turnings of human ocasions, are moved to and fro as on the axle of discipline. So that whatsoever power and sway in mortal things weaker men have attributed to fortune, I durst with more confidence ascribe either to the vigor or the slackness of discipline. And certainly discipline is not only the removal of disorder . . . but the very visible shape and image of virtue; whereby she is not only seen in the regular gestures and motions of her heavenly paces as she walks, but also makes the harmony of her voice audible to mortal ears.—Milton.

RESIDENCE DISTRICT OF CRAONNE

All that was left of the residences of Craonne after the latest and severest of the bombardments to which that French town has been subjected by the Germans and the allies who fought for its possession.

BUILDING A ROAD UP TO THE GUNS

English labor battalions making a road to the guns on the British western front.

MANY AMERICAN WOMEN ARE THE NATION'S ENEMIES BY MARRIAGE

Among the Most Prominent of These Is Gladys Vanderbilt Who Has Been an Angel of Mercy in Austria-Hungary and Who Now Finds Herself Arrayed Against Home Land and Family.

London.—American women who have been expatriated through their marriage to foreigners have a pathetic role, indeed, to play during these days that try the souls of humankind. Expatriation, always bitter to the patriot, becomes an overwhelming burden to the American in these times when their country, the noblest of them all, is about to strike the most tremendous and majestic blow ever struck by a nation at war. Even to be expatriated to a friendly ally may well prove rankling to an American who possesses a full measure of patriotic pride, and to be marooned from the civilized world in the ranks of our enemy is proving as bitter as hemlock to numbers of true Americans at heart. Among these the most poignant sufferers are the erstwhile American girls, now the wives of enemy aliens, who, in their distress, have, almost to a woman, identified themselves with the Red Cross of their husbands' countries. They feel that, at least in this one respect, they may conscientiously quiet their broken hearts with the thought that they do a work which the great United States in its honest myriads of hearts will heartily approve.

Among the more prominent of those who suffer thus appears the former Gladys Vanderbilt, who has been an angel of mercy in Austria-Hungary and who now finds herself unwittingly arrayed against her home land and family.

Her husband is a staff captain with General Dankl in that dangerous Galician region where the Russians once hoped to make the critical drive of the war. Her brother, Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, is now in the field in the United States with the Twenty-second engineers, preparing to seek the European battlefields too, where it is within the realm of possibility that he will find himself directly and personally opposed to the dashing young man who married his sister.

So there is a sad young woman over in the far land, laboring for the Red Cross, the wounded and for a cause that is not that of her family and the friends of her childhood. Indeed, it was the death of her own brother, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, that had as much to do with molding American sentiment against the Teutonic powers as any one incident of the war. Whatever may be the fact of the real cause of the underlying break, the public mind holds most prominently the sinking of the Lusitania as an item of resentment, and the most prominent victim of that ocean disaster was her own brother, sent to a watery grave by a torpedo that came from a U-boat.

One brother dead as a noncombatant victim of war, another in khaki ready to fight, a couple of nephews wearing the uniform of America and scores of relatives and friends either in the ranks or in the councils of the republic, the position of this unfortunate young woman is indeed one of the most pathetic stories of the whole cataclysm that is shaking the world.

While she is by reason of these queer international complications the most striking figure in the marital horrors of Cupid, she does not stand alone. A score of titled women, a few hundreds without titles, but still women with hearts and loves, are in the same boat.

And the most pitiful phase of the whole situation is that their adopted countries do not trust them, in spite of any sacrifice they may make. Studying the records of ages, one finds that time and again some woman of high place and mind has cast to the winds love, personal wishes and even life itself to serve her own land.

There is a higher law that is not defined that says to every man and every woman that personal ties are secondary to the grand duty of patriotism, and it is this higher law that makes the officials of the central military powers fear and distrust any wife whose land is not their own.

Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, put the thought into concrete form when he issued an order that no German diplomat in the service of his country might marry a foreigner. The order fell into disregard when the kaiser took the reins completely in his own hands until shortly before the European war, when it was revived. In the meantime there had crept into the German and Austrian diplomatic society a number of brilliant American women who are now under the ban of the old military law and who are alien enemies of their native land without being trusted friends of the one to which Cupid led them.

Thus it was Lillian May Langham, a beauty of Louisville, Ky., came to be the bride of the late ambassador to Washington, Speck von Sternburg, and likewise through the hiatus there came to Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, his successor in this country, Miss Jeanne Luckmeyer, one of the fairest of the daughters of New York. And Miss Constance Hoyt was another of the rich Americans who went to the diplomatic court of Germany through her wedding to Baron von Stumm.

In many cases American girls with money and without married into the German army set and into the leading business circles of the country Germany, before the war, treated the American woman who came to her arms with great consideration. The touch of business did not rankle at the imperial court because the kaiser himself embarked in trade and was as proud of his pottery as he was of a new regiment.

But there was a sadly different story to be told in Austria, all of which adds to the predicament of the talented and beautiful women who are now forced by love to salute a flag that is arrayed against their own.

Under the rules of the Austrian court no person could be presented unless eight generations of nobility could be shown as a condition precedent. Coming from America, where titles of nobility are not recognized, these women found the imperial gate closed, or half-closed to them, while anything with the required armorial bearings might slide through the chink.

Notable among them was the Countess Sigray, who was Miss Harriet Daly, daughter of the late Marcus Daly. Her sister is Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the former ambassador of the United States to Germany. She married Count Anton Sigray, who had held many important posts in the service of the empire and whose position at the court was beyond any possible question. Love and the law also took her from the land of her birth and from the friends and relatives who are cheering for Old Glory while she nurses the sick and seeks the wounded under the imperial banner.

She has given a private hospital to the Austrian forces, and, with New York enterprise, has seen to it that the government also had a first-class X-ray outfit for the treatment of the wounded.

Making up more of the notable list of marooned Americans there is the beautiful Mabel Wright, now the Countess Zichy. She was one of the most striking beauties of this country and her face brought her fortune where many rich women of less charm failed.

A famous Italian sculptor used her as the model for a magnificent figure of an angel, and it is said that the Austrian emperor himself bought the work of art.

And among the women who must think of the Stars and Stripes as they regard their noble surroundings is Nora Iselin, now the Countess Colleredo-Mansfield. She is the daughter of C. Oliver Iselin, once one of the best-known millionaires in this country. His patronage of yachting and other sports made him famous. Her husband has held the secretarial post at the Rome embassy, one of the places that an Austrian nobleman covets most of all.

From one of the oldest Virginia families there comes Miss Agnes Carroll, who married Count Anton Heussenstamm. The daughter of the late John A. Stewart, Gladys Virginia Stewart, is the wife of Count Julius Apponyi, who is captain of hussars in the Austrian army.

There is the case. Dan Cupid, the traitor, has been convicted of betraying American girls to the enemy. He ought to be shot at sunrise.

HOSTAGE ON U-BOAT

Capt. C. M. Crooks of the American bark Christiane, to whom the German U-boat commander who ordered his vessel, destroyed on August 7, gave a receipt for the craft, has arrived in New York and told for the first time the complete story of his experience. Captain Crooks and his 16 men landed at an American port safely. They came from Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, where they landed after the U-boat destroyed their vessel.

SEVEN SONS FIGHTING KAISER

Mrs. Tisdall of New York, One of the Greatest "War Mothers" in Whole United States.

New York.—Clicking her knitting needles over a heavy gray sweater in Hoboken, just across the Hudson river, sits Mrs. W. J. Tisdall, one of the greatest "war mothers" in the country.

She has seven sons, all married, all with from two to six children, and all in military service. Another unusual thing, every one of the seven was an electrical engineer before he heard the call to arms.

But this is not all. Mrs. Tisdall has six daughters, two of whom are doing hospital work. "I can only sit home and knit for the army myself," modestly said Mrs. Tisdall.

The seven sons were born in Dublin of Scotch-Irish parents.

The eldest son, John, forty, and Edward, twenty-seven, having both lived some years in Canada, enlisted in the Canadian forces and have come through many months' service in France unscathed.

Victor, twenty-six, left his home in Hoboken, three months ago to join the gallant Canadian Scots. His wife is studying nursing and hopes to be sent across with a Red Cross unit.

Henry Tisdall, thirty-eight, has been in the British army five years and holds the rank of colonel.

Trevor Hastings Tisdall, twenty-five, is a member of the engineer corps of the Eleventh regiment, New York, which has been in France two months.

The two remaining sons, William, thirty, and Mark, thirty-four, both residents of Connecticut, were taken in the recent selective draft and have passed physical examinations. Both have families, but will not claim exemption.

"My father, Thomas McCurdy, fought in the English army with Wellington at Waterloo, when Napoleon came to such an ignoble end," said Mrs. Tisdall. "My brother fell in the battle of Aden in Egypt in 1870. My husband was an officer in the British army until his death 16 years ago.

"While I am glad, of course, that my sons have followed the precepts of their forefathers so faithfully, I am proudest of them for having risen by their own efforts to such positions that they are now able to leave their families well provided for; which is, after all, the greatest duty a man owes to his country."

Learning and Forgetting.

The sad defect about the progress of the human race is that while we are occupied in learning one thing we are almost always engaged in forgetting another.

GASHOUSE TEST FOR SOLDIERS

Portuguese soldiers waiting their turn at the gas school behind the British lines in France. The men go into this gashouse wearing their masks to see if they can endure the poisonous gas.

THE DAIRY

WARM WEATHER DAIRY HINTS

Cleanliness Is of Great Importance—Cream Separator Is Essential—Weed Out Poor Cows.

Unclean milk is especially dangerous during warm weather.

Remember that the sun is an excellent disinfecting agent. Sun the milk and cream utensils after washing.

No dairyman can afford to be without a good cream separator. A separator removes practically all the fat from the milk. By the ordinary skimming method from 10 to 25 per cent of the butterfat is left in the milk.

By carefully testing and weeding out the poor cows you can increase the average production of each cow by more than forty pounds of butterfat per year.

No animal that gets only feed enough to support life can produce a profit. Feed your cows a balanced ration.

When a farmer makes and sells butter and feeds the skim milk to poultry pigs and calves, he is not sending away a great deal of his farm's fertility. Keep the farm's fertility on the farm.

Some farmers would be better off if they sold their cows and bought milk and butter. Yet they don't realize that they are losing real money on every "boarder" in their herds. Test each cow.

VALUABLE DON'TS

In rearing and developing dairy heifers—

Don't overfeed. Twice as many calves are stunted by overfeeding as by underfeeding.

Don't change suddenly from whole to skim milk.

Don't leave calves in damp, dark, crowded, poorly ventilated barns.

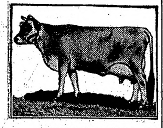
Don't feed milk in dirty pails.

Don't be irregular as to time of feeding, temperature or amount of milk.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS OF COWS

Large Consumer of Feed and Water Is Always Most Profitable Producer—Best Conformation.

There are few cows of consistent high production which are not amply provided with storage room for consuming immense quantities of feed and water. The large consumer is almost always the most profitable producer and must, therefore, be provided with a large capacity for digesting and assimilating feed as indicated by the following points: Great length from withers to hip bone; full crop; well sprung ribs that are broad, deep and wide apart.



Champion Jersey Cow.

When judging the capacity of a cow, it is important to notice the efficiency of her digestive organs by studying her handling qualities. See whether her hide is soft, loose, pliable of medium thickness, and covered with a soft, silky coat of hair, which indicates that the organs of digestion are in perfect working order.

PROVIDING COWS WITH SALT

One of Things Easily Forgotten While Animals Are on Pasture in Summer Months.

One of the things so easily forgotten in the summer months while the cows are on pasture is to provide them regularly with salt. The easy way not to forget it is to place rock salt where they can get at it every day, either in the stall while they are being milked or in a trough or box in the pasture where they can lick it whenever they have the desire to.

Studies made at the Wisconsin station by Professors Babcock and Carlyle showed that cows actually require salt to thrive properly, the amount required depending upon the character of the feed which they receive.

PLAN TO KEEP CREAM SWEET

Cool Immediately After Skimming and Before Mixing With Older Cream—Keep in Cold Water.

Set the separator to skim nearly 50 per cent in hot weather. Cool the cream at once after skimming, and cool it before mixing with older cream. Stir it well to prevent the forming of lumps or masses. Keep it in cold water, stir with metal ladle, and have pails, cans, separator parts and all utensils and surroundings clean and sweet.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

VEGETABLES FOR WINTER CONSUMPTION

Natural storage is the simplest and least expensive method of keeping vegetables for fall and winter consumption. Wherever practicable, this method should be made use of, especially this season when the conservation of food and the keeping down of food expenses is peculiarly important. Owners of home gardens are, in general, best situated for storing vegetables since they probably have surpluses of vegetables in the fall. It often is possible, however, for other householders to buy vegetables cheaply enough in the fall to justify the preparation and stocking of storage places.

Storage is especially successful with the root, tuber, and bulb crops such as carrots, potatoes, onions, etc. Cabbage, celery, pumpkins also winter squash, mature beans and peas, and a number of other vegetables also may be stored.

The successful storage of vegetables is not at all difficult; in fact, good storage facilities already exist in most homes, it being only necessary to make use of the cellar, the attic, a large closet, or other parts of the dwelling, depending upon the character of the product to be stored.

Storage Room in the Basement of the Dwelling.

A cool, well-ventilated cellar under the dwelling offers good conditions for the storage of vegetables. Many cellars are not well suited for storing vegetables because of poor insulation or lack of ventilation. Cellars containing a furnace for heating the dwelling usually are too warm and too dry for the storage of root crops. It is often possible, however, to partition off a room either in one corner or at one end of the cellar where the temperature may be controlled by means of outside windows. At least one window is necessary, and two or more are desirable for admitting light and for ventilation.

Construction of the Storage Room.

The size of the storage room should be determined by the space available and the amount of material to be stored. Natural earth makes a better floor than concrete or brick, as a certain amount of moisture is desirable. The walls of the storage room should be parallel to the walls of the cellar. Lay 2-by-4-inch scantling flat on the floor and secure them with pegs driven into the floor or by nailing them to the top of short posts set in the ground. Set 2-by-4-inch studding from this sill to the ceiling, spacing them 16 inches apart from center to center. Locate the door to the storage room at the most convenient point, making it large enough to admit barrels, than 6 inches wide. boxes, etc., 2½ feet wide by 6½ feet high being a good size. Set the studs on either side of the door 32 inches apart, which will allow for the door and the frame. Put a header over the door, allowing 1 inch for the frame and ⅞ of an inch for the sill at the bottom. Set the studs against the walls where the cellar walls and storage-room walls meet. Care exercised in making the frame square and plumb will enable the builder to get the structure tight with a minimum of labor. A good room is made by covering the studding on the outside with tongue-and-groove material, but a better way is to sheathe the outside with plain lumber, tack building paper on this, and side with tongue-and-groove material. This construction in connection with lath and plaster or wall board on the inside makes an excellent room.

Ventilation may be secured by opening one or more windows. An air duct constructed of wood, metal, or terra cotta and fitted in one of the windows, as illustrated in figure 4, is desirable, as it permits the cool air to enter at the bottom of the room. Two or more joints of 6-inch stovepipe, one with a damper, and an elbow may be used. A piece of board with a hole the size of the pipe is fitted in the window in place of one of the panes of glass. Another pane of glass may be removed from the sash and a small hinged door fitted in its place, which when open allows the heated air to escape. In cold weather both the hinged door and the damper in the stovepipe must be closed. The windows in the storage room should be darkened in order to protect the vegetables from the light.

Barrels, crates, boxes, or bins may be used as containers for the various vegetables, but movable containers are preferable to built-in bins, as it is possible to remove them for cleaning. It is advisable to construct shelves or a slat floor to keep the crates, boxes, baskets, and other containers off the ground. This is highly desirable to insure a free circulation of air and to prevent the containers from harboring mice, rats, and other vermin. The shelves for canned goods along one side of the room need not be more

ORGANIC MATTER IN STRAW

Three Dollars' Worth of Plantfood Contained in Every Ton—Should Be Applied to Soil.

Farmer, spare that straw stack!

"Three dollars' worth of plantfood goes up in smoke every time a ton of straw is burned," declares R. I. Throckmorton, associate professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Many Kansas farmers are overlooking the chief by-product of the farm.

"The soils in Kansas are becoming deficient rapidly in organic matter and straw is a means of increasing that content. Wheat fields produce quantities of available straw."

The best way to use straw is to bed stock with it. By this method the moisture content of the manure is absorbed by the straw. What straw cannot be used in this manner can be applied as a surface dressing to soil in the late fall or winter months. Straw should be scattered with uniform thickness at the rate of one ton per acre. The surface dressing acts as a soil mulch and thus prevents loss of water during rains. It also aids in holding the snow and in preventing winter killing.

FALL WORK ON RASPBERRIES

Prune to Remove Dead Wood Which Bore Fruit Preceding Year—Break Off the Tips.

The chief pruning for raspberries is to cut out the dead wood which bore fruit the preceding year. This may be done any time during the fall, winter or early spring.

As the young shoots spring up from the roots, and get to be about two feet high, it is often good practice to break off with the hand the tip, four or five inches back, thus causing the sending out of lateral shoots, and increasing the amount of fruiting-wood for the year following.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

In the humid sections distribute the poisoned-bran bait for grasshoppers early in the morning.

* * *

Join with your neighbors in buying spraying materials and thus get the benefit of wholesale prices.

* * *

Clear up Johnson grass, Bermuda grass, and salt grass in order to destroy the desert corn flea-beetles' winter quarters.

* * *

In the semiarid sections poisoned-bran bait for grasshoppers should be distributed in the late afternoon or early evening.

CAPITAL REQUIRED FOR BEES

Strong Point in Favor of Honey Industry Is Small Amount of Money Needed for Results.

The men who are engaged in honey production as an exclusive business are getting results equal to those derived from any other form of agriculture, with less capital invested and with less risk, according to Dr. J. H. Merrill, assistant professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The fact that it requires far less capital to engage in beekeeping than in general farming is a strong point in favor of the industry," commented Doctor Merrill.

"As an exclusive business beekeeping requires high-grade talent. It looks so simple and easy that those who engage in it are not willing to take the time to master the work in all of its details as they would in any other line of business. For this reason comparatively few persons succeed in making it profitable?

Fifteen years ago there were more beekeepers than there are today, but there has been an increase in the number of bees kept, Doctor Merrill pointed out. This plainly indicates that the beekeepers are becoming specialists.

BLANCH EARLY CELERY CROP

Special Paper Twelve Inches Wide Made for This Purpose—Two Weeks Time Is Required.

Early celery is best blanched with boards or paper, a special paper 12 inches wide being made for this purpose.

In warm weather it will blanch in about two weeks, when the boards may be removed along and so used several times in a season.

Blanching Celery Crop.

Celery may be blanched by placing boards, paper or dirt about it. A drain tile will do. Soil is likely to cause decay in the early varieties if put on during hot weather.

Use the poisoned bran bait to control grasshoppers.

PUBLIC ROADS

ROADS REDUCE LIVING COST

Make for Prosperity More Than Any Other National Undertaking, Says Alaskan Engineer.

"Good roads, more than any other national undertaking, make for the prosperity, happiness and contentment of the people," declared Col. W. P. Richardson, engineer in charge of highways in Alaska. "This is particularly evident at this time, when in every large city these is protest against the high prices of food. In my judgment, good roads, more than any other agency, will help to solve permanently the high cost of living. Transportation, of course, is at the foundation of prices. It is truthfully said that where there is inadequate transportation food prices mount high. We know that in cities prices are greatly in excess of those in rural districts and it is all a matter of transportation and distribution. If we have good roads, we can get our products to market. If we haven't, we cannot. Products on the farm are worth nothing if they cannot find a market. I am convinced that the most important governmental work is in the improvement of the roads. In this day of motor trucks it is much easier to haul products to the cities or to railroad terminals than it was a few years ago, but we must have good roads to do it. There is not the slightest doubt that good roads many times over pay for themselves. They are a fundamental economic necessity.

Good Road Over Rocky Mountains.

"The initial outlay in the building of good roads may seem large, but it is small in comparison with the benefits that accrue. In Alaska we have approximately 900 miles of improved roads, varying from the ordinary country dirt road to the best kind of macadam. In Nome there is a stretch of road over which in the summer time thousands of tons of products are hauled."

POOR ROADS ARE EXPENSIVE

Mistaken Idea That Improved Highways Are Solely for Benefit of Automobile Owners.

Poor roads are very expensive things for country communities. The farmer who thinks that improved highways are mainly for the benefit of those who drive automobiles should reflect on the results of a recent investigation by the department of agriculture, which finds that the cost of hauling farm produce over ordinary country roads is 23 cents a ton mile, whereas over hard-surfaced roads it is only 13 cents.—Youth's Companion.

OPERATION OF A ROAD DRAG

Use Pokiest, Laziest Kind of Team and Let Them Have Their Own Time—Just Keep Moving.

Do not wait for anything; build a drag and get out onto the road.

Drive very slowly. Use the pokiest, laziest team you own, and give them their time. Just so they keep moving they will be going swiftly enough. After you have used the drag a year, and have learned when to drive rapidly and when to drive slowly, you can carry a whip or drive a mettlesome team.

Vetch as Cover Crop.

An expert says that winter vetch does best as a cover crop if a little rye is seeded with it. One bushel of vetch to one-half bushed of rye per acre is about right.

Bad Habit of Cow.

Once a cow finds out she can get over an old fence there will be trouble perhaps for all time.

Rats Are Expensive.

Fifty rats on a farm will cost the owner $100 to $300 a year.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lnnches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

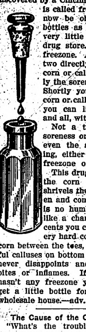
Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.



This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.—adv.

The Cause of the Commotion.

"What's the trouble up there in front?" asked the cook of a rapid restaurant, addressing one of the waitresses.

"Aw, Heloise said that Claudine wasn't any better than she ought to be," was the reply. "And Claudine says she is, too, and if anybody thinks different she'll make 'em prove it. That's how the customer got hit with the ketchup bottle."—Kansas City Star.

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA

And Rashes That Itch and Burn—Trial Free to Anyone Anywhere.

In the treatment of skin and scalp troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment. If there is a natural tendency to rashes, pimples, etc., prevent their recurrence by making Cuticura your daily toilet preparation.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The True Joy Rider.

"So you got a motorcycle?"

"For a starter."

"Couldn't you have more fun with an automobile?"

"You don't understand. The real way to have fun with an automobile is to get a motorcycle and get out on the road as a cop."

Highly Dangerous.

"Now tell the truth. Was my client's pistol loaded when he attacked you?"

"Yes, and so was he."

The offender never pardons.—Herbert.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day backache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Wisconsin Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

August H. Wilkens, Eighth Ave., West Bend, Wis., says: "My back was in such bad shape I couldn't lie still long. When I took cold, the backache was worse, I got so dizzy at times I could hardly work and I had to pass the kidney secretions three or four times at night. I was nervous and run down. Three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health after other medicines had failed. I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Do You Want Money Quick?

Ship us your Poultry, Cream, Eggs, Beans, Salted Cattle Hides, Pelts, Wool, Furs. Write for free price list. We pay top prices.

The R. A. COBB CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

CAPITAL AGHAST AT LATEST PROOF OF TEUTON PLOTS

Plan to Use Money to Influence Congress on War Arouses Legislators.

BERNSTORFF SEEN UNMASKED

Disclosures Made by Secretary of State Lansing Regarded as Showing Ambassador Directed German Intrigue.

Washington.—Convincing proof that German diplomatic agents in the United States violated all rules of international courtesy and conspired to influence congress by the use of money to prevent this country from going to war to defend itself from the attacks of the German government is seen in the publication by Secretary of State Lansing of a note from Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, asking for authority to expend $50,000 for the purpose of influencing congress.

The publication of this note was a greater bomb-shell than any of the other revelations of German duplicity that have been made by the state department. Neutral diplomats, members of congress and others were literally astounded by the disclosures. It has been no secret that the German diplomatic representatives in the United States conspired in various ways to prevent this country from entering the war on the side of the allies but the proof that German money was used or was to be used for the specific purpose of influencing congress furnished an amazing climax for all the revelations that have gone before.

Telegram Sent by Bernstorff.

The telegram, exposed by Secretary of State Lansing, was sent through some secret channel to the Berlin foreign office on Jan. 22, 1917, by Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador of Germany. It was as follows:

"I request authority to pay out up to $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) in order, as on former occasions, to influence congress through the organization you know of, which can perhaps prevent war.

"I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly.

"In the above circumstances a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable, in order to gain the support of Irish influence here."

Some congressmen expressed the view that the money was spent in a campaign by telegraph just before the United States declared a state of war, when millions of messages were poured in upon members of both houses.

German propagandists used the telegraph wires freely to further their purposes.

The message of Count von Bernstorff which was revealed by Secretary Lansing was sent last January, at a time when there were no outward indications of a break between the United States and Germany. This, officials said, showed that Count von Bernstorff was fully aware of the kaiser's plans to launch ruthless submarine warfare, thus repudiating Germany's pledges to the United States.

Exposes German Deceit.

State department officials declined to comment upon the object hoped to be realized as a result of the publication of the Bernstorff message. It was believed, however, to have as its purpose supplementing the general policy of exposing to the world the malicious deceit that characterizes German diplomacy, the revelation of German inspiration of peace propaganda in America.

It was denied that there was any intent to reflect upon congress in making the dispatch public at this time. It could not be ascertained that there was any design in selecting any particular moment for the publication and it was asserted also to be a mere coincidence that the exposure occurred just after the arrival of Count von Bernstorff at Constantinople as German ambassador to Turkey.

Officials made it plain that the government had some information of Germany's policy of duplicity before Bernstorff requested authorization to continue his campaign to influence congress. There was gratification in official quarters that the ambassador did not presume to intimate to his government that any amount of propaganda could influence President Wilson.

Officials asserted that the government had an idea of the identity of the organization referred to by Ambassador Bernstorff, but, there being no absolute certainty, none would be named.

It was said to be unfair to draw the conclusion that the organization referred to by Ambassador von Bernstorff was an Irish institution, and from the remarks of officials it was gathered that the instrument used by the German government was one of several peace societies which, masking under the name of "peace," have actually served the interests of the central empires, and are still motivated by consideration of hostility to the policies of the United States.

A sensational feature of the Bernstorff note was that it was dated January 22, the date of President Wilson's "peace without victory" address to congress.

Prior to that time, however, in the latter part of December, Secretary Lansing, in interpreting President Wilson's peace note, made it clear that the United States might be drawn into the war, and indicated that one of the reasons impelling President Wilson to address the powers at war was to ascertain the objects for which they were fighting, so that this country, if it should be compelled to make a decision, might better be prepared to align itself with one of the two groups.

It is accepted that neither in December nor in January was the state department aware of the full connection of Ambassador von Bernstorff with the works of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the naval and military attaches, respectively, of the German embassy, but it is believed now that the government has complete proof of the direction by Count von Bernstorff himself of all the activities of German agents, official and unofficial, of German nationality and of American nationality.

Whether the state department is in possession of other evidence indicating the ambassador's activities has not been revealed, but the extraordinary disclosures already made have fixed the belief that agents of the United States government have collected and compiled the entire story of German duplicity and intrigue and that additional chapters will be added.

Knew Plan of "Ruthlessness."

The reference to averting war is taken as an indication that Ambassador Bernstorff had prior knowledge of his government's intention to proclaim a merciless widespread submarine warfare and that he was equally confident that the United States government could not be easily placated by mere promises. The German announcement of its intention to expand its submarine activities was not made public until January 31, when the world was startled not only by the determination to remove all restrictions, but by the statement that it would become effective on the following day. Three days later the United States government had expressed its disapproval by severing relations with Germany.

That the German ambassador knew of his government's intention was assumed by some officials, although at the same time he denied prior knowledge and those in close touch with the embassy were given to understand that he did not approve the course and worked to obtain modification.

Small Amount for Bribe.

It has not been assumed that the ambassador actually attempted to bribe or personally influence any member of congress, and doubt that such was his purpose is supported to some extent by the comparatively small amount of money he asked. Fifty thousand dollars, it was pointed out, would go but a short way toward buying the influence of any congressman. Judiciously expended, however, it might do much in compensating paid agents, such as are now known to have belonged to the elaborate machine Bernstorff had so carefully built up for the production of propaganda and for purposes of espionage.

Search Anti-War List.

As soon as news of the Bernstorff message reached the capitol members began a hasty search of the files to find the names of the men who voted against war. While there was no assertion from anyone that anyone of these members was influenced by German propaganda or money, yet it was pointed out that if such influence was exerted, and if it had any effect, the names of those affected would be shown in the lists of those who opposed the war resolution.

"I was forced to the conclusion some time ago," Representative Heflin said, in discussing the revelations, "that Germany thought we were a cowardly people and afraid to fight, but I did not know that we were a corrupt people and would betray our country for German gold.

"The telegram sent by Count von Bernstorff is an admission of the fact that Germany had a corruption fund in the United States for the purpose of carrying on German propaganda.

"If members have acted in suspicious fashion by the introduction of resolutions or bills or by speeches in congress or out of congress, that leads to the conviction that they are not loyal to this government at this time, they ought to be investigated, and, if found guilty, they ought to be expelled from the floor of this house and from the floor of the senate of the United States."

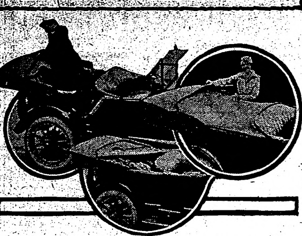
HOLLAND'S WINDMILLS.

It was at one time stated that there were in Holland at least 9,900 large windmills, of which the sails ranged from 60 to 100 feet long. At that time their yearly cost was reported to be nearly $10,000,000. The mills are used for many purposes—for sawing timber, beating hemp, grinding, but their principal use has always been to pump water from the lowlands into the canals, to protect the little country from being inundated.

TOWEL AND MEDICINE CLOSET.

A good idea for a towel and medicine closet or cabinet in two bathrooms which have a common wall is to divide the one closet space into thirds laterally. The upper third forms the two shallow medicine closets, back to back, with a mirrored door in each bathroom. The other two-thirds extend through the depth of the closet and are used for towels. Each of these divisions opens into one of the bathrooms.

COVER KEEPS AUTOMOBILE LUGGAGE CLEAN



INEXPENSIVE AND CONVENIENT DUST-PROOF COVER.

The luggage which you are carrying in the rear seat of your automobile need not be exposed to dust and rain if you use a cover recently designed by Arthur Paulson of New York city. It is inexpensive and convenient. When stretched over the rear of the car, covering the entire rear seat and the floor space in front of it, as one of the accompanying illustrations shows, it will protect everything that you carry from the dust of the road.

The cover consists of leather or rubberized canvas which has the shape of the rear portion of the car. Ordinarily, the cover is folded and is stored away in the cloth casing which surrounds the automobile top when it is folded away in the rear. One end of it is attached by fasteners to the edge of the casing. When it is to be used, one pull will suffice to bring it out from its position under the casing. After the luggage has been placed in position on the floor and on the seat, the cover is made fast by attaching it to fasteners placed on the cover top, the doors of the automobile and the back of the front seat.

In addition to keeping your luggage clean, the cover protects it from thieves.—Popular Science Monthly.

USE MOTOR TRUCKS

Trade Paper Discusses Highway Traffic as Supplementary to Train Service.

REGULAR DELIVERY OF MAIL

Probably Effect Genuine Economy in Post Office Department—Bring Producer and Consumer in Closer Touch.

According to American Motorist the post office department recognizes the possibilities of improved highways as trunk lines for the transportation of mails between distant points. This is indicated by the fact that it is installing motor trucks and operating parcel post and mail service over distances which formerly were considered practicable only for railroads.

With more than $50,000,000 annually expended for rural mail delivery; with tens of millions of parcel post packages to be delivered quickly and safely within a limited period of time, and with the manifest handicap on the part of the railroads incident to hauling parcels to the railroad stations, loading them on the cars and repeating these operations at the termini, it must be evident that the motor truck and the improved highway are destined to assume an importance in mail transportation comparable with that of the railway mail service.

Boon to Small Cities.

To the thousands of small cities and towns which have only local train service, the quick and regular delivery of mails from a distributing point by motor truck will prove a real boon, while at the same time, in all probability, effecting a genuine economy to the post office department in the operation of its mail service. Parcel post for the transportation of perishable products and for bringing the producer and the consumer in close touch can be tremendously developed by this trunk line service, thus promoting the welfare of the producer by developing a market for him, lowering the cost to the consumer by the practical elimination of the middleman, and increasing the food supply by making accessible large producing areas between urban communities.

In the rural delivery service it would seem that economy of operation could be secured by combining many of the circuitous routes through the establishment of through trunk lines traversed by motor trucks and attaching to the direct service a few motorcyclists or bicyclists to reach the outlying sections contiguous to the trunk line.

Importance of Highways.

The importance of the highways throughout the United States to the safety, economy, the welfare and the happiness of the people cannot be overestimated.

Military requirements and possibilities through the use of motor vehicles are paramount in this age as in no other. The operation of the parcel post and mail delivery now calls for the use of over 1,100,000 miles of public highway.

The United States government and the state governments are spending such large sums of money that, taken into connection with local expenditures, an aggregate outlay of over $300,000,000 is made annually for highway construction and maintenance. Over 3,500,000 automobiles make use of these highways for profit and pleasure.

The vast quantities of food produced on the farm and necessary to the existence of our city population and for export to our allies must move over the country highways. Great zones of suburban population are now extending out of our cities by reason of highway development. The millions of dollars formerly spent by tourists in European countries is now being spent by Americans in "seeing America."

Recent Traffic Census.

That the highway is an even more important factor in transportation than the railway is being shown day by day with increasing emphasis. Recently a traffic census of a highway leading out from Akron, O., showed that it carried considerably more tonnage than any of the main lines of railway leading out from the same point.

The post office department will serve the interests of the country to the very highest degree by developing a policy of through mail routes on highways as rapidly and as thoroughly as it is possible in these abnormal times.

DO NOT OVERHEAT RADIATOR

Good Deal of Trouble May Result During Summer Months If Necessary Precaution Is Not Taken.

The motor car is heir to certain seasonable troubles for which provision must be made in advance, if one is to ride in comfort. In winter the freezing of cooling water must be guarded against by using an antifreezing mixture. In summer just the other extreme, overheating, must be guarded against. There are a number of things that may cause this trouble, and to prevent it all the sources must be overhauled.

To begin with, the radiator ought to be drained, to see if the water runs freely throughout the entire length. By pouring water into the empty radiator it may be determined very easily whether or not the water is flowing through freely. Often enough there may be an obstruction, preventing rapid flow, which turns out to be simply some minor sediment around the drain-cock. In this case a match thrust upward will clear away the obstruction. If there is an overflow pipe, this is a possible location of trouble, as dirt often gathers around the lower opening. The rubber connections in the cooling system ought to be taken out and the inside examined. If the fabric is broken and hanging, renew the connections. The fan belt should be carefully looked over, given a dose of oil, and tightened up if need be.

VIRGIN ISLANDS UP TO DATE

According to Latest Register, There Are 24 Cars and Three Trucks Owned by Inhabitants.

Our new possessions, the Virgin islands, lying just east of Porto Rico, acquired from Denmark by purchase, have not been immune from the automobile, although cars there are not numerous. The latest register shows 24 cars and three trucks. The islands have an area of 83 square miles and a population of about 20,000. There are about 100 miles of good roads. All vehicles follow the European rule of the road, passing each other on the left when meeting and on the right when overtaking.

IN CASE OF GASOLINE FIRE

Water Should Never Be Used to Extinguish Flames—Smother Blaze With Sand or Sawdust.

If you are so unfortunate as to be the victim of a gasoline fire in your garage, or anywhere else for that matter, remember gasoline does not mix with water, and consequently water should never be used to extinguish such a fire. If a patent fire extinguisher is not at hand throw sand on the blaze, or use sawdust. The latter is not easily ignited, and when it does burn there is no blaze of any consequence.

Tell them to go ahead

You might as well have the use of that building you are planning—there is nothing to be gained by waiting. There is no prospect of prices going down for some time after the war is over. Go ahead and let your contracts.

When it comes to the roof you can make a real saving, and get a better roof by specifying

Certain-teed Roofing

CERTAIN-TEED Roll Roofing is not cheaper because the quality is lower, but because it is a less expensive roofing to manufacture. It is better, not only because it is cheaper, but also because it is light weight, weather-tight, clean, sanitary, fire-retardent and costs practically nothing to maintain.

CERTAIN-TEED Roll Roofing is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply).

***Certain-teed* Slate-Surfaced Asphalt Shingles**

are supplanting wood and slate shingles for residences. They cost less, are just as good looking, wear better, won't fall off, buckle or split. They are fire-retardent and do not have to be painted or stained.

***Certain-teed* Paints and Varnishes**

The name CERTAIN-TEED on a can of paint or varnish is the same guarantee of quality and satisfaction it is on a roll of roofing or a bundle of shingles. Made for all uses and in all colors.

***Certain-teed* Products Corporation**

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana

TWO VARIETIES OF HEROES

One Who Admits He Is of Make-Believe Class, Tells of Life in the Trenches.

There are real heroes and make-believe heroes; and they are not always easily distinguishable. I do not hide from myself that I belong to the make believes. And yet, it is remarkable that I did not find the second week at the front as terrible as the first. It is not so bad there as it seems, says a writer in the Atlantic.

When once you get accustomed to the idea that you may be dead in a day, or in an hour, or in a minute, and when you are clear as to your future, your mood is relieved from constant depression. Involuntarily you become kind and helpful to those about you, you do not get vexed over trifles, you are ready to make all sorts of sacrifices.

Of course, if, in the midst of such a condition, a grenade suddenly drops into your trench, if you see three or four of your comrades getting killed, your misery returns, no matter how good an outward appearance you may keep up. At least for a while.

But then again the thought comes that getting wounded means rest and safety, and good care. And death? that is still less terrible. One boast of reaching one's destination along the shortest road! Is not death every one's final destination?—Atlantic.

As Mitey Wise Understood It.

They were talking about aviation.

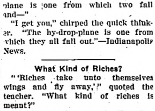
"As I understood it," said Mr. Mitey Wise, "the monoplane is a flying machine from which one falls, the biplane is one from which two fall and—"

"I get you," chirped the quick thinker. "The hy-drop-plane is one from which they all fall out."—Indianapolis News.

What Kind of Riches?

"'Riches take unto themselves wings and fly away,'" quoted the teacher. "What kind of riches is meant?"

And Johnny Jones said: "I reckon they must be ostriches."


I'm helping to save white bread by eating more
Post Toasties
WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
Bobby

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

The city hall, the only public hall in International Falls, has been condemned as unsafe for use. At the Red Cross dance recently, the floor buckled up, and upon investigation it was found that the sills of the building were decayed.

The county fair at Little Falls, which closed recently, was the most successful in the history of the association in many respects. The receipts were over $500 more than ever before, the attendance was greater, the attractions better and the exhibits good,

Practically the entire population of Jackson and several hundred farmers from the surrounding country turned out to say goodbye to Jackson county's first quota of drafted men who left for Camp Dodge. The men were joined at Fairmont by seventy men from Martin county.

The Northwestern fair, which will be held in Crookston for three days, beginning October 3, is expected to be a splendid success. The fair, which was formerly managed by local men, has been turned over to the farmers surrounding Crookston. They will run the fair on their own ideas.

Unswerving loyalty to the United States and staunch support of the government in its prosecution of the war, on the part of Norwegian-Danish Methodists was voiced in a resolution unanimously passed at the final session of the Northern conference of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist church in the Bethlehem Methodist church, Minneapolis.

The Tri-State and Bell Telephone companies won a partial victory over the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission when Judge Childress of the district court filed a decision on the appeal of the companies reversing the order of the commission that a 10-cent extra charge should be levied for all distance calls on the Tri-State through Owatonna.

One hundred dollars a minute for forty-five minutes for the American Red Cross was the record established at Heron Lake in a drive to provide the Jackson county chapter with adequate funds.

A campaign to raise $5,000 for the Nicollet county chapter of the American Red Cross will be made October 1. The county has been divided into districts and canvassing groups for each district appointed.

After a hearing, Mike Lugovich charged with bringing contraband liquor into Indian territory, was bound over to the Federal court by United States Commissioner W. A. Fleming, bonds being placed at $750. Car and liquor were confiscated.

L. A. Ickler, vice president of the American National bank, St. Paul, who spent a month near Drake, N. D., said today that the wheat crop is poor in that immediate vicinity but is better to the East and North.

"Conditions are much better in Minnesota, however," said Mr. Ickler.

There has been a reversal of opinion in many places in Southeastern Minnesota as to the extent of the damage by frost some days ago. The warm weather of the last few days, typical corn-growing weather, has convinced many farmers who took a chance by leaving their corn undisturbed that they have made no mistake. More than half the crop thought completely destroyed on the ridges in this territory will mature, experts said.

Only 43 tons of hard coal have been shipped into Thief River Falls since last spring—and that was received only after frantic appeals. Considerable alarm is felt lest winter comes without a further shipment. All the dealers have been trying for some time to get hard coal. Instead, soft coal in plenty has been shipped in until half of the usual supply has been received. Some uneasiness has also been felt over the fact that it has been almost impossible to get any cordwood.

Edward Fedel, a farmer residing in the town of Munson, two miles from Richmond, lies in the hospital with six shots in his body as the result of one of the first hunting accidents of the season. His condition is not considered serious. Fedel went out on the Sauk river for the purpose of fishing. Lucas Schroeder, a neighboring farmer, also went to the river in quest of ducks. Sighting a mud hen he fired. The hen happened to be directly in line with Fedel and a number of the shot hit him.

J. O. Bentall, former Socialist candidate for governor, has returned to his farm at Cedar Mills, after having been arraigned in Minneapolis before a Federal commissioner on a charge of interfering with the draft law. He was arrested and brought to Minneapolis charged with specifically "aiding, abetting and inducing his farm hand, John F. Kassube, not to register for the draft." Bail was fixed at $2,500. It was Bentall's second arrest in connection with anti-draft activities.

Joseph H. Gates, a pioneer resident of Rice Lake, was run down and killed by an automobile driven by Mrs. Jerry Fencl. Gates was riding a bicycle and ran directly in front of Mrs. Fencl's car and before she could stop the car crushed Gates underneath. Mrs. Fencl, who lives at Haugen, was exonerated of all blame for the accident.

Concordia college at Moorhead is open in all departments, the opening this year being delayed somewhat to allow the men students to finish up work on farms in consonance with the food conservation movement all over the country.

FARMERS URGED TO SHIP THEIR GRAIN

WHEAT CAN BE HANDLED BY RAILROADS MORE PROMPTLY NOW THAN LATER ON.

GERMAN TEXTBOOK PROBE

Will Soon Be Under Way by Committee of Nine Appointed by State Superintendent of Schools Schulz.

St. Paul.

Farmers are urged to ship their wheat and other food products as a patriotic measure. Secretary G. W. Murnane of the railroad war board's Northwest committee on car service, said:

"The roads can promptly handle wheat to storage centers now, and such movement will facilitate the manufacture of flour for domestic consumption and for export to our allies. That is why the railways are appealing to farmers for quick action. Later the demand for hauling soldiers and supplies will be an increasing burden which may hamper the movement of food supplies."

* * *

Probe of German Textbooks.

C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of education has announced the appointment of a committee of nine to investigate German textbooks used in Minnesota schools as requested by the State Public Safety commission. The investigation will determine, it is expected, whether the German texts tend to excite admiration of German ideals or principles. The committee members chosen as being competent and unbiased, Superintendent Schulz said, are as follows:

Chairman J. G. Norby, superintendent of schools, Fergus Falls; Prof. J. S. King, Hamline university, St. Paul; H. June Streeter, principal of the high school, Albert Lea; Amelia Weir, principal high school, Blue Earth; Peter Olesen, superintendent of schools, Cloquet; Augusta Zeigler, head of German department, Central High school, Duluth; Aleene Sherwood, teacher of German, Litchfield; Emma C. Freeman, teacher of German, Johnson high school, St. Paul; Hermione Koenig, teacher of German, North High school, Minneapolis.

The committee will meet at the capitol as soon as samples of the German texts have been received, probably within two weeks, Superintendent Schulz said.

* * *

More Wooden Bridges.

The construction and maintenance of wooden bridges in Minnesota will be revolutionized and in many places will be erected where concrete and steel bridges have been planned. The Minnesota Highway commission has been investigating every form of bridge construction in seeking to overcome the prohibitive prices of steel and concrete.

The chief objection to wooden bridges has been the annual cost of replanking. In Minnesota alone replanking has cost $375,000 on wooden bridges.

After an exhaustive investigation, the Highway commission has found a bituminous surfacing that will last as long as the average plank floor, and will cost only one-third as much. The bituminous surfacing is spread easily over the plank floor and becomes smooth in a short time.

* * *

Price Inquiry Postponed.

A week's postponement of the meeting of the state commission investigating prices of food, fuel and other necessities of life was ordered by the chairman, Colonel C. H. March of Litchfield. Information sought on various subjects is not ready for consideration, it was explained, and the commissioners had important business engagements elsewhere.

* * *

Consider Lid Tilting Charge.

Complaints that several Minneapolis cafes have violated Order No. 7, prohibiting sales of liquor to women and cabaret performances in cafes, were considered by the state public safety commission in executive session. No action was announced. A committee from the Minneapolis city council outlined municipal market plans before the commission.

* * *

Asks Protection for Sand.

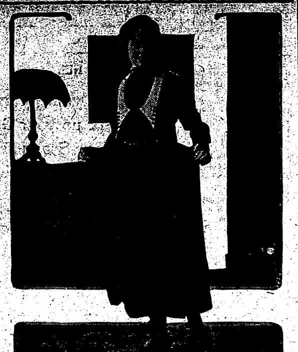
Charging that dredging companies have taken approximately $300,000 worth of sand and gravel from Lake Superior along the Cook county shore without state permission, State Auditor J. A. O. Preus, back yesterday from an investigation trip, asked the attorney general to restrain further operations and collect for the sand and gravel already taken.

* * *

Governor Boosts War Library Fund.

Governor Burnquist has appealed to the citizens of Minnesota to contribute to the national war library fund. The national war library council, appointed by Secretary Baker, is co-operating with the American Library association to supply reading matter for the soldiers and sailors of the United States. An appeal for a $1,000,000 fund for this purpose has been made. "I trust the people of this state will give liberally to this fund," said Governor Burnquist in discussing the matter.

Diversity in One-Piece Dresses



There is a wonderful diversity in one-piece dresses, and there must be. "We must have new things all the time or women will not buy," says one of those who sells frocks nearly all the days of the year. It is business that makes the world move forward, and so designers call upon the four quarters of the globe for ideas and inspirations. This fall there are Chinese and Russian and American Indian ideas interpreted in new suits and dresses, or discernible in their trimmings, along with clever inventions that are home grown and very modern.

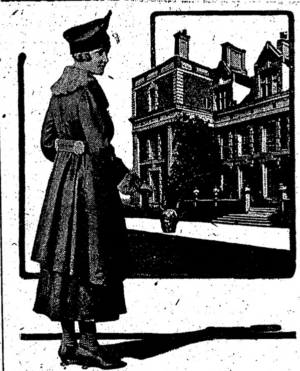
But with all this casting about for new inspirations there are almost no freakish dresses. Everything must bow to the decrees of the mode and manage to arrive at simplicity in effect, no matter how much elaborated in details of trimming or finish. The result is the prettiest and most wearable frocks that can be imagined, with the straight line models in great favor and the smart Russian blouse winning its way to the front.

But the straight line dress has no monopoly, as may be gathered from the clever model in a one-piece frock shown here. It follows the lines of the tonneau skirt, at a safe and sane distance, with the small, side drapery that holds its place in the season's styles. Just how its wearer gets in or out of it is a secret that lies between her and the dressmaker, but the belt is discovered fastening at the side and probably the bodice does the same thing, with fastenings along the underarm and shoulder. At the front and back of the belt embroidery finds a place in the sun of approval, and a row of misleading buttons down the front of the bodice have no duty other than to make a pretty finish for it.

It is the collar in this frock that bespeaks much thought on the part of its maker. It is of colored satin overlaid with white satin with little satin-covered buttons set in a row at each side, and is altogether independent of the high neck which finishes the bodice. The plain sleeves have small flaring cuffs with overlay in white satin.

Julia Bottomley

Furs Are Everywhere



Making a joke of deprivations is one phase of French fortitude in these times of trial. The Parisienne makes light of the scarcity of coal and says she will rely upon furs and exercise in the open air to keep herself warm this winter. This prediction seems to have influenced the mode, and furs are everywhere. On suits and frocks they appear in bands, sometimes continuous and more often in sections, on the bottom of skirts and coats. Collars and cuffs, fur-covered buttons, and narrow fur bands and fringes of fur find a place on all outer garments.

Deep cuffs, both close-fitting and flaring, and narrow collars that widen into broad revers are among the newest phases of fur trimmings. But with the broadest collars and the most generous cuffs are coupled very narrow bandings in pockets and about the bottom of coats. Collars are as luxurious and enveloping as those introduced last winter, those on suits of the convertible variety that may be brought up about the throat at will.

One of the new fall suits, trimmed with gray squirrel, is made of wool velour. Squirrel looks well on the wine, blue and green shades of the present season and combines beautifully with the soft "glove finish" of wool fabrics. The suit pictured is a conservative model with a straight-hanging coat, belted in at the waistline and trimmed to long points at each side. It is plain except for big patch pockets, also trimmed in points to correspond with the coat.

Julia Bottomley

New Belts.

The belt line of the new frocks is as diversified as one can imagine. There are belts of all degrees of width. There is still the beltless frock that has a girdle drawn loosely about the hips and there are occasional high-waisted belts. The tendency in the new frocks is to emphasize the normal waistline, however, and this probably means the persistence of the separate belt of leather or embroidered silk.

Japanese Influence.

Several of the French designers are turning to Japan for much of their inspiration this autumn. This probably means that we shall see Japanese motifs in embroidery, as much as we saw them last year, on the new frocks.

An Irish Comeback.

An Irishman employed in a large factory had taken a day off without permission and seemed likely to lose his job in consequence. When asked by his foreman the next day why he had not turned up the day before, he replied:

"I was so ill, sir, that I could not come to work to save me life."

"How was it, then, Pat, that I saw you pass the factory on your bicycle during the morning?" asked the foreman.

Pat was slightly taken aback, then regaining his presence of mind, he replied:

"Sure, sir, that must have been when I was going for the doctor."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Slighted.

"So you're leaving us, Mary. What's the trouble; don't you like the place here?"

"I did, but I ain't going to stay here no longer. You don't treat me like one of the family."

"Why, Mary, how can you say that?"

"It's plain as day. You were away for ten days, and you didn't even send me a picture postal card."

Can a man be said to be partial to a thing when he gives his entire attention to it?

The more a woman talks to a man the less he is inclined to sit up and take notice.

Lemons Beautify! Make Quarter Pint of Lotion, Cheap

Here is told how to prepare an inexpensive lemon lotion which can be used to bring back to any skin the sweet freshness, softness, whiteness and beauty.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands, and see for yourself. Adv.

One method of dodging popularity is to give your neighbors advice.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhœa; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price, But Great in Every Other Way

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Make you feel the joy of living. It is impossible to be happy or feel good when you are

CONSTIPATED

This old remedy will set you right over night.

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

PALLID PEOPLE Usually Need Iron in the Blood. Try CARTER'S IRON PILLS

Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help feed the world by tilling some of her fertile soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of the money you can make with wheat around $2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming in Western Canada is as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. There is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Pleasures of an Enthusiast.

"Does the price of gasoline bother you?"

"Not much," replied Mr. Chuggins. "I only run the motor a few miles. Then I get out and spend the rest of the day tinkering her up."

THIS DRUGGIST KNOWS BEST KIDNEY MEDICINE

Sixteen years ago I began to sell Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and today I believe it is one of the best medicines on the market; and my patrons are very much pleased with the results obtained from its use and speak very favorably regarding it. Swamp-Root has been very successful in the treatment of kidney, liver and bladder troubles according to the reports received and I have no hesitancy in recommending it for I have great faith in its merits.

Very truly yours,
OWL DRUG STORE,
By R. F. Boies,
Oct. 3, 1916. Sedalia, Missouri.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Working Under Difficulty.

Burglar—I hate to work a job alone. If I git pinched I can't turn state's evidence on nobody and git off.

The more good qualities a man possesses the less he has to say about them.

The Only Way.

Food Administrator Hoover said in Washington, during the filibuster against the food control bill:

"We must control food, or flour will rise to $20 a barrel and meat to fifty cents a pound.

"Why, look at prices already!

"I said to a haggard family man the other day:

"'See here, Jones, you'll ruin your health if you work all day on your books in the city and then go out and do night work on other men's books all the evening. My boy, you're burning the candle at both ends.'

"'I got to, Mr. Hoover,' said Jones. 'It's the only way to make both ends meet.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Didn't Need It.

The young bride had clearly formed ideas on industrial questions.

"I will give you something to eat," she informed the tramp, "if you will get the ax—"

"Oh, I shan't need that," the tramp interrupted in a reassuring tone. "My teeth are quite all right."

A cynic is a person who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.

Instead of counting the cost of experience consider what it is worth to you.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Did You Ever Hear Of

MEAT

With a

SMILE?

That is Our Meat

You smile because you like it.
You like it because it is good.
It is good because we sell only the best.
Our meat is SO good you can't help smiling.

Now Smile--WITH US!

Goodridge Meat Market,
R. R. Johnson, Proprietor.

Doubling the Life of Your Farm Machinery

depends simply on ordinary care and proctection when not in use.

An implement Shed will protect your machinery from the relentless attacks of the elements---it wil make your machinery run more easily, do better work and cut repair bills to a minimum.

Come in and see us.

A .C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accoun today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. M CK SUNDHUND Cashier

Just Received

A large consignment of Macknaws, Sweaters, Flannel Shirts, Blankets, Caps, and mens, ladies and children Underwear.

The cold weather is fast approaching, and you will be in need of some warmer clothing. Call in and see our line before buying.

We handle nothing but the best

H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge,

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher.

Entered as a second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn.

HIGHLANDING NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Myrum and children visited at Sever Nelson's Sunday afternoon.

Christ Thorson autoed to Thief River Falls Tuesday morning for his mother Mrs. Anders Thorson and sister Mrs. Nelson who came up for a short visit with relatives and friends at High Landing.

Misses Hilda Hammersten and Thelma Nelson came up from Thief River Falls Friday to spend over Sunday with their parents at High Landing.

Mr. and Mrs. Larson and children and Miss Ella Olson visited at Elo Sander's home Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Thorson and children and Mrs. Anders Thorson and Mrs. Nelson visited at M. Thorson's Thursday night.

Ole Nelson and children and Matt Erickson and H. Sorenson were callers at E. Hoggestuen Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Overum and daughter Geneva visited at Elo Sanders Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs Myrum and children and Mr. and Mrs. Sever Nelson and children autoed to Thief River Falls Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Sever Nelson autoed to High Landing Monday afternoon.

Harris and Myrum Heggestuen were callers at High Landing Monday.

Mrs. Anders Thorson spent Friday with Mrs. Sever Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. Myrum and children were callers at Elo Sanders Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard and children were callers at High Landing Monday afternoon.

Star News.

Oluf Omlid was a business caller at the H. A. Dahlen farmstead Saturday.

Daniel Danielson and Tharald Tharaldson accompanied by three of Star's charming young ladies were out joy riding Saturday evening, attending the "Movies" at Goodridge.

"McKonnon's Man" Ole Ystesund accompanied, per auto, by Ole Olson of High Landing were pleasant business visitors in this vicinity Friday.

Mrs. Caroline H. Dahlen, "Tot", Olaf and Miss Martha Syverson drove the "bronchomo" on a pleasure trip Sunday afternoon, calling at Erie village and at the H. O. Tommerdahl home ere returning.

Misses Laura Palmer of Thief River Falls and Diana Wold of Kratka entered upon their duties Monday of last week as teachers in the E. Star districts, No. 5 and No. 1 respectively.

The Clemenson threshing rig during the last week, wound up the jobs on the following places in S. E. Star, H. O. Tommerdahl, Knut Danielson, Z. J. Hole, Taddeiv Hovet, H. A. Dahlen and Halvor Syverson. The yield is anything but encouraging in view of circumstances.

H. A. Dahlen called at Albin Arveson's blacksmith shop near Neptune Saturday afternoon to get his big team shod.

Halvor Syverson saw another big bear (pioneers beware) late Saturday evening while on a water hauling trip on "Brown" ditch north of his place. Bruin, on west side of grade, was heading towards Knut Sunsdahl's.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN

Aug. 24, 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole Iversen Nergaard, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on April 13th, 1912, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 07730, for Lot 3 and NE¼ SW¼, Section 18, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 5th day of October, 1917

Claimant names as witnesses:
Iver M. Vestby, of Rosewood, Minn.
Elev Aakre, of Goodridge, Minn.
Ellef Tellefson, of Goodridge, Minn.
Edwin Hanson, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal
Register.

Are You Preparing For Winter?

Numerous signs would indicate a long, cold winter.

Get your Storm Windows and Storm Doors, NOW!
Fix up your Granary and other Outbuildings.
Your Stock are entitled to a warm, ventilated barn.
Make all repairs on your House before the cold weather.

GET BUSY!!!

WINTON-NICHOLS LUMBER COMPANY,
Goodridge, Minnesota.

Big Free Lunch And Coffee Demonstration

Saturday Sept. 29th, 1917

The famous White House Coffee, Sandwiches and Cookies served free to all.

Big sale on all DWINELL-WRIGHT CO'S. Coffees. Now is the time to lay in the winters supply. These special prices for one day only, Saturday Sept. 29, 1917. Come early to be sure you get all you want.

Everybody Welcome.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

Best Goods Always Popular

Whenever you find an article that is and has been for years the best seller on the market---you feel safe in buying it. No plow ever made has had such an extensive sale as the NEW DEERE.

These Plows are made for critical buyers---farmers who want the best. For sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Vo [redacted] GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1917. $1.50 PER YEAR.

Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.03
Oats	.50
Barley	1.13
Flax	3.27
Rye	1 75
Butter	.35
Eggs	.35
Vivo Flour	$6 00

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140. Thief River Falls, Minn.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

FOR SALE—I have for sale some horses, also some cord wood.—A. Hammerstein, High Landing, Minn.

FOR SALE—18 horse power Advance Steam Engine. Will sell for $300 if taken at once.—Henry Tollefson, Rt. 1, Goodridge.

$225 buys 3 good horses, wagon with good thribble box and set of good harness. Box 1214, Thief River Falls Minn.

FOUND—A gentleman's rain coat near the Kratka creamery. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

The young people of the Goodridge Lutheran Church and those who are interested in church work are cordially invited to meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Halvorson at 3:00 o'clock p. m. Sunday Oct. 8, for the purpose of organizing a Young Peoples' Society.

The Goodridge Lutheran Ladies' Aid will be entertained by Mrs. Gunderson and Mrs. Osmond Urdahl in the church next Thurday afternoon October 11th.

Ye Editor is all alone these days, the "devil" having left him to go and werk on a hay baler, consequently he has to get out the paper alone, so the readers will have to excuse him if the paper should not be up to standard.

Mrs. Morgan Vaughan will entertain Saturday afternoon, October 13th at her home a mile and a half south of town for the benefit of the Red Cross. All are cordially invited to attend.

German Lutheran services at the Esplee schoolnouse next Sunday at 3 p. m.

Don,t forget the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday eveuipgs The second installment of The Girl and the Game will be shown, also two other features, namely, Ruffhouse and Hearts and Flowers. Dance after the show Saturday evening.

Mrs. Clara Gulrud left Thursday for Lemmon, S. D. to visit relatives.

P. P. Palmer made a business trip to Lancaster Tuesday.

Jay Payne returned Wednesday from a trip to the cities.

Rev .S. B. Binkley, has resigned his charge of the English speaking congregations here and at Grygla. He will probably accept a call to the Middle River field Rev. Binkley has only been in charge of the work here for the past three weeks and was well liked by all who knew him and was doing good work. A misunderstanding betwe n him and the superintendent of this field caused him to hand in his resignation.

A battalion drill of the Tenth Battalion of the Home Guard, consisting of companies from Crookston, East Grand Forks, Bemidji and Thief River Falls, is to be held in Thief River Falls Sunday Oct. 7. An interesting program of military maneuvers has been prepared. It is expeceed that Adjutant Genaral Rhinow will be present to review the Guard. No addmission fee will be charged. In case of unfavorable weather the drill will not be held. The drill will start at two o'clock according to present plans. A general invitation is extended.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Benno Menzel left Saturday for the Twin Cities to attend to business matters.

Four cars of stock were shipped from this place to South St. Paul. Out of this number the Reiner Shipping Assn shipped two cars of cattle and one car of sheep which came from the vicinity of Grygla.

J. Hardisty of Grygla shipped a car of stock from here to St. Paul Tuesday.

Mrs. M. J. Stephenson and family returned last Thursday from a two month's visit with relatives in Pelican Rapids.

The ball game scheduled be tween the local nine and the Red Lake Indians Sunday failed to materialize.

Mrs. Benno Menzel spent Sunday in Thief River Falls visiting with her daughter Mathilda and son Richard.

Hickory News.

G. Bonrud finished up threshing operations in this locality Monday. He certainly understands his business as he did a fine job.

Even Ose, the cattle buyer was seen in this vicinity last Sunday, also Mr. Early the hay man.

Huddleson and Shafer, the hay balers are now estalished and are baling the Rindal and Korstad hay here,

Miss Clara Florence has been assist- Mrs. John Lundblad during threshing operations.

Potatoes are not as heavy a crop as was estimated at first.

Mrs. Christianson is the wheat king in this neighborhood. Getting the biggest yield and we know excellent quality.

John Mostrom laid up his threshing rig for the season last Saturday.

Carl Clemenson is doing some good and fast threshing south of the river which will all be finished in about another week.

Theodore Rindahl of Lillo is working with the C. Clemenson rig.

Earl Orland, the infant child of Eli Stephinson and a grand child of Mr. and Mrs. Thom Florence, who died at Union, N. D. was brought here by auto route and burried beside its mother, who died and was burried here last July.

Second Liberty Loan.

The Second Liberty Loan has been launched. H. L. Melgard of the Citizens State Bank of Teief River Falls has been appointed chairman for this county. The chairmen of the township boards have been appointed on the committee for the disposal of bonds in this county. A meeting for the purpose of discussing ways and means of disposing of the bonds will be held in the commercial club rooms at Thief River Falls Wednesday afternoon Oct. 10th at two o'clock.

First Nnmber of Lyceum Course.

The first number of the University Course will be held in Goodridge Tuesday evening October 16th. The Metropolitan Trio will be the entertainers for that evening. The trio is made up of three talented young men, who will be well worth coming to hear.

Coming to Thief River Falls.

Mrs E. H. Erb of Minneapolis is to be Thief River Falls Saturday evening to discuss Red Cross needs and also to view various articles being mrds by the women of the country for the Red Cross. The members of the Goodridge Branch are asked to meet with them, also those who are not members are invited to attend. The meeting will be held in the commercial club rooms at 8 o'clock.

What Does The Lutheran Church Stand For?

(Contributed by Rev. O. C. Schultz.)

It stands first of all for the Bible, the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible. Says Thomas Carlyle: "The period of Reformation was a judgement day for Europe, when all the nations were presented with an open Bible." Since the time when Martin Luther discovered that dust covered copy of a complete Bible, chained to the wall of the library at Erfurt and learned its blessed truths, and brought it forth and gave it back to Christendom—ever since that time the Luther-Church has defended the Bible against all attacks from within and without Christendom.

The Lutheran Church believes the, the sacred writings of the Church, both of the Old and New Testaments, are not only certain, but are the inspired Word of God; that God not only suggested to the writers the thoughts or subjects on which He desired them to express their personal sentiments, but also prompted their very utterances, the holy men of God thinking and speaking as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

For thus writes St. Peter concerning the Old Testament Scriptures which he terms "the sure word of prophesy"; The prophecy came in the old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." And St. Paul writes concerning the New Testament words: "Which things we also we speak, not in words which mans wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth". (1 cor 11 13.) The Lutheran Church believes and teaches that the sixty-six book of the Bible are the final revelation of God to a sinful world. As a result true Lutheran pulpits everywhere are proclaiming one and the same thing—the Bible.

The Lutheran Church also believes in the right of the Christian people to interpret the Scriptures. That does not mean the right of Christian people to put into the Bible their own thoughts and notions. That is not interpreting the Bible. It means that every Christian has the right to go direct to the Bible without interferance on the part of some higher authority, and let the Bible speak to him. It was to the people that Christ addrdssed the injunction, Search the Scriptures; and they they which testify of me."

To give unto the church or any human authorisy the right to interpret the Bible for the individual and to made this interpretation binding upon individual's conscience means but to fetter the Christians conscience. It means a blind faith which must accept a religion that someone else makes for him, It means a faith like that of the Bohemian collier, who, when asked "What do you believe?" answered "I believe what the church believes". "What does the church believe?" "The church believes what I believe" "Well what do you and the believe?" "We believe the same thing."

Nowhere in the Bible does Christ demand of His "free" children to obey any ecclesiastical authority as though their decrees were binding upon our conscience. Says our Lord Himself, "One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are bretherin," And it is well it is so, for we know that even euhrches and councils and synods may err as they have erred in the past. We need only turn to the pages of history during the dark centuries preceeding the Reformation. And as the reader ponders over these pages of history he will turn away from them with deepened conviction. "The Bible, the dear old Bible, is the only safe guide and authority in Christendom; and every christian must stand up for his right to appeal direct to it."

And so the Lutheran Church uncomisingly stands for the plain, simple, sweet truths of the Bible and the right to go to it for light, for strength, for comforts, for guidence. Her pastors proclaim nothing but what God has spoken through the inspired writers. Her members decline to accept what cannot be substentiated from the Book Laymen and clergy unite their effort to raise up an intelligent membership which knows what it believes and why it believes it.

Illinois River.

The Illinois river was so termed from the Illini, a tribe of Indians on its banks. Another derivation is suggested in Isle aux Noix, island of nuts. Several derivations, more or less fanciful are suggested by the etymologists and geographers.

Answers to Questions On Cow Testing Association.

By Ross P. White, Agricultural Director.

It is gratifying to note that a great many of the dairy farmers are becoming interested in the possibility of an association in this county. In taking up the questions I have followed not special order but have only tried to give a complete answer to the question.

1. Does an individual cow vary in test during a lactation period to any considerable extent?

Yes, a variation is to be expected, usually milk will increase in per cent of butter fat as the lactation period advances. A variation of two or three per cent of fat is so common that it is almost to be expected. Variations of five per cent have been recorded.

2 What will it cost to test in an association?

The cost will depend upon the number of herds, their size, and the method of organization. There are two general plans of organizing, under the first each farmer pays from $1 50 to $1.75 per cow per year, under the second, he pays a lump sum for his herd regardless of its size. The latter plan does not seem to work as satisfactorily unless all herds are about the same size, for the farmer with the large herd would receive more benefit, for the money, than the man with a small herd. This would be against the principles of true co-operation. All the advantages of the latter plan may be secured in the first by establishing a minimum price for each herd or by requiring that a certain number of cows be in each herd. The same result will be obtained in either case.

3. How does the association plan of testing compare in accuracy of results, with testing every day?

The U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Circular No. 103, p. 9, states "Tests made once a month, or only ten times during the period of lactation, gave 96.4 per cent of the total milk and 97 per cent of the total production of butter fat." At the Minnesota Experiment station the herd records and and the New Jersey Station reports the results in Circular No. 16, p. 8, "The maximum variation, as determined by the Cow Testing Association method, was 5.1 percent, and the average variation 2 per cent. This shows that the method is accurate enough for all practical purposes, and that the dairyman would hardly be warranted to go to the expense of conducting a continuous test during the month."

4. What dees it cost to organize an association?

Usually the organization work is conducted, through a progressive group of farmers, a county agent, or H. S. Agricultural Department and is done for the good of the cause withou cost to the farmer.

5. How does testing insrease the butter fat production of a herd?

The increasing of the average butter fat production of a herd is very marked in many cases and at first is largely accomplished by culling out the low producing cows. An immediate inmediate increase is often secured through better feeding methods. Better and more inteligent breeding methods will also increase the butter fat production of a herd.

6. Why can't I do the testing my self?

You can, in fact several of the farmers of Pennington county are already doing it, but it will usually be more satisfactory to have it done through an association. I find that many farmers who do their own testing neglect the work during the rush of summer work and are very irregular at other times. Even where accurate records are kept by the farmer himself they are not as valuable as when the test is conducted by an official tester who is a disinterested party. It is sometimes hard to sell a cow on your own butter fat record and easy to sell her upon a record kept by a disinterested party.

7. If I join the association will I have to buy expensive feed for my cows?

No you will not have to buy feed unless you want to. The association does not dictate to its members. The purpose of testing is to determine the results of your method of dairying in the terms of profit and loss. It frequently happens however that a farmer will buy feed in order to get a balance ration and in such a case he should get enough more from his cows to pay for the extra feed and leave a nice profit besides.

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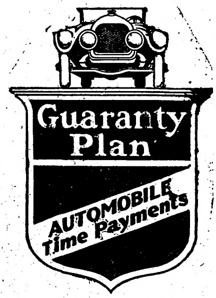

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ROOSEVELT IS CHEERED BY MANY THOUSANDS

HITS DISLOYAL HEAVY BLOWS

Roosevelt Routes "Huns Within Our Gates" in Twin City Speeches.

RECEIVES BIG OVATION

Colonel Flays La Follette as "Most Sinister Enemy Within Nation's Borders"—Gronna and Lundeen Also Scored.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Who Says of the Pacifists "Let Me at 'Em."

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Minneapolis, Oct. 1. — Theodore Roosevelt trained his heavy guns on "Huns within our gates" and put them to rout in his Twin City speeches.

From the time he arrived at noon and until he left, the former president, apostle of preparedness, kept up his fire. With the thousands upon thousands who heard him in Minneapolis and St. Paul he was stamping out all traces of disloyalty left by La Follette.

"Lesser Microbes" Denounced.

"While the men in khaki are warring against the Huns without our gates, let us war against the Huns within our gates," he said. And it was that purpose that guided him every minute of the time that he spent in the Twin Cities.

La Follette was called "the most sinister enemy of the United States within its borders." Senator Gronna of North Dakota, "Ernie" Lundeen and others of their kind were dubbed "lesser microbes" and "shadow-Huns."

The Nonpartisan league and its leaders, A. C. Townley and Congressman John M. Baer, were not spared. They came in for the most scathing denunciations for their utterances.

Man-handles La Follettism.

Mr. Roosevelt paid his respects to the conscientious objector. He would deprive him of a vote. He man-handled La Follettism and the "neo-copperheads" who advocated it. He wanted to see La Follette and the kaiser in close companionship because he "wished ill to both." He said America must become a great industrial democracy and he advocated compulsory, universal military service as the great requisite to make America really independent among the nations.

His hearers applauded him at every step. He drew the greatest demonstration, however, with a little personal reference out of the current of his speech:

"I am an old man," he said. "It is a matter of bitter regret to me not to be allowed to go abroad to serve in the army of the United States. I have made other sacrifices that were bigger, for I have sent my four sons."

House Is One With Speaker.

The house was on its feet in an instant, cheering and clapping and waving hats and handkerchiefs. It was one with the speaker.

"No father or mother here in my position, who understands, but would do anything honorable to avoid war," he continued. "I am not for war when war can be honorably avoided. I was president seven years and in all that time there wasn't a shot fired by us or an American citizen killed by a foreign power."

"We have heard much of the conscientious objectors to military service, the outcry having been loudest among those objectors who are not conscientious at all, but who are the paid or unpaid agents of the German government.

"It is certain that only a small fraction of the men who call themselves conscientious objectors in this matter are actuated in any way by conscience. The bulk are slackers, pure and simple, or else traitorous pro-Germans. Some are actuated by lazy desire to avoid any duty that interferes with their ease and enjoyment, some by the evil desire to damage the United States and help Germany, some by sheer, simple, physical timidity. In the aggregate, the men of this type constitute the great majority of the men who claim to be conscientious objectors, and this fact must be remembered in endeavoring to deal with the class.

"In some of our big cities, since the war began, men have formed vegetarian societies, claiming to be exempt from service on the ground that they object to killing not merely men, but slackers. Others among the leading apostles of applied pacificism are not timid men; on the contrary they are brutal, violent men, who are perfectly willing to fight, but only for themselves and not for the nation. These rough-neck pacifists have always been the potent allies of the parlor or milk-and-water pacifists, although they stand at the opposite end of the developmental scale.

Like Conscientious Polygamists.

"The peace people of the directly opposite type include the men who conscientiously object to all participation in any war, however brutal the opponents, and however vital triumph may be to us and to mankind. These persons are entitled to precisely the respect we give any other persons whose conscience makes them do what is bad. We have had in this country some conscientious polygamists. We now have some conscientious objectors to taking part in this war. Where both are equally conscientious, the former are, on the whole, not as bad citizens as the latter.

"If these men are sincere they will refuse to interfere (for moral suasion is not interference) with a white-slaver who runs off with one of their daughters or a black-hander who kidnaps and tortures a little child or a ruffian who slaps the wife or mother of one of them in the face. They are utterly insincere unless they decline to take advantage of police protection from burglary or highway robbery. Of course if such a man is really conscientious he cannot profit or allow his family to profit in any way by the safety secured to him and them by others, by soldiers, in time of war, by judges and policemen in time of peace; for the receiver is as bad as the thief. I hold that such an attitude is infamous; and it is just as infamous to refuse to serve the country in arms during this war. If a man's conscience bids him to act, then his conscience is a fit subject for the student of morbid pathology.

"Respect the conscientious objector's opinions, but let him abide by the full consequence of his opinions. Universal suffrage can be justified only if it rests on universal service. We stand against all privilege not based on the full performance of duty; and there is no more contemptible form of privilege than the privilege of existing in smug, self-righteous, peaceful safety because other, braver, more self-sacrificing men give up safety and go to war to preserve the nation. If a man is too conscientious to fight, then the rest of us ought to be too conscientious to let him vote in a democratic land which can permanently exist only if the average man is willing in the last resort to fight for it, and die for it.

For Universal Service.

"I wish to see the principle of universal obligatory military service established in this country precisely because it is the only democratic principle. We are in the war and we must do the best we can with the instruments that are at hand. Whether or not I have disapproved of the methods adopted, when once they were adopted I have loyally tried to help them work. But I emphatically protest against the failure to make permanent provision by preparedness in advance against the occurrence of disaster to this country, and the failure properly to democratize our army.

"What we need is the permanent establishment in this country of the system of universal obligatory military training for all our young men, and for making officers out of the best fitted among these young men, without the slightest regard to whether they or their fathers have money or do not have money.

"Under this as a permanent system, every young man so trained—sometime between the ages say of 18 or 19 and 21 or 22—will spend one year with the colors in the field. He would not be allowed to vote until he had performed this service, no matter where he was born. The son of the railway president and the son of the brakeman, the son of the banker and the son of the bricklayer, the son of the lawyer and the son of the farmer will all live on the same food, sleep in the same tents, do the same work, go on the same hikes. This would not only help from the military standpoint. It would also help to bring about in civil affairs a realization of what is meant by democracy and a chance for real understanding of one another by all our citizens. It would mean the drilling into every man of a sense of true devotion to the flag."

90 Perish on Slav Destroyer.

Petrograd, Sept. 29.—About 90 lives were lost when the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ochtonik was sunk by a mine in the Baltic Wednesday. Ten members of the crew were saved. The disaster is officially announced by the admiralty.

DECORATION PRESENTED TO AN AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS IN THE MARNE DISTRICT

French officials decorating the flag of an American ambulance section at Mingen, in the Marne district.

MUST LET CHINA ALONE

Nippon Envoy Gives Policy of Japan Concerning Country.

Japanese Not to Attempt Aggression nor Will She Allow It by Other Nations.

New York, Oct. 2.—Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States, proclaiming a Monroe Dostrine of the Far East, warns the nations of the world that no aggressions against China, its territory or independence, would be tolerated by his country.

At the same time he pledged Japan not to attempt similar aggressions on her part.

Speaking at a formal dinner in honor of the imperial envoys' visit to New York, the ambassador of Emperor Yoshihito outlined publicly for the first time since he set foot on American soil the policy of his government as it relates to China.

"Circumstances for which we were in no sense responsible gave us certain rights on Chinese territory," Viscount Ishii said, "but at no time in the past and at no time in the future do we or will we seek to take territory from China or to dispoil China of her rights."

Then with dramatic earnestness he expounded the "hands off" policy of his government.

While he boldly warned the world against any attempt to invade the rights of the republic of the Far East, Viscount Ishii promised with equal earnestness that the door to legitimate trade in China never would be closed by Japan. This declaration was cheered by the 1,000 public men, bankers, merchants and captains of industry who heard him.

"The door is always open. It always has been open, it always must remain open," he said, "to representatives of these vast commercial interests, represented so well in this great gathering of kings of commerce.

"Gentlemen, I assure you that a closed door in China has never been and never will be the policy of my government. The door is open, the field is there."

KERENSKY TO FORM CABINET

To Put Army and Navy in Fighting Condition.

Petrograd, Oct. 2.—The immediate formation of a new coalition cabinet is reported to be the decision of Premier Kerensky. This is considered a direct challenge to the democratic congress, which is expected to demand the right to name the government.

The premier has agreed to a program approved by the business, banking and manufacturing interests.

The principle points are the immediate adoption of measures to put the army and navy in fighting condition, the merciless suppression of anarchy, absolute independence of cabinet ministers from parties and the taking of measures to guarantee the selection of the members of the constituent assembly which is to decide on Russia's future form of government in such a way that the assembly will express the free will of the Russian people.

REBEL STRIKE IN ARGENTINA

Anarchistic Workmen Call on Federation Members to Quit Work.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 1.—A general revolutionary strike throughout Argentina has been declared by the anarchistic workmen, the strike to include all unions belonging to their federation. The socialistic workmen's unions have refused to join in the movement.

Try to Poison Water at Fort.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 2.—A double guard of regulars has been placed around the tower which contains the water supply for the Fort Sheridan reservation and extra guards were stationed at the pumping works. No reason was assigned for the action. Rumor is that attempts have been made to poison the post water supply. Post officials refused to discuss the matter. It is said the I. W. W. agitators from Chicago and confined in the guardhouse were at the bottom of the alleged attempt.

SENATE TO HEAR MANY DEMANDS

La Follette Case to Be Considered by Committee on Privileges.

TO DISCUSS DISMISSED

Stone and Gronna Also Included in Petitions to Body Asking Expulsion of the Wisconsin Solon.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Petitions demanding the ousting of Senators La Follette, Stone and Gronna will be considered at once by the senate committee on privileges and elections, to which they have been referred.

This announcement was made by Chairman Atlee Pomerene.

Vice President T. R. Marshall laid a number of additional petitions demanding La Follette's expulsion before the senate. Among them was a letter from W. E. D. Stokes, New York. He said:

"Our citizens demand an immediate secret investigation by patriotic committees of the senate and house of charges of treason so widely circulated against Senators La Follette, Stone and Gronna, and against Congressmen Britten, Mosan, Baer and others.

Shooting Advised for Guilty.

"If they are guiltless of disloyalty," he urged it be so announced "through the length and breadth of our country." If any are guilty, "let the guilty be shot at once, without an hour's delay. We need a few public examples. It means saving good, loyal lives.

"If something of this kind is not done at once, we are to wake up some morning and find some patriotic men, moved by impulse, have shot these men who disgraced the senate and congress. The whole country will rise as a man and acquit them—but this will only be the beginning of lawless acts and the blame will be laid at your door—so act at once."

Death Penalty Advocated.

U. S. Grant post, 372, G. A. R., Brooklyn, demanded immediate action to end disloyalty and to "warn all people living under the protection of our flag to refrain from disloyalty on pain of suffering the penalties of treason."

TWO INCREMENTS AT ONCE

May Be Sent to Camp Dodge October 20 to 30.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 2.—Barracks here will not be ready for the third increment of drafted men until Oct. 20, it was announced by officers of the division late today. It is believed the third and fourth increments will be consolidated at the camp at the same time, probably between Oct. 20 and 30. The population of the camp at that time will be increased by approximately 25,000 men.

Sugar Prices Drop in West.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The price of beet and cane sugar has dropped from 8.20 to 7.25 cents a pound here. Virtually every state west of the Rocky mountains is affected by the reduction, sugar company officials here said.

Jumps Eight Stories to Death.

Detroit, Oct. 2.—Despondency over illness and business reverses in Atlantic City were said to have caused Harry S. Day, 52, to leap to his death from the window of his room on the eighth floor of the Addison.

Deny Connection With I. W. W.

Enid, Okla., Oct. 1.—Defense witnesses in the trial of 11 draft resisters here denied knowledge of connection between the I. W. W. and the Working Class union, of which they were members. The government has contended that the I. W. W. furnished funds to organize a demonstration against the draft. Opposition was confined to a petition asking congress to put the law to a popular vote, according to the defense. None of the defendants expressed any opposition, it was declared.

TEUTON PLOT EXPOSED

Arrest of Bolo Pasha Shows Scheme to Influence Press.

Warrant Issued for French Subject Who Founded Pacifist Paper at Madrid.

Paris, Oct. 3.—That an agreement was made under which $2,500,000 would be paid in installments to Bolo Pasha through the former Khedive for influencing the French press is the charge made by The Matin. Bolo is under arrest on a charge of having relations with the enemy. It is charged he met Abbas Hilmi, former Khedive of Egypt in Zurich, in March, 1915, and concluded such an agreement which was approved by Gottlieb von Jagow, then German foreign minister.

Warrant Out for Pacifist.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gaston Reutier, a French subject, who founded the pacifist newspaper, La Paix, at Madrid, with funds supposed to have been furnished by Bolo Pasha. The publication aroused the indignation of the French colony in the Spanish capital because of its Germanophile tendency.

According to other information, money was furnished Routier by Von Krohn, the German naval attache at Madrid.

When the former khedive was driven from Egypt, he took an enormous sum of money and treasure, which soon was dissipated and his further operations against the French government were financed by Germany.

GREAT LAKES STRIKE IS OFF

Increase of Wages Granted by Shipping Board.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A strike of Great Lakes seamen set for today was called off here by union leaders when the Shipping board, serving as arbitrator in the dispute with the carriers, decided to grant the wage increases demanded. Other demands were waived pending investigation by the board.

The dispute was brought to the Shipping board when it appeared the carriers' refusal to deal with the seamen's union had defeated all hope of an adjustment.

Both sides agreed to abide by the board's decision in all except the demand for union recognition, which the carriers still refuse to meet.

U. S. COAST GUARD SHIP SUNK

Rammed by Vessel Whose Identity Is Not Announced.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A coast guard vessel on patrol duty off an Atlantic port was rammed and sunk, the navy department is advised. The name of the vessel ramming the patrol boat has not been announced.

Every effort is being made to ascertain the identity of the ship which crashed into the patrol boat.

The incident was officially announced as follows:

"A coast guard vessel on patrol duty off an Atlantic port was rammed and sunk by an unknown ship early today. The work of raising the sunken vessel will be begun at once."

PREDICTS PEACE BY SPRING

J. Ogden Armour Sees Hope in Speeches of Europeans.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—J. Ogden Armour, packer, predicts the war would be over by spring.

"Political leaders abroad are talking and thinking peace and one can read it in the speeches of statesmen of all countries," he said. "That, to me, is a strong indication that peace is near."

Duluth May Have Food Controller.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 2.—As a result of Mayor Magney's investigation into alleged wholesale destruction of food at the city incinerator, the appointment of a food administrator is a probability. Mayor Magney returned from Columbus, O., yesterday. He said that he will "tackle the problem immediately and complete his investigation." When he first took up the investigation, he consulted with the Minnesota Public Safety commission. Commissioner March suggested a food administrator be appointed.

BIGGEST AIR RAID MADE ON LONDON

Germans Attempt to Attack City With Four Groups of Hostile Airplanes.

MEET STRONG DEFENSE

Roar of Battle Longer and Louder Than at Any Time During War —No Report of Casualties Received.

London, Oct. 3.—Four groups of hostile machines attempted the strongest air attack yet made on London and the east coast towns. Some of the machines got through to London and bombarded the southwestern district.

A terrific barrage was sent up from the defense guns and the roar of battle lasted intermittently for two and a half hours.

The Germans bombed coast towns as they passed over and proceeded toward London. Two of the groups succeeded in getting a number of machines through the sky barrage. Numerous bombs were dropped on the southwestern district, which is thickly populated with the homes of the upper and middle classes.

The fire from the defending guns was longer and louder than ever before. A rain of shrapnel fell in all sections of the town and the streets were virtually deserted save for a few police.

Report of Field Marshal.

Field Marshal French, commander-in-chief of the home forces, issued the following report dealing with the raid:

"A group of hostile airplanes crossed the Essex coast at 7 o'clock and proceeded across Essex toward London.

"This group of machines was followed at about a quarter of an hour's interval by a second group, which pursued the same course.

"First attack on London was delivered from the northeast about 7:45 p. m. Most of the raiders were turned back, but one or more of the machines penetrated the defenses and dropped bombs in the southwestern district.

"About 8:15 p. m. the second group of raiders attempted to cross the defenses at various points in Northeast and North London, but without success until shortly after 9 o'clock, when a few of the machines passed across London and bombs were again dropped in the southwestern district.

Did Not Get Far.

"Meanwhile a third group of raiders crossed the Kentish coast and dropped bombs at various places. This group did not penetrate very far west.

"A fourth group of enemy machines crossed the Essex coast at 8:50 p. m., and proceeded toward London, which was approached shortly before 10 o'clock. They did not penetrate farther than the eastern outskirts of London, where some bombs were reported to have been dropped.

"No reports of casualties or damage have yet been received."

COAL COMING TO NORTHWEST

Shipments to Canada Stopped to Supply Needs Here.

Minneapolis, Oct. 3.—In order to divert coal from Canada to meet the fuel shortage in the Northwest, Dr. H. A. Garfield, fuel administrator, ordered that all shipments of coal into Canada from American lake ports be stopped, according to special dispatches from Washington.

This order followed the unexpected appearance in Washington of W. H. Groverman of the coal dock associations, and a conference which followed between Senator Kellogg and Dr. Garfield.

The situation as reported by Mr. Groverman is regarded as serious. He maintained that of the quota of 17,000,000 tons of coal that should have been delivered at American lake ports for consumption this winter in the Northwest, only 6,000,000 had been delivered, while the remainder had gone into Canada.

I. W. W. PLOTS WERE SINISTER

More Indictments Expected as Result of Seized Documents.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The great harvest of indictments returned at Chicago, it is authoritatively stated is but a fraction of what the government will reap as the result of its nation-wide raid on Industrial Workers of the World offices September 5.

Only those regarded by the government as the chief figures in the alleged conspiracy to thwart the government in its war plans have been indicted. Tons of documents seized in the raid have yet to be studied, their disclosures catalogued and arranged for use in further proceedings.

Ready for Strike Riots.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Police reserves and deputies were held in readiness Monday in anticipation of trouble following the announcement of Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad officials that they would employ strikebreakers to replace the switchmen who walked out from the Gary, Ind., and South Chicago yards. Mayor R. O. Johnson of Gary declared his intention of wiring President Wilson for federal intervention. Steel mills in the cities affected, which are working on war contracts, are hampered.

"CONTRABAND"

By RANDALL PARRISH

A Thrilling War Story of the North Atlantic

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THE CASTAWAYS ARE SIGHTED BY A SHIP, THE INDIAN CHIEF, WHICH TAKES THEM ABOARD—HERE THEY FIND CONDITIONS RATHER AMAZING

Synopsis—Robert Hollis, who tells the story, is a guest on Girard Carrington's yacht, Esmeralda. It is supposed to be a "stag" party, and Hollis is surprised on discovering a woman, who evidently wishes to remain unknown aboard. Hollis, the next night, succeeds in having an interview with the woman. She merely tells him her name is Vera. Carrington tells his guests of the coming war, and that he is engineering a copper pool. The yacht is sunk in a collision and Hollis saves McCann, millionaire, and one of the party. Hollis and McCann rescue Vera and leave the ship in a small boat. McCann refuses to submit to the authority of Hollis, and the latter enforces obedience.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

—5—

However, our conversation lapsed at last, through sheer weariness on my part. I had been at the steering oar so long, staring out into that drear expanse of ocean and sky, that every muscle of my body ached, and my eyes could scarcely be forced to remain open. In the silence she must have noticed this, for she exclaimed suddenly:

"Why, I never thought! you must be nearly dead with fatigue. Let me take the oar while you sleep."

"I am afraid I shall have to," I admitted, "for I must keep awake tonight. You feel competent?"

"Why, of course; you saw me steer. If anything goes wrong I can call you easily enough. Please lie down for a few hours."

I looked about, permitting her to grasp the oar, and slip into my seat.

"Really I feel as if I must," I said regretfully, "and there can be no danger while things keep as they are. Call me, though, if there is a change in the weather, for that jury mast will never stand any weight of wind."

"I promise; but I am a better boatman than you think."

I must have slept for several hours undisturbed, for, when I finally opened my eyes once more the sky above us was beginning to turn purple with twilight, and the breeze had failed, so that the sail flapped idly against its improvised mast. This, perhaps, was the noise which had aroused me. I sat up wide awake instantly, and stared about me in the boat. There was little change noticeable; Miss Vera still clung to the steering oar, showing no outward signs of weariness, and greeted me with a smile and nod of the head; but McCann had moved forward, and sat playing idly with an open jackknife.

"I bear testimony that you slept well, Mr. Hollis," the girl said cheerfully.

"I did not realize until I lay down how weary I was," I replied, adopting her manner, "but really you had no right to let me lie so long. Why, I must have been sleeping three or four hours, and you will be tired out."

"Oh, no; it was no trick at all. The wind kept steady until just a few moments ago, and I do not feel in the least fatigued."

"And you have seen nothing? no smoke, no sail?"

She shook her head, her eyes grown grave.

"Not a thing; we seem to be absolutely alone in the immensity of the sea—just one great wave after the other. It—it gets on my nerves."

"It certainly does; such a sight has driven more than one insane. But what does this mean? Why is the biscuit bag out here?"

I pointed to the bottom of the boat, beyond her feet. Her eyes met mine, her answer made in a whisper.

"He—he crept back here while I was adjusting my oar, and took two."

"McCann?"

"Yes, he had the bag before I noticed, and I thought it best not to anger him then, for he held that open knife in his hand."

"You should have called me."

"The mischief was done before I had any time. Besides I knew you needed the sleep. What are you going to do?"

I smiled a bit grimly, glimpsing him beneath the sail.

"I am about to give Mr. Fergus McCann, late of New York, a little specimen of sea discipline which I hope may last him for the remainder of this voyage," I replied quietly. "Hold the boat steady, Miss Vera, and leave me to attend to this degenerate son of wealth."

I crept forward, scarcely jarring the frail craft, and was beyond the jury mast before the fellow had aroused sufficiently from his knife play even to note my approach. He stared at me insolently, leaving the keen blade trembling in the plank.

"McCann," I began, wasting no time in preliminaries, lifting myself on one knee, and facing him, "the young lady says you took advantage of my being sound asleep to help yourself to biscuits; is that so?"

"Well, what if I did? I was hungry."

"So am I; so no doubt is the lady, for the matter of that. Hunger is no justification for stealing. You were not starving; you received exactly the same share we did. More than that, I have assumed command of this boat, because I am the only one on board knowing the ways of the sea. I told you plainly what you were to do, and I propose to enforce my orders. Not another bite will be given you today, or tomorrow."

"Is that so?" he drawled, a wicked smile revealing his teeth. "You must think you are dealing with a foremast hand. It takes something besides threats to run me, Mr. Robert Hollis."

He half arose to his feet, but I forced him back onto the thwart none too gently. His face was red with passion, his eyes malevolent.

"D—— you! take your hands off me!" he snarled. "No blustering sea bully is going to make me jump at the crook of his finger. You touch me again, and I'll show you who I am, you big brute. Me take orders from you? Why, pooh; I've got more money in New York than you ever saw."

"If you owned the Bank of England it would mean nothing to me. You will do what I say, or I'll make you."

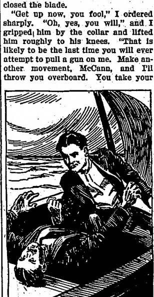
"You will? How?"

"No matter how; I've trained more men than you to obedience in my time, and always found a way."

"Huh! the bucko-mate business, hey?" he sneered. "Well, just try that on me, if you think it safe. I'll show you—"

His hand darted back toward his hip pocket, but I was looking for the movement, and ready. His fingers had barely gripped the butt of his weapon when my clinched fist crashed into his face. I have struck harder blows, for I was not poised to put my whole weight behind it, yet the man went over as though floored by an ax, and lay huddled in the bows quivering like a jelly fish. I jerked the revolver from the grip of his hand, dropped it into my pocket, wrenched the open knife from the wood in which it stuck, and closed the blade.

"Get up now, you fool," I ordered sharply. "Oh, yes, you will," and I gripped him by the collar and lifted him roughly to his knees. "That is likely to be the last time you will ever attempt to pull a gun on me. Make another movement, McCann, and I'll throw you overboard. You take your orders from me, and you must jump when I speak, or I shall take pleasure in breaking every bone in your body. Do you understand that?"



"Say Sir, When You Speak to Me."

I doubt if he could see out of one eye, but the other exhibited a terror almost pitiable.

"Y—yes."

"Say sir, when you speak to me."

"Yes—yes, sir."

"You'll keep to this end of the boat hereafter; whether I am asleep or awake, you stay forward of the jury mast."

CHAPTER VIII.

We Sight a Tramp.

The one blow, coupled with the loss of his weapons, had so completely cowed the fellow, that I scarcely gave him another thought. I crept back to the stern, and took the steering oar, the girl's eyes meeting mine questioningly.

"I could not see all that occurred, because of the sail," she said. "You disarmed the man?"

"Yes, I have his revolver in my pocket, and the knife also. He will make no more trouble. Come, we will divide a biscuit between us, and then it will be your turn to lie down."

"But doesn't McCann have any?"

"He has had more than his share already. I'll offer him a swallow of water—that's all. I imagine the way his head feels, he has forgotten all about being hungry."

"You had to strike him?"

"Slightly, a mere tap of sea discipline," and I glanced at my knuckles. "He was armed, you know, and I could take no chances. There is no harm done. Come; are you not tired enough to rest?"

She glanced up into my face.

"You will call me at midnight, if I fall asleep?"

"If I feel worn out then, and the sea keeps as it is, or no worse. There, take my coat for a pillow. No, really I shall not need it; this is an ideal summer night, but we are out of the track of ships."

"But do you still believe we will find one?"

"I have every faith in the world," I answered heartily, determined to conceal my doubts. "If the weather holds pleasant, we should be far enough south by morning to be in the north Atlantic lane between New York and Liverpool. Lie down, and rest, Miss Vera; there is no sign of any storm brewing, and tomorrow you'll probably have the deck of a liner under your feet."

I know not how much she may have believed of what I said, but she smiled me a cheerful good-night, and lay down in the bottom of the boat, my coat folded under her head. She rested there motionless, her face shadowed by one arm, and very soon her regular breathing convinced me she slept like a tired child. I looked at her shadowy figure; then forward to where McCann hung silent in the bows.

What if we should not overhaul a ship? What if some evil fate would permit of our floating on unseen? And there were few eatable biscuits left, and barely a cupful of tepid water. The thought of what the end might be nearly crazed me, as I sat there alone in the silence and gloom—I could picture those final hours of despair, as we lay starved and helpless in the unguided boat, the girl mercifully unconscious, perhaps, and McCann a gibbering idiot. My God! I must stop thinking! I must be a man for her sake; aye, and retain my self-control, so as to do a man's work to the end.

At midnight the wind was at its height, and I did not call the girl, as I dared not trust her to steer the craft through such rough water. She slept undisturbed, not even changing her position, a mere dim outline at my feet. Forward McCann had stowed himself away beyond the bow thwart, and I could see nothing of him under the bight of the sail. I was the only one awake in the leaping boat, fighting its desperate way through black waters under the dull gleam of the stars.

The sun had begun to show above the horizon before the girl finally awoke, and sat up in the bottom of the boat, staring about her with wide-open eyes, as though startled by the change in the aspect of the sea. Finally she lifted herself to the nearest thwart, and greeted me reproachfully.

"You have let me sleep all night, and lying on your coat. You must be tired nearly to death."

"Far from it; and we are to be blessed with another day of sunshine. Perhaps by afternoon the sea will have gone down, and I can get a nap. Are you ready for breakfast?"

My explanation did not satisfy her; I could read that in the expression of her face, but she made no further protest.

She drew out the biscuits from the locker, broke one in two, and handed the half to me. Still clinging to the bag, her glance fell upon the slouching figure of McCann in the bow, and then her eyes sought my face questioningly.

"You are not going to offer him any?"

"He deserves none; he has already had more than both of us together. How many are left?"

"Seven fit to eat. But—" she hesitated, yet went on bravely enough, "please, he is not accustomed to being deprived of food, and is really suffering. Let him have my share, for I am not at all hungry—truly I am not."

"I shall insist on your eating," I said, almost sternly. "Your share is little enough to sustain life. If it comes to a choice between saving you, and that miserable thing yonder, my course is taken. However, I grant your request now, although I doubt if he shows even gratitude. McCann!"

He lifted his head, and stared aft, but without changing attitude.

"Here is your ration. You do not deserve a bite, nor would you receive any through me. You owe this to the lady—catch it now."

He picked the half biscuit up from the bottom of the boat, where it fell at his feet, and began nibbling at it like a famished dog. There was no sign of thankfulness in his action, and he continued to glare at us with one eye open in sullen insolence.

The sun blazed down upon us out of a clear sky, glistening along the foam of racing waves, but, as noon approached, the southern sky became misty, the clouds increasing in density until we could see only a few hundred yards beyond our bow. It was not a storm cloud, and brought with it no fear of disaster, but completely blotted out the horizon, and gave a dark, sullen gloom to the surrounding waters.

It must have been three o'clock when McCann suddenly gave vent to a startled roar, straightening to his knees, and pointing straight ahead into the smother. I stared, but saw nothing except the grotesque forms assumed by the whirling mist, but Vera leaned out over the side, shading her eyes.

"What is it?" I asked sharply. "Make a report, man!"

"A ship yonder!" he shouted, but without turning his head. "I saw it plainly enough, but it has gone now."

"I see it, Mr. Hollis!" the girl cried excitedly. "Right out there through that lane of mist—it's a big steamer!"

"Straight ahead?"

"Just a little this way—there! you can see her now!"

I did, a mere glimpse, instantly obscured, but visible again a moment later. McCann was on his feet, gesticulating wildly.

"Now, d—— you!" he shouted, "put us on board there, and I'll show you who I am. You brute, I dare you to put us on board."

"Sit down!" I ordered. "Now, keep still, and stand by with that rope. I'll put you aboard all right, but until I do, you will obey what I say, or go into the water."

I took my eyes off him, and stared at the vessel, conscious instantly that something was wrong. She was apparently a big steel freighter, four thousand tons I guessed, her water line showing a heavy cargo, and her bows red with rust where the black paint had disappeared. The foremast was broken off at the tops, remaining a great splinter, and where the bridge and wheelhouse ought to be there was piled a mass of wreckage, showing black above the bulwarks. A wheel had been rigged aft on the poopdeck, and there alone I saw evidence of human beings on board. One fellow stood gripping the spokes, while another leaned motionless against the rail facing forward. Neither one saw us, although I swung my hat, and sent a hail across the intervening water. The girl glanced back into my face.

"What is the matter with them, Mr. Hollis?" she asked. "Is something wrong?"

"I am afraid so; their foretop mast is down, and it looks as though it had smashed the bridge and wheelhouse when it fell. They have rigged up an emergency wheel aft. Can you make out her name?"

"The Indian Chief of Philadelphia."

"No regular liner—probably a tramp. I never saw funnels painted like that before, and she shows no flag. However, any port in a storm."

I stood up, hollowing my hands.

"Ahoy there! Indian Chief, ahoy!"

The man leaning on the after rail turned, and gazed down at us, shading his eyes, and the heads of a half dozen others bobbed up above the forward bulwarks. I could see the fellow aft plainly now, a broad, stockily built man, with extremely red face, wearing overalls, and a woolen shirt, open at the throat. In appearance there was nothing of the officer about him, yet it was his voice which finally answered my hail, sending a deep, roaring note across the waters.

"Hullo, there. Who are yer? From some ship close by?"

"We are passengers from the American yacht Esmeralda, sunk in collision two nights ago, and have been afloat ever since. Can you take us aboard?"

"Passengers, you say? All of yer passengers?"

"Yes."

He turned, and spoke to the man grasping the wheel, a tall, loose-jointed fellow in straw hat and pink shirt. There was a moment's argument before he returned to his position at the rail.

"I dunno as yer would be much better off along with us than yer are thar in the dinghy," he called indifferently. "For, in a manner o' speakin', we're no more than a wreck. I reckon thar ain't no one among yer who knows how to navigate?"

I stood up, hollowing my hands to make my voice carry more clearly.

"That is not a very sailorlike speech, my friend," I shouted, yet striving to conceal anger. "But as you put humanity on those terms, I'll answer you. I have been in the merchant service, and commanded ships."

"Well? Is that so? Sail, or steam?"

"Steam—the old Atlas line. Do you take us aboard?"

He did not answer directly, but had lost his air of indifference, striding forward to the end of the poop, and giving orders to the men forward. The black heads adorning the forecastle rail disappeared, and a moment later the round, red face again appeared.

"Aye, we'll take yer, sir," he called down, a touch of deference in his hoarse voice. "Ye'll understand the trouble once yer come aboard. Yer all able to climb, I reckon?"

"We have a woman with us."

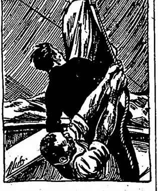
"It'll be quite a job to rig up a swing, sir."

I turned and looked at her; then up the straight steel sides looming before us, but before I could speak, she had made decision.

"I can go up the ladder, Mr. Hollis," she said firmly. "I am not afraid."

"All right," I called. "Lower away, and send a man down to steady it below."

The little dinghy swept in easily, and, under my directions, McCann awkwardly fended it off from scraping against the steel sides. As the rope ladder straightened, I caught the lower coil, and held it firmly. Down the ratlines, hand over hand, until he dropped sprawling into the boat, came one of the crew—a coal black negro. The fellow above, now standing on the rail and clinging to a backstay, roared down at him.



She Did Not Hesitate, Grasping the Rope Firmly in Her Hands.

"Haul her in, Simms; haul her in. That's more like it. Now hold all taut. Send up the lady first, captain; there'll be a hand to help her in the chains."

She did not hesitate, grasping the rope firmly in her hands as the negro and I lifted her high enough to get foothold.

"You are all right, Miss Vera?"

"Yes," she called down.

"Then go up, but hold tight; the vessel may roll."

McCann followed, too glad to thus escape me to refuse, yet plainly enough half dead with fear. As soon as I saw his legs dangling, while the seamen above dragged him inboard, I drew myself up to the lower ratline, leaving the negro alone to hold the line.

"Hey, above there," I shouted. "What shall we do with the boat?"

"Let her go; there is no room to stow it on deck. Come aboard, Simms."

We went up together, the ladder swinging dizzily to our movements. The voice of the man who seemed to be in command growled down from the poop:

"Haul in the ladder, and stow it; then go forward and get some o' that riffle overboard afore dark. This way, captain; I'd like a private word with yer afore yer go below."

There were perhaps a dozen men in view, a typical freighter's crew, I judged, mostly foreign faces, two of them negroes. They worked silently, and then shuffled forward, without exhibiting the slightest interest in my presence, or giving a glance aft. Evidently something unusual had occurred, but just what was the nature of the accident to the Indian Chief I was unable to decide. I climbed the few steps, and joined the red-faced man waiting me on the poop.

"I am very glad to welcome you on board the Indian Chief, captain—Captain—"

"Hollis," I answered shortly. "And your name?"

"Masters—Gideon Masters."

"In command?"

"Well, yes, in a way. I reckoned you'd want the whole story, an' thet things hed better be explained afore yer went below."

"Of course; but first a question or two, Mr. Masters. What has become of my companions?"

Hollis and Vera find their courage severely tested. The final decision is made by the girl in a manner that wins full admiration from her protectors.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE KATYDIDS.

"Let's get a real automobile," said Fairy Princess Joy.

"What about an airship?" asked Fairy Ybab.

"An automobile would be the thing for the sort of trip I am thinking of," said Fairy Princess Joy.

"Oh, you're thinking of a trip, eh?" asked Ybab. "Well, if I had known that, I would certainly never have thought of suggesting anything, for I know full well that you have a great many ideas and most of the fun of the party all thought out."

Fairy Princess Joy laughed. "I have an idea," she said.

Just at that moment Princess Twilight-Bell came along. "Hello!" she called in her beautiful bell-like voice.

"Good evening, Fairy Twilight-Bell," said Ybab.

"How are you this afternoon, Princess Twilight-Bell?" asked Princess Joy. Sometimes Twilight-Bell and Princess Joy were called "Princess" and sometimes "Fairy." Both names belonged to them.

"Ah, it's a merry joke to hear one say 'Good afternoon,' and the other 'Good evening,' " laughed Twilight-Bell.

"We knew that would make you laugh," said Ybab, "and your laugh is just like music, so I always want to hear it."

Fairy Ybab is the leader of the fairies' orchestra, you know, and loves music above all things. She makes wondrous music for the little creatures of Fairyland, and they help her, too.

"Of course," said Twilight-Bell, "you are both right. It is quite as correct to say 'Good evening' as it is to say 'Good aftenoon,' at this time of the day."

"Good twilight," said Ybab, and Twilight-Bell laughed again.

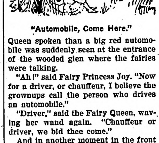
"I've never heard anyone say 'Good-twilight,' " she said, "but it sounds very lovely. Let us always say it at this time of day in Fairyland."

So all the fairies joined Twilight-Bell's club, in which all the members said "Good-twilight" every afternoon after the sun had gone to bed and before the night had quite arrived.

"Princess Joy wants to get an automobile," said Ybab to the other fairies.

"If she wants it she shall have it," said the Fairy Queen, and with a wave of the silvery-purple wand she was carrying she said:

"Automobile, come here!" Now, of course, Fairyland is the only place where an automobile will come in just that way, but no sooner had the Fairy Queen spoken than a big red automobile was suddenly seen at the entrance of the wooded glen where the fairies were talking.



"Automobile, Come Here."

"Ah!" said Fairy Princess Joy. "Now for a driver, or chauffeur, I believe the grownups call the person who drives an automobile."

"Driver," said the Fairy Queen, waving her wand again. "Chauffeur or driver, we bid thee come."

And in another moment in the front seat of the automobile the fairies saw a little round man dressed in green, wearing a flowing green cape and a tall hat of green, with silver bells.

"Come on, fairies!" shouted Princess Joy. "This is glorious!" They all climbed into the automobile. Some sat on the sides and some on the seats and one fairy perched herself on the shoulder of the little man, who did not seem to mind in the least.

"We are to have a twilight supper in honor of Twilight-Bell," said Princess Joy. "We must not start on our trip just yet."

So Princess Joy brought out two big baskets she had hidden away under two bushes and gave each fairy a little napkin made out of ferns.

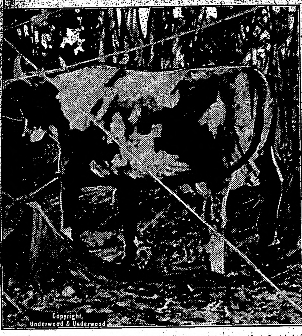
They had the most delicious supper, but soon it was dark and Princess Joy told the little old man to drive the car along a country road she wished to go.

They were instantly followed by a band of Katydids. "I had been told that they would follow an auto light, and there is one at the back of this and all other automobiles," said Princess Joy. To be sure, she was right. The Katydids flew along after the automobile, and as they flopped their wings up and down they sang. Such a concert as they gave, and all the fairies were so surprised and delighted, for they had not been able to guess what sort of a trip they were going to have with Princess Joy. So once again she was true to her name and gave joy, but this time she said it was owing to the kindly little Katydids!

Greatest Art in Life.

The greatest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.—Bovee.

AMOUFLAGE COW DOES HER BIT IN THE WAR



This "cow," though it is only a fabricated creature of wood and painted cloth, is doing its bit to help win the war. A camouflage artist has done his work well and what appears to be an innocent scene of a cow peacefully grazing is really a painted lure to conceal a roofed-over battery. The cow is standing on the roof.

HARVARD MEN IN HAIL OF BOMBS

Show Rare Pluck When Hospital Is Attacked by German Airmen.

4 KILLED AND 32 WOUNDED

Major Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner, Cables Full Details of Disaster to H. P. Davison—Show Speed in Emergency.

Washington.—The manner in which the Harvard unit's base hospital in France was attacked by a German airplane, with the result that several Americans were killed and wounded, was described in detail in a long cable message received here by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross war council, from Maj. Grayson M. Murphy, Red Cross commissioner in Europe. The message follows:

"An American Red Cross inspector who has just returned to headquarters in Paris has brought from the United States army base hospital unit of Harvard university, one of the many similar institutions on the surgical supply list of the American Red Cross, a detailed narrative of the bombing of that hospital on the night of September 4 last, and of the characteristic pluck and promptness with which the emergency was met. Five bombs were thrown, the explosions instantly killing Lieut. William F. Fitzsimons of the Medical Officers' Reserve corps, United States army, and three army privates, and wounded Lieuts. Clarence A. McGuire, Thaddeus D. Smith and Rea W. Whidden, O. R. C., U. S. A.; six privates, a woman nurse and 22 patients from the British lines who were under treatment there for wounds.

Attack Occurred at Night.

"The airplane attack occurred at 11 o'clock at night. Just at that time fortunately no convoy of wounded was being received or the list of casualties would have been far greater, as one of the bombs fell into the center of the large reception tent to which the wounded are first borne for examination. Ten seconds suffered for the dropping of the bomb from the first flying plane, and within less than a minute afterward the surgeons of the hospital were at the task of collecting and attending those who had been struck down. And for 24 hours they were at work in the operating room, one surgeon relieving another when the latter, from simple exhaustion, could work no longer. The very next day, just as if nothing had happened, these same surgeons were called upon to receive and care for 200 wounded sent in from the trenches of the British expeditionary force.

"The hospital, which is on the French coast, has 1,800 beds, and is under canvas in a quadrangle 800 feet square. It is in a district in which there are many similar institutions, and is unmistakable as a hospital. At the time the German aviator flew over it most of the surgical staff was engaged in making rounds of the wards. Lieutenant Fitzsimons, however, was standing at the door of his tent. There had been a brief warning of the presence of a bombing airplane in the neighborhood, because a quarter of a minute before the sound of exploding bombs was heard from a point perhaps 200 yards from the hospital. This warning sufficed to cause all lights in the tents to be extinguished immediately, and those who had been under fire before threw themselves face down upon the ground.

"Then came five explosions in rapid succession in the hospital itself. The first two were directly in front of Lieutenant Fitzsimons' tent. He probably never knew what happened to him, as his body was torn to shreds. The next two fell a hundred feet beyond, in a ward in which there were many patients, and the last struck the reception tent. Overhead there was no sound. The German aviator flew too high to be heard, but he left his identity behind him, not only in the bombs he dropped, but in the derisive handful of pfennings he scattered upon the hospital as he whirled away. A number of these were found when light came.

Hit by Bomb Fragments.

"Lieutenant McGuire, who was in a tent adjoining that of Lieutenant Fitzsimons, was struck by three bomb fragments, but was not seriously wounded. His escape was narrow, as there were more than a hundred holes cut in his tent. Lieutenant Smith was struck in the knee and Lieutenant Whidden in the chest while in their tents in the office section of the quadrangle. The private soldiers injured were on duty as orderlies in the reception tent, and the bomb fell almost upon them. So severely was Private Aubrey S. McLeod injured that it was necessary to amputate both his legs.

"Although the explosion of the bombs caused horror in the hospital there was not the smallest sign of panic, and the work of discovering the wounded and collecting them was immediately begun. This was made doubly difficult by the darkness, but everyone sprang to it with a will. Many of the injured had been blown from their cots, some even outside their tents, where they were found tangled up in the tent poles. The American nurse, although struck in the face by a fragment of steel from the bomb, refused to be relieved, and remained at her task courageously to the end. A hospital orderly who worked untiringly was found later to have been struck in the head by a fragment and painfully injured. He had just tied up his head and gone on.

"In the operating room Capt. Horace Binnoy and Elliott with their assistants worked all night. Several delicate operations were performed and their task was made all the harder by the fact that in innumerable cases the patients were in serious danger of infection from the pieces of wood and nails and dirt which had been blown into their bodies.

"Lieut. Col. E. U. Pattison, U. S. A., commanding officer of the unit, and Maj. Harvey Cushing, head of the surgical force, the latter being at the front at the time of the disaster, have expressed the highest admiration for the manner in which the emergency was met. Latest reports are that the condition of the wounded is progressing satisfactorily."

INDIANS REFUSE CODDLING

Those Upon the Klamath Reservation Insist They Have Passed Tribal Stage.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Indians on the Klamath Reservation have decided they have passed beyond the tribal stage and say they want to be allowed to conduct their business and be governed as individuals and not collectively.

At a recent meeting of the Klamath Indian Progressive club, the members passed resolutions asking that the government treat them the same as white residents. "Give us a chance," the resolutions read.

The Indians hope to have the tribal timber sold and the proceeds divided among the members. The Klamath Reservation in southern Oregon occupies a territory of about 50 by 60 miles and contains timber and water resources.

Silver Plate Periscopes.

New York.—Silver plating the periscopes of their U-boats is the latest invisibility promoting device of the Germans, it was stated by officers of an American liner just arrived at an Atlantic port. Covering the periscopes with a coating of silver renders them practically invisible.

WAR BRINGS BIG TRADE CHANGES

Resources of United States Searched as Never Before to Meet New Demands.

RIVER TRAFFIC IS INCREASED

Upper Reaches of the Mississippi Help Relieve the Congestion on the Railroads—Strontium Ore in Demand.

New York.—One of the most interesting and important developments in the United States at the present time is the manner in which commerce and industry are gradually adjusting and tensing themselves under the full load of the war strain; curtailing activities here, speeding up there, and reaching out at some points, under the pressure of new needs, to create entire new industries. In industry the resources of the United States are being searched as never before to meet the new demands, and mineral wealth which has always been there against the time of need, but never before called upon, is being developed, while in commerce new processes, new economies and new efficiency, involving no new discoveries, but latent possibilities in time of peace, are being permanently added to the wealth of the nation under the pressure of unprecedented demand.

The whole process is too vast and varied to be seen clearly at one time, but there are several means by which occasional glimpses can be gained. One of these is by the reports of the department of the interior on the mineral resources of the United States, which continually describe the development of new mining activities in metals and chemicals, whose deposits have been known for years, but whose possibilities had not been fully recognized. Another is in the pages of the various technical journals, in which, every week, there is at least one story of a new commercial or industrial idea which has been added to the national machinery.

On the Mississippi.

In new traffic channels it is Iron Age which reports that for the first time—only a short while ago, moreover—the upper Mississippi has been opened to ore and coal traffic on a big scale. The Mississippi has been big enough, for years, to carry far more heavy, slow traffic than its upper reaches, as far as St. Paul, the head of navigation, than ever, apparently, anyone thought of putting upon it. Ore trains and coal trains have moved along its banks for years, moving the freight at a cost per ton mile far beyond the demands of the river, but it took the war to make people realize the full value of the stream.

But now that war has come, and the railroads of the entire country are under such a strain as they never before had to bear, people in St. Paul and all the river towns as far down as St. Louis have suddenly perceived that the old Mississippi must do her share. And quite recently six new steel barges, carrying 3,000 tons of coal—the largest cargo ever hauled to the head of navigation on the river—arrived at St. Paul, the vanguard of a new fleet.

The development of an entirely new mining industry within the United States, under pressure of the war, is told in a recent bulletin of the Geological survey, on "Strontium in 1916."

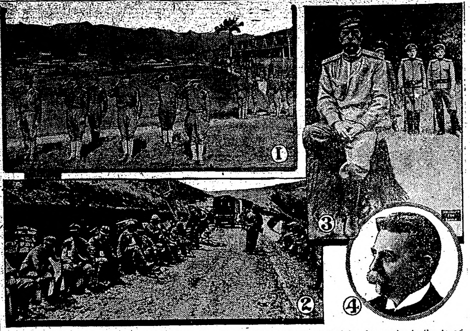
For many years large deposits of strontium ore, in the form of celestite crystals (strontium sulphate) and strontianite (strontium carbonate) have been known to exist, often beside beds of limestone which were being actively quarried, in Michigan and Ohio along the shores of Lake Erie, Schoharie county, New York, in West Virginia and Texas, and in California and Arizona. Strontium salts were used in beet-sugar refining, but far more in the manufacture of fireworks, because of the brilliant crimson flame they gave.

Market for Strontium.

Before the war, however, the market for strontium was so limited, and being confined, moreover, to the Atlantic seaboard, imports of strontium ore from Europe were cheaper than the freight rates from California and Arizona, the only deposits which had ever been worked commercially.

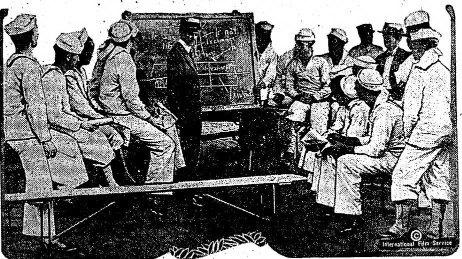
The war, however, changed all this in two ways. In the first place, it created a new and tremendous demand for strontium, magnesium, and barium, for vast quantities of signal rockets, flares, etc., both at the front and on the sea. Moreover, here at home the increase in freight traffic on our railroads, due to war demands, necessitated a considerable increase in the use of signal flares here also.

The new industry was getting on its feet in 1916. In 1914 about 2,000 short tons of strontium ore had been consumed by American fireworks manufacturers, the commonest form of the refined product being strontium nitrate at around 10 cents a pound or less. Of this 2,000 pounds, the proportion of domestic ore was so small as not to be worth reporting. In 1916 the consumption of strontium ores had risen nearly a 100 per cent; the price had caused the huge strontium deposits in California and Arizona to be opened and worked for the first time in earnest, and upward of 250 tons of strontium ore had already been shipped.



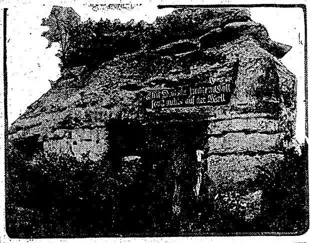
1—View of the encampment in Porto Rico where patriotic Porto Ricans are training for service in the American army. 2—Wounded Italians sitting by a roadside east of Gorizia, waiting for an ambulance. 3—Nicholas Romanoff, deposed czar of Russia, with a stump for a throne. 4—Hjalmar Branting, leader of the socialists of Sweden and editor of the organ of the labor party.

TEACHING FRENCH TO OUR JACKIES



If our jackies can't speak French almost as well as they do English, or salt water English, at least, it won't be the fault of some of the hard-working naval instructors. On board ship and in the navy yards, the jackies are wrestling with all sorts of French tongue twisters. Here is a typical French class aboard an American battleship tied up at a navy yard. The lesson for the day is on battleship nomenclature.

"WE GERMANS FEAR GOD, NOTHING ELSE"

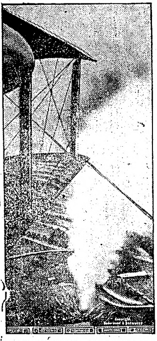


Inscribed on the rock above this artillery shelter is the avowal: "We Germans fear God, but nothing else in the world." The shelter is in the ravine of the Elephants, near Lyons.

READY FOR ATTACK FROM ABOVE OR BELOW

Scene on a French torpedo boat, showing how aerial quick-fire guns are mounted on the torpedo tubes, thus providing for defense against either aerial or submarine attacks.

BOMBING A MUNITION DEPOT



This remarkable photograph was taken inside the German lines from the airplane of an aviator who made a raid on a great boche ammunition depot. The daring aviator, starting out on the apparently reckless venture of getting by the German lines and successfully bombing the Teuton stores of munitions, flew to a point above the depot and dropped quantities of incendiary bombs while the Germans kept firing a terrific fusillade at him. Despite the danger, he kept at his task and earned his reward when he saw the munition storehouse burst into flames. The smoke from the burning depot can be seen ascending. The aviator returned to his own lines safely.

Her Choice.

Hazel was at a loss to make a choice between two young sprouts in her garden of love. She desired a hardy plant, one that would thrive in any soil and under any conditions. No shadow must prevent the sprout selected from growing.

Every day could not have its full allotment of sunshine. Which would she choose? Either was pleasing to the eye. Then came a day when the wind blew hard—a draft from one end of the country to the other.

One of the sprouts withered from the biting blast. The other thrived and grew as though it had been blessed with continual sunshine. Now Hazel is happy. Her choice has been made.

DAIRY FACTS

CLEAN UP TO CHECK DISEASE

Diseases of Calves Have Been Lessened at Ohio Station by Disinfecting Dairy Stables.

Disinfecting dairy stables checks contagious and infectious cattle diseases. A thorough clean-up followed by disinfection about twice a year with a coal-tar disinfectant is recommended by the Ohio experiment station.

Spraying a Dairy Stable.

Calf diseases have been lessened in the dairy herd at the experiment station by disinfecting the stables each spring and fall. Digestive troubles, particularly white scours, have not been troublesome and fewer deaths in calves have occurred after this practice was adopted. Less garget in cows has been evident. The same treatment will help to hold in check tuberculosis and contagious abortion in herds where these diseases are prevalent.

Thorough disinfecting is urged to kill all disease germs in every possible lurking place. Mangers, stalls and floors need special attention. Coal-tar dips are used at the experiment station. After disinfection the stables are whitewashed.

GENERAL CARE OF UTENSILS

Four Important Rules That Should Be Followed in Washing and Drying Milk Vessels.

General recommendation for the care of utensils are:

1. Rinse in lukewarm water as soon after use as possible.
2. Wash in hot water containing washing powder which will remove grease.
3. Rinse in clean hot water and place in live steam 15 seconds, drain and place right side up until steam evaporates.
4. Invert in a clean protected place when dry.

LOCATE CAUSE OF LAMENESS

Many Make Mistake of Not Making Careful Examination, Simply Applying Some Liniment.

Cows go lame. Instead of making a careful examination to find out the cause, we use a lot of liniment and think we have done all that is required. After much suffering on the part of the innocent animal we find perhaps that the trouble was due to a nail or something else in the foot.

It pays to watch for and guard against such accidents to live stock.

UTENSILS NEEDED FOR TEST

Outfit Can Be Procured From Any Creamery Supply House for Comparatively Small Sum.

The utensils needed for the Babcock test are a Babcock tester, a few test bottles, a pipette, an acid measure, some sulphuric acid and a pair of dividers. All this can be procured from any creamery supply house for from $5 to $10, according to whether a four or an eight bottle tester is wanted.

MILKING MACHINE IN FAVOR

Attention Called to Device on Account of Labor Shortage—Farmer Saves Time and Labor.

The labor shortage calls marked attention to the milking machine. It will pay to install one on farm where 20 or more cows are milked daily. You can get as much milk as by hand milking and can save time and labor.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

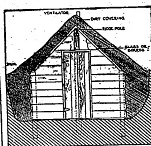
CELLARS OR CAVES

Particularly Desirable for Storage of Many Surplus Vegetable Crops.

SUPERIOR IN MANY RESPECTS

Outdoor Affairs Can Be Maintained at Uniform Temperature Over Long Period—Ventilators Add to Efficiency.

Outdoor storage cellars or caves are excellent for the storage of many vegetables. They are particularly desirable on the farm, as they afford convenient and inexpensive storage facilities for surplus vegetable crops that otherwise might be lost. They possess all the advantages of the storage room in the basement and are superior in many respects. The outdoor storage cellar can be maintained at a uniform temperature over a long period. It is possible to keep the cellar cool and quickly to reduce the temperature of the stored product to the desired point for safe storage by opening the door during the night and closing it in the morning before the air becomes warm. All ventilators should likewise be kept tightly closed until the outside air is again cooler than that within the cellar, when they should be opened, unless the outside temperature is so low as to be dangerous. This safeguards the product and adds to the efficiency of the storage chamber. Vegetables can be more conveniently placed in such a cellar than in the storage room in the basement of a dwelling.



End View of an Outdoor Storage Cellar, Showing the Frame of Posts Covered With Planks or Puncheons and With Dirt. Additional Protection May Be Given by Placing Manure, Straw, or Corn Fodder on Top of the Dirt.

When the chief use of the outdoor storage cellar is for storing turnips, beets, carrots, and other root crops commonly used as stock for food, it should be located near the stable, where the material will be convenient for winter feeding. When it is to be used for vegetables for the table the cellar should be accessible from the kitchen at all times. If apples or other fruits are to be stored in an outdoor storage cellar it is desirable to have a two-compartment cellar, one for vegetables and one for apples, with a ventilating apparatus in each compartment.

Construction of Cellar.

As the root cellar must be weather proof, that is, capable of being kept free from moisture and free from frost, its type and construction vary with the geographical location. In the southern portion of the country the structure is usually entirely above ground and protected by only a few inches of sod and with straw, leaves, etc. In Northern sections outdoor storage cellars are made almost entirely below ground and covered with a foot or two of earth.

Storage in Regions of Mild Winters.

An above-ground storage cellar, suited to conditions in southern sections of the United States may be built on a well-drained site at slight expense. A row of posts may be set 5 or 6 feet apart, extending 7 or 8 feet above the surface of the ground, with a ridgepole placed on top of them. Against each side of the ridgepole a row of planks or puncheons is placed, with their opposite ends resting in a shallow trench 4 or 5 feet from the line of posts. The ends are boarded up, a door being provided in one end of the structure and the room covered with sod to a depth of 5 or 6 inches. A good type of outdoor storage cellar built along these lines is shown in the illustration.

Storage in Regions of Severe Freezes.

In sections where low temperatures prevail it is necessary to insulate the storage house so that the vegetables will not freeze. An above-ground type of storage house much used in many sections of the North has thick walls filled with insulating material, such as sawdust or shavings. The construction is of frame and the walls are usually 10 to 12 inches thick. Both the inside and the outside walls are sheathed with matched lumber so as to make them airtight. The rafters are ceiled on the under side with the same material and the space between the rafters filled with dry insulating material. The use of building paper in the roof and walls of the storage house is of great assistance in insulating it.

A type of storage cellar much used in Northern sections of the country is built partly under ground. The walls are of masonry and extend to a point just above the surface of the ground. On these walls plates are set and a roof of frame construction erected. The roof structure is ceiled on the under side of the rafters and some suitable insulating material, such as dry sawdust or shavings, packed in the space between the rafters, and then the sheathing, paper, and roofing material are applied. This type of structure is preferable in many respects to the above-ground type, as it is easier to maintain the temperature at the proper point and its insulation is a comparatively easy matter.

Protection from freezing may be secured with a simpler type of structure by making it entirely underground. In order to avoid steps down to the level of the floor, with the consequent extra labor in storing and removing the vegetables, a sidehill location is desirable.

The excavation in the hill should be of the approximate size of the cellar, using the dirt for covering the roof and for banking the sides of the structure. A frame is erected by setting two rows of posts of uniform height in the bottom of the pit near the dirt walls and a third line of posts about 5 feet higher through the center of the pit. These posts serve as supports for the planks or puncheons forming the room of the structure, as with the above-ground type of storage cellar already described. The door is placed at one end and a ventilator put in the roof. The whole structure with the exception of the portion occupied by the door is covered with dirt and sod. The thickness of the covering must be determined by the location; the colder the climate the thicker the covering. The dirt covering may be supplemented in winter by a layer of manure, straw, corn fodder, etc. Outdoor storage cellars usually are left with dirt floors, as a certain degree of moisture is desirable. These cellars may be made of concrete, brick, hollow tile, stone, or other material.

Outdoor Storage Cellar Built of Concrete.

The type of outdoor storage cellar described above, while low in first cost, is short lived, as the conditions in the cellar are favorable to the decay of wood. The concrete storage cellar, although rather high in first cost, as compared with wood, is a permanent structure.

For detailed information in reference to the mixing and handling of concrete, the reader is referred to Farmers' Bulletin 461, entitled "The Use of Concrete on the Farm."

DEVELOPMENT OF HONEY BEE

Insects Pass Three Different Stages to Reach Maturity—Story Told by Entomologists.

Bees, like all true insects, pass three different stages to reach maturity, or a well-developed bee. The egg, which is a tiny little object about the size of a timothy seed, is laid by the queen in a wax cell. It hatches in about three days and then becomes a small crescent-shaped larva which must be fed. Nurse bees feed it with a mixture of predigested honey and pollen and this food is absorbed by the skin. It is some time later before the mouth parts and abdominal cavity are formed.

The larvae are said to moult very often, as the skin becomes too tight, so fast does the little creature grow. After about six days when it is much larger than the original size a porous cover is put on the cell and cocoons spun. Then a dormant state exists for 11 days. In about 21 days from the time the egg was laid the cell is broken and a full-grown bee emerges. This is the story entomologists tell of bees.

Cheapest Poultry Feed.

Oats is perhaps the cheapest feed we now have for poultry. It is also one of the best feeds we can give to the chickens, both the young and the old.

Value of Rape.

Dry rape leaves, according to chemical analysis, contain over 23 per cent of protein, as compared with 15 per cent in alfalfa and 16.5 per cent in cowpeas.

Garden Fair Exhibit.

Now is a good time to begin to plan an exhibit for the county fair. Only the finest material should be exhibited and it should be well staged.

Tie some of the leaves over the cauliflower heads as soon as they are formed. This will keep them white. Cauliflower is quickly browned by the sun.

ROAD BUILDING

ROYAL LINE IN A DEMOCRACY

"Roads Rule the World—Not Kings or Congresses, Not Courts, Nor Constables or Soldiers."

In an argument for good roads some wise man, whose name has been lost, made use of the following: "Roads rule the world—not kings, nor congresses, nor courts, nor constables, not ships nor soldiers. The road is the only royal line in a democracy, the only legislature that never changes, the only court that never sleeps, the only army that never quits, the first-aid to the redemption of any nation, the exodus from stagnation in any society, the call from savagery in any tribe, the high priest of prosperity, after the order of Melchisedec, without beginning of days or end of life. The road is umpire in every war, and when the new map is made, it simply pushes on its great campaign of help, hope, brotherhood, efficiency and peace."

The value of good roads may be better understood when it is known that the average cost to farmers of the United States to transport produce to market is more than 23 cents per ton per mile. These figures do not include the cost of breakage of harness or vehicles. The cost per ton per mile over hard-surfaced roads is less than half the present average.

GAINER BY IMPROVED ROADS

Careful Analysis Shows Greatest Gain Over Present Conditions Is Man on Branch Road.

The development of sentiment for issuing bonds to build permanent roads has brought to the surface many questions which require careful consideration and demand clearly stated and convincing replies. Of these, the one recurring most frequently is: "What advantage is there in a bond issue for the farmer who lives several miles from one of the improved roads?"

At first glance it would seem that the man living directly upon the improved road obtains the greatest benefits, but careful analysis proves that the greatest gain over present conditions is the man on the side road. With the limited road and bridge funds usually available in any township and the necessity of keeping the main highways at least in passable condition, little or nothing is left for working upon the less traveled roads. As repair expense practically ceases when permanent roads are built, the road and bridge funds formerly spent on main roads will be released for use upon the side roads.

Soil Road in North Carolina.

In addition, money spent upon these side roads will go five times as far, or do five times as much work, as when it was spent upon the roads where heavy travel quickly wiped out every trace of the improvement. A reasonable amount of road and bridge money used in ditching and dragging side roads will place them in condition to carry the comparatively light traffic that passes over them to the main highway. The man on the side road will have, in place of a continuous haul through the mud from farm to town, a much-improved surface from farm to the main highway and a highly improved road, maintained at much less expense to the township or county, the remainder of the way to his town or market.—Farm Engineering.

Drag After Rain.

Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but not when the mud is in such a condition as to stick to the drag.

Attention to Road Drag.

If we would pay more attention to the road drag, we would have better roads.

Powder for Cabbage Worms.

For cabbage worms: Mix one part of fresh Persian insect powder with four parts of air-slaked lime, and dust it on the plants at regular intervals.

Don't Pay to Scrimp.

It doesn't pay to go to the expense of cows, stables, land, utensils, etc., for dairy work, then scrimp the cows.

Don't Use Whip.

Don't use the whip too freely on a horse that shies. Patience and kindness will do better.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lnnches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

MORE WHEAT PRIZES

Honors for Western Canada Come Year After Year.

At the recent Soil Products Exposition at Peoria, Ill., in a keen contest for the coveted first prize for wheat, Western Canada has again carried off all the honors. Not only has she won the first, but also the second and third prizes. These were won by Mr. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, Manitoba. In past years the Province of Saskatchewan had the distinguished honor of carrying off the initial prize.

Harvesting and threshing are now completed in Western Canada, and while it is early in the season to give exact figures as to the average yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley and flax it is safe to assume that the former will yield about 20 bushels per acre. The price to the farmer will be about $2.00 per bushel, giving him $40.00 an acre of a return. When it is considered that the land upon which this wheat is grown averaged less than $30 an acre, it takes very little figuring to arrive at an estimate of the profit there is to the grain grower of Western Canada. The writer knows where a farmer purchased 160 acres of land in the spring of 1916, broke it up the same year, put it in wheat in 1917. His crop was harvested a few days ago. It yielded 4,800 bushels and he sold it at $2.05 per bushel, giving him $9,840. The land cost him $4,800, breaking, seeding, seed, cutting and threshing, $1,920. His profit was $3,120 after paying for his land and his costs of improving. He has now $3,120 to commence another season with a "paid for in full" improved farm.

Never has farming offered such profitable returns for labor as at present and nowhere is the large profit equal to that of the low priced, high yielding lands of Western Canada.

There has been a big rush during the past few weeks of renters and owners of high priced lands in many parts of the United States to investigate these 100% profit reports. No better season of the year could be selected by anyone desiring to better their condition and wishing to give Western Canada the "once over." Threshing is now completed and the grain being marketed. The weather is fine and will be pleasant for a couple of months and a visit now to personally investigate the conditions will be convincing and profitable. While old home ties and family associations are one of the first considerations in the mind of the reader, who feels that the old five or ten per cent return is sufficient, it behooves the modern and progressive farmer always to be on the alert to grasp the opportunities of the hour. Land in Western Canada that is annually producing a gross return of from $40.00 to $80.00 per acre is purchasable at from $15 to $30 per acre. It can be seen at a glance that such values cannot help but increase as they have done in the older agricultural districts of the United States. The new settler will find himself surrounded by same contented and prosperous neighbors. The expense of making one visit to look into Western Canada's opportunities is small—a special reduced rate is available and you owe yourself a holiday and a trip may do you good. You owe your dependents a right to better your condition and Western Canada offers that opportunity.—Advertisement.

The Egg in Transit.

In all this economic discussion of the egg in transit, no humanitarian has arisen to suggest that this distinguished citizen should be permitted to travel hereafter in a lower berth.—Boston Transcript.

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

Sleep, Mothers Rest After Treatment With Cuticura—Trial Free.

Send today for free samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and learn how quickly they relieve itching, burning skin troubles, and point to speedy healment of baby rashes, eczema and itchings. Having cleared baby's skin keep it clear by using Cuticura exclusively.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Has Another Think Coming.

The man who thinks he knows it all generally marries a woman who teaches him a lot more.

A weak mind is like a microscope which magnifies trifling things but cannot perceive great ones.

How's This?

We offer $100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A Visual Mix-Up.

"The only way for a game like this is to go it blind."

"Well, I can't see it."

An Ambitious Collegian.

She—Are you a freshman?

He (confused)—I try to be.—Brunonian.

A girl's idea of an industrious young man is one who is too busy to propose.

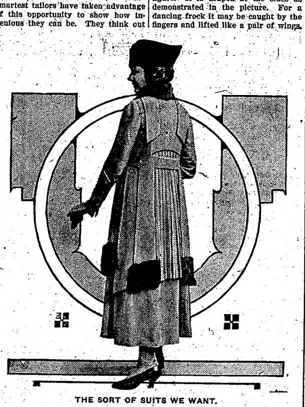
When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting — Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

The collection of suits presented for fall is really superb. Good taste dominates them in styles and color and in materials and trimming. They are wonderfully tailored. Most of the new wool goods have a soft, velvety finish, and certain fashionable colors appear at their best in surfaces of this kind, like tan, beige, castor, gray and wine.

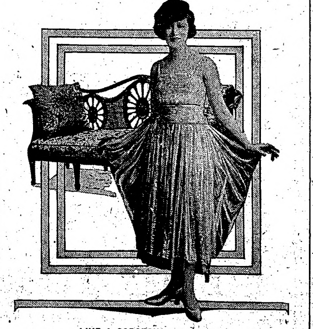
The quiet of the colors fashionable for fall makes room for all sorts of clever eccentricities of cut, and the smartest tailors have taken advantage of this opportunity to show how ingenious they can be. They think out the best lines for the slender figure and the best lines for the stout figure and proceed to work revolutions in the appearance of their patrons. The plump lady looks trim and the thin lady looks graceful, having lost her angles in a new and innocent-looking tailored suit which has been craftily designed to conceal them. They go on their way rejoicing after they have selected the styles made for them.



THE SORT OF SUITS WE WANT.

A study of the suit pictured above will reveal what the art of the tailor can do by way of achieving the unusual and interesting while preserving the simple, graceful lines demanded by the mode. The coat is cut with hanging panels, each finished at the bottom with a band of fur. Plaits, set in at the back, dispose of the waistline in the best possible way and concede the right of fashion to demand that backs be made interesting. There is a collar of fur, and deep plain cuffs of the cloth attract attention to their shapeliness with big bone buttons set in a row.

The skirt is plain, leaving intricacies of cut and making to the coat. After all, it contrives to escape being fussy and to preserve the clean lines that belong to the tailor-made.



LIKE A GORGEOUS BUTTERFLY.

This is one of those brilliant evening gowns that transform their wearers into the semblance of a wonderful butterfly. It is made of net, with a petticoat underneath of net and still another of thin and lustrous satin. The dress is almost incrusted with straight bands of mother-of-pearl sequins and little rhinestones that reflect the light with the radiance of pearls and diamonds. It is to be worn with a scarf of malines over the arms and shoulders.

Nearly always, with such splendid materials, the designer confines herself to the simplest methods of using it. The bodice in this instance appears to be a straight piece of the material wrapped easily about the figure. The skirt is very full, but the weight of the passementerie holds it close to the figure. It is draped at the sides as demonstrated in the picture. For a dancing frock it may be caught by the fingers and lifted like a pair of wings. The bodice is supported by strands of rhinestone over the shoulders and joined to the skirt by an easy girdle of the material that conforms to the lines of the waist.

Flat tassels of crystal beads finish the joints of drapery at the sides and at the bottom of the skirt. White satin slippers and white silk stockings, and a band of brilliants about the hair, are to be worn with this frock, and they should be without ornament. The scarf of tulle about the shoulders—not shown in the picture—veils the brilliance of sequins and rhinestones and adds beauty to the gown and to its wearer.

Julia Bottomley

Drawnwork for Undergarments.

Flat decoration continues to be the favorite trimming for the new French under apparel. In a shipment just arrived from Paris, both voile triple and linen have been treated in this way. There are many different stitches in this work, which is really drawnwork.

The one most commonly seen is the "filet" stitch, a kind of delicate punchwork that forms a lacy web and is an excellent background for the design, either in embroidery or more commonly of the solid material outlined in a fine white thread.

The designs are usually conventional flower patterns, rather large, or else merely geometrical.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Internment of Robert M. La Follette, after his expulsion from the United States Senate, is urged in a resolution sent to Senators Nelson and Kellogg by Bemidji citizens.

Jess Dunning, ex-secretary of the I. W. W. local at Bemidji, convicted on a charge of sabotage, was sentenced to a maximum of two years in the penitentiary by Judge C. W. Stanton. An appeal will be taken and a new trial asked for, Dunning's attorney said.

The largest fair Redwood county has ever had has just closed at Red Lake Falls. Thursday was the biggest day, gate receipts showing that the attendance exceeded 9,000. An official count of the automobiles parked between the hours of 2 and 6 in the afternoon, gave the total of cars as 1,500.

In spite of two broken ribs, suffered when he fell from a ladder, and a broken arm, injured when a knife slipped, Joseph Stackmesser canvassed the city of Tower with a petition asking that Robert M. La Follette be officially muzzled until the close of the war. Only two men approached refused to sign.

With the river at the lowest stage in many years, the work of pulling snags is facilitated, according to the crew of the steamer David Tipton, in the Federal service. The boat was in Winona a few days since on its last trip of the year to St. Paul. Many of the dangerous ad hidden snags that have been revealed are being removed.

Necessity for public health nurses is to be emphasized at the sessions of the Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis, which are to be held in Minneapolis and St. Paul Oct. 8, 9 and 10. Delegates from thirteen states are expected and an elaborate program, including addresses and papers by physicians, nurses and public officials.

With the finding of a skeleton and gun in a swamp about eight miles south of Warba, the disappearance of George Johnson, a homesteader and trapper in Split Hen township, in 1913, has been cleared. The discovery was made by A. Leinonen, a farmer, who reported it to Coroner Plair. Positive identification was made possible by means of a gun with one empty shell in the barrel.

Nearly 1,000 crippled children have gone before the traveling poliomyelitis clinic of the State Board of Health for free treatment, according to Dr. W. P. Greene, epidemiologist of the board, who is in charge at Winona. The clinic drew many from outside points to Winona. There will be a follow-up campaign, it is announced, and six experienced nurses will visit all of the patients at intervals in the next two weeks.

Winona organized labor men are impatient with the delay of local retail coal dealers in reducing the price of coal. The Machinists' union, the largest in the city, initiated the protest by wiring Coal Administrator H. A. Garfield and Judge F. S. McGee of the Minnesota Public Safety Commission, urging that Winona dealers be forced to lower the price of coal in conformity with the government's Federal at-the-mine prices.

A convention of farmers and others interested in sheep raising in northern Minnesota is hereby called to meet at the Commercial Club Rooms in the City of Bemidji, October 8 and 9. The purpose of this convention is to form an organization of Wool Growers and to formulate and adopt plans for the co-operation of Minnesota and Federal Reserve banks, Farmers' Clubs, Livestock Dealers, Western Ranchers and Railroads to secure and place sheep on our idle Minnesota lands. Able speakers will be present to discuss the problems of the wool grower from a practical standpoint. This convention is called at the instance of the Bemidji Commercial Club.

The Minnesota Methodist ministers, in their annual conference held in Pipestone, listened to the reports of foreign and home missionary work.

Quarrying has started at the Little Falls Granite works and it is said that stone of fine quality is being removed in large quantities. Preparations are being made to build a sidetrack to the quarry.

Rain has helped check the forest fires which have been menacing Spooner and Baudette for the last week. All danger now seems over. An investigation of the origin of the fires may be made. Much property damage was done, including the destruction of a large sawmill and outlying houses.

Robert V. Johnson of Minneapolis has filed two suits against Peter J. Callahan, flagman, and the St. Paul road, asking for damages amounting to $84,150 on account of an accident to his son, Robert V. Johnson, Jr., 9 years old, who was run down by an engine on the short line in October, 1916. The boy's right leg was amputated below the knee and the left foot was amputated near the ankle joint.

Duane Searl, 80 years old, of Owatonna, and Mrs. Parmellia Hewes, 79 years old, of Lowville, were married at Lowville, N. Y. Searl met his bride there two weeks ago while on a visit. She has been engaged in the millinery business. Searl is a farmer living near Owatonna, where the couple will make their home.

Deputy Sheriff James Cahill and Charles Fisk of Bemidji have taken to Stillwater "Jack" Chisholm, who is to serve a term for robbery. While in the county jail, Chisholm gave a little farewell party, breaking everything possible in his cell.

DENY REPORT THAT U.S. WILL TAKE FOOD

NO TRUTH IN STATEMENT THAT GOVERNMENT WILL SEIZE SURPLUS CANNED GOODS.

GOVERNOR MAKES APPEAL

Asks Food Administrator Hoover to Name Price Committee on Wheat Grades Lower Than Number One.

St. Paul.

So widespread are the reports that the government is planning to take away the surplus canned goods put up by the housewives of the United States this summer that government officials at Washington are making special efforts to deny the rumor.

A. D. Wilson, state food administrator, has received word from Washington that there is absolutely no truth in these statements, and has been instructed to pass this word on.

The sole purpose of the Department of Agriculture and of the food administration is to get housewives to can and preserve all surplus fruits and vegetables so that households may have a cheap and plentiful supply of food.

★ ★ ★

Burnquist Appeals for Farmers.

Governor J. A. A. Burnquist has made a new appeal for the farmers to Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator, following the announcement that federal rules governing wheat grades will not be suspended as proposed. His message follows:

'If federal grades cannot be suspended, permit me to suggest that your price committee at the terminal market consist of men not interested in the grain trade directly or indirectly, and that said committee be empowered to act as a price committee to fix prices on all wheat lower than No. 1 in order that the producer may be paid for his wheat according to its milling value, and not as to its physical appearance and a small percentage of foreign matter which now enters into the grades and often lowers them below the actual milling value. To obtain this way the co-operation of the farmer is advisable in order to get him to market his wheat more freely and to insure a larger acreage for next year's crop.

O. P. B. Jacobson of the state railroad and warehouse commission commended Governor Burnquist's new appeal. He stated, however, that Commissioner Hoover was apprised of existing conditions some time ago.

★ ★ ★

Rhinow to Head Regiment.

Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow will take charge of the Fourth Minnesota infantry when the resignation of Major Frank B. Rowley of Minneapolis becomes effective.

The plan was adopted, General Rhinow said, to save the salary of $3,000 by leaving the office vacant in the newest Minnesota National Guard unit.

The new regiment has been referred to as the "plutocratic" regiment after an announcement that the privates will receive $3.75 a day and that it will be the highest paid military organization in the world.

It is being organized to relieve the First Minnesota infantry, now guarding public property, bridges, food warehouses and factories in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, when the First regiment is ordered to camp.

Although it was announced primarily as a stay-at-home organization, the regiment will be subject to call as are other National Guard units.

★ ★ ★

Governor Too Busy to Go.

Keeping in touch with the Public Safety Commission, rushed with the La Follette case and busy with plans in connection with Colonel Roosevelt's visit, Governor Burnquist was unable to lead the Minnesota delegation to the International Soil Products exposition at Peoria, Ill. The Minnesota delegation, which included many state officials, left in a special car over the Rock Island line.

Chief Justice Calvin L. Brown of the Supreme Court took Governor Burnquist's place on the program, delivering the principal address Minnesota day.

★ ★ ★

Not Proposed Yet to Close Saloons.

Fearing the Minnesota Public Safety commission would issue an order closing all Minneapolis saloons, the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly requested the commission to grant it a hearing before any such order should be issued. No proposal to close the Minneapolis saloons has been made in commission meetings, Secretary H. W. Libby said.

★ ★ ★

To Make Movies of Indians.

Motion pictures will be made of Indians harvesting wild rice at Rice lake, midway between Bemidji and Mahnomen, and added to the collection of educational films owned by the state game and fish department, Commissioner Carlos Avery announces.

★ ★ ★

Plan to Move Regiment.

Colonel W. T. Mollison, Faribault, commanding the Second Minnesota Infantry, and Captain Minot J. Brown and Lieutenant Robert Deininger, both of Owatonna, of the quartermaster corps, conferred at the capitol with railroad agents, to arrange tentative plans for the movement of the Second regiment when it is ordered to entrain for Camp Cody, N. M. Colonel Mollison said that he had received no official advice indicating a departure date. The plans made provide for four special trains.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR

ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma, Hay Fever or Difficult Breathing. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S

ASTHMADOR

in either form (Cigarette, Pipe Mixture or Powder) positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Sufferers are afforded an opportunity of availing themselves of this "Money-Back" guarantee offer as through purchasing from their own regular Druggist, they are sure their money will be refunded by him if the remedy fails. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and will get your money back if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00

50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00

Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

ECZEMA!

Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 50c at druggists, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman Tex.

Though the world may owe us a living, only a few are preferred creditors.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding skin. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Japanese Naval Maneuvers.

The grand Japanese naval maneuvers which will take place off Tosa will consist of the first, second and third fleets and several reserve vessels, says the East and West News. The 14-inch guns mounted on the Yamashiro and Ise will be put to practical test. All vessels participating will assemble at Hiroshima bay in the Inland sea, and the contending forces will use Kure as the base of operations. The sham battle will last ten days.

What He Wished.

Titles of books are confusing to those who study them, and even more so to the parents who have to buy them. A few days ago the Greencastle public schools opened, and S. C. Sayers of the store of Sayers & Hamilton, was stunned for a few minutes when a school patron asked for "Physic and Health and a Compound Arithmetic." He thought for a minute and handed the woman a "Physiology and Health and a Complete Arithmetic."—Indianapolis News.

Sure She Did Love Him.

June—Did she love him much?

Tell—Why, she married him in spite of her parents' urging!—Life.

Pride is the thing a political orator uses to point with.

Every woman in Cologne, Germany, is forced to work.

POSTUM has been adopted as the table beverage in many a home because of its pleasing flavor and healthful nature

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Bridgeton, N.J.—"I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and would have terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Sometimes I would be so miserable that I could not sweep a room. I doctored part of the time but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change for the better. I took it until I was in good healthy condition. I recommend the Pinkham remedies to all women as I have used them with such good results."—Mrs. MILFORD T. CUMMINGS, 822 Harmony St., Penn's Grove, N. J.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.

A Fifty-Fifty P. M.

Postmaster Hanks ran the general store as well as the post office and one summer morning a lanky youth slouched in, removed his battered straw hat and said:

"Mr. Hanks, I un'erstand there's two letters here fur me—one wot come a month ago and one wot come last week. I'm afeared my folks must be sick, or else they wouldn't be writin' so plum often. Let me have them letters, will ye, Mr. Hanks?"

The postmaster glared at the youth.

"No, Peleg Anderson, I won't let ye have them letters till ye settle fur that lot o' groceries wot's been owin' so long!"

The young man took out some money.

"I kin settle half the account, Mr. Hanks," he said.

"Then," said the postmaster, in a milder voice, "I kin give ye one o' yer letters," and he did so. "Squar' up in full, Peleg Anderson, an' ye'll git yer other letter, but not before."

A woman's idea of economy is to have her husband waste $3 worth of time putting up a ten-cent shelf.

GAVE UP HOPE

Often Wished For Death to End Her Misery. Doan's Effected a Complete and Lasting Recovery.

"I was helpless with kidney trouble," says Mrs. Ellen Janis, 1404 N. Third St., St. Charles, Mo., "and began to think my case was beyond the reach of medicine. The pain in my back laid me up in bed and it seemed as if my back had been crushed. I couldn't sleep and was so nervous I was almost frantic.

Mrs. Janis.

"Flashes of fire came before my eyes and the pains in my head were terrible. My sight was affected and there were large, puffy spots beneath my eyes.

"How I suffered when passing the kidney secretions! I screamed in agony and I often wished I might die and be out of misery. I had night sweats and mornings on getting up I was so weak and numb I could hardly stand up. I grew so pale and emaciated I looked like death. *Doan's Kidney Pills* cured me completely and I have been as well and healthy since as any woman of my age."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Do You Want Money Quick?

Ship us your Poultry, Cream, Eggs, Beans, Salted Cattle Hides, Pelts, Wool, Furs. Write for free price list. We pay top prices.

The R. A. COBB CO., St. Paul, Minn.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 40—1917.

DOBBIN HAS A DAY DREAM

Faithful Old Horse Will Have Regular Thrill When He Casts Off His Shoes.

When the automobile and the tin Lizzie shall at last have relegated the "hoss" to the limbo of things obsolete, will the noble animal degenerate and hark back to his ancestral type, or will he simply disappear like the dodo? asks "Zim" in Cartoons magazine.

It has taken a lot of time and patience to develop Dobbin from the primitive models such as the hydracoterium, the pachynolophus and the eohippus, to make him "whoa," back and "gitap" and take his meals out of a nosebag. In the process of civilization he has gradually lost his toes and has had to accommodate his feet to the horseshoe. Does he still dream perhaps of the delights of having toes—of sinking them down into the green sqush of the tertiary era and feeling the cool goo trickled up between them? If so, how glad he will be some day to look down and see his long-forgotten toes beginning to sprout once again! His will be the thrill of the small boy on the first warm day of spring when he can cast off his shoes and go barefoot.

When the "hoss" discovers for the first time that he can again wiggle his toes, he will doubtless radiate a smile of solid comfort.

LEMONS BRING OUT THE HIDDEN BEAUTY

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to bleach the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons. Adv.

Selective Draft.

Much amusement was caused in the house of commons by the official admission that "by a regretable clerical error" the national service department had notified the speaker that they proposed to transfer him to new employment at Wolverhampton at about one dollar per day, with a weekly war bonus of a little more than a dollar "on the ground that such employment was deemed of greater national importance than that on which he was now engaged."

When to Keep Still.

Nothing in the world adds weight to a man's words so much as keeping still when he has nothing to say.

At Times.

"Don't you like hot water in the house?"

"Not when I'm in it."

Need to Be Nagged.

If we were a woman and had to live with some men we know we'd nag them, too.

A lawsuit is the thief of time and money.

For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Helpful to the Healthiest

Set You Right Over Night

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by **Carter's Iron Pills**

ASKED TO RAISE $175,000,000

That Amount of Second Liberty Loan Apportioned to Northwestern States.

SALE OF BONDS BEGINS

Amounts Assigned to Each District Are Computed on Percentage Basis, Considering Territory's Resources.

Washington, Oct. 2.—By the announcement of treasury department officials opportioning the forthcoming bond issue by districts, the Ninth federal reserve district, whose financial center is Minneapolis, is expected to subscribe $125,000,000 to the second Liberty loan.

The campaign to float the gigantic loan of $3,000,000,000 is in full sway. Virtually two-thirds of the loan is expected to be raised in the New York, Boston, Cleveland and Chicago districts, with only half apportioned to the first three-named districts.

Apportionments indicate only what each district is expected to do and may be entirely upset, as in the case of the first Liberty loan, by the actual subscriptions. In making the apportionments, officials used two bases of subscriptions, the minimum of $3,000,000,000, and an "expected amount" of $5,000,000,000.

Apportionment by Districts.

Here is the apportionment by federal reserve districts, as announced by the Treasury department:

District—	Pct.	Minimum.	Expected Amount.
New York.	30	$900,000,000	$1,500,000,000
Boston ...	10	300,000,000	500,000,000
Phil'elphia.	8¼	250,000,000	415,000,000
Cleveland.	10	300,000,000	500,000,000
Richmond.	4	120,000,000	200,000,000
Atlanta ...	2¾	80,000,000	135,000,000
Chicago ..	14	420,000,000	700,000,000
St. Louis..	4	120,000,000	200,000,000
Mpls.	3½	105,000,000	175,000,000
Kansas C..	4	120,000,000	200,000,000
Dallas ...	2½	75,000,000	125,000,000
San Fran'o	7	210,000,000	350,000,000
Totals...	100	$3,000,000,000	$5,000,000,000

In each case the announcement reads, "the amount has been computed on the percentage basis, and while the banking resources of each district—that is, the total resources of the national banks, state banks and trust companies—have been given large consideration, other factors have been taken into account, such as the income tax collected from each district, the assessed value of property therein, the subscriptions received from each district to the first Liberty loan, and the amount of bonds allotted on such subscriptions, the capital available for bond investment in each district and its population."

Governors of the federal reserve banks have been notified by Secretary McAdoo of the apportionments. The sums stated in the "expected amount" column are designated as "the amount which each district should subscribe in order to secure the result imperatively demanded for the defense and security of the nation."

McAdoo Opens Campaign.

Secretary McAdoo will open the campaign informally with a speech in Cleveland, Ohio, the first of many he will deliver in a trans-continental tour. More than 26,000 banks will co-operate in floating the huge issue. The entire press of the country which contributed so largely to the success of the first issue, will work for the success of the second.

BRITISH STOP TEUTON ATTACK

Two Advances Checked With Great Loss to Enemy.

London, Oct. 2.—Again the Germans have delivered violent attacks against the British troops in their newly won positions in the vicinity of the Ypres-Menin road and the Polygon wood. Two separate onslaughts were made, three hours apart and both with huge effectives moving in wave formations. Everywhere the attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties, except opposite the southeast corner of the Polygon wood where two British advance posts were captured.

Along both sides of the Meuse in the Verdun sector the French and the Germans are engaged in another terrific duel. Twice the Germans launched infantry attacks but both were stopped short by the French fire.

Banker Killed by Fall.

New York, Oct. 2.—Isaac Newton Seligman, aged 61, a member of the banking firm of J. and W. Seligman and company of this city, died here from a fracture of the skull suffered in a fall from a horse.

Swedish-Americans Pledge Loyalty.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Five thousand Americans of Swedish descent and birth gathered at the municipal pier here to attest their loyalty to the government.

Another Shipbuilders' Strike.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 1.—A long deferred strike of metal trades workers, including steel shipbuilders, was to begin Saturday, when approximately 12,000 employes in 98 plants were expected to walk out to enforce their demands for an increase in wages and the boycott on 10-hour lumber. The officials of the concerns affected said three of Seattle's largest shipbuilding plants, the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock, the Ames Shipbuilding, and the J. F. Duthie Shipbuilding companies, would cease operations.

A Combination.

"Are you going to fight or raise food?"

"Little of both, suh," replied Erastus Pinkley. "I's gineter git my chicken coop well populated an' den I's gineter hang right over it wif a shotgun."

Quite Appropriate Motion.

"Thrones are rocking these days."

"Quite right, too. A rocking throne is the cradle of liberty."

One can't always judge a woman's innate truthfulness by what she says.

Liquor Control in Bermuda.

Consul Carl R. Loop of Hamilton, reports that the Bermuda legislature has passed a law whereby "during the continuance of the present war the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor in all clubs and licensed premises is prohibited between the hours of nine o'clock at night and nine o'clock on the following morning."

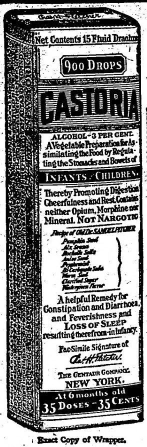
Marriage is neither an earthly heaven or the other place.

The man who jumps to conclusions ought to watch his step.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

MY SIGNATURE
Paul F. Skinner
ON EVERY PACKAGE
SKINNER'S MACARONI

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA



Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachm
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
FacSimile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Compliments of the Day.

Soldiers have to do their own mending, when it is done at all, and it appears—although few persons would have guessed it—that the thoughtful war office supplies them with outfits for that purpose. Otherwise, this joke would be impossible.

Everything was ready for kit inspection; the recruits stood lined up ready for the officer, and the officer had his bad temper all complete. He marched up and down the line, grimly eyeing each man's bundle of needles and soft soap, and then he singled out Private MacTootle as the man who was to receive his attentions.

"Toothbrush?" he roared.

"Yes, sir."

"Razor?"

"Yes, sir."

"Hold-all?"

"Yes, sir."

"Huh! You're all right, apparently," growled the officer. Then he barked, "Housewife?"

"O, very well, thank you," said the recruit, amiably; "how's yours?"—Journal of the American Medical Association.

What It Does.

"What does golf do for a man?"

"Well, for one thing, it makes him decide to take his vacation in the winter, when he can go south."

Even though a man stops growing while young, he may grow old.

Bone Surgery Marvels.

A reserve officer in the United States medical corps who recently returned from Great Britain is loud in his praises of the work in bone surgery being done in British hospitals. He says: "They can take a rib from a man and use it to replace a crushed bone in his arm. Patients who in earlier times would have been considered permanently disabled are now fixed up in a few weeks so that they can go back to the front. In a single month, in one hospital, we had 1,350 bone cases, and 1,000 of them were ready at the end of the month to go back and fight again."

New Weather Words.

The esteemed weather bureau has sprung a new one. It is the word "smog," and it means smoke or fog. The bureau explains that very frequently there are times when the mixture is apparent in the atmosphere, and it considers the new word a great little idea.

Very well, "smog" let it be. But why end there? Let's call a mixture of snow and mud "smug," a mixture of snow and soot "snoot," and a mixture of snow and hail "snail." Thus we might have a weather forecast:

"Snail today, turning to snoot tonight, tomorrow snoggy with smud."—Builder's Guide.

It's up to a man to foot his bills after receiving a legacy.

A Wise Orang-Outang.

Prof. William T. Hornaday, the noted animal preceptor, cites this instance of ape sagacity:

"I once became quite chummy with an untrained, caged, menagerie orang-outang by the name of Dohong. He was a son of the jungle and intensely concerned in matters that came into his narrow life. All that he learned outside of his inherited instincts he learned himself. His cage contained a number of horizontal bars attached to brackets on which he took considerable solemn exercise. One day he concluded that the bars ought to come down. Bracing his feet against the solid wall of the cage, he pulled every bar from its fastening and flung it on the floor. Larger bars were substituted, which the ape vainly tried to remove. After straining his back in this futile effort, he walked up and down in his cage and was apparently intently studying the situation. Eventually he procured the crossbar of his trapeze and using it for a lever, he not only pried every horizontal bar from its brackets, but he likewise pried the iron bars of his cage apart so that he could stick his head through the opening and satisfy his curiosity regarding his neighbor in the adjoining cage."

A Lost Cause.

The man who would rather be popular than right usually winds up by being neither.

Eat More Corn!

When you eat corn instead of wheat you are saving for the boys in France.

Corn is an admirable cool weather food.

Whether or not you like corn bread, corn muffins, "Johnny Cake", or corn pone, you are sure to like

Post Toasties

The newest wrinkle in corn foods—crisp, bubbled flakes of white corn—a substantial food dish with an alluring smack—and costs but a trifle.

Make Post Toasties Your War Cereal

Did You Ever Hear Of

MEAT

With a

SMILE?

That is Our Meat

You smile because you like it.
You like it because it is good.
It is good because we sell only the best.
Our meat is SO good you can't help smiling.
Now, Smile--WITH US!

Goodridge Meat Market,

R. R. Johnson, Proprietor.

Doubling the Life of Your Farm Machinery

depends simply on ordinary care and proctection when not in use.

An implement Shed will protect your machinery from the relentless attacks of the elements---it will make your machinery run more easily, do better work and cut repair bills to a minimum.

Come in and see us.

A .C. TVEDT & SON,

Goodridge, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accoun today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. 'BISHOP, Pres. N.CK SUNDHUND Cashier

Just Received

A large consignment of Macknaws, Sweaters, Flannel Shirts, Blankets, Caps, and mens, ladies and children Underwear.

The cold weather is fast approaching, and you will be in need of some warmer clothing. Call in and see our line before buying.

We handle nothing but the best

H. Christianson & Son,

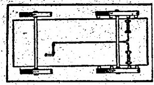
Goodridge, Minn.

SAFETY DEVICE FOR WAGONS

Contrivance Arranged Which Makes It Impossible to Move Vehicle During Driver's Absence.

The following cut shows the bottom of a milk wagon provided with a contrivance which makes it impossible to move the wagon during the absence of the driver.

Attached to one end of the driver's seat and passing through the bottom of the wagon is a rod pivoted to a cranked shaft, hung in bearings



Wagon Locked.

writes C. J. Lynde in Farmers Mail and Breeze. This shaft is connected by cables to bolts sliding in housings between the rear wheels. These bolts are forced outward by springs, and when released fit into stops attached to the wheels and lock the wagon. The driver's weight on the seat draws the bolts back and releases the wheels.

VEGETABLE STORAGE

Out-door storage cellars or caves are excellent for the storage of many late vegetables. Vegetables can be more conveniently placed in such a cellar than in the storage room in the basement of a dwelling.

The proper type and construction of such cellars vary with the geographical location. In the southern portion of the country the structure is usually entirely above the ground and protected by only a few inches of sod and with straw, leaves, etc. In northern sections, out-door cellars are made almost entirely below the ground and covered with sufficient earth supplemented by straw, manure, etc., to prevent freezing.

Send for Farmers' Bulletins 847 and 879, free of charge, issued by the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. These give full details of how to store in mild and severe climates, and how to make various types of out-door storage banks, pits, etc.

BE CAREFUL OF BROOD MARE

Farmer Should Be Cautious and Avoid Overworking and Overheating of Farm Animals.

Don't make a slave of the brood mare! This is the suggestion of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Care should be taken to prevent overworking and overheating. The farmer should not allow his desire for immediate gain to overcome his judgment, and sacrifice a good colt crop next spring to save a few bushels of grain. Hard work is one of the leading causes of abortion within the first four months of pregnancy.

Three mares can do the work of two geldings and raise three colts besides and a well-bred draft colt will sell for $100 at weaning time.

LIME NEEDED FOR PASTURES

Best to Make Application Where Land Cannot Be Readily Plowed—Also Apply Manure.

In pasture lands that cannot readily be plowed the best procedure is to apply lime, if needed, and to encourage the grass to grow vigorously by a yearly top dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure and occasional light applications of commercial fertilizer that is rich in phosphates and nitrogen. In addition, all thin spots in the sod should be reseeded each year with a liberal quantity of good grass seed.

PICK FEATHERS FROM GEESE

Operation Should Not Be Performed Until Warm Weather Sets In, Usually About May 20.

Geese should not be picked until warm weather sets in, usually about the 20th of May. In handling geese they should always be grasped by the neck, not by the feet and held with the back toward the person in order to prevent them from striking with their wings.

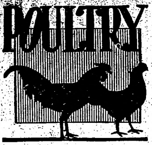
Draw a stocking over the bird's head while picking. Do not remove the feathers from the wings, shoulders and back as they are needed to protect the bird from the sun and rain.

LEGHORN IS MUCH IMPROVED

Tendency Has Been to Breed Larger Fowls and Still Retain Laying Characteristics.

The Leghorns today are a much better breed than they were years ago. The tendency has been to breed larger birds and still retain all their characteristics as producers of a large number of eggs.

With larger bodies also has come the production of larger eggs which is an added merit to the breed.

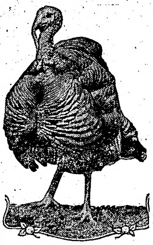


RAISING TURKEYS ON RANCH

Now Found Only in Unsettled Foothill Regions of California and Some Western States.

Turkey ranching is a new industry born of the decreasing production of turkeys on farms, according to an article in the recently published 1916 Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Exclusive turkey ranching is now found practically only in the unsettled foothill regions of California and in certain sections of Arizona and other Western states. In these regions a few persons are engaged in raising a thousand or more turkeys a season. The establishments are located where the range is unlimited and the natural food of the turkey, such as grasshoppers and other insects, green vegetation, and the seeds of various weeds and grasses, is abundant. Advantage also is taken on these ranches of the turkey's relish for acorns, and where these are plentiful but little grain need be used for fattening in the fall.



Fine Type of Bronze Turkey.

The large flocks of turkeys are managed much like herds of sheep, being taken out to the range early in the morning, and brought home to roost at night. They are herded during the day by men either on foot or on horseback, and by dogs especially trained for the work.

When Plants Turn Yellow It Should Be Cut Immediately—Soil May Be in Need of Lime.

When for any reason alfalfa turns yellow it should be cut immediately and removed from the field. A careful examination at such a time may indicate a lack of effective inoculation, disease, or the need of lime. Yellowing sometimes occurs, however, when all of these conditions are apparently favorable to the growth of the alfalfa.

ORDER FRUIT CRATES EARLY

United States Department of Agriculture Urges Farmers to Make Necessary Preparation.

Fruit growers are again being urged by the United States department of agriculture to place their orders for fruit packages at the earliest possible moment in order to insure their delivery when needed. It seems that the supply is likely to be scarce and the price high. Shipments should be made early as there is likely to be a slow delivery of anything that looks like non-perishable freight.

LIGHTER SOILS FOR MILLET

Plants Are Heavy Feeders and Need Full Supply of Plant Food for Their Best Growth.

Millet does best on the lighter soils and those that are well drained, loams and sandy loams giving the largest yields. Heavy, poorly drained soils are entirely unfit for the crop. The plants are heavy feeders, and need a full supply of plant food for their best growth. On poor land, finely rotted stable manure should be plowed down before planting.

OATS AND PEA HAY MIXTURE

Rather Hard to Cure on Account of High Moisture Content—Handle Hay Carefully.

This mixture is rather hard to cure on account of its high content of moisture. It should be cut when the oats are in the milk and not later to make the best hay. The hay should be handled carefully and kept cocked if the weather is unfavorable. The less it is exposed to rain after being cut the better hay it makes.

CULTIVATE EARLY AND OFTEN

Constant Work Will Keep Soil in Ideal Physical Condition and Keep Out Harmful Weeds.

Constant cultivation should be the rule, for this will keep the soil in an ideal physical condition for the roots to grow in, besides keeping the weeds in check. Cultivate early and persistently and keep ahead of the weeds.

PREVENT DISEASE OF STOCK

Many Places Where Parasites and Germs Are Harbored—Danger in Feeding Green Corn.

Proper cleaning of the farm would largely eliminate sickness of stock. Many persons think their place is properly cleaned when in reality it has dozens of places in the lots and pastures which are harbors for parasites and disease germs.

There is scarcely a vicinity, where hogs are grown to any extent, that has not some disease. The same drastic measures that are used with foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, or any other fatal stock disease should be taken to free these vicinities from hog cholera.

There are only a very few herds that are not infected more or less with parasites. There is much danger from feeding green corn since it has a natural tendency to lower the vitality of growing hogs.

The ELEVEN TOWNS

H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered as a second class mail matter at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn.

SOIL SERVES AS A STOMACH

Expression "Available Plant Food" Is Explained by Expert of Missouri College.

Every reader of a farm paper must have encountered frequently the expression "available plant food." As defined by R. R. Hudelson of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, it means the plant food which will readily dissolve in the soil water so that the plant can take it up. In the animal stomach there are certain digestive fluids that dissolve the food so that it can be absorbed into the blood stream. The soil must serve as a stomach for plants and as the plant food dissolves in the soil water it is absorbed into the plant juices and moves up through the plant, where it can be used. The extra water evaporates from the leaves and moves up, giving a constant circulation. From this it can be seen that only dissolved plant food can be used. Almost all soil materials can be dissolved to a slight extent, but often the rate of dissolving is too slow.

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General Banking and Collections

We Make a Specialty of FARM LOANS

For Particulars Call or Write.

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Headquarters for

All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.

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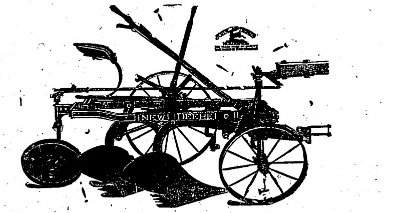
Best Goods Always Popular



Whenever you find an article that is and has been for years the best seller on the market---you feel safe in buying it. No plow ever made has had such an extensive sale as the NEW DEERE.

These Plows are made for critical buyers---farmers who want the best. For sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

VOLUME XII. No. 41 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917. $1.50 PER YEAR

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 03
Oats	.54
Barley	1.05
Flax	2.82
Rye	1 64
Butter	.38
Eggs	.35
Vivo Flour	$5.85

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

FOR SALE—I have for sale some horses, also some cord wood.—A. Hammerstein, High Landing, Minn.

FOR SALE—18 horse power Advance Steam Engine. Will sell for $300 if taken at once.—Henry Tollefson, Rt. 1, Goodridge.

$125 buys 3 good horses, wagon with good thribble box and set of good harness. Box 1214, Thief River Falls Minn.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Don't forget the Metropolitan Trio at the schoolhouse next Tuesday eve.

Come to the show at the Grand Theatre Laturday and Sunday evenings. Dance afte. show Saturday eve.

LOST—It the Village of Goodridge on September 19th, a pocket book containing some currency, some cancelled notes, and one uncancelled note. Finder leave same at Goodridge State Bank for reward.

Saturday October 13th, at 7:30 p. m. at the Goodridge Hall, Mr. C. J. Hall, the eloquent California orator will speak on the amendment to the state constitution which will be voted on in November 1918 and which prohibits the manufacture and selling of liquors in Minnesota.

A number of young people of Goodridge and vicinity gathered at tne H. A. Halvorson home last Sunday afternoon and took the preliminary steps toward the organizining of a Young Peoples' Society. The following persons were appointed as a committee to draw up a constitution: Rev. Bjornson, Bennie Johnson and Ellert Wiseth Mr. and Mrs. Theo Gilbbrtson invited the young people to have their next meeting at their home at 3.30 p. m., Sunday Nov. 4th. After the business was transacted Mrs. H. A. Halvorson served a delicious lunch. The collection takkn up amounted to $2.55.

Literary Program.

The first regular meeting of the season of the Goodridge Literary Society will be held in the school house next Thursday evening Oct 18th. The folling is the program for the evening:

Song	Audience
Talk	Mr. Tvedt.
Violin and Piano Duet	Mr. Walker Mr. Rossmon
Recitation	Clara Ferrinandson
Song	by School Ohildren
Shadow Picture	"Hash"
Reading	Miss Anderson
Song Star Spangled Banner	by all

Auction Sale

Having decided to quit farming, I will sell at public auction on my farm' the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 14, town of Clover Leaf, 1½ miles north and 3 miles west of Goodridge on Friday Oct. 19th, commencing at 10 a. m. sharp, Six Head of Horses, Thirty-one Head of Cattle and a complete line of farm machinery. Hot lunch at noon. Usual terms. W, J. LaBree, Auctioneer. Goodridge State Bank, Clerk. Benno Muezel-Owner.

Henry Halvorson.

Henry Halvorson, a prominent farmer in High Landing Township, passed to his reward last Friday, death being due to old age, he having reach his 78th year. In the passing away of Mr. Halvoason, this section of the country looses a man who was ever on the alert to speak a good word for it and a man who was an untiring booster for good reads.

The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at Brunkeberg church.

ASSISI IS REMARKABLE CITY

Shows How Influence of One Man With an Idea Can Persist Through the Centuries.

A remarkable city is Assisi, showing how the influence of a man with an idea can persist down the changing centuries. It is seven hundred years and more since St. Francis lived and died here, and yet today Assisi is little besides the city of St. Francis. His name lends it whatever fame and importance it may have, and something of his kindly spirit seems to hang about it still.

Assisi is a bare little Italian hill town, built of dull stone, with narrow, winding rocky streets, looking out over one of the fairest prospects in all Italy. Here St. Francis was born of rich parents, here he led an idle, spendthrift youth, and here he was suddenly seized with the idea of universal brotherhood and the necessity for poverty. Here he founded the Franciscan order, praying that its distinctive sign might be "never to possess anything under the sun and to have no means of living save by begging."

He carried out his rule in strictest practice, living in a hut of reeds built where now stands the church of St. Mary of the Angels. He felt a great love for all things created, so that he hailed the sun as his brother and preached to the fishes. All of these incidents in his career and many others are set forth in noble frescoes by Giotto in the Franciscan church at Assisi.

In Assisi, too, is the tomb of St. Francis, in a little chapel of the Franciscan monastery. The tomb is surrounded by beautiful marbles and rich work in beaten bronze. The world has loved St. Francis, but apparently it has never understood him. Else it would not in all reverence have surrounded his vault with the rich luxury of beauty against which his whole life and all his teachings were but one great protest.

CITY IS VEILED IN SMOKE

In Manchester, Industrial Heart of England, Flaming Furnaces Roar Night and Day.

Manchester is the industrial heart of England, the heart of the black, smoky North, which is to the pleasant London south like a foreign land. Under its veil of fog and smoke, the flaming furnaces of Manchester roar night and day, turning out steel and shells. The Manchester district is more impressive than anything of the kind America can show, because it is more concentrated. It is as if ninetenths of the American steel business were gathered into a single Pennsylvania county.

Baedeker says that on a clear day you can see 600 giant factory stacks at one time from a hill near Manchester. This statement has long been suspected as the solitary bit of humor in the 97 ponderous volumes of Baedeker. It may be true, but it has never been confirmed, because there are no clear days in Manchester. When all the 600 stacks are pouring forth smoke and the fog steals down, it is dark at noon. On a good average day you can see for several blocks, and only a few electric lights are necessary. The trolleys will probably burn their headlights, but that is force of habit on the part of the motorman.

Colors of the Rainbow.

The colors of the rainbow vary according to their size, and the size differs according to the bigness of the raindrops. Large drops produce narrow rainbows and bright, clearly defined colors. The colors are generally as follows: When the raindrops are in the average one millimeter in diameter we see a violet, pale blue, bluish green, green, yellow, orange, pale red and deep red rainbow; when the drops average three-tenths millimeter, the rainbow is violet, pale blue, bluish green, green, yellow and orange. Drops of one-tenth millimeter produce the succession of a very pale violet, violet, whitish blue, whitish green, bluish yellow and pale yellow. Drops of one-twentieth millimeter (fog) give white tinted with violet, a very vivid white, a white tinted with yellow and a very pale yellow.

HAD TO FIGHT DUEL OR WED

Young Man Surprised to Receive Challenge, But More Surprised to Find Foe a Woman.

William Kenrick, a Berkshire gentleman of a hundred years ago, left his property, which was considerable, to an only daughter. This young lady had a mind of her own and, finding none of her suitors to her liking, simply determined to wait until the right gentleman should come along.

It so happened that one day she attended a wedding at Reading, an exchange relates, where she met a young gentleman named Benjamin Child. He was a poor attorney. With this handsome young man the younger lady fell violently in love, but still she was cautious. She reasoned with herself for several days, trying to shake herself free of the sudden passion, but all in vain. Then, feeling that something must be done, but unable, from confusion of mind, to devise a proper course, she took the extraordinary step of sending the young man a letter demanding satisfaction for alleged injuries. She appointed a time and place for the hostile meeting. Mr. Child was much surprised, and quite at a loss to conceive who the challenger could be. By the advice of a friend, he decided to go to the dueling place. Here he was met by the young woman, who, much to his surprise, told him he would have to fight her or marry her. He naturally chose the latter, and, as the saying goes, they lived happily ever afterward.

FIRST STEAMERS ON LAKES

The Ontario and the Frontenac Launched 101 Years Ago, Were Constructed in 1816.

The first steamboats on the Great Lakes were launched 101 years ago on Lake Ontario. Two craft operated by steam were constructed in 1816 on the shores of the latter lake, one being the Ontario, built at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., and the other the Frontenac, which was launched at Ernestown, Canada, on September 7, 1816. The Frontenac was one of the finest steamboats afloat at that time. It cost $75,000, and was of 700 tons burden, its length of deck being 170 feet. The Frontenac was placed in operation 100 years ago, making three round trips each month from Kingston to York and Niagara. Capt. James McKenzie, who had had experience in the British navy, was placed in command. The Frontenac was in service on Lake Ontario for ten years, and soon had several rivals for the lake trade.

A fare of $15 was charged from Kingston to Niagara for first-class passengers, but deck passengers were carried for $3.75 a head. The freight rate was "4 shillings per barrel bulk."

The first steamship on Lake Erie was the Walk-in-the-Water, which was launched at Black Rock, near Buffalo, in 1818.

How to Keep Your Friends.

It is almost impossible to be genuinely friendly with a person who insists on being too close to you, on knowing all your thoughts, feelings and affairs, and on claiming your time and attention on the excuse of affection alone.

The bonds of true friendship must be easy and its demands must be for something real and vital. The woman who calls on you perpetually because she has taken a sudden fancy to you is a blind and selfish egotist, in a mild way. Her calls may interrupt your work and bore you intensely, but if you are a polite and courteous person you bear with her until she directs her attention elsewhere. She will probably tell the new friend that you are "very unresponsive." Some women clutch at every new acquaintance and then complain that they have so few friends. The reason is that friendship is not built on trivialties and whims, but by giving such valuable things as true consideration, real interest and manifesting a decent reserve as to the other person's confidence and nonconfidings. —Woman's Home Companion.

Rats Sworn Enemies of Birds.

The number of useful insect-eating birds nesting on the ground or in low bushes which fall victims to rats is extremely large, and is one of the many kinds of injury done by these pernicious animals which cannot be computed, E. W. Nelson writes in the National Geographic Magazine. Probably few frequenters of the countryside have returned to look into a bird's nest to observe its condition without many times finding it destroyed and fragments of egg shells lying about. Unquestionably a large percentage of such nests located in the neighborhood of buildings have been raided by rats.

On one of the small Danish islands it has been authentically recorded that the progeny of a single pair of rats, which escaped from captivity, in two years exterminated a great colony of birds for which the island has been noted.

Buttons a By-Product of Beer.

The spent yeast which collects in breweries and distilleries is put through a process which turns it out in the form of buttons, door-bell plates and knife handles. Formerly this leftover material was considered to be a bothersome waste; now it is utilized, every bit of it. As it is gathered from the vats the yeast is of a dirty, graybrown color. The first operation is to dye it and then to work it over until it assumes the form of powder and can be hot-pressed into any form. In this stage it is called "ernolith." It may be sawed, scraped, filed, drilled, engraved, turned to an edge and polished.—Popular Science Monthly.

Raised Her Own Curls.

Elizabeth had accompanied her mother down town on a shopping trip. While mother was busy selecting her goods Elizabeth wandered over to the office quarters, which were on that floor, and stood looking into the window of the cashier's cage. Noticing the pretty golden curls of the child, the cashier asked: "Little girl, where did you get those pretty curls?" Elizabeth did not answer and the young man again asked, in a teasing way: "Where did your mamma buy them?"

In a scornful and emphatic tone Elizabeth answered: "She never buyed 'em: I raised 'em."

BUFFALO WAGES GAME FIGHT

Wounded Animal Gives Battle Royal to Huntsmen When He Is Poked in the Eye.

An exciting story is told of a party who went buffalo shooting in Zuzuland recently. During the course of the holiday a buffalo was shot early one morning. The party saw the animal drop, and as it did not move, decided to deal with it later in the day. Returning in the afternoon they saw the buffalo from a distance, apparently in the same position as they left it. One of the hunters went out to the buffalo, and on reaching it poked a stick in its eye. This had the effect of restoring animation in the animal, which was only badly wounded, and a warm time thereupon ensued for the gentleman in question.

The buffalo jumped up and tackled the hunter, who hung round the neck of the buffalo in the hope of tiring it out. When the other members of the party arrived the buffalo and his foe were whirling round at such a rate, that it was impossible to get a shot in without endangering the life of the latter. The buffalo tried to stamp the man to the ground with his forefeet, and at last lifted him with a terrible toss of its horns into a thorn-tree near by. This gave the other men the chance of a shot, and the buffalo's career finally terminated.

Origin of Order of Odd Fellows

Details of the origin of the I pendent Order of Odd Fellows are scure and probably will always rem so. From incidents attending the ex sion of Freemasonry in England, An ica and elsewhere in the period tween its arrival, in 1717, and 1740, and from similarity of embl and to some extent mechanical arra ment of ceremonials some investigat believe that the order of Odd Fell was an offshoot of Freemasonry. F recorded lodge was in England in 1 Its membership consisted of mecha and laborers. Provisions were m for comfort and recreation of memb and practices of contributing to re of needy and unfortunate brethren gan early.—Exchange.

An Unexpected Thrust.

He—It seems we have to econom on our wool, my dear.

She—Then you had better be with the lot of it that people are ways pulling over your eyes.

She Overheard Him.

"I didn't know golf was a gambl game."

"It isn't."

"It must be. I heard you saying t you broke 100 yesterday."

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COMING!

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LUMBER CO.,
Goodridge, Minnesot

Jubilee Services Oct. 28

The Quadricentennial of the Lutheran Church Reformation will be celebrated in the

Auditorium at Thief River Falls
Sunday October 28th.

Principle Speakers: Rev. P. E. Ross of Fairmont, Minn. and Dr. P. E. Kretzman Ph. D. of St. Paul.

Large choir will sing

Dinner and refeshments will be served in the basement.

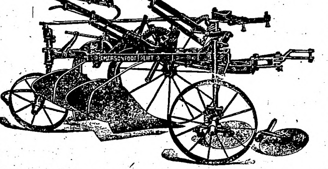
The Electric Car will leave Goodridge at 9 A.M. and return after services.

Everybody Welcome.

Attention Farmers

There never was a time when it paid the farmer to do good plowing more than today but good plowing cannot be done with a poor plow. POOR PLOWING invariably means POOR CROPS. Considering the fact that prices for all kinds of farm produce are bound to be high for a long time to come you cannot afford to use anything 2hort of the best plow to be had. In the Emerson Line, whether Walking Plows, Sulkies, or Gangs, we maintain we have the lightest draft, the easiest to handle and most durable plow line on the mar market Come in and let us tell you why.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.



FAILS TO DEFEND ST. PAUL ADDRESS

La Follette's Reply to Disloyalty Charges in Senate General in Tone.

ACCUSED BY KELLOGG

Wisconsin Senator's Statements Not Based on Fact, Minnesotan Says in Reply—Charge That U. S. Wars to Protect Loans Denied.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The extraordinary session of Congress, which began on April 2, and is generally regarded as the most momentous in American history, was adjourned sine die at 3 p. m., after a day of thrilling debate on the alleged disloyalty of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin.

Vehement criticism of the Wisconsin senator and his own defense occupying virtually the entire day, marked the close of the war session.

The preliminary steps taken point to a careful scrutiny of the La Follette address in St. Paul, and will probably see the subcommittee taking testimony in St. Paul. It also indicates that at the next session, the effort to remove Senator La Follette will be taken up with real earnestness.

Senator La Follette took the floor to make a three-hour speech in answer to the critics who have petitioned for his expulsion because of his course and public utterances toward the war.

By prearrangement, two hours were reserved in which senators were to reply at the close of his speech.

House Members Present.

Members of the house, which only was marking time waiting for the senate, flocked to the senate chamber where galleries and floor were jammed in expectation of a spectacular finale to the session.

Standing at his seat in the front row before the vice president's desk, La Follette began his address, reading carefully and deliberately his manuscript, with senators giving close attention.

"Campaign of Villification."

Characterizing the attack upon him as a "general campaign of villification and attempted intimidation," La Follette shouted:

"Neither the clamor of the mob nor the voice of power will ever turn me from the course I mark out for myself, guided by such knowledge as I can obtain and controlled and directed by a solemn conviction of right and duty."

Course Defended.

Defending his course of opposing the declaration of war and subsequent attacks on war policies, La Follette declared:

"It is the citizen's duty to obey the law until it is repealed or declared unconstitutional. But he has the inalienable right to fight what he deems an obnoxious law.

"It is the suppressed emotion of the masses that breeds revolution. If the American people are to carry on this great war, if public opinion is to be enlightened and intelligent there must be free discussion.

Wants "Free Discussion."

"If we are to forestall the danger of being drawn into years of war, perhaps finally to attain imperialism and exploitation, the people must unite in a campaign for free discussion of the policy of the war and its conclusion."

Statement of Aims Demanded.

"Shall we ask the people to shut their eyes and take the entire war program on faith?" he asked. "The way to paralyze the German arm is to declare our objects in this war and show we are not seeking to dictate a form of government to Germany or render England's domination of the seas more secure."

Nowhere did Senator La Follette refer to the much discussed St. Paul speech, to be investigated.

KELLOGG'S REPLY TO LA FOLLETTE'S SPEECH

Following conclusion of La Follette's speech, Senator Frank B. Kellogg, who introduced the resolution of the Minnesota Public Safety commission demanding La Follette's expulsion, took the floor.

Kellogg discussed La Follette's speech at St. Paul on Sept. 20. It is because of statements attributed to La Follette in this speech that the Public Safety commission demanded La Follette's expulsion.

Kellogg Takes Exception

Kellogg took "emphatic exception to some of La Follette's statements." "I believe we should be extremely cautious and accurate in stating the causes of the war," he declared.

"I deny that we went to war to secure the right of American citizens to ride on ships loaded with munitions or loaded with explosives in violation of American statutes.

"I deny we went to war to protect the loans of Morgan & Co. to foreign governments."

Reviews U-Boat Sinkings.

Kellogg reviewed the history of torpedoing of American ships. Discussing the demand for free speech, Senator Kellogg said:

"I am as jealous of the right of free speech as any member of this body or any citizen of the land. But this is a question of erroneous statement of fact rather than free speech."

Kellogg's Speech.

Senator Kellogg's speech in full follows:

"A week ago I presented to the senate a petition from the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, containing a copy of a speech purporting to have been made by the senator of Wisconsin in St. Paul on Sept. 20. The petition was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. At that time I made no comment thereon and should not have done so but for the speech of the senator today. I shall not now anticipate the action of the committee or of the senate upon this question or express an opinion as to what should be done in the matter. But I cannot allow this occasion to pass or this congress to adjourn without expressing my emphatical dissent from some of the views stated in that speech.

No Sympathy With Unjust Criticism.

"I have no sympathy with unjust and intemperate criticism of members of the United States senate or any other men for I realize that when the senate ceases to be a deliberative body the republic is in danger. I desire to discuss the reason which brought this country into this conflict and the duty public officials owe in such a time.

"The petition I presented contained a certified stenographic copy of the speech made by the senator from Wisconsin. It was not a pleasant duty. I performed that duty under the constitutional authority of the right of petitions to the senate.

Limits Remarks.

"I shall limit remarks to those parts of the senator's speech which discuss causes of the war, as the senator understood it. The speech was made 15 days ago. I have heard no denial of the parts of the speech I shall read, and hope they were not spoken. It is to the sentiment expressed and the reasons given that I shall dissent."

Reads From St. Paul Talk.

The speech is before the senate and is before the country. The parts I particularly wish to comment upon, I now wish to read.

"We are in the midst of a war. I was not in favor of beginning the war. I didn't mean to say we had not suffered grievances. We had, at the hands of Germany, serious grievances; we had cause for complaining; they had interfered with the right of American citizens to travel upon the high seas on ships loaded with munitions for Great Britain. We had right, a technical right, to ship munitions, and the American citizens had a technical right to ride on those vessels. I was not in favor of riding on them because it seemed to me when the consequences resulting from any destruction of life that might occur would be so awful. I say (a voice: "Yellow") any man who says that in an audience where he can conceal himself is yellow himself. (Cries: "Put him out.") I say this, that the comparatively small privilege of the right of an American citizen to ride on a munition loaded ship flying a foreign flag is too small to involve this country in a loss of millions and hundreds of millions of lives.

Against War for Morgan.

And, fellow citizens, it behooves a nation to consider well before it enters upon a war of that sort how much it has got at stake. If all it has got at stake is the loans the house of Morgan makes to foreign governments and the profits that the munitions makers will earn in shipping their products to foreign countries, then I think it ought to be weighed, not in a common hay scale, but in an apothecary's scale.

"Ah but somebody will tell you American rights are involved. What American rights? The right of some venturesome person to ride upon a munition laden vessel in violation of an American statute that no vesesl which carries explosives shall carry passengers. Four days before the Lusitania sailed President Wilson was warned in person by Secretary of State W. J. Bryan that the Lusitania had 6,000,000 rounds of ammunition on board. Besides explosives, and that the passengers who proposed to sail on that vessel were sailing in violation of a statute of this country, that no passengers shall travel upon a railroad train or sail upon a vessel which carries dangerous explosives. And Mr. Bryan appealed to President Wilson to stop passengers from sailing upon the Lusitania. I am giving you some history that maybe has not come to you heretofore—the grievances that carried this country into the war, into a war the results of which, as to the loss of life and burdens, financial burdens, that shall be laid upon us cannot be calculated by any mind."

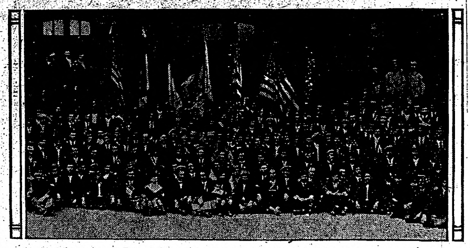
Pose As Police; Get Jewels.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Three men staged a daring robbery at the home of Abraham Blackstone, a wholesale junk dealer, and escaped with jewelry valued at more than $1,100 and a small sum of money. About 6 o'clock the men went to the Blackstone flat. They posed as policemen and said they had a warrant for the arrest of Blackstone on a charge of receiving stolen property. Mrs. Blackstone and her niece, 17 years old, were alone. As soon as the robbers got in they drew revolvers.

Criticizes Roosevelt's Criticism.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Senator Lewis, Democratic whip of the senate, assailed Col. Roosevelt's statement that the United States has "broomstick preparedness." Lewis said we have "broomstick preparedness to sweep the earth clean of the foes of democracy." In a tribute to the way the war has been managed, Lewis said that while other nations had cabinet crises many times since the war began, there has not been a stain on the government of this nation.

JUGOSLAVS FROM THE UNITED STATES HAVE GONE OVER TO EUROPE TO FIGHT FOR SERBIA



At a port "somewhere in France" this group of Jugoslavs from the United States has landed on its way to fight for Serbia. They are Serbs and Croats, and most of them hail from Indiana. In the photograph with these volunteers are their French and Serbian officers. Also shown are the flags of the volunteers. These flags were consecrated in a Serbian orthodox church in Indianapolis before the departure last June.

SHELLS ITALIAN U-BOAT

Fired On by U. S. Warship When Signals Are Ignored.

One Officer and One Enlisted Man Killed—Navy Department Expresses Regret.

Washington, Oct. 10.—An American patrol vessel on duty at night in the war zone fired on an Italian submarine which failed to answer signals, according to a cable to the Navy department from Admiral Sims.

Secretary Daniels at once sent a message to the Italian ministry of marine, expressing the deepest regret over the unfortunate occurrence and tendering his and the American navy's sympathy. The Navy department has issued this statement:

"The Navy department has been informed by Vice Admiral Sims that recently an American patrol vessel, while on patrol duty at night, encountered an Italian submarine and that when the latter failed to answer the established recognition signals the patrol vessel opened fire, which resulted in the killing of one officer and one enlisted man before the identity of the submarine was established.

"Vice Admiral Sims is thoroughly investigating the unfortunate occurrence and reports will be forwarded later to the department."

While no details of the incident still are known here, the fact that an officer and an enlisted man were killed indicates that the American gunners landed a shot in the submarine's conning tower, the victims being the officer at the periscope and the bluejacket at the wheel.

FAST N. P. TRAIN KILLS FOUR

Hits Auto Driven by Inexperienced Owner.

St. Cloud, Minn., Oct. 9.—The Winnipeg Flyer, a fast Northern Pacific train, killed four people who were in an automobile driving to Little Falls for dinner. The party, four automobile loads, were driving across the tracks when the train smashed into one car. One of the others had passed safely.

The dead are: Octavius Longworth, 70 years old, driver of the car; Lottie Kickerbocker, Jennie Longworth, 68 years old, sister of the aged driver, all of Annandale, and Mrs. Hattie Davis of Clear Lake.

The deceased owner of the car was an inexperienced driver.

Civil Law Restored in Spain.

Madrid, Oct. 9.—Discontinuance of martial law throughout Spain is announced in a decree just issued.

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APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS ITEMIZED

Direct expenditures:	
First loan to Allies	$3,000,000,000
Second loan to Allies	4,000,000,000
Urgent deficiency (cash appropriations)	5,356,668,016
Army-Navy urgent deficiency	3,281,094,541
Air fleet	640,000,000
Food control	162,500,000
Food survey	11,346,400
War risk insurance	45,150,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' insurance	176,250,000
Interest on bond certificates	200,000,000
Expense April bond issue	7,063,945
Expense new bond issue	21,377,890
Trading with the enemy	450,000
Expenses of Congress	68,020
Total	$16,901,966,814
Contracts and Authorizations.	
Urgent deficiency bill of Oct.	2,401,458,393
Urgent deficiency bill of June	16,550,000
Naval appropriations	86,145,532
Fortifications	5,250,000
Sundry civil	900,000
Treasury annex	1,250,000
Totals	$2,551,553,925
Regular appropriations, second session Sixty-fourth Congress	1,197,210,200
Grand total	$21,390,330,939

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German Minister Ousted.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 9.—The Peruvian government has handed his passports to Dr. Perl, the German minister. It was stated that, after turning the German legation over to the Spanish minister, Dr. Perl would proceed to Chile. The decision reached by the Peruvian congress to sever diplomatic relations between Peru and Germany came after a sensational debate. The vote was 105 to 6. The decision was the result of Germany's failure to give satisfaction for the sinking of the bark Horton.

AVOWAL OF WAR AIMS DEMANDED

German Reichstag Threatens to Compel Kaiser to Make Statement.

SPEAKERS ARE JEERED

Representatives of Michaelis Fail to Mollify Critics—Further Discussion Expected—Snow in Vosges—German Fleet in Baltic.

London, Oct. 10.—The issuance of a full statement of Germany's war aims is likely to be forced by internal conditions within the German empire. What the German leaders want if they are successful will be discussed in the Reichstag.

Fails to Mollify the Critical.

The imperial chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, sent Minister of the Interior Helfferich before the reichstag Saturday to make a statement on his behalf. Helfferich failed to mollify the critical members of the reichstag and the sitting was adjourned after the vice chancellor's speech had been interrupted. General von Stein, the war minister, was jeered when he attempted to explain the army's side of the accusation that the high command was using strong methods to help the pan-German agitation.

Tirpitz Busy Since Defeat.

Former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg some months before his resignation had a test of strength with Admiral von Tirpitz, the reputed organizer of ruthless submarine warfare and the chancellor won. The admiral since has been busy and the fatherland party, of which he is a sponsor, according to recent reports, has been very active in opposing the reichstag majority declaration for peace without annexations or indemnities.

WILSON PRAISES CONGRESS

Says Body Has Assured Effectiveness of American Arms.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Congress in its remarkable session has at once assured the "effectiveness of American arms" and safeguarded the rights of the people, President Wilson declares.

In a review of war legislation definitely completed when adjournment was taken at 3 o'clock Saturday, the President said America's legislative body "has left no doubt as to the spirit and determination of the country."

The President's statement, issued after the Senate had concurred in a House vote to adjourn at 3 o'clock subject to the call of the President, was issued just before the President went to the capitol to sign bills and formally end the session.

NEGRO RIOTERS CONVICTED

Ten Sentenced for Part in Killing of Policeman in East St. Louis.

Bellville, Ill., Oct. 9.—Ten of the negroes on trial here as alleged accessories in the murder of Police Detective Coppedge of East St. Louis, last July, have been found guilty, and the penalty of each was fixed at 14 years' imprisonment. Three negroes were acquitted.

James A. Farmer, special assistant attorney general, representing the state, after the verdict was read told the court that the state has other charges against the three negroes acquitted and Judge Crow ordered them remanded to jail.

Prepare Case Against I. W. W.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Federal officials have begun lining up the evidence to be presented against indicted I. W. W. members when they are tried on various charges of conspiracy against the government. The work was directed by Frank C Dailey, of Indianapolis, special assistant attorney general, who prosecuted the famous McNamara dynamite conspirators. The work will be completed probably the last of this month, when Charles Clyne, U. S. district attorney, will ask immediate trial.

BAKER SEES VICTORY

Says Sunshine Will Bring Success in Flanders.

Secretary of War Receives Week's Events at Front—Great German Bases Seriously Menaced.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Slowly "but therefore the more irresistably" the British are sweeping forward into the heart of the German line.

Zeebrugge and Ostend, the great German bases, are seriously menaced. The canal system leading out of Bruges is threatened.

Air control and shell supply are enabling the British to crumple the German front at its strongest point and make the Flemish coast untenable for the kaiser's legions.

Sunshine Means Victory.

These are the outstanding points of Secretary of War Baker's official resume of the events at the front for the week ending Saturday in a lengthy review of the action in Flanders, prepared by the war college and general staff experts from official reports and confidential advices.

While it may be premature to assert that the British war machine has forced a decision over the Germans, Mr. Baker says, the victories of the last fortnight, threatening the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast, are conclusive indications of the Allies' superiority. With favorable weather, he thinks, these victories will be repeated and extended.

World Watches Flanders.

The Review makes no reference to the American forces in France or to the great preparations for war going forward at home.

"The attention of the world," it says, "is focused on the titanic struggle now going on in Flanders. The battle raging there is proving an engagement of wholly unprecedented scope and potentialities."

BIG YIELDS DESPITE LOSSES

Forecast Shows Record Production in Chief Crops.

Washington, Oct. 9. — Considerable losses were recorded in some of the country's principal farm crops as a result of conditions in September, but the last government report indicates there would be record crops of corn, oats, rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco and beans.

The loss was heaviest in corn, which showed a reduction of more than 3[illegible]000,000 bushels since September 1. Other losses were spring wheat, 7,909,000 bushels; barley, 180,000 bushels; buckwheat, 2,331,000 bushels; white potatoes, 8,985,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 907,000 bushels; apples, 537,000 bushels; sugar beets, 113,000 tons; kaffirs, 4,329,000 bushels, and beans, 4,155,000 bushels.

Some crops, however, showed improved conditions, especially oats with a gain of 47,382,000 bushels, making it a record crop of 1,580,174,000 bushels, or 301,000,000 bushels more than that of 1915. Gains were rice, 1,091,000 bushels, and tobacco, 21,837,000 pounds.

MAYOR DISTRIBUTES COAL

Michigan Official Buys 50 Cars—Sells for $4.50 Ton.

Menominee, Mich., Oct. 8.—Marshall B. Lloyd, mayor of Menominee, has purchased 50 cars of coal and will sell it to the citizens at $4.50 a ton. Mayor Lloyd has received letters from scores of other cities in Michigan and Wisconsin and has written to these communities urging them to form coal clubs in their communities and appoint town chairmen.

Vouch for Heavy Teuton Losses.

With the British Armies in the Field Oct. 6.—The British bull dog is holding fast to the great bite on which his vise-like jaws have closed—close to the vital center of Germany's positions in Belgium. German counter-attacks failed. Hot fighting was still in progress as the Tommies consolidated their victories on the main Passchendaele ridge. Every man in the unending stream of German prisoners which flowed to cages vouched for the tremendous losses suffered by the enemy as the result of the British drive.

GREEK ARMY TO SUPPORT ALLIES

Almost Ready to Take Field in Co-operation With Allied Forces.

COUNTRY IS UNITED

Situation Becomes More Encouraging Every Day—Country to Throw Full Resources Into Struggle.

Washington, Oct. 10.—According to dispatches from the Athens foreign office to the Greek legation here, Greece is almost ready to put a large and effective army in the field to co-operate with the Allies. Through the aid of the Allies lack of equipment is being rapidly remedied.

Minister Roussos has given the following summary of the situation in his country as described in the legation's dispatch:

"The situation in Greece is being more satisfactory every day. The people are thoroughly confident of the efficiency of their government and they are willing to allow the present ministry to continue the work of reorganization of the resources of the country so that Greece may throw her full strength into the war.

No Pro-German Party.

"There is now no pro-German party in Greece. In fact, such a party never existed, save in the person of King Constantine, aided by certain members of his court. But he knew the real feelings of the Greek people, who were attracted by tradition and sympathy with the Western powers of Europe and he never dared to openly expound his pro-German convictions. He did his best, on the contrary, to conceal them, speaking always about his friendship for the Allies and trying to convey the impression that his attitude was that of benevolent neutrality.

"The Greek people had a real affection for their king and had confidence in his word, which accounts for the fact that his pseudo policy had many supporters. Finally certain acts of the king's entourage created a suspicion in the minds of the people and they backed Mr. Venizelos in his Saloniki enterprise which brought Greece frankly and loyally into the war.

People Realize Situation.

"The reasoning people of Greece had long realized that Constantine's policy was carrying the country to ruin, and relief was felt when he abdicated. Perfect order now reigns throughout the country and the malcontents have been disposed of.

"The French troops were received with great enthusiasm when they landed at Piraeus. Mr. Venizelos is cheered wherever he appears, as he is very popular with all the people. All events have proved that his policy was the only one Greece could adopt.

"King Alexander is in perfect accord with his people and with the government and his good faith is unquestioned. Greece will now use every effort to aid the common cause."

PUTS BAN ON TALK OF PEACE

Wilson Again Warns That Complete Victory Only Will End War.

Washington, Oct. 10.—There can be no talk of peace until German autocracy is crushed and the democratic ideals for which America is fighting once more restored firmly to the community of nations. The victory of the United States and the Allies must be complete.

Thus President Wilson summarized the war aims and purposes of America to a large delegation from the League for National Unity, headed by leaders in the church, business, professional and labor world, which called upon him at the White House.

Welcoming the members of the new organization, the formation of which was started yesterday at the capital, the President in a brief speech expressed the belief that American public opinion, although understanding the war's causes and principles, needs guidance to remember that the war should end only when Teutonic militarism is stricken from the face of the earth and the rule of might superceded by the ideals of democracy.

U. S. BOND CAMPAIGN OPENS

Local Committees Hold Sessions in Many Parts of Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Oct. 9.—The campaign to bring the attention of the public to the second Liberty Loan started in many parts of Minnesota Monday. While committees were holding sessions to complete organization plans, many local organizations all over the districts held public meetings to tell citizens what their part in the big bond sale is to be.

Destroyer Fleet Contracts Ready.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Secretary Daniels has before him contracts for the destroyer program arranged tentatively with the builders. The bill appropriating $350,000,000 for their construction was put through in the last hours of the war session of Congress. The navy has declined to publish the number of additional destroyers contemplated, but it has been stated officially that when the program has been completed the United States will have a far greater number of destroyers than any other power.

"Contraband"

By Randall Parrish

Copyright A. C. McClurg & Co.

The Best Sea Story of the War That Has Been Written

THE INDIAN CHIEF HAS BEEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND IS ALMOST A WRECK—HOLLIS MEETS THE OWNER AND LEARNS SHIP'S DESTINATION

Synopsis—Robert Hollis, who tells the story, is a guest on Girard Carrington's yacht, Esmeralda. It is supposed to be a "stag" party, and Hollis is surprised on discovering a woman, who evidently wishes to remain unknown aboard. She merely tells him her name is Vera. Carrington tells his guests of the coming war, and that he is engineering a copper pool. The yacht is sunk in a collision and Hollis saves McCann, Millionaire, and one of the party. Hollis and McCann rescue Vera and leave the ship in a small boat. McCann refuses to submit to the authority of Hollis, and the latter enforces obedience. The castaways are sighted by a ship, the Indian Chief, which takes them aboard.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

—6—

"The lady was sent into the cabin, sir, and given a stateroom where she could fix herself up a bit," he answered soberly. "The other feller had a heap of a lot to say, an' seemed to have some sorter grudge against you. I hadn't any time to listen to his yarn, so I naturally turned him over to the bosum, ter have thet eye dressed. He must have got a peach o' a swipe, sir."

"I had to hit him—yes; but we can talk of that later. Where is he now?"

"In the galley, sir, where they're heating some water. After they get him fixed up, is he to go aft, or forrard?"

"Aft, if you have room to spare; he is no sailorman, but a millionaire from New York; he has money to burn."

The fellow looked at me with his mouth wide open, his glistening eyes almost laughable.

"The devil you say, sir; he don't look the part to my notion. You was all part of a yacht party?"

"Yes, the Esmeralda, a steam yacht, owned by Gerald Carrington of New York. We were run down about a hundred miles east of Montauk by a big liner, which must have been out of her course. She cut us square in two, but, excepting us three, all living on board got away in the boats. By accident we were left, and escaped later in the dinghy."

"What became of the liner?"

"She picked up the boats, and, thinking they had all the survivors, went on. She was a mail boat, likely. The yacht went down five minutes after we left her; we've been afloat ever since. Now, Mr. Masters, that's our story in brief. What's the trouble here?"

"I'll tell yer enough to make it clear, sir," he said slowly, "although there is others on board who can explain more in detail. You're a seaman—or was once—so you'll see easily the sorter fix we're in. I'm the only officer left on the hooker, an' I couldn't navigate a ship if you'd give it to me. I'm only the chief engineer, an' my assistant is in the fo'castle with a broken leg. You see thet riffle for-rard, sir? Well, it wus lightning did that. Two bolts, so the crew says, fer I wus down below, an' never knew whut happened till the electrics all went out. Then I shut off steam, and clumb out on deck. Lord, but it wus a black night, raining cats and dogs, but no wind to speak of. It wus the rain what saved us, for fire started yonder—yer can see where it burned—but it died out of itself. When morning come we saw what we was up against; it looked a lot sight worse then than it does now. Them bolts of lightning hed knocked the foremast into smithereens, killed the wheelsman, and put the steering gear plumb out o' commission. Then the topmast an' spars just naturally wrecked the bridge, and charthouse, an' the whole mass caught fire. The second officer was in the wheelhouse, sir, an' never knew what hit him, an' both the captain an' the first officer wus a standin' tergether on the bridge. The top mast crushed the life out of 'em. There wus six sailormen hurt the same way, an' four of 'em died. It wus the darndest mess I ever saw at sea, sir."

"Bad enough, surely; when did this happen?"

"Night-afore last; we've cleaned up a bit since, but the crew won't work much under me' an' we're shorthanded. I rigged up this wheel aft, so as to keep an engine going, and hung on, waiting for something to turn up. There wasn't nothing else I could do."

"No, I presume not," and my eyes rested thoughtfully on the scene forward. "How is the hull—sound? You seem sunk deeply."

"That's cargo, sir; full to the hatches. The ship's dry as a bone; have had the well sounded every three hours."

"And what about the crew?"

"Jest so, so; a crimp brought them aboard drunk, an' we were not at sea long enough for the mates to whip them into shape when this thing happened. I'm no deck officer, Mr. Hollis, and they don't take orders from me very well. I call 'em a d——d hard lot."

I made no comment, endeavoring to turn all these facts over in my mind, and reach some decision. It was evident enough what was wanted, and how I could best serve; but would they be satisfied with the offer which I felt willing to make? It was far from my desire to assume command of the Indian Chief, and guide her destinies on a long outward voyage, to whatever port her cargo had been consigned. What that port was made slight difference, for my whole desire was to return as quickly as possible to New York. I would, however, assume temporary command, and consent to navigate the vessel to the nearest American port, where a competent skipper might be procured, and a new crew obtained. The Indian Chief possessed no wireless outfit, and whatever I did must be on my own judgment. These considerations flashed swiftly through my mind, and I attained decision before Masters again spoke. I would navigate the boat to the nearest port on the American coast, notify the owners, and then leave them to do as they pleased with vessel and crew. I cared nothing for the salvage; the presence of the disabled steamer in these waters had saved our lives, which was reward enough surely. All I cared for was to get myself and the young lady safe ashore. My thought was interrupted by the sound of Masters' voice.

"It sorter seemed to me, Mr. Hollis," he was saying, "that maybe it would be best for me to explain these things before you went into the cabin. You'll naturally want to know just the condition before you decide what to do."

"I have decided, Masters," I answered briefly. "There is only one thing I can do legally, and that is navigate the Indian Chief to the nearest American port, and surrender her to her owners. As a licensed captain of steam I have authority to assume command to this extent, but no more."

"I reckoned you would look at it that way, sir. I'm no sea lawyer, but I sorter figured it out about as you do. But that ain't the situation exactly."

"What isn't?"

"Why, this owner business, sir. You see, the owner of the Indian Chief, an' every pound o' cargo below hatches, is on board here."

"The owner is on board!"

"That's the gospel truth; that's why I took the trouble to keep you here, and tell you what I have, before you went down and met him, sir. It gives you a chance to think out your best course."

"But if the man is aboard, why did he not appear on deck to give us welcome? Surely our arrival must have been of interest?"

"Likely as not he hasn't even heard yet that you are aboard. You see, his cabin is on the starboard side astern, and he would see nothing from them ports. Besides, Mr. Hollis, he is lame, and it is a bit hard for him to get around on a ship without help. What do you say, sir? Shall we go down now, an' talk it over below?"

"The sooner the better," I said, with a glance over the port rail. "The fog is thickening out yonder, and we may have a rough night. The steamer would ride a heavy sea better with some more of that riffle overboard."

CHAPTER IX.

—

Contraband of War.

The knowledge that the owner was actually on board changed the entire situation. I would have to argue it out with him undoubtedly, for quite naturally he would object to any return to an American port. Well, I might be in for a disagreeable interview, but I had made up my mind, and it was not to be changed by any bluster or offer of high wages.

"Come on, Masters," I said brusquely. "Let's get this over with."

The after cabin extended from rail to rail, the door opening directly from the main deck. There were two cabins astern, occupying apparently the full width of the vessel, and the engineer rapped with his knuckles on the panel of the nearest door. There was no response, but a second attempt resulted in a voice bidding us enter.

It was a pleasant enough interior, lighted by two ports, but showing no attempt at decoration. A man arose from one of the chairs and faced us, the light from the stern port shining full upon him. He was tall, delicate looking, his features bearing marks of pain, yet certainly not over thirty years of age. He was not at all like what I had expected to see, and I faced him in surprise. He had taken a step toward us, limping slightly, but at sight of a stranger paused.

"Whom have you here, Masters?" he asked, his eyes on my face. "Is there another vessel near us?"

"No, sir," and the engineer stood, hat in hand, awkwardly shifting his weight. "We have picked up some castaways. This man here is Captain Hollis, late of the Atlas line."

"Indeed;" he held out his hand to me, his eyes looking directly into mine. "I regret your misfortune, sir, but your coming is a godsend to us. Your ship was wrecked?"

"Sunk in collision," I answered. "But it was not my ship; I have not been to sea for several years in any position of command. On this occasion I was a guest on board a steam yacht belonging to Gerald Carrington of New York. The name of the vessel was the Esmeralda. I need not relate the details just at present, but three of us have been picked up by this ship."

"Three—all passengers?"

"Yes—one was a woman."

"Yet, if I understand Masters aright, you have been in the merchant service?"

"In every capacity; when I retired, I was captain of the freighter Vulcan."

He stood silent a moment, thoughtfully considering me, and I could not determine whether or not he was altogether pleased. Finally, having apparently reached some decision, his gaze shifted to the face of the burly engineer.

"I will talk with Captain Hollis," he said quietly, "and perhaps you had better return on deck, Masters, and keep an eye out; the fog thickens, and we are in the track of ships."

"Very well, sir."

As the door closed behind the engineer's bulky figure, the owner motioned me to a chair, while he took another himself.

"I hardly know how best to approach my subject," he said soberly. "If you were merely a shipwrecked merchant captain, I could make you a rather attractive offer; but, as you have retired from the sea, that would probably prove no special inducement."

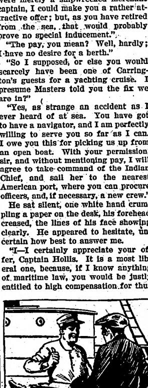
"The pay, you mean? Well, hardly; I have no desire for a berth."

"So I supposed, or else you would scarcely have been one of Carrington's guests for a yachting cruise. I presume Masters told you the fix we are in?"

"Yes, as strange an accident as I ever heard of at sea. You have got to have a navigator, and I am perfectly willing to serve you so far as I can. I owe you this for picking us up from an open boat. With your permission, sir, and without mentioning pay, I will agree to take command of the Indian Chief, and sail her to the nearest American port, where you can procure officers, and, if necessary, a new crew."

He sat silent, one white hand crumpling a paper on the desk, his forehead creased, the lines of his face showing clearly. He appeared to hesitate, uncertain how best to answer me.

"I—I certainly appreciate your offer, Captain Hollis. It is a most liberal one, because, if I know anything of maritime law, you would be justly entitled to high compensation for thus saving both ship and cargo. I had intended offering you—at least that was my first thought—the sum of three hundred a month to take command, the contract to remain in force after the conclusion of this voyage, if you so desired. This you will not consider? The money argument has no weight?"



"The Owner Is on Board!"

I smiled, but shook my head.

"Then there is nothing left me, except to appeal to your humanity," he went on, leaning forward, his eyes on mine. "You belong, I suspect, to my class, and I can give you my confidence; trust you with my secret. Is this not true?"

"I hope I am worthy of such faith," I answered wonderingly, as he paused.

"I repose that faith in you, and ask you to face this situation from my standpoint. I am the sole owner of the Indian Chief, and also of her cargo. Every dollar I possess on this earth is tied up on board this vessel. That is why I sailed as supercargo; I dare not trust the venture to anyone else. Under the hatches I have a cargo valued at nearly half a million dollars. It was purchased and shipped on the strength of a contract signed by a high official of one of the European governments, yet the responsibility of payment rests upon myself and a few intimate friends. If the Indian Chief safely discharges this cargo, within a designated time, at a certain port, or contingent thereto, I shall make a fortune, and retain my honor as a merchant. If not, then I am a ruined man, Mr. Hollis, and my reputation is gone also."

"What port?"

"Hamburg."

I leaned forward, deeply interested by now in his unusual story.

"Then I presume your cargo is largely munitions of war?"

"Of that nature—yes."

"From what port did you sail?"

"Baltimore, July 26th; we were held back within the capes for two days by a severe storm."

"Then you have not heard of the declarations of war in Europe?"

His eyes widened, his pale face grew whiter than ever.

"War in Europe; already declared!" he exclaimed. "Is that actually true? We carry no wireless, and have spoken with no vessel since we left the Chesapeake. What nations are at war?"

"The last message we received on the Esmeralda was that Germany and Austria were already pitted against France, Russia and England. The German troops had invaded Belgium in an effort to reach Paris. The night before our accident a great British battleship, racing toward New York, passed us. She was under orders to bottle up the German liners. May I see your manifest?"

He took the list from an inner drawer, and handed it over to me without a word, evidently stunned by this unexpected news, and unable to speak. I turned the typewritten pages slowly, glancing quietly over the various items. They were astounding.

"Why, really, I can hardly credit my own eyes," I exclaimed. "You tell me these goods were actually contracted for by the German government agent in the open market?"

"Not exactly in the open market, Mr. Hollis. It was all accomplished in my name; I alone am known in the transaction. Certain intimate personal relations won me the contract, my mother being a relative of a high official. The negotiations were conducted secretly."

"I should suppose so; yet such purchases would look as though war had been anticipated."

I arose to my feet, walked across to the port, and stared out into the thickening mist overhanging the water. The man did not move or speak, and I turned again to find him with head buried in his arms on the desk. His attitude of complete despair was full of pathetic appeal.

"I am no international lawyer," I said gravely, "but there is scarcely an item on that manifest which is not contraband of war. The getting of this cargo into Hamburg, or any other port of Germany now, will be almost impossible—a mere gambler's chance. English and French vessels are no doubt gathering along the coast like birds of prey."

"The German navy is strong."

"Yes; but not strong enough to cope with both Great Britain and France. For a while, however, they may succeed in keeping open a passage through the North sea. That would be your only hope, for the English channel will be closed already. The Indian Chief sails under the United States flag?"

"Yes."

"That might prevent a search, providing you had a good explanation ready, especially as you left port before war was declared. However, spies are everywhere, and the nature of the cargo aboard may be known. If so, every cruiser on watch has already been notified by wireless."

He arose to his feet facing me, his slender hands opening and closing nervously, his face white and drawn.

"I realize all this, Captain Hollis," he said, his voice trembling, "and also that there still remains a chance of success. I like your face, your manner of fronting things. I think you are the very man whom God has sent to me in this emergency. Listen: I tell you I am absolutely ruined unless I complete this voyage. I am a young man, not over thirty, but my health is gone. You can see I am practically a physical wreck, yet I am the only support of an aged mother and three younger children. Two years ago no one had brighter prospects in life than I; now I am struggling desperately for mere existence. A little more than a year ago I met with a serious accident; I need not go into details—the result you can see by looking at me. For eight months I was in a hospital in New York, lingering between life and death. There was no one to attend to my business affairs, and everything went to the dogs. When I got out again all that was left me was this vessel, a reputation for business ability, and a few thousand dollars. This contract came to me as a godsend; it was so arranged that I was able to carry it with a little help. If successful, it will put me on my feet again."

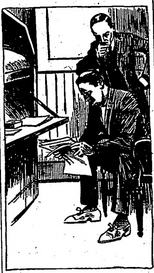
"You are not German?"

"Not a drop of Teuton blood is in my veins, so far as I know. I never dreamed of the possibility of war, or even asked the nature of the shipments."

"I understand. Of course it makes little difference where one's sympathies chance to be in a case like this." I put my hand on his shoulder, and looked into his eyes. "You have been perfectly frank with me; now I am going to be just as frank with you. I believe your story, and my whole inclination is to stand by and help you through."

"You will!" he interrupted eagerly, his eyes glowing. "You mean you are going to make the attempt?"

"No, I didn't say that, my friend; only that such is my natural inclination. If there was only my own peril, my own time, to be considered, I would shake hands with you instantly, and accept the adventure. But there is another on board this ship to be considered—a woman, whose comfort and wishes I cannot ignore."



They Were Astounding.

"But she could be transshipped!"

"Which would at once reveal our whereabouts and probable course. Any vessel speaking us would make report as soon as it reached harbor. Our only safe method of procedure will be to keep far enough away from any passing vessel during daylight to escape recognition, and to run the main European routes by night. If we so much as speak a ship, it will double our peril of capture; the wireless is our greatest enemy."

"Then what is it you propose doing?"

"Just this: I'll go out now and talk with the lady. I'll explain the whole situation to her fully, so that she will understand every detail."

"But is this fair to me?"

"Yes, perfectly fair. She is no weak-nerved creature to be awed by peril. She is a healthy, sensible girl, ready to do her part anywhere; her sympathy will all be with you. Anyway, I shall leave the affair entirely to her decision. I'll give you my answer in thirty minutes."

As I closed the door and stood outside in the main cabin, it suddenly occurred to me that I did not know the man's name. Masters had not mentioned it; I had not asked, nor did I recall noticing the signature on the manifest.

The next installment tells of Vera's old friendship for Robert Bascom, the steamer's owner, and of the new danger arising from the old and deadly enmity existing between Bascom and McCann.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Clipping With a Pin.

When you lose your knife or do not have a pair of scissors at hand for cutting the paper a common pin or needle of any kind serves the purpose admirably, says Popular Science Monthly. If it is a single sheet from which the clipping is to be removed, lay the part on another paper, hold the pin slantwise so that the point will follow around the clipping, just as if tracing its outline.

Pass back over the scratch with the point in the lead and you will be surprised how smoothly the pin cuts the paper.

Tropical Rains.

Tropical rains are of relatively short duration, the reason of the small number of cyclonic storms in the tropics, and this duration is fairly uniform throughout the year.

The heaviest general rainfalls in Porto Rico are associated with West Indian hurricanes. The historic hurricane of August 8, 1899, precipitated rainfall equivalent to 1,113 tons per acre.

No Exceptions.

He (scornfully)—A woman can't keep a secret.

She (bitterly)—Not with the mean military census taker making her tell her real age.

Back Lame and Achy?

There's little peace when your kidneys are weak and while at first there may be nothing more serious than dull backache, sharp, stabbing pains, headaches, dizzy spells and kidney irregularities, you must act quickly to avoid the more serious trouble, dropsy, gravel, heart disease, Bright's disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is so warmly recommended everywhere by grateful users.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

H. De Voice, Marshall St., Springfield, Minn., says: "For years I had a constant, dull pain in my back and kidneys. The attacks were so severe that it seemed as if a sharp instrument was piercing my kidneys, first on one side and then the other. Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and since then I have had no further trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 41--1917.

The Omniscient Papa.

Again the Kid was delving into literature and again he sought from his father solution of his difficulties.

"Pa!" he said.

Father looked up from his paper in that kindly, patient way of his.

"Well, my son?"

"It says here in this literature lesson: 'At the age of twenty, Coleridge was graduated from the university and admitted to holy orders.'"

"Yes?"

"Well, what are 'holy orders?'"

"Holy orders? Why—er—the Ten Commandments, of course."

"But what does that—"

"Now go on with your book, and don't interrupt me again."

Help to Save Nation's Food Supply

In this time of high cost of living, everybody should use all possible means to prevent waste and to help save food. No one means can be more effective than a vigorous campaign to exterminate rats which destroy over two hundred million dollars worth of foodstuffs annually. Keep garbage in rat-proof cans, stop up their holes, and above all exterminate them with Stearns' Paste, which can be bought for a few cents at any store. A two ounce box will usually rid a house or barn of every rat. It destroys mice, cockroaches and waterbugs as well. Adv.

Surf Coasting.

The sport of surf coasting reached this country from Hawaii and promises in a few years to become a popular sport. In California it was much practiced this past summer, while a few surf boards might be seen on the New York beaches. American manufacturers have put on the market a special surf board which is a considerable improvement over the plank used by the Hawaiians, having an air chamber at one end. All we lack now is the Hawaiian skill in riding the big breakers standing up.—Exchange.

PETERSON'S OINTMENT BEST FOR ECZEMA

First Application Stops Itching of Eczema, Salt Rheum and Piles.

"Live and let live is my motto," says Peterson. "Druggists all over America sell PETERSON'S OINTMENT for 25 cents a large box and I say to these druggists, if anyone buys my ointment for any of the diseases or ailments for which I recommend it and are not benefited give them their money back.

"I've got a safe full of thankful letters testifying to the mighty healing power of Peterson's Ointment for old and running sores, eczema, salt rheum, ulcers, sore nipples, broken breasts, itching scalp and skin, blind, bleeding and itching piles."

John Scott, 283 Virginia St., Buffalo, writes, "Peterson's Ointment is simply wonderful. It cured me of eczema and also piles, and did it so quickly that I was astonished." Adv.

Cause of His Activity.

"That fellow Rastus Hambone seems to hunt for work with great pertinacity."

"I was surprised myself at his perseverance until I found he wanted it for his wife."

The Golden Lion Quits.

St. Louis English alehouse, known as "The Golden Lion," has been closed after 38 years of existence.

St. Paul's Playgrounds.

St. Paul maintains 14 public playgrounds and recreation centers.

Essex, Conn., yards are building warships for the first time in 100 years.

After the Movies Murine Is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

TO STOP WASTE IN ARMY CAMPS

War Department Prepares Plans to Enforce the Most Rigid Economy.

SOME USE FOR EVERYTHING

Effect of New Plan Is to Turn Into Large Profit What Hitherto Has Been a Very Considerable Expense.

Washington.—The war department has taken elaborate and comprehensive precautions to prevent waste in the army cantonments, which will soon contain more than 2,000,000 men, and in the embarkation camps. In the feeding of the men waste will be minimized through the fact that the food will be prepared under the direction of mess cooks, who will be trained by special courses in army cooking schools.

The officers' training camps have not been under the control of the war department so far as the food supplies are concerned, and the waste in those camps has been due to the lack of skilled management in the handling of food. A committee representing the war department and the United States food administration will also assist in dealing with problems of eliminating waste.

The food administration has received from the secretary of war an announcement of a thorough-going plan for conserving all the waste material of the National army camps, which will result in salvaging many thousands of dollars.

Collecting the Waste.

The army's first consideration in planning this work has been the sanitary and hygienic problem. At each cantonment the wastes will be collected and transported to a single "transfer station" under the direction of the sanitary inspector. Through the use of the two-can system, wastes will be tightly enclosed throughout their collection. Sterilized cans will be substituted for the filled cans at the kitchens, the nuisance of disagreeable odors and danger from flies being reduced to a minimum. Every step in the process of reclamation and utilization is carefully safeguarded and is under the absolute direction of a sanitary force, each contractor being placed under heavy bonds.

At the transfer station, the wastes are turned over to a contractor, who will remove them to a point at least three miles distant from the reservation. There the wastes will be completely sorted. Bottles will be sterilized and sold for commercial use. Tin cans will be baled and the solder, tin and iron reclaimed. Paper, which is estimated about five tons per day, will be baled. Bones will be kept separate and ground for fertilizer. The hides of dead animals will be removed and the carcasses "reduced" for grease and fertilizer.

The chief items of waste will be the garbage and the manure. It is estimated that there are 1,200 animals at each cantonment, producing 120 tons of manure per day. At the date of the report the manure from 11 cantonments had been sold for $240,900 annually.

Big Saving Through Garbage.

The greatest element of saving is through the garbage. This has been sold for an annual price of $446,394.57. The garbage from 13 of the cantonments will be used for feeding swine. It is estimated on the basis of experiments conducted at the Chillicothe cantonment, that the garbage waste from 10 to 15 men will feed one hog and enable it to add to its weight one pound per day. At this rate, the garbage from these 13 cantonments will produce 18,980,000 pounds of pork per year.

When not used for feeding, the garbage will be "reduced," that is, cooked at high temperature, the grease extracted, and the remainder ground and used for fertilizer or feeds.

By the method of incineration formerly in use, not only would all these valuable waste materials have been destroyed, but it would have cost approximately $700,000 for the installation of incinerator plants and an annual charge of approximately $595,000 for their operation. When we add to this saving the amount annually received by the government from these wastes, the net saving the first year amounts to $1,707,840.

The effect of this new plan, therefore, is not only to conserve large quantities of valuable food wastes, fertilizers, etc., but to turn into a large profit what has hitherto been a very considerable expense.

WORKS FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A striking example of the value of women in helping America in the great fight is Miss Antoinette Funk, a member of the woman's committee of the council of national defense.

The photograph shows her hard at work in her office in the treasury building where she is doing wonderful work in the interests of the Liberty loan. She is executive vice-chairman of the women's Liberty loan committee, of which Mrs. McAdoo is the chairman. She was asked to take the post by Secretary McAdoo because of her powers of logical appeal, her ability as a speaker and her untiring activity in any work connected with the great cause for which America is fighting.

STEAL MORE CHINESE SEALS

Prominent Official of the Republic Disappears With the Presidential Stamps.

Peking.—Peking is much agitated over the disappearance of official seals. When President Li Yuan-hung was forced to give up the presidency, Gen. Ting-Kwan, the keeper of the presidential seals, took them to Shanghai. Another prominent official has now disappeared with the seals of the house of representatives. When the attempt at monarchial restoration had been defeated and Premier Tuan Chi-jui declared the republic had been restored, there was much consternation because of the disappearance of the seals of the republic. Gen. Ting Kwan was arrested in Shanghai, and after a hard legal struggle was brought back to Peking, together with the missing presidential seals, and is to have a hearing before a Chinese court.

RESIDENCE DISTRICT OF CRAONNE

All that was left of the residences of Craonne after the latest and severest of the bombardments to which that French town has been subjected by the Germans and the allies who fought for its possession.

NEW DEVICES CUT TOLL OF U-BOATS

Admiral Benson Tells of Methods Adopted to Foil Submarines.

EDISON INVENTION IN USE

Smoke Bombs and Smoke Screens Are Proving Effective—Camouflage Employed to Surprising Extent.

Washington.—An encouraging account of the success of the devices being used by American ships as a means of escaping or destroying German submarines is given by Admiral Benson, chief of operations of the navy. Several of the methods under trial at present, one of them the invention of Thomas A. Edison, the admiral regarded as inadvisable to describe, but he discussed without reserve the devices in general use on merchant ships and naval vessels.

It was admitted that the naval convoy furnished the most effective safeguard against the submarine. Admiral Benson thought that the number of convoyed ships sunk was even less than the average up to a month ago, when it was estimated that only one-half of 1 per cent fell victim to the submarine. The impossibility of convoying more than a small per cent of the merchant fleet leaving American shores, however, has made necessary the adoption of other protective measures.

Devices Employed.

Among those most in use on merchant ships, the admiral said, were "smoke bombs" and smoke screens. Camouflage also is being employed to a surprising extent, but particularly on naval vessels. The smoke bombs are merely containers filled with chemicals which when cast overboard throw off a dense black smoke, obscuring the ship from an attacking submarine.

A great variety of experiments in camouflage have been tried on naval vessels. They have been painted every hue of the rainbow that might tend to merge the ship in its background and make it indistinguishable to investigating periscopes. Admiral Benson said many of these devices had been demonstrated to be of great merit. Warships, too, are equipped with detectors which indicate the proximity of other ships.

More and more of the merchant ships, of course, are being armed so as to be able to give a good account of themselves in encounters with the U-boats, and experiments constantly are going on in the navy to improve the weapons of offense employed against the submarine. A special endeavor is being made to perfect the operation of depth charges so that it may be possible more frequently to "pot" the U-boats as they submerge or as they run along with only their periscopes showing.

Balloons are employed on the ships for observation purposes, but their use is not at all new.

It was said today, in contradiction of a recent interesting story, that no invention had been perfected in the United States navy which would enable an attacked ship to deflect the course of a torpedo once it was fired. This report, according to Admiral Benson, had no foundation whatever.

Bigger Submarines.

Another report which has been making the rounds is that German submarines recently have been making it a practice of sparing all passenger ships they encounter. The only basis for this belief, it was said, is the fact that fewer passenger ships have been sunk. They have been attacked, however, but in most cases have escaped.

There have been no German submarines near the American coast since this nation entered the war, so far as the navy department has learned. A submarine has been sighted nearly in mid-Atlantic, but that is the nearest approach one is known to have made.

The navy department has evidence that Germany is increasing the size of her submarines nearly to the proportion of small cruisers. This evidence was obtained by ocular observation, in part, and also from the fact that the submarines now are mounting guns of nearly six inches in bore. Fragments of shells falling on merchant ships have disclosed the size of the guns.

HAS PERFECT BRAIN; BECOMES AN AVIATOR

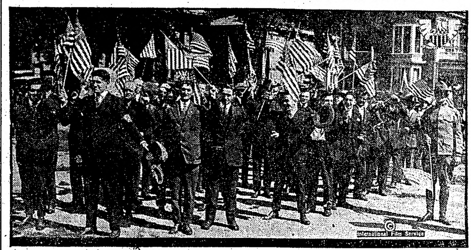
Boston.—Thomas James Abernethy of West Pembroke, Me., whom the late Professor Muensterberg found to be mentally perfect, is one of 999 New England candidates selected for instruction as aviators. He heads the list—but it is arranged alphabetically.

Anomalies of War Prices.

Kansas City.—It is a rather extraordinary fact that in some parts of the Southwest wheat is fed to hogs, being cheaper than corn—which is now $2.05 a bushel, and scarce at that. This practice is not general, however, as there is a sentiment against using wheat for such purposes.

1—England drinking the health of France where the allied lines meet on the western front. 2—Argentine sailors at land practice with rifles and small field pieces. 3—Byron R. Newton, assistant secretary of the treasury for five years, who has been appointed collector of customs of the port of New York.

PROVIDENCE MEN OFF FOR NATIONAL ARMY CAMP

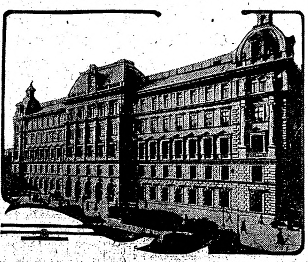


Drafted men from Providence, R. I., marching on the city parade ground before leaving for the National army camp. This is the second quota of men sent to the camp.

WHAT THE GERMANS DO TO HOSPITALS

Smoking mass of ruins of the French hospital of Vadelaincourt after it had been destroyed by German aviators with incendiary bombs. A number of helpless wounded soldiers and attendants were killed.

POST OFFICE BUILDING IN TRIESTE



The handsome post office building in Trieste, the Austrian city toward which the Italian armies are slowly forcing their way.

Would Be a Money Maker.

"Everything he touches turns to money."

"If I were troubled in that way, I'd keep my hands on something all the time."

It's Often So.

"Tom has a regular hatchet face."

"He may be sharp in the face, but he is dull in the head."

"A Train of Thought."

"I like to imagine myself in various places."

"Travel around the world on a train of thought, so to speak."

The Modern Way.

She—He stole the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.

He—Livery nothing! He made his getaway in a six-cylinder.—Judge.

GERMAN WHO IS PESSIMISTIC

General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, chief of the supplementary general staff of the German army, has declared that the general political and economic situation of the war works only in favor of the allies and that Germany's soldiers will be defrauded of the fruits of her victories. General Loringhoven believes trench warfare a great mistake and thinks that only an aggressive attack would have brought success. He adds, however, that the German offensive was not strong enough to overthrow the allies. He is shown, at left in photograph, talking with a member of his staff.

But One Ideal.

Ideals of beauty differ where the body is concerned. One person prefers blue eyes and another brown. "What a pretty girl Bessie is," one will say, and another will answer: "Why, I never thought Bessie particularly pretty, but her sister Mary—" and so on.

But when beauty of character is concerned, there is no such disagreement. Everyone realizes that unselfishness is beautiful, and selfishness ugly, that kindness is charming and hate hideous. There is no danger of your becoming confused by a double standard. There is but one ideal for the beauty of the spirit.—Girl's Companion.

His Age.

Allan, on his second birthday, was told by his mother that he was two years old. That same day his mother weighed him, and as she lifted him off the scale, she said:

"You weigh just thirty pounds."

That evening, when the little boy's father came home, he said:

"Well, Allan, how old are you?"

Allan hesitated a few seconds and then replied:

"Two years and thirty pounds."

DAIRY

GOOD BUTTER-MAKING RULES

Best Churning Temperature Is 58 Degrees on Ordinary Thermometer —Care for Cream.

(Clemson College Bulletin.)

Cream is made up of little fat globules floating in milk. In making butter the fat globules are brought together into a mass and the milk is removed as buttermilk. These fat globules will stick better when they are just the right temperature than they will if either too warm or too cold. A good temperature for churning is 58 degrees on an ordinary thermometer. When the cream is the right sourness it churns better than when sweet or too sour. The cream should be kept at 50 degrees or lower till the day before churning. Then warm it up to 70 degrees, or room heat, which will bring about the souring by the next day.

When the barrel churn is used, allow gas to escape every few minutes at first. When the butter begins to come keep a close watch and stop churning when the butter granules are the size of wheat kernels. Draw off the buttermilk and wash in the churn repeatedly with cold water till the buttermilk is all removed. Then remove the butter from churn and work it with a paddle. Add an ounce of salt per pound of butter.

MANNER OF HANDLING SILAGE

When Time for Feeding Top Layer, Which Has Molded, Should Be Removed—Heap Top Level.

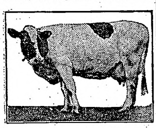
(Clemson College Bulletin.)

When the time comes for feeding silage the top layer, which will be found to be molded, should be removed. The molded part usually extends for several inches below the surface. At least two inches of silage should be fed each day in order to prevent the formation of the mold. The top of the silage should be kept level so as to expose the smallest surface possible to the air. Only enough silage for one feeding should be put out, as it soon dries out if not fed at once.

ROUGHAGE OF HIGH QUALITY

Average New York Cow Credited With $66.09 Yearly Income—Scrub Cows Responsible.

Success in dairying is based on the production of high quality roughage. The truth of this basic principle of dairy farm management finds support in estimates recently made by the New York State college of the average dairy cow's product in that state. The average New York cow is credited with only $66.09 total income yearly. The cost of maintaining her is estimated at $61.85, not including the cost of labor. The difference amounting to only $4.25 a cow, would give to the man who cared for 20 cows a yearly wage of $85 which is less than the lowest wage paid to ordinary farm labor. Scrub cows are largely responsible, it is said, for this poor showing in New York and the college advises that they be weeded out if dairy herds are to be profitable to the farmer. These herds may be improved greatly by better breeding methods and by eliminating the culls. Behind the cows lies the farm on which they are kept. If the farm is not properly managed, the cows are laboring under a severe handicap.



Splendid Type for Milk.

FIRST FEED FOR YOUNG CALF

Skim Milk Is Given Soon as Practicable and Continued Until Animal Is Six Months Old.

At first the calf is fed whole milk, the quantity being gradually increased. Skim milk is substituted as soon as practicable and, if cheap, is continued until the calf is six months old. Ordinarily the maximum quantity of skim milk that can be fed economically is 20 pounds a day. When the calf is two weeks old, grain and bright, clean hay should be offered; the quantity fed should be increased as the calf's appetite demands.

COMMON CAUSES OF SCOURS

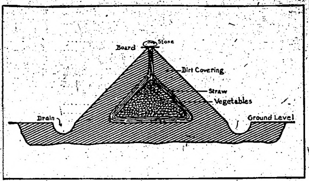
Overfeeding, Milk That Is Cold or Sour, Dirty Pails, Troughs or Stalls Are Blamed.

Indigestion is the cause of common scours. This generally occurs when the calf is from two weeks to a month old. Prevention is the best remedy. The common causes of indigestion are overfeeding, feeding milk that is cold or sour, feeding sweet milk one meal and sour the next, dirty pails, troughs or stalls.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

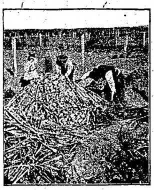
STORING VEGETABLES IN BANKS OR PITS



STORAGE PIT CONTAINING IRISH POTATOES.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Outdoor banks or pits are used very generally for keeping vegetables. The conical pit is used commonly for such vegetables as potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, salsify, parsnips, and heads of cabbage and is constructed as follows: A well-drained location should be chosen and the product piled on the surface of the ground; or a shallow excavation may be made of suitable size and six or eight inches deep, which may be lined with straw, leaves, or similar material and the vegetables placed on the litter in a conical pile. The vegetables should then be covered with straw or similar material and finally with earth to a depth of two or three inches. As winter approaches, the dirt covering should be increased until it is several inches thick. The depth of the earth covering is determined by the severity of the winters in the particular locality. It is well to cover the pits with straw, corn fodder, or manure during severely cold weather.



Pit Containing Sweet Potatoes.

The amount of ventilation necessary will depend upon the size of the pit. Small pits containing but a few bushels of vegetables will receive sufficient ventilation if the straw between the vegetables and dirt is allowed to extend through the dirt at the apex of the pile. This should be covered with a board or piece of tin held in place by a stone to protect it from rain. In large pits ventilation may be secured by placing two or three pieces of rough boards or stakes up through the center of the pile of vegetables so that a flue is formed. This flue is capped by a trough formed of two pieces of board nailed together at right angles.

Vegetables keep very well in such pits, but it is difficult to get them out in cold weather, so that when a pit is opened it is desirable to remove its entire contents at once. For this reason it is advisable to construct several small pits rather than one larger one, and instead of storing each crop in a pit by itself, it is better to place a small quantity of several kinds of vegetables in the same pit, so that it will be necessary to open only one bank to get a supply of all of them. In storing several crops in the same bank it is a good plan to separate them with straw, leaves, or other material. The vegetables from the small pit may be placed temporarily in the storage room in the basement, where they will be easily accessible as needed for the table.

VARIETIES OF SWEET CLOVER

White Is Considered to Have Greatest Value for Hay and Pasture—Plant Is More Leafy.

(North Dakota Agricultural College Bulletin.)

Two kinds of sweet clover are commonly grown, the white and the yellow. The white is considered to have the greatest value both for hay and pasture. It grows larger than the yellow and is more leafy. The seed of the white sweet clover is of a bright olive green color and about the same size as alfalfa seed. The seed of the yellow sweet clover is much the same size, shape and color, except that under the microscope it has a mottled appearance not unlike a turkey egg.

WHEN VEGETABLES ARE HIGH

Surplus Truck in Home Gardens Comes in Handy Later on if Canned and Preserved.

Surplus fruits, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables, produced in home gardens are allowed to spoil on the vines or rot on the ground. A morning's work would can and preserve such surplusage for use when fruits and vegetables are scarce and high in price.

ERADICATE ALL LATE WEEDS

Few Cockleburrs or Other Noxious Plants Left at Last Will Cause Trouble Next Year.

Weeds that are left in the corn are the ones that do the damage. A few cockleburrs or other weeds left at the last will grow up and, by going to seed, scatter over the whole field. This will make matters next year just as bad as before. Every effort to get out the late weeds from the corn ought to be made, even if it is necessary to use the hoe on the worst spots in the field.

MUCH MILK SPOILS QUICKLY

Reason Is That It Is Kept Uncovered in Warm Kitchens—Keep Covered in Cool Place.

Much milk spoils quickly because it is kept uncovered in warm kitchens. Close observance of the doctrine, "Keep perishable food, especially milk, cool, clean and covered continuously," may make a striking difference in the food bills of many families.

INCREASE IN GRAIN YIELDS

Lull in Farm Operations After Harvesting Is Best Time to Prepare for Next Season.

(By W. M'FARLANE, Oklahoma Experiment Station.)

Just after harvesting the small grains there is generally a lull in the farm operations. Then is the time for the farmer to prepare for the next year.

Disking up the stubble as soon as possible after harvesting has been found by experiment and common experience to be profitable. It prepares the soil to absorb and retain a maximum amount of moisture and also kills many weeds. Just as soon as sufficient moisture is in the soil the farmer should plow the land at least six to seven inches deep.

Both the Oklahoma and the Kansas stations have found early and deep plowing give profitable increases in yield. The Oklahoma experiment station found as an average of five years with Fulcaster wheat, seeded September 15 to October 1, the following results:

Plowed 7 inches deep, July 15, yield	27.1 bu.
Plowed 7 inches deep, August 15, yield	24.2 bu.
Plowed 7 inches deep, September 15, yield	22.0 bu.

SWARM CONTROL BIG FACTOR

Swarming Is Not Desired by Beekeeper Who Is Keeping Bees for Production of Honey.

Swarm control is an important factor in beekeeping, asserts Dr. J. H. Merrill, assistant professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The standard of successful beekeeping was formerly set by the number of swarms that issued during the year," said Doctor Merrill. "Now, however, it is known that one colony will produce more honey than will a colony which by swarming has been separated into two, or possibly more. Thus, while swarming may be the natural way for increasing the number of bees, it is not desired by the beekeeper who is keeping bees to produce honey.

"The exact cause for swarming is not known, although there are several conditions which are known to stimulate it. If these conditions are remedied a large proportion of swarming will be controlled."

The KITCHEN CABINET

If there is any one point which in six thousand years of thinking about right or wrong, wise and good men have agreed upon, or successively by experience discovered, it is that God dislikes idle and cruel people more than any others.—Ruskin.

PALATABLE COLD THINGS.

These are always favorites at all times under most circumstances and conditions.

Oatmeal Beverage.—This is a drink which is especially cooling, and a great favorite on the farm. Take a quarter of a pound of oatmeal, one cupful of sugar and the strained juice of two lemons. Add a half cupful of boiling water to the oatmeal, mix the other ingredients and pour into a gallon of boiling water, stir well, put through a sieve and chill before serving.

Apple Water.—Core, pare and cut four apples in small pieces, then put them into a pitcher, adding the lemon rind from a small lemon, a quarter of a cupful of sugar and four cupfuls of water, boiling hot; cover the pitcher and let it stand aside to cool.

A tablespoonful of ginger mixed with three of sugar stirred into a pint of iced water makes a fine drink.

Boston Cream.—Take three quarts of boiling water, one and a half pounds of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of lemon extract, two ounces of tartaric acid and the whites of two eggs. Boil the water and allow it to get cold, then stir in the other ingredients, beating the whites until stiff. Mix well and pour into bottles and keep in the ice chest. When serving, put a pinch of soda in a glass and half fill the tumbler with ice, pour in enough of the cream to fill the glass and drink immediately.

Chocolate Sirup. — Take three squares of chocolate, one ounce of cocoa, one and a half pounds of sugar and a pint of water, one and a half teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Boil the cocoa in a double boiler ten minutes with a half-cupful of water; grate the chocolate and mix it with one-third of its measure in sugar; add this to the boiling cocoa, stirring constantly, then add the remainder of the sugar and boil for ten minutes. Remove from the fire, strain, cool and add the vanilla. This will keep in the icechest until it is used. A tablespoonful of the sirup added to cold milk or icewater topped with a marshmallow or whipped cream makes a most inviting drink.

He is great who is what he is from nature, and who never reminds us of others.—Emerson.

LOW-COST DISHES.

While the corn season lasts there are many most appetizing dishes which may be made from it or in combination with other foods.

Fried Corn.—Cook bacon for the family, then into the hot bacon fat turn in corn cut from half a dozen ears, stir and mix well; then add a half-cupful of water, cover and cook slowly until tender. Season with pepper and more salt if needed.

Corn and Tomatoes.—Cut the corn from the cob and stew until nearly dry, add a third as much stewed tomatoes as corn, and season, using a teaspoonful of vinegar, a teaspoonful each of butter and sugar, and salt and pepper to taste, to one pint of tomatoes. Serve hot. This is a favorite combination with some cooks to put up in cans for winter.

Economical Cake.—Sift together one cupful of flour, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder and a little salt. In a half pint measuring cup put a tablespoonful of melted butter, drop in one egg, and fill the cup with milk. Stir into the dry ingredients and beat rapidly two or three minutes. Flavor as desired. Bake in a loaf.

When baking cake, fruit juice may be used in place of milk, which will result in a moist, finely flavored cake.

Corn for the table, if cooked over steam is much better flavored than that allowed to cook in water.

Add peanut butter when cooking fried potatoes, using a tablespoonful to the fat in the pan. It adds variety, and where the flavor is liked makes an appetizing dish.

Puree of Summer Squash.—Slice three onions and cover with two quarts of cold water; when boiling, add a large summer squash cut in thin slices. Let simmer slowly for two hours, then rub through a sieve. Mix one tablespoonful of ground rice or corn starch with a cupful of milk or tablespoonful of butter and seasonings; cook until smooth and add to the soup. Serve hot.

Nellie Maxwell

Greatest Joy in Life.

Life would not be worth the living, worth the pain and struggle, were it not for joy, the joy of loving and being loved.—F. L. Ogden.

A wire frame to hold a cup securely on the edge of a plate has been invented for use where refreshment are served informally.

Camphor is now grown in Florida and Texas, the trees forming attractive hedges.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lnnches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

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Go To A First Class Hotel
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RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - MINNESOTA.

COL. HOUSE WILSON AID IN PREPARING FOR INEVITABLE PEACE CONFERENCE

President's Unofficial Counselor Undertakes Unusual Task at Request of Chief Executive—Not Sign That Government Expects Early End of War.

New York.—Col. E. M. House, intimate friend and counselor of President Wilson, has assumed an unusual and complex task in accepting the commission of the president to gather information which will be greatly needed by the United States government when it enters the peace conference which will end the present great war. President Wilson, in making this move, was cognizant of the fact that for nearly three years the European governments have been making similar preparations for the inevitable peace conference.

Colonel House already has begun to carry out the wishes of the president. As his chief assistant in the work he has selected Dr. John H. Finley, New York state commissioner of education, who recently returned to this country from Europe after making an extensive investigation of conditions in several countries.

The selection of Doctor Finley is indicative of the sort of experts with whom Colonel House will confer. No man or woman with a preconceived opinion which might tempt one to color circumstances so as to prove the correctness of a personal point of view will be permitted to participate in a work where open-mindedness is a prerequisite to the arrival at conclusions that will enable the government to determine upon a correct policy.

Emphasis is put upon the unalterable determination that neither professional pacifists nor confirmed militarists can be in the slightest degree useful in preparing statistics for governmental guidance, which must be without taint of bias.

In an interview Colonel House made it plain that his appointment does not indicate any thought of immediate peace is now being entertained by the United States government. He agrees with Lord Northcliffe in his message delivered before the American Bankers' association in Atlantic City that peace seems far off and America should beware the trickery and treachery of such propaganda. The truth is that this effort on the part of the United States to analyze war conditions and evolve a plan of proceedure when hostilities end is a belated one, just as our military preparations lagged for a period. But now it is "full steam ahead and damn the torpedoes" with our army and navy with not a thought of let-up in mind, so from now on there will be urgent prosecution of search for material, historical and informative, concerning the world war. This quest of data will keep pace with an energetic prosecution of the contest, but will not halt it in any way. To pause now in any phase of belligerent endeavor might make the prospect of peace even more remote than it seems at present.

No Sign of Early Peace.

The government sees nothing whatever to indicate the early approach of peace, nor will Colonel House have anything to do with ascertaining the point of view of either the Entente belligerents or the central powers, or possible terms upon the basis of which they might be willing to enter into negotiations. He will remain in the United States. It is possible that the state department will be able to afford him aid in the work he has undertaken, but he will not work with the department nor in a diplomatic capacity, formal or informal. He will have no title and will receive no salary.

The appointment of Colonel House affords another illustration of the expanding position of the United States in world affairs. Heretofore the state department has been equipped with virtually all the information that was necessary to the solution of international problems in which the United States has taken a direct interest. The war has brought new problems and projected this country into a field of international activity which it has seldom entered before.

The questions which will come before the peace conference at the end of the war will be multitudinous. The freedom of the seas, the neutralization of seaways, the political homeogeneity of peoples who claim the right of self-government and the disposition of territorial possessions involving economic, historical and political questions, will be some of the many subjects to be considered, and the information upon which conclusions may be based and policies decided must be at hand.

With exclusive European problems, it is not expected that the representatives of the United States at the peace council will be concerned. But in the disposition of general questions, relating to economic intercourse and political development which will affect virtually all the nations of the world, the United States will have a potent voice. In accordance with the policy that has been consistently followed since the outbreak of the war of holding aloof from European combinations except in the prosecution of the war, this government probably will not attempt to aid in the settlement of traditional Euorpean quarrels, except possibly as a matter of friendly interest if opportunity arises.

House Likely to Be Delegate.

It was said unofficially that when the time comes to organize a peace conference, Colonel House, by virtue of his present assignment, would in all probability be selected as one of the delegates from the United States.

It will be a part of Colonel House's task to gather intelligence relating to commercial, economic and political situations abroad. He will keep abreast of developments in all non-military affairs.

Colonel House will have associated with him, as has been stated, several experts, probably college professors, economists and specialists in commercial and financial affairs. The work he is to perform will not be connected with similar undertakings in any of the countries with which the United States is associated in the war.

The United States government isn't getting ready to enter into peace negotiations with Germany, isn't going to meddle in strictly European questions relating to the war, and isn't negotiating just yet on the problems of peace with the Entente, as has frequently been surmised.

Must Have Data in Advance.

It is important for the United States government now and will be even more important later on to have a so-called "who's who and what's what" in the war in order that all phases involved may be properly understood by reference to data compiled in advance.

In time of war the government that fails to prepare for peace will ultimately be at a disadvantage, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger in an editorial. The representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, found this out after the fall of Napoleon when they met Prince Talleyrand at Vienna. Talleyrand, sent by France, had learned enough of the situation as it concerned all of the smaller European powers and as it concerned much of the opinion of Europe to turn the tables upon the four great powers and to stand as the champion of the public rights of Europe.

Prince Talleyrand maneuvered, and successfully, according to the rules of a secret diplomacy. He really worked in behalf of selfish and nationalistic interests. The partitioning of Europe by the congress of Vienna was the outcome of arbitrary compromise; it was prolific of future wars. The knowledge which the great diplomatic exponent of France displayed was more comprehensive than that of his foes, that is all. Excepting that he recognizes the need of precise information, President Wilson acts upon a principle different from that which guided Talleyrand. He will urge this nation into no alliance, even with the nations with whom it is associated in the common war against the Teutonic powers. He proposes simply to equip himself with knowledge pertinent to the rights of all nations in common with America as they may be concerned by the proceedings of the peace conference.

To Show War Aims.

In this spirit the president has asked Colonel House to survey the field of military, naval and political conditions in the countries of our enemies and our friends; to get at the economic, political and emotional state of things in every country, and to tell frankly to Great Britain, Russia, France, Italy and the neutral powers the things that we are doing and that we intend to do in the war. Moreover, an attempt will be made to lift the heavy curtain of censorship in Germany and Austria-Hungary, in order to spread among their peoples a comprehension of American war aims and potentialities.

Officials are anxious that no impression should be created, as a result of Colonel House's appointment, of any intention to start peace negotiations in the near future. So far as the attitude of the United States is concerned, the president's reply to the pope still remains the unaltered view of the government here.

The appointment of Colonel House is recognition by the government of the fact that the adjustment of peace terms will be a very complicated proceeding. Many points of dispute must be settled. Questions of all sorts, economic, political, and historical, will come up for discussion.

Difference in Insignia.

A young lady is grieved and disappointed to learn that an eagle displayed on the shoulder or the collar of a military person means that he is merely a colonel. In her opinion so splendid a decoration ought to be reserved for a full general at least. She finds it difficult also to distinguish at anything but the closest range between the oak leaf of a major and the star of a brigadier. And after you learn the meaning of stars in the army it is frightfully upsetting to find that stars in the navy do not always signify the same thing. The young lady says that every theater program ought to print a key to the rank of officers of the army and navy.—Exchange.

Sorry He Asked.

Anxious Father—Now, that you've heard my daughter sing, what would you advise me to do?

Music Master—Well, I hardly know. Don't suppose you could get her interested in settlement work or horseback riding, or something like that?

WHAT CITIZENS MUST GIVE TO WAR REVENUES

Conferees of Senate and House Report as to Expenditures Made Necessary.

TAX IS DIVIDED IN EQUITY

BURDEN EQUITABLY DIVIDED AS SEEN WISE BY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Corporations Will Pay Commensurate Share for the Protection of the Country—Statesmen at the Capital Well Satisfied With the Efforts They Have Put Forth.

Washington.—The joint conferees on the war revenue bill completed their draft after two weeks of deliberation.

As revised by the conferees, the measure has been raised from the levy fixed by the senate of $2,416,670,000 to an aggregate of approximately $2,700,000,000. Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee estimated that the increase made by the conferees would approach $275,000,000.

Profits Tax Modified.

The excess war profits tax, as agreed to by the conferees, is a modification of the senate bill, the principal changes being in the maximum and minimum rates of exemption upon which the tax is to be determined. The senate graduated scale of exemptions ran from 6 to 10 per cent, while the house exemption rate was 8 per cent. The conferees adopted the graduated rate of from 7 to 9 per cent.

The definition of capital, which was a point upon which the conferees argued for days, was modified so as to provide that the actual value of tangible property paid into a corporation or partnership or individual business before January 1, 1914, shall be taken as of that date. The proviso as to good will and other intangible property has been somewhat liberalized.

As to "Invested Capital."

In calculating war excess profits the terms "invested capital" of corporations and partnerships was declared to include "actual cash paid in, actual cash value and other tangible property paid for stock or shares at the time of payment or January 1, 1914, but in no case to exceed the par value of the original securities; paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business, exclusive of undivided profits earned during the taxable year."

The allowance for intangible assets includes "actual cash value of patents and copyrights paid in for stock or shares at the time of payment .... good will trademarks, trade brands, franchises ... if for bone-fide payments not to exceed the cash value."

It stipulates that such intangible assets exchanged for securities before March 3, 1917, not exceeding 20 per cent of the total, shall be included at a value not exceeding a fair cash value at the time of purchase.

Postal Increases.

A flat increase on reading matter of ¼ cent per pound until July 1, 1919, and ½ cent thereafter was provided. Advertising matter exceeding 5 per cent of the total space would be taxed from ¼ to 2¼ cents additional until July 1, 1919, and from ½ to 4½ cents more until July 1, 1920; and from ¾ to 6¾ cents to 1921 and from 1 cent to 9 cents thereafter.

An additional tax of ⅛ cent per pound until July 1, 1919, and ¼ cent thereafter, on religious, agricultural, fraternal and similar publications was adopted.

The 1 cent tax on letters, excepting drop letters and postal cards, was restored by the conferees. A 1 cent additional tax on postal and private mailing cards was added. The first-class mail increases are estimated to raise $90,000,000 and are effective 30 days afetr the passage of the act. The senate provision exempting from postage leetters written by soldiers and sailors abroad was retained.

Railroad Tickets Hit.

The conferees levied 8 per cent in lieu of the senate rate of 5 and the house rate of 10 per cent on passenger transportation, estimated to raise from the compromise levy abouot $60,000,000 instead of $37,500,000 under the senate plan. The 3 per cent tax on freight transportation was retained and the tax on express transportation was increased so that 1 cent would be levied on each 20 cents paid instead of each 25 cents. The house 10 per cent tax on Pullman accommdations, cut to 5 per cent by the senate was restored and is estimated to raise $5,000,000.

In lieu of the house 5 per cent tax on sales of automobiles by manufacturers and the senate federal license tax on owners, the conferees adopted a 3 per cent tax on all motor vehicles, including trucks, payable by manufacturers, producers and importers.

Taxes of 3 per cent of manufacturers' sales of musical instruments and jewelry also were written in, with a tax of ¼ cent a foot on motion picture film.

New Inheritance Tax.

A new system of graduated inheritance taxes was written into the bill in lieu of the house plan and despite the senate's rejection of such taxes. The new rates on inheritances, with those of Americans in military service exempted, range from one-half of 1 per cent on $50,000 estates to 10 per cent on estates of $10,000,000 and more.

The bulk of the increases of between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000 made by the conferees in the senate bill was secured from the postage, public utilities and manufacturing sales section and the new inheritance taxes.

With but few exceptions, the new taxes are effective with the passage of the act.

Senate Version Stands.

The income tax section was adopted virtually as written by the senate. The new 2 per cent normal tax on incomes of more than $2,000 for married persons and $1,000 for single persons is in addition to the present law exempting incomes of less than $3,000 for single persons and $4,000 for married persons. Thus those between the new low exemption bases and the present exemptions will pay only the 2 per cent tax, but single persons having an income of $3,0.0 or more and married persons whose income is $4,000 or more would pay the full 4 per cent normal tax.

The senate income provision allowing an additional exemption of $200 for each dependent child to heads of families subject to the present law was retained. The exemption for children, however, does not apply to those subject to the new reduced taxes with the $2,000 and $1,000 exemptions, respectively, for married and single persons.

Surtax Is Agreed Upon.

Surtaxes were agreed upon as follows:

One per cent on income over $5,000 and less than $7,500; 2 per cent between $7,500 and $10,000; 3 per cent between $10,000 and $12,500; 4 per cent between $12,500 and $15,000; 5 per cent between $15,000 and $20,000; 7 per cent between $20.000 and $40,000; 10 per 18 per cent between $80,000 and $100,- per cent between $60,000 and $80,000; 18 per cent betwene $80,000 and $100,000; 22 per cent between $100,000 and $150,000; 25 per cent between $150,000 and $200,000; 30 per cent between $200,000 and $250,000; 34 per cent between $250,000 and $300,000; 37 per cent between $300,000 and $500,000; 40 per cent between $500,000 and $750,000; 45 per cent between $750,000 and $1,000.000, and 50 per cent on incomes exceeding $1,000.000.

Increased Tax on Whisky.

Increased senate rates on whisky and beer were virtually retained, and that on wines somewhat reduced. The tax on distilled spirits was made $2.10 per gallon when for beverage use and $1 less for industrial purposes, estimated to raise $135,000,000. The amendment prohibiting importation of distilled spirits for beverage use was retained. Floor taxes to reach withdrawn liquors were approved. Beer was taxed $1.50 per barrel additional, to raise $46,000,000, an increase of 25 cents per barrel over the house rate.

Present wine taxes were doubled.

Taxes on nonalcoholic beverages were compromised. On prepared sirups and extracts the taxes graduated from 5 to 20 cents instead of from 3 to 12 cents a gallon were adopted. Grape juice and other soft drinks are taxed 1 cent per gallon, as provided by the senate in reducing the original 2-cent rate of the house.

Senate rates on cigars and cigarettes were retained, but those on snuff were increased from 4 cents to 5 cents a pound.

Stamp Taxes Fixed.

Stamp taxes agreed upon are:

Bonds of indebtedness, 5 cents on each $100.

Indemnity and surety bonds, 50 cents.

Parcel post packages, 1 cent for each 25 cents of the cost of transportation.

Capital stock, original issues, 5 cents per $100.

Sales and transfers, 2 cents per $100.

Sales of produce on exchange, 2 cents for each $100 value in merchandise.

Drafts, checks payable other than on sight or demand, promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation, and renewals, 2 cents for all sums below $100 and 2 cents for each additional $100 or fraction thereof.

Conveyance papers, 50 cents between $100 and $500 and 50 cents for each additional $500.

Customs house entries, from 25 cents to $1; entry for withdrawal from bonded warehouses, 50 cents.

Passenger vessel tickets for ports other than those in the United States, Canada and Mexico, between $10 and $30, $1; between $30 and $60, $3, and above $60, $5.

Voting proxies, 10 cents.

Power of attorney, 25 cents.

Playing cards, decks of not more than 54 cards, an additional 5 cents on the present rates.

Taxes on life insurance, eliminated from the house bill in the senate, were amended and reinserted, raising about $5,000,000. Effective November 1 the new taxes on new insurance policies issued are 8 cents per $100 or fraction thereof on life insurance and 1 cent per $1 on the premium charged on marine, casualty, fire and inland insurances.

Amusement taxes agreed upon provide that all persons entering places of amusement free, except employees and officials on duty and children under twelve, would pay a tax rate of 1 cent on each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the admission charge. This tax also would apply to cabarets and similar performances where the cost of entertainment is included in other costs, such as service. Holders of annual box seats would pay 10 per cent of the annual rental. Nickel theaters and shows, rides and other outdoor park amusements with a maximum admission of 10 cents and benefit entertainments and agricultural fairs were exempted.

After November 1, 1917, members of all clubs, except fraternal orders, paying more than $12 annual dues would be subject to a 10 per cent tax.

Exemptions Are Allowed.

On excess profits the conferees agreed upon a minimum deduction of 7 per cent and a maximum of 10 per cent, instead of the 6 to 10 per cent fixed by the senate. Other exemptions are $3,000 for corporations and $6,000 for individauls. Corporations, partnerships and individuals having no capital stock would pay a flat rate of 8 per cent on net profits in excess of $3,000 for corporations and $6,000 for individuals and partnerships.

Miscellaneous income tax amendments inserted by the senate were generally adopted, including the so-called Jones amendment for a tax of 10 per cent on corporations' indistributed surplus, without allowance for income taxes paid. The 10 per cent tax would not apply to undistributed income actually invested or employed in business or invested in federal securities after September 1, 1917, and 5 per cent penalty for surplus retained but not employed is provided.

In making provision for administration and collection of the new and existing taxes the conferees provided that the special tax of 12½ per cent on war munitions manufactures shall be reduced to 10 per cent, but retained to January 1, 1918. It now yields about $29,000,000 annually and the senate had proposed its repeal.

MAIN FEATURES OF NEW REVENUE BILL

Washington.—The war revenue bill, as finally agreed on by the house and senate conferees provides for the raising of approximately $2,606,320,000, as follows:

Income tax	$ 842,000,000
Excess profits tax	1,110,000,000
Distilled spirits	135,000,000
Rectified spirits	5,000,000
Fermented liquors	46,000,000
Wines, etc.	10,000,000
Soft drinks, sirups, etc.	14,000,000
Cigars	10,000,000
Cigarettes	20,000,000
Tobacco	25,000,000
Snuff	1,500,000
Cigarette papers	200,000
Freight transportation	77,500,000
Express and parcel post	16,000,000
Passenger transportation	56,000,000
Pipe lines	4,500,000
Seats and berths	2,250,000
Telegraph and telephone messages	7,000,000
Insurance policies (new)	5,000,000
Automobiles (sale of)	40,000,000
Musical instruments (sale of)	4,300,000
Motion picture films	3,000,000
Jewelry (sale by manufacturer)	4,500,000
Sporting goods	1,200,000
Pleasure boats	500,000
Perfumes and cosmetics	1,900,000
Proprietary medicines	3,000,000
Cameras	750,000
Admissions	50,000,000
Club dues	1,200,000
Schedule A, including playing cards	30,000,000
War estate tax	5,000,000
Virgin Island products	20,000
First class mail matter	60,000,000
Second class mail matter	14,000,000
Total	$2 606,320,000

GARFIELD FIXES COAL PRICES

Fuel Administrator Announces Final Decision, Which Will Be Binding on All Dealers.

Washington.—Fuel Administrator Garfield announced regulations, effective at once, for the limitation of the retail prices of bituminous and anthracite coal throughout the country.

The fuel administration has fixed, in the conclusions arrived at, not the specific price which the retail dealer will be allowed to charge the consumer, but the gross margin which the retail dealer will be allowed to add to the average wholesale cost of his coal in making retail prices.

SEEKS NEW LIBERTY LOAN

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo Formally Opens Campaign to Raise Needed Funds.

Washington.—The campaign for the second Liberty loan of $3,000,000,000 was formally opened at Cleveland by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Ten million subscribers to the new loan will be sought, and it is possible that the ultimate issue of bonds may be $5,000,000,000.

Secretary McAdoo issued the following appeal:

"There is now offered to the American people a new issue of $3,000,000,000 of bonds to be known as the second Liberty loan. They will be issued in such denominations and upon such terms that every patriotic citizen will have an opportunity to assist the government by lending his money upon security of the government bond.

"It is essential to the success of the war and to the support of our gallant troops that these loans shall not only be subscribed, but oversubscribed. No one is asked to donate or give his money to the government, but every one is asked to lend his money to the government. The loans will be repaid in full with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. A government bond is the safest investment in the world; it is as good as currency and yet better, because the government bond bears interest and currency does not. No other investment compares with it for safety and ready convertibility into cash."

"You can cut down that item"

and have a better roof

There is no use in putting on an expensive roof when you can get a better roof and save real money by using

Certain-teed

Roofing

CERTAIN-TEED is the best roof, not only because it costs less to manufacture, but also because it is weather-tight, light weight, clean, sanitary, fire-retardent, and costs practically nothing to maintain.

There are many roll roofings on the market, but only one CERTAIN-TEED. It pays to get the best. It costs no more to lay a CERTAIN-TEED roof than it does to lay a poor roof, but there is a vast difference in the wear. You can't tell the quality of a roofing by looks or feel. Your only safety is the label. Be sure that it is CERTAIN-TEED—then you are *certain* of quality and *guaranteed* satisfaction.

CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply).

Certain-teed Slate-Surfaced Asphalt Shingles are supplanting wood and slate shingles for residences. They cost less, are just as good looking, wear better, won't fall off, buckle or split. They are fire-retardent and do not have to be painted or stained.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Memphis, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana

Apology Accepted.

There is a good story of J. M. Barrie in Douglas Sladen's "Twenty Years of My Life."

It appears that the talented author of "The Little Minister," having promised to be present at a dinner of the Authors' club was late, for which he apologized.

He had, he explained, been to the wrong club. He had never been to the Authors' before, he said, so he asked a policeman the way.

From the way he pronounced the word, the policeman thought he meant Arthur's club, and to Arthur's accordingly Barrie was directed.

When he got there he found it a very grand place. The club porter looked him up and down, and said:

"The servants' entrance is round the corner."

It took the normal courage of a Scotsman (adds Mr. Sladen) to tell that story; but it was inimitably funny, told in Barrie's broad Doric.—Exchange.

Classic Poses.

"About our tableaux."

"Yes?"

"Mrs. De Style has consented to pose as Minerva."

"There's one bit of news we'll have to break to her gently."

"What is that?"

"Minerva didn't use a lorgnette."

Many a convincing political speaker can't get a hearing at home.

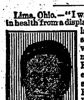
People eat Grape-Nuts because they like it and they know it's good for them

Grape-Nuts

A FOOD

BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

Woman Tells How $5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.



Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took $5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a midwife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman to take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."—Mrs. JENNIE MOYER, 342 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

Women who suffer from displacements, weakness, irregularities, nervousness, backache, or bearing-down pains, need the tonic properties of the roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"HEAVEN and HELL"

The most startling of the profound writings of SWEDENBORG, the renowned theologian, philosopher and scientist. Big 632 page book treating of the Life after Death, sent without further cost or obligation on receipt of 10c. Write for complete list of publications. **10c**

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Room 88, 3 West 29th Street, New York

Do You Want Money Quick?

Ship us your Poultry, Cream, Eggs, Beans, Salted Cattle Hides, Pelts, Wool, Furs. Write for free price list. We pay top prices.

The R. A. COBB CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Might Work.

"We are extending too many speeches in the Congressional Record."

"What's the remedy, Senator?"

"When a member gets tired let him continue his speech by means of a graphophone."

GREAT PRAISE FOR GOOD MEDICINE

Eight years ago we commenced selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and during this time it has found many friends among our customers who speak in the highest terms regarding the benefits obtained from the use of Swamp-Root. We have never heard a single criticism.

Very truly yours,
MEIGS DRUG STORE,
June 15, 1916. Centerville, Ala.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

An Alteration.

"China and Brazil sever diplomatic relations with Germany, while Holland and Denmark and Spain accept Germany's sea murders with a polite protest. Holland is nearer than China to the Hun, and circumstances alter cases."

The speaker was Richard LeGallienne. He resumed:

"Circumstances alter cases—often for the worst. A bride once said to me:

"'Marriage makes such a big difference, doesn't it? I notice that when I sit on George's lap now, his foot goes to sleep ever so much quicker than it used to.'"

A Puzzler.

The preacher was visiting in Tommy's home. Tommy was just three years old and loved above all things to sit on the preacher's lap. This day when they were enjoying a romp the preacher shook Tommy's head and clucked much as one would to a horse. Jumping down from his lap Tommy ran across the room and shook his head vigorously, then looked disappointed. He ran back to the preacher for another shake and cluck, then away again. He repeated this several times, each time looking puzzled. Finally he ventured:

"Say, are you loose or am I?"—Indianapolis News.

The Real Thing.

"I heard a report that you had an execution in your house."

"That probably started from the fact that we were hanging some wall paper."

Many more men would buy heavenly shares if they could be had on the installment plan.

Give the Wheat to the soldiers, but give me
POST TOASTIES
(MADE OF CORN)
—Bobby

Post Toasties

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

The Riverton school board will authorize bids for the erection of a handsome schoolhouse to cost approximately $115,000 at its next meeting.

More than 200 East Grand Forks women have signed the Food Administration's pledge cards, in a campaign conducted by Miss Julia Zanger, of the domestic science department of the local high school.

The school board of Independent School District No. 40, at Chisholm, by a unanimous vote, established a minimum wage of $80 per month for teachers in the local schools and a minimum of $100 a month for janitors.

Mirroring the scarcity of teachers in Minnesota this year is the announcement made at the office of President G. E. Maxwell that every member of the class of 1917 of the Winona state normal school now, either is employed as a teacher, or is studying in an institution of higher education.

Frank Bucholtz, 35, of Goodhue, was fatally injured; George Wolf of Belle Creek suffered a badly lacerated leg, and Henry James of this city escaped injury when a scaffolding on which the three men were working at Red Wing collapsed and fell forty feet to the ground. Bucholtz's skull was crushed. He is survived by his wife and two children.

After slaying his mother and fatally injuring his sister with a large sledge hammer, William Timjan, a young farmer residing in Mount Pleasant township, near Lake City, blew his own brains out with a shotgun. The tragedy was learned when another brother drove out to the farm. The sister died from her injuries later. It is believed Timjan was insane.

Something of a sensation is on in the vicinity of Blue Earth over the sudden departure of a former exemplary farmer, Herman O. Steinhauer. There appears little or no cause for his sudden leave-taking. So far as the public is aware, his domestic relations were in no wise strained. He has held nearly every office in the township and discharged every public duty capably and honestly.

Removal of Oscar E. Smith as postmaster of Lester Prairie for disloyalty has been announced by the post-office department. Federal and state officials are investigating other occurrences at Lester Prairie, brought to a head in this village by a disloyal demonstration against Former State Senator Herman J. Heneman, who has been prominent in loyalty meetings. Heneman was hanged in effigy and the fact exultantly described in a newspaper. He has sold his interests in Lester Prairie and left the place.

There has been a "shake-up," locally speaking, in slot machines and similar games which started around Kelliher, so that all slot machines are supposed to be out of commission, according to the order of the council.

Fighting until every stitch of clothing was torn from his back, Peter Ertz of Bluffton was arrested on the charge of introducing liquor in Indian territory. His wife came to his assistance and threatened to use a gun before she was overpowered.

The Little Falls Civic league's tag day was the most successful the league has had since it adopted this method of raising funds. The sale of tags on the streets netted $291 and this does not include the receipts from the schools of the city.

Joel Thompson, who left Baudette last spring to join the army, has been made a sergeant at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and George Huntington, who is stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, has been made a corporal, according to letters received from them this week.

James H. Drew, who holds the unique record of being the oldest rural mail carrier in point of service and in age in the United States, celebrated his eightieth birthday at Red Wing. Despite his four score years, Mr. Drew is still in the harness and covered his thirty-two-mile route, the same as any other day. He has been in the service since the rural mail delivery was established in Red Wing.

Merrill and Hoyt Chase, 19 and 21 years old, left their work on a farm near Dakota when they went to Winona to see C company of the Second Minnesota infantry entrain for Camp Cody. They did not return to the farm. Instead, the brothers left in the evening for Jefferson barracks to join the army. The fires of patriotism were kindled anew when they witnessed the local demonstration and they could not resist.

Charles Jacobson, arrested at Virginia on an indictment returned by the Federal grand jury in Chicago a few days ago in its investigation of the I. W. W., was brought here by a deputy United States marshal and arraigned before United States Commissioner James A. Wharton. He was bound over to the Chicago grand jury under bonds of $10,000 and was taken to the St. Louis county jail in default of the bonds.

The bears are raising havoc among the settlers in the northern part of Kanabec county and under the law passed by the last legislature they are defenseless against them. Fourteen miles north of Mora W. C. Dalby has already lost fourteen sheep, Nels Brumberg, four, and Hugo Johnson, one. The settlers think they should be allowed to hunt and kill bears.

Authorities have begun a general clean-up of blind pigs and bootleggers in the vicinity of Fergus Falls. Seven arrests have been made, and it is understood that more than twenty additional warrants are out.

TRIP OF INSPECTION BY COMMISSIONER

STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIAL AND DEPUTY COVER 650 MILES OF ROADS IN STATE.

100 NEW BANKS IN STATE

That Many Financial Institutions Apply for Charters Since January 1 Last—Does Not Include National Banks.

St. Paul.

C. M. Babcock, state highway commissioner, and J. H. Mullen, deputy commissioner of highways, have returned from a trip of inspection of state roads on which they covered 650 miles, finding the roads in good condition, and especially noticing that the counties are paying more attention to maintenance than ever before.

The two road officials visited St. Cloud, Alexandria, Fergus Falls, Breckenridge, Moorhead, Detroit and Long Prairie. They took up with the county commissioners of Stearns, Douglas and Ottertail counties the levy of a special tax, the proceeds of which will be applied to giving a first class surface to the road between St. Cloud and Fergus Falls, 150 miles, to which the county boards agreed. These counties, Mr. Babcock reports, are figuring on a heavier tax in order to get a larger share of the federal road aid.

Commissioners of Anoka and Wilkins counties agreed to raise their county road levy from three to five mills for general highway improvement, under the new state law. This means an increased revenue in those counties for the purpose of $118,000 next year. Some county commissioners thought that three mills still was the limit and when their attention was called to the changed state law they gladly made the increase.

The town of Reynolds in Todd county has been bonded to build a town road system under assistant engineers of the State Highway department, according to word received by Commissioner Babcock. The town roads will be brought up to the standard of state highways.

* * *

100 Banks Ask Charters.

That Minnesota is on the crest of a wave of prosperity may be indicated by the number of new banks being organized in the state.

F. E. Pearson, state superintendent of banks, said that of 1,098 state banks now active, 61 have been chartered since January 1, and applications are pending for charters for 40 additional state banks, the majority of which are in the process of organization. No figures were available at the Capitol relating to any increase in the number of national banks in Minnesota.

* * *

State Official Dies.

John McCabe, 67 years old, for the last 10 years assistant state dairy and food commissioner, died at his home in Minneapolis, after an illness of more than three years. He was born in Reading, Fairchild county, Conn., and came to St. Peter, Minn., in April, 1867. He married Margaret A. Moriarity of Minneapolis November 15, 1877. McCabe was appointed inspector in the food and dairy department by Governor Johnson in 1905. Two years later he was appointed assistant commissioner, a position he held until his death. A widow and several children survive.

* * *

"Mobilizing Minnesota."

"Mobilizing Minnesota" is the title of a manual of the Public Safety Commission, which recently came from the press.

The paper-bound booklet contains names of the commission members, aides, county directors and employes and also a sketch of its activities. It will be distributed throughout the state.

Numerous requests for copies of the commission publication, "Minnesota in the War," are being received, it was said at the offices at the Capitol.

* * *

Internal Revenue Collections Tripled.

The Minnesota internal revenue collections in September were $1,109,893, an increase of $718,709.62 over the collections in September, 1916. The increase is due to taxes on capital stock which were not collectible last year.

There was a decrease of $42,798 in receipts from the beer tax last month as compared to September, 1916. The total beer tax last month was $152,157.

* * *

New Men on State Law Board.

The state supreme court has appointed S. H. Somsen, Winona, and Charles Loring, Crookston, members of the state board of law examiners.

* * *

Coal Supply Inquiry Ordered.

The State Public Safety commission referred the request of Minneapolis aldermen for funds to found a $150,000 municipal piggery to one of its members; approved the report of the state board of conciliation in the recent strike of milk wagon drivers in St. Paul, and urged the opposing factions to adopt the settlement proposed; denied the plea for modification of a saloon regulation that liquor might be shipped by railroad from Trosky, and authorized J. F. McGee to continue his coal supply inquiry.

What He Learned.

Gerald was much depressed on bringing his monthly report card home from school at being scolded severely by his parents because it showed his deportment had only been 80 per cent out of a possible 100, and thinking she had punished him enough the mother, to cheer him, asked:

"Well, what did you learn this month in school, Gerald? Something nice, I'm sure."

"Didn't learn nothin'," he pouted.

"Oh, you surely must have learned something," the mother insisted.

"Well, nothin', only just how to be good," he conceded.—Indianapolis News.

Dull Times on 'Change.

The junior partner of the State street firm was indisposed and the senior partner was calling him up every two or three minutes.

"Why do you telephone Bob so often inquired a friend, "Is he seriously ill?"

"Oh, no," was the reply, "but his temperature fluctuates considerably and some of our customers are speculating on the fluctuations."—Boston Transcript.

How's This?

We offer $100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Another Case of Exemption.

One of the registrars in a Virginia country district tells a story of a negro man, obviously within the prescribed ages and of powerful physique, who turned up on registration day. The registrar had a good deal of difficulty in making the applicant understand the questions.

"Do you claim exemptian?" he asked.

"What's dat, suh?"

"Is there any reason why you should not render military service—why you should not fight your country's battles?"

"Oh, yes, suh," replied the applicant, much enlightened. "Ise gunshy."

CLEARS AWAY PIMPLES

Does Cuticura Ointment—Assisted by Cuticura Soap—Trial Free.

On rising and retiring smear the affected surfaces gently with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. When the skin is clear keep it so by using Cuticura for every-day toilet and nursery purposes.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Not a Lame One.

"They've got all sorts of modern improvements down to the place where Jim works. One's an excavator that people stand on and don't have to walk upstairs."

"Why, down at our Tom's place they've got a rheumatic tube."

His Own.

"The crown prince does not seem to have accomplished anything."

"Oh, yes he has. The crown prince has kept it from being cracked."

A Feat in Itself.

"Edith, I love you."

"Is—is that all you have to say, Reggie?"

"Great Scott, Edith, it has taken me eighteen months to say that."

Big Deal in Butter.

Boston recently bought 50,000 pounds of butter for its consumptives' hospital.

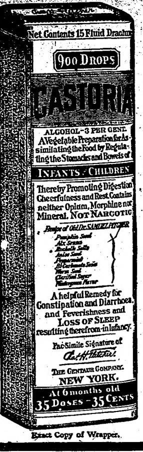
Gives Library as Memorial.

Medfield, Mass., has dedicated a new library, gift of a private citizen, as a memorial to his wife.

Connect Georgia Cities.

Atlanta and Anderson, Ga., are to be connected by a new interurban electric railway.

If common sense will not teach a young man etiquette, a book on the subject is of little use.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachm
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires

occasional slight stimulation.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price But Great in its Good Work

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by **Carter's Iron Pills**

Canada's Liberal Offer of Wheat Land to Settlers

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

is open to you—to every farmer or farmer's son who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is much higher but her fertile farm land just as cheap, and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land Sold at from $15 to $20 per Acre

The great demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Where a farmer can get near $2 for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre he is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming in Western Canada is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising.

The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. There is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Pleasant Thought.

"I love to hold the ten of diamonds."

"The ace is a much better card."

"I like the ten. Think of a cluster of diamonds that size!"

Good habits of some men are as expensive as the bad habits of others.

Women trust men, but there's no reason why they should.

Very Likely.

"I had an experience yesterday which made me lose my nerve."

"Dear me! What was it?"

"A seance with my dentist."

When a man is really in love he thinks there is but one woman in the world.

To the ordinary man his club is both meat and drink.

A Letter From Washington

The Food Administrator Writes Us:

"The use of baking powder breads made of corn and other coarse flours instead of patent wheat flour is recommended by the Conservation Division of the Food Administration. The wheat needed for export is thus conserved, and at the same time healthful food for our own people is provided. The circulation of recipes providing for these uses would be of assistance in carrying out our plans."

The following recipes for Corn Bread and Rye Rolls save wheat flour and make attractive and wholesome food for every day when made with

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

CORN BREAD

1¾ cups corn meal
¼ cup flour
4 level teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1½ cups milk
2 tablespoons shortening

Mix thoroughly dry ingredients; add milk and melted shortening; beat well; pour into well greased pan and bake in hot oven about 25 minutes.

RYE ROLLS

2 cups rye flour
½ teaspoon salt
3 level teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
¾ cup milk
½ tablespoon shortening

Sift dry ingredients together, add milk and melted shortening. Knead on floured board; shape into rolls. Put into greased pans and allow to stand in warm place 20 to 25 minutes. Bake in moderate oven 25 to 30 minutes.

Our red, white and blue booklet "Best War Time Recipes" containing additional similar recipes sent free on request. Address Royal Baking Powder Company, Dept. W, 135 William Street, New York.

Did You Ever Hear Of
MEAT
With a
SMILE?

That is Our Meat
You smile because you like it.
You like it because it is good.
It is good because we sell only the best.
Our meat is SO good you can't help smiling.
• Now Smile--WITH US!

Goodridge Meat Market,
R. R. Johnson, Proprietor.

Doubling the Life of Your Farm Machinery

depends simply on ordinary care and proctection when not in use.

An implement Shed will protect your machinery from the relentless attacks of the elements---it will make your machinery run more easily, do better work and cut repair bills to a minimum.

Come in and see us.

A .C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accoun. today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. 'BISHOP, Pres. M.CK GUNDHUND Cashier

Just Received

A large consignment of Macknaws, Sweaters, Flannel Shirts, Blankets, Caps, and mens, ladies and children Underwear.

The cold weather is fast approaching, and you will be in need of some warmer clothing.
and see our line before buying.

We handle nothing but the best

H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, - - - M.

The DAIRY

INCREASE IN DAIRY PROFITS

Breeders Find It More Profitable to Have Cows Freshen in Fall—More Milk Produced.

Because more milk would be produced in the year and calves would be raised cheaper, farmers find it most profitable to have their cows freshen in the fall months. Cows bred now will drop calves by early fall.

The cow gives a large flow of milk at the beginning of the period of lactation. In the spring the milk yield, which gradually falls off, is suddenly increased when the cow is turned on fresh pasture.

Calves born in the fall need mainly milk and eat little grain during the period of winter feeding. When spring comes they are ready to be turned on pasture. Spring calves consume milk and grain during the cheap pasture season and require the same high-priced feeds during the following winter, when they are older and thus eat more. The fall-born calf at the same age needs only pasture.

At the Ohio experiment station some calves born in the fall were raised for about $5 less than others born in the spring. Under average farm conditions this difference would be fed to fall-born calves on pasture, while those at the station were given grain because of a shortage of pasture.

WRITTEN BEFORE THE WAR

Impressive Fact in Nature Is Stillness and Quiet on Earth, Says Observatory Director E. L. Larkin.

One of the most impressive facts in nature is the stillness and quiet here on earth, writes Edgar Lucien Larkin, director of Mount Lowe observatory. Ancient roarings, thunderings of pent-up potential of electricity, the terrific energy of heat, the exploding surfaces of millions of suns so many times larger and energetic than our sun, itself 1,310,000 times larger than the earth, had to be hushed down into a stillness, quietude and silence to make ready for that amazing event, the creation of life on worlds, revolving around genial suns, giving out life-sustaining light and tempered heat.

None can imagine this perfect balance of titanic forces, for, with slight increase or decrease of the sun's radiant energy, all life on earth would vanish. How accurate the adjustment of mighty powers, that living things, where imminent death always lurks, could even appear and then survive. The mere item of the careful adjustment of the heat energy output of the sun for reception and use of the most delicate organisms on land and in the sea, this even balance is beyond imagination, and one of the marvels of the careers of the earth and man.

With the creation of life on earth, Mind Supreme appears, so far as man is able to see, rested and retired. There is no trace of the action of the Original Mind now on earth. The 603 laws of nature, their force, is all that can be detected in action now.

OLD-STYLE BLOSSOMS PASSE

Were Valuable for Home Remedies in Days of Our Grandmothers and Herb Doctors.

With the exception of some of the daintier spring blossoms, our wild flowers are passed by without comment. Violets, hepaticas, bluebells, trilliums are still sought after and picked, the fall asters are gathered by some and the goldenrod is admired, but passing into disrepute on account of its hay-fever aggravations. There was a time, however, when grandmother was young, relates the Ohio State Journal, when most of our common field and wayside flowers were of prime importance in the household in the shape of family bitters, physics and curealls.

Yarrow, a pest to the farmer and of doubtful beauty even to the wild flower lover, was at one time a most useful herb from which a tea was made that cured all sorts of ailments, from toothache to typhoid fever. From the boneset plant, so common along our streams now, a tea was also made which was a prime favorite in the curing of that common malady, "break-bone fever"—do not laugh—probably what we know today as grippe. Camomile, we call it dog fennel, was brewed into a tea as well, and was used as a tonic and blood purifier. Jimsonweed, a corruption of Jamestown weed, was valued by the settlers of that early village as a narcotic, and is still so used, for that matter. Selfheal, the little close-growing purple-flowered pest of our lawns, was used to relieve sufferers with quinsy and other throat afflictions. This plant belongs to the mint family, and most of the mints were of use medicinally. Pennyroyal, spearmint, Oswego tea, bergamot, catnip and mother-wort were all of value to the simpler of a century or more ago.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

NOTICE
Estrayed

From my Place Wednesday
October 3rd, 1917

Two Colts

1 Bay Horse Colt

1 Black Mare Colt

Anyone fiinding same please notify

John Stenvick, Sec. 33, Town of Reiner, P. O. address, Erie, Minn.

CHIROPRACT
(KI-RO-PRAK-TIK)

The Science That Make
People Well and Happ

Why Remain Sic

No health system has yet prov be so effective as to meet every tion. If you are suffering fro disorder that holds on in spite of effort we invite the opportunit furnish a form of health service will relieve and soon permanent store health to you.

Investigation costs nothing may result in health and happi to you.

Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m.
Appointment

Truxell and Truxell
Doctors of Chiropractic
PHONE 213
Suite 4, Union Block, Thief River

The First State Ba
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, M
General Banking
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We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

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THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESO
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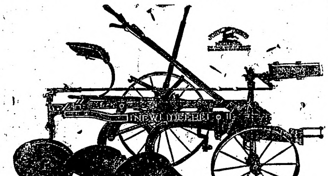
Benson Merc. Co
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise; Farm chinery etc. Highest price paid farm produce.
Creamery in Connectio

Real Estate Loa
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, - MI

C. M. ADKIN
Physician and Surge
GRYGLA . MINNESOTA.

Best Goods Always Popular



Whenever you find an article that is and has been for years the best seller on the market---you feel safe in buying it. No plow ever made has had such an extensive sale as the NEW DEERE.

These Plows are made for critical buyers---farmers who want the best. For sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 42 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917. $1.50 PER YEAR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

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Barley	.99
Flax	2.83
Rye	1 65
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Eggs	.35
Vive Flour	$5.85

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The meeting was presided over by Mayor H. A. Halvorson, and short and interesting addresses were made by Rev. O. C. Schultz and D. P. O'Niell. After the addresses the gathering adjourned to the basement where a fine lunch was served,

Those awaiting the call are:

Owen Olson, Alfred Tvedt, Arthur and Hilmer Helgeson, Frank Rase and Christian Wold.

First Number Good.

The first number of the lyceum course took place Tuesday evening in the school house. A packed house greeted the Metropolitan Trio, the entertainers of the evening. Their program was good from start to finish, the singing and instrumental selections were excellent and was enjoyed by all.

The remaining two numbers promises to be just as good and will be well worth the time and money spent in attending.

The next entertainment will be held Monday evening November 12th, when the Flora Prentiss Company, Entertainers, will furnish the program for the evening.

Prohibition Lecture.

C. J. Hall of California, the prohibition orator gave a lecture to a large audience in the Goodridge hall Saturday evening. Mr. Hall is out lecturing on the amendment to the constiution of Mineesota which will be voted on in November, 1918, and if adopted will put Minnesota among the dry states. He told in a humorous manner the evils os the liquor trafic and kept his audience inierested for an hour and a half. He urged every voter to vote for the amendment.

Farewell on Menzel Boys.

Last Thursday evening, four auto loads of young people journeyed out to Menzel's to hold a surprise and farewell party on Hugo and Herbert Menzel, who will leave with their parents in a short time for Anoka, where they will make their future home. The boys were completely surprised, as they had retired for the evening when the party arrivded there, but they were soon routed out.

An enjoyable evening was spent in playingg games and singing, after which a delicious lunch was served.

Will Install Storage Batteries.

P. P. Palmer will add a set of Edison non-acid storage batteries to his electrical equipment. It is expected that the batteries will arrive in the course of a few days. This will give the electric light patrons all day and night service. The people of Goodridge should appreciate what Mr. Palmer has done and should help to make his new investment profitable by installing lights, if you have not already done so.

Help Make Camp Life Better

City Attorney Thee. Quale, of Thief River Falls has been named by those members of the National army now in Camp Dodge to represent Pennington county in the canvass for funds for making camp life more pleasant. This information was conveyed to Mr. Quale by Chas. E. Hawkins, colonel of the 352 Infantry, which is made up of men from northern Minnesota and the eastern part of North Dakota. The letter giving this information states that while the government furnishes everything a soldier actually needs for his welfare, it does not furnish certain articles about the barracks which makes him more comfortable, nor such things as magazines, papers, phonographs, boxing gloves, basedall and football outfits and all sorts of things which gives the men clean, manly amusement. Those desirous of contributing to the welfare of the men may send such funds either large or small—to Mr. Quale who in turn will forward them to the proper officers at Camp Dodge.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

Why Lutherans Celebrate The Reformation.

(Contributed by Rev. O. C. Schultz.)

On Sunday October 28, Lutherans and non-Lutherans will be offered a rare opportunity to learn more of the Church Reformation of the sixteenth century. The arrangement committee for the jubilee services, to be held in Thief River Falls, was very fortunate in procuring Prof Kretzman and Rev. Ross as principle speakers. For four hundred years the Lutheran Church has celebrated the Reformation. Why?

1. Because no event in history since the days of the apostles means so much to us and to the world as does the Reformation. First it restored to us the Bible; second, it brushed aside a huge pile of superstitions and traditions and brought again into clear light St. Paul's doctrine of salvation by faith alone. Third, it broke the chains of an ecclesiastical tyranny such as was never before known and restored liberty of conscience; fourth, it brought about a revival not only in religion, but also in morals and in government; fifth, it prepared the way for social and industrial progress, such has not been witnessed since the world began.

2. Because when we cease to celebrate the Reformation we cease to value the blessings which it bestowed. It would be a sad day for our nation if we forgot to celebrate its Declaration of Independance which marks its birthday. It would show that the people were forgetting the priceless boon of liberty which the Declaration stands for. So would it be with us, who are heirs of that vast estate of blessings which the Reformation has left us as its legacy. It would prove we had forgotten the priceless worth of our heritage.

3. Because when we cease to value the blessings which the Reformation bestowed, there is danger that they will be taken from us. God always punishes ingratitude. When true religion leaves a church or a nation it is a sure sign that it has lost its value in the eyes of the people, and where once the lamp of life was brightly burning there is an increasing darkness. When the church begins to love darkness more than light, it must not find fault if God removes the candlestick that once lighted up its altar. And so when when we cease to value the blessings of the Reformation, what else can we expect but to love them at no distant date?

In these times especially when worldliness, indiffence and laxity abound, Reformation principles and truth need be restated. Many do not honor their Bible as their parents did. To them it is no longer—The Book—but only A Book among other books. Many people today are wading through trashy newspapers and whole libraries of poisoneus literature and seldom take the bible or any other good books into their hands. Many are also growing away from the truth than the Romanists did in Luthers time; they care not for the righteousness that is by faith, nor for the Papists righteousness that is by works. They simply live for pleasure, and believe it is enough that they should be "moral" or "respectable". There is need of taking the dust off the Bible in our day, as Luther did. There is need of teaching people what sin and guilt and repentance and faith are. There is need of telling men over again what their fathers did in their day, and of recounting the blessings of their labors and sacrifices and that is why we celebrate the Reformation.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Minnesota Educational Assn. will take place at Thief River Falls on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 and 16, 1917. The two days and evenings will be filled with interesting programs and entertainments. Speakers of state and national reputation will appear, and every phase of educational work will be represented in the round tables and sectional meetings. Ample provisions will be made locally for room and meals for all who attend. On Friday, the school officers of Pennington and eastern Marshall county will hold their annual meeting in conjunction with the teachers.

Farther particulars will be announced in later issues of this paper and programs may be secured from the officers.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Germantown News.

Paul Stock has finished his new barn and has started on the house on his farm.

Evald Pomarenke has returned from Odessa, Minn, and is making a short visit with his sisters, Mrs. Paul Stock and Mrs. G. Schwandt of Mavie.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bugdhund of Goodridge were visitors at August Ristan's Saturday and Sunday.

Ed Ristau returned from Northwood, N. D. last Friday night where he has been threshing.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wayne and son Sammie of Rollis were visitors at the houses of Will and Clarence Wayne Friday.

Miss Rose Votava went to Thief River Friday for a short visit with her folks. She returned Saturday evening.

Hans Clausen was a caller at the C. L. Wayne home Sunday.

Miss Della Roller left this week for Rollis for a short visit with Alice Wayne.

Mrs. Will Wayne called on Mrs. C. Wayne Friday

Nelson Wayne was a visitor at the H. Roller home Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ristau and family were callers at the August Ristau home Sunday afternoon.

John Clausen called on Ed. Ristau, Sunday.

John Ristau and son Frits were callers at the August Ristan home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Habedank and son Emil were vistors at Henry Becker's home Sunday

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Mrs. Henry Roller was a Goodridge visitor Monday.

Clarence Wayne was Goodridge visitor Monday morning.

CHIROPRACTIC
The Drugless Way to Health
By Chiropractic Spinal Adjustment the cause of disease is removed. Nature then restores you to health. *Consultation free. Investigate!* Others do, why not YOU?
Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 p. m., 2 to 5 p.m.
or by Appointment
Truxell and Truxell
Doctors of Chiropractic
Suite 4, Union Block,
Thief River Falls, Minnesota
Free booklet mailed on request.

We Pay
Highest Prices for Hay. See us before Selling.
GILLER and GUINAN
For particulars call at The Eleven Towns office.

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Jubilee Services Oct. 28

The Quadricentennial of the Lutheran Church Reformation will be celebrated in the

Auditorium at Thief River Falls Sunday October 28th.

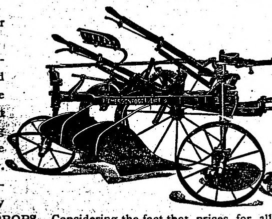
Principle Speakers: Rev. P. E. Ross of Fairmont, Minn. and Dr. P. E. Kretzman Ph. D. of St. Paul.

Large choir will sing

Dinner and refeshments will be served in the basement.

The Electric Car will leave Goodridge at 9 A.M. and return after services.

Everybody Welcome.



Attention Farmers
There never was a time when it paid the farmer to do good plowing more than today, but good plowing cannot be done with a poor plow. POOR PLOWING invariably means POOR CROPS. Considering the fact that prices for all kinds of farm produce are bound to be high for a long time to come you cannot afford to use anything 2hort of the best plow to be had. In the Emerson Line, whether Walking Plows, Sulkies, or Gangs, we maintain we have the lightest draft, the easiest to handle and most durable plow line on the marmarket. Come in and let us tell you why.
A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

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Honor Shown Boys Who Will Leave Soon.

A patriotic meeting was held in the school house Friday evening, in honor of the boys from this locality, who expect to leave for the training camps to prepare for army life, in the near future.

The meeting was presided over by Mayor H. A. Halvorson, and short and interesting addresses were made by Rev. O. C. Schultz and D. P. O'Niell. After the addresses the gathering adjourned to the basement where a fine lunch was served,

Those awaiting the call are:

Owen Olson, Alfred Tvedt, Arthur and Hilmer Helgeson, Frank Race and Christian Wold.

First Number Good.

The first number of the lyceum course took place Tuesday evening in the school house. A packed house greeted the Metropolitan Trio, the entertainers of the evening. Their program was good from start to finish, the singing and instrumental selections were excellent and was enjoyed by all.

The remaining two numbers promises to be just as good and will be well worth the time and money spent in attending,

The next entertainment will be held Monday evening November 12th, when the Flora Prentiss Company, Entertainers, will furnish the program for the evening.

Prohibition Lecture.

C. J. Hall of California, the prohibition orator gave a lecture to a large audience in the Goodridge hall Saturday evening. Mr. Hall is out lecturing on the amendment to the constiuution of Mineesota which will be voted on in November, 1918, and if adopted will put Minnesota among the dry states. He told in a humorous manner the evils os the liquor trafic and kept his audience inierested for an hour and a half. He urged every voter to vote for the amendment.

Farewell on Menzel Boys.

Last Thursday evening, four auto loads of young people journeyed out to Menzel's to hold a surprise and fare well party on Hugo and Herbert Menzel, who will leave with their parents in a short time for Anoka, where they will make their future home. The boys were completely surprised, as they had retired for the evening when the party arrivded there, but they were soon routed out.

An enjoyable evening was spent in playingg games and singing, after which a delicious lunch was served.

Will Install Storage Batteries.

P. P. Palmer will add a set of Edison non-acid storage batteries to his electrical equipment. It is expected that the batteries will arrive in the course of a few days. This will give the electric light patrons all day and night service. The people of Goodridge should appreciate what Mr. Palmer has done and should help to make his new investment profitable by installing lights, if you have not already done so.

Help Make Camp Life Better

City Attorney Theo. Quale of Thief River Falls has been named by those members of the National army now in Camp Dodge to represent Penningten county in the canvass for funds for making camp life more pleasant. This information was conveyed to Mr. Quale by Chas. E. Hawkins, colonel of the 352 Infantry, which is made up of men from northern Minnesota and the eastern part of North Dakota. The letter giving this information states that while the government furnishes everything a soldier actually needs for his welfare, it does not furnish certain articles about the barracks which makes him more comfortable, nor such things as magazines, papers, phonographs, boxing gloves, basedall and football outfits and all sorts of things which gives the men clean, manly amusement. Those desirous of contributing to the welfare of the men may send such funds either large or small—to Mr. Quale who in turn will forward them to the proper officers at Camp Dodge.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

Why Lutherans Celebrate The Reformation.

(Contributed by Rev. O. C. Schultz.)

On Sunday October 28, Lutherans and non-Lutherans will be offered a rare opportunity to learn more of the Church Reformation of the sixteenth century. The arrangement committee for the judilee services, to be held in Thief River Falls, was very fortunate in procuring Prof Kretzman and Rev. Ross as principle speakers. For four hundred years the Lutheran Church has celebrated the Reformation. Why?

1. Because no event in history since the days of the apostles means so much to us and to the world as does the Reformation. First it restored to us the Bible; second, it brushed aside a huge pile of superstitions and traditions and brought again into clear light St. Paul's doctrine of salvation by faith alone. Third, it broke the chains of an ecclesiastical tyranny such as was never before known and restored liberty of conscience; fourth, it brought about a revival not only in religion, but also in morals and in government; fifth, it prepared the way for social and industrial progress, such has not been witnessed since the world began.

2. Because when we cease to celebrate the Reformation we cease to value the blessings which it bestowed. It would be a sad day for our nation if we forgot to celebrate its Declaration of Independance which marks its birthday. It would show that the people were forgetting the priceless boon of liberty which the Declaration stands for. So would it be with us, who are heirs of that vast estate of blessings which the Reformation has left us as its legacy. It would prove we had forgotten the priceless worth of our heritage.

3. Because when we cease to value the blessings which the Reformation bestowed, there is danger that they will be taken from us. God always punishes ingratitude. When true religion leaves a church or a nation it is a sure sign that it has lost its value in the eyes of the people, and where once the lamp of life was brightly burning there is an increasing darkness. When the church begins to love darkness more than light, it must not find fault if God removes the candlestick that once lighted up its altar. And so when when we cease to value the blessings of the Reformation, what else can we expect but to love them at no distant date?

In these times especially when worldliness, indiffence and laxity abound, Reformation principles and truth need be restated. Many do not honor their Bible as their parents did. To them it is no longer—The Book—but only A Book among other books. Many people today are wading through trashy newspapers and whole libraries of poisoneus literature and seldom take the bible or any other good books into their hands. Many are also growing away from the truth than the Romanists did in Luthers time; they care not for the righteousness that is by faith, nor for the Papists righteousness that is by works. They simply live for pleasure, and believe it is enough that they should be "moral" or "respectable". There is need of taking the dust off the Bible in our day, as Luther did. There is need of teaching people what sin and guilt and repentance and faith are. There is need of telling men over again what their fathers did in their day, and of recounting the blessings of their labors and sacrifices and that is why we celebrate the Reformation.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Minnesota Educational Assn. will take place at Thief River Falls on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 and 16, 1917. The two days and evenings will be filled with interesting programs and entertainments. Speakers of state and national reputation will appear, and every phase of educational work will be represented in the round tables and sectional meetings. Ample provisions will be made locally for room and meals for all who attend. On Friday, the school officers of Pennington and eastern Marshall county will hold their annual meeting in conjunction with the teachers.

Further particulars will be announced in later issues of this paper and programs may be secured from the officers.

Benson Merc. Co.
Germantown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

Germantown News.

Paul Stock has finished his new barn and has started on the house on his farm.

Evald Pomerenke has returned from Odessa, Minn, and is making a short visit with his sisters, Mrs. Paul Stock and Mrs. G. Schwandt of Mavie.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bugdhund of Goodridge were visitors at August Ristau's Saturday and Sunday.

Ed Ristau returned from Northwood, N. D. last Friday night where he has been threshing,

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wayne and son Sammie of Rollis were visitors at the homes of Will and Clarence Wayne Friday.

Miss Rose Votava went to Thief River Friday for a short visit with her folks. She returned Saturday evening.

Hans Clausen was a caller at the C. L. Wayne home Sunday.

Miss Della Roller left this week for Rollis for a short visit with Alice Wayne.

Mrs. Will Wayne called on Mrs. C. Wayne Friday

Nelson Wayne was a visiter at the H. Roller home Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ristau and family were callers at the August Ristau home Sunday afternoon.

John Clausen called on Ed Ristau, Sunday.

John Ristau and son Frits were callers at the August Ristau home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hubedank and son Emil were vistors at Henry Becker's home Sunday

Ernest Buddhund made a trip to Goodridge for a short visit with his folks. He returned Saturday night.

August Ristau and son Ed. and daughter Tillie were callers at the C. L. Wayne home Sunday night.

Oscar Pomerenke was a caller at the Aug. Ristau home Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Roller was a Goodridge visitor Monday.

Clarence Wayne was Goodridge visitor Monday morning.

CHIROPRACTIC
The Drugless Way to Health
By Chiropractic Spinal Adjustment the cause of disease is removed. Nature then restores you to health. *Consultation free. Investigate!* Others do, why not YOU?
Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 p. m., 2 to 5 p.m. or by Appointment.
Truxell and Truxell
Doctors of Chiropractic
Suite 4, Union Block,
Thief River Falls, Minnesota
Free booklet mailed on request.

We Pay
Highest Prices for Hay. See us before Selling.
GILLER and GUINAN
For particulars call at The Eleven Towns office.

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Jubilee Services Oct. 28

The Quadricentennial of the Lutheran Church Reformation will be celebrated in the

Auditorium at Thief River Falls Sunday October 28th.

~~Principle Speakers:~~ Rev. P. E. Ross of Fairmont, Minn. and Dr. P. E. Kretzman Ph. D. of St. Panl.

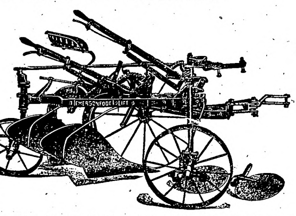
Large choir will sing

Dinner and refeshments will be served in the basement.

The Electric Car will leave Goodridge at 9 A.M. and return after services.

Everybody Welcome.

Attention Farmers



There never was a time when it paid the farmer to do good plowing more than today but good plowing cannot be done with a poor plow. POOR PLOWING invariably means POOR CROPS. Considering the fact that prices for all kinds of farm produce are bound to be high for a long time to come you cannot afford to use anything 2hort of the best plow to be had. In the Emerson Line, whether Walking Plows, Sulkies, or Gangs, we maintain we have the lightest draft, the easiest to handle and most durable plow line on the marmarket. Come in and let us tell you why.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

NEW FOE TRADE ACT PUT INTO EFFECT

LAW GIVES GOVERNMENT ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER ALL DEALINGS WITH ENEMY.

WILSON MAKES REGULATIONS

Measure Is Designed to Build Economic Wall About Germany, Forcing Her to Submit.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Regulations for the trading with the enemy act have been issued by President Wilson. They constitute the most far reaching control of every phase of intercourse between the United States and the world.

They give legal force to every move of the United States in casting about Germany an economic barrier which will compel her into submission.

Not only the new regulations for cutting off trade between the United States and Germany, but they do the following:

Cut off trade with Germany's allies.

Cut off trade with those who do trade with either Germany or her allies.

Provide custodians for all enemy property in the United States.

Require special licenses for trade or intercourse with any enemy or ally of an enemy within the United States.

Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate and supervise all foreign exchange and prevent its working to the advantage of the enemy.

Empower the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the taking from or into the United States of any communication other than by mail, telegraph, cable or wireless.

Creates Censorship Board.

Officially creates a censorship board consisting of representatives of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, Postmaster General, War Trade board and committee on public information to censor mail, cable, radio and other means of communication.

Authorize the Federal Trade commission to keep secret all patents that may be developed for the interest of the United States and to provide for working in the United States under patents held by enemies or allies of the enemy.

Vest in the Postmaster General the authority to censor foreign language publications.

Charge the Secretary of State with control over the entry and egress from the United States of enemies or allies of the enemy.

Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to hear appeals of refusals of customs officers to grant clearance papers to vessels.

Charge the Attorney General with the enforcement of the criminal sections of the trading with the enemy act.

Empower the President to regulate imports as well as exports.

Of Importance to Every Citizen.

The new regulations will be of importance to every citizen of the United States. In an official statement accompanying the regulations this is said of the definitions:

"It is highly important that every citizen of the United States should promptly familiarize himself with these definitions for his own protection and for the loyal support of the government in its efforts to wage the war to a successful conclusion."

The Definitions.

These are the definitions:

Any person, of no matter what nationality, who resides in the territory of the German empire or the territory of any of its allies, or the territory occupied by any of their military forces is expressly made an "enemy" or an "ally of the enemy." Thus those American citizens who have remained in these territories are nevertheless the enemies for the purpose of these regulations.

Any person, no matter where residing or of what nationality, who is doing business within these territories is made an enemy or any ally of the enemies. This, of course, applies with special force to the border neutrals, and it is this definition that will give great force to the embargo.

German Concerns Enemies.

Any corporation created by Germany or its allies is an enemy or ally of the enemy, no matter where located.

Not only is it made unlawful to trade with persons and firms defined above, but it is unlawful to trade with:

"Any person who there is reasonable cause to believe is acting for, or on account of, or for the benefit of an enemy or any ally of the enemy, whoever and wherever they may be. It is pointed out in the President's order that in dealing with subjects of Germany who are residents of the United States it must be remembered that their nationality does not prevent ordinary commercial intercourse with them.

Law Provides Interment.

The test of their enmity in this law is whether or not they are trading with or for the benefit of the fatherland. It is pointed out that they may be interned under other provisions of law.

"Trading," is defined minutely as:

(a)—To pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation.

(b)—To draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action.

(c)—To enter into or carry on, complete or perform any contract, agreement or obligation.

(d)—To buy, sell, loan or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or receive any form of property.

(e)—To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

Creates War Trade Board.

To enforce and administer all of these provisions the President creates the War Trade board. This board for good and sufficient reasons may license the trading prohibited generally. It thus will have absolute control of practically every phase of world trading which Germany or her agents enter or may try to enter.

One of the far-reaching effects of this power will be to enable the United States legally to cut off from South America and other neutral countries supplies for German corporations and induce neutral trade to cease doing business with German agents if the same trade expects to do business with the United States.

Same As Exports Board.

The trade board is the same in personnel as the exports administrative board heretofore operating. Vance McCormick is chairman, and represents the Secretary of State. The Secretary of the Treasury has not appointed his representative. Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor represents the Department of Agriculture; Thomas D. Jones represents the Secretary of Commerce; Beaver White the food administration and Frank C. Munson the Shipping board.

Has Power to License.

This board also will have the power to permit enemy companies to do business in the United States on license and to permit persons and firms who have been of enemy nature to change their names.

The Secretary of the Treasury, however, will have charge of the licensing of enemy insurance companies, as heretofore.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also charged with the control of foreign commerce in money, securities and bullion. He is empowered to require statements under oath and the production of books by all persons engaging in such traffic.

Treasury to Lead Spy Hunts.

The power given the Secretary of the Treasury to control communications, except those by mail and wire, is taken to indicate that the treasury secret service will from now on have a dominant part in the spy hunts.

The language in which this power is conferred by the President gives Mr. McAdoo's department control over (—).

"The taking out or bringing in to the United States any letter writing or tangible form of communication except in the regular course of the mail; and of sending, taking or transmitting or attempting to send, take or transmit out of the United States any letter or other writing, book, map, plan or other paper, picture or any telegram, cablegram or wireless message or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered directly or indirectly to an enemy or ally of an enemy. The Censorship board on the other hand has jurisdiction over communications, passing of the communication from time to time specified by the President. This board for the first time has the right to censor all outgoing mails and to search departing ships for such communications.

It is not necessary for German subjects and subjects of Germany's allies to apply for licenses to do business within the United States. This provision applies only to the branches of firms and the agents of persons who are in Germany or her allied countries.

"LIBERTY OXYGEN" A SUCCESS

Airmen Can Do Terrific Execution From Great Height.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Aircraft flying the Stars and Stripes may bombard Berlin from a height of six miles through the latest invention of American scientific genius. At this height German defending planes and guns would be useless.

This unheard of height can easily be attained by the "Liberty motor," according to all experts. The only difficulty has been that in such a rarified atmosphere the aviators themselves could do nothing; the terrific demands on their lungs are too great to permit other action. Airplanes have attained heights of 25,000 feet but the difficulty of breathing all but made the aviators powerless.

Now American science steps in with the twin of the Liberty motor. "Liberty oxygen" is its name and it is a respiratory device which automatically supplies to the flier the oxygen which is lacking in the natural air at high altitudes.

BLAST ROCKS PHILDELPHIA

Powder Plant Explodes at Gibbstown, N. J.—Two Lose Lives.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—An explosion in the nitro starch dry house at Dupont Powder Works at Gibbstown, N. J., resulted in the death of two workmen. A third man is missing and another seriously injured. The destroyed building was a small structure, isolated from the rest of the plant, and the force consisted of the four men mentioned. There was no other damage. The company say there is nothing suspicious about the explosion. Because of its terrific force alarming reports were circulated. Almost everybody in Philadelphia, 20 miles distant, felt it, and skyscrapers were rocked.

DARES COSSACKS TO KILL HIM

Kerensky Plays Fearlessly With Death at Moscow Conference.

Stockholm (By Mail).—Premier Kerensky played fearlessly with death at the Moscow democratic conference and won by his sheer, unflinching nerve.

He stood on a platform, unarmed facing three drunken Cossack officers, red with anger and twice flung the taunt "cowards" in their faces, while the vast audience, breathless, fearfully waited for their revolver shots to stretch Russia's man of the hour bleeding on the platform.

That they did not fire meant he had passed the supreme test of courage and nerve.

Must Pay Wages in Cash.

Washington, Oct. 16.—A Lousiana statute to compel corporations to pay their employes' wages in cash, has been held valid by the supreme court.

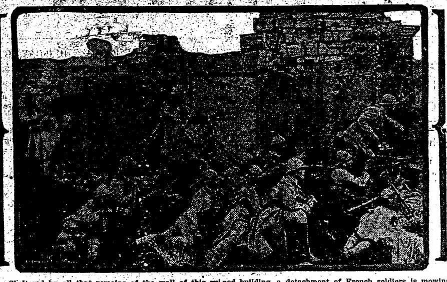
American Ship Sunk; 9 Missing.

New York, Oct. 16.—The American steamship Lewis Luckenbach has been sunk by a German submarine off the coast of France, according to a cable received here by the firm of George Luckenbach, incorporated, owners. cable stated that nine men of the crew of 56 are missing. The other 47 men escaped in the boats, presumably having reached Havre, the port to which the ship was bound. The Lewis Luckenbach was of 3,906 tons.

Russia May Sell Peninsula.

Petrograd, Oct. 16. — The Russkia Volia says that a strange rumor is being circulated that the Russian government intends to sell the peninsula of Kamtchatka, on the northeastern coast of Siberia, to Americans. The report said that Americans were offering several billions of rubles for the territory. The project is prompted by the financial difficulties of the treasury and the desire of the government not to increase the national debt.

SHELTERED WITHIN A RUINED BUILDING, FRENCH MOW DOWN GERMANS WITH MACHINE GUN FIRE



Sheltered by all that remains of the wall of this ruined building, a detachment of French soldiers is mowing down the Germans with machine gun fire "somewhere in France." A sharpshooter is adding his bit to the destructive fire of the machine guns by picking off boches from over the edge of the wall.

LIBERTY DAY OCT. 24

Date Set Aside for Loyalty Expressions.

President's Proclamation Contains Inspiring Appeal for Oversubscription of Second American Liberty Loan.

Washington, Oct. 16.—In a proclamation designating Oct. 24 as Liberty day, on which patriotic meetings shall be held and the savings of the people poured forth for their support of their country, President Wilson uttered an inspiring appeal for the tremendous oversubscription of the second Liberty Loan.

The proclamation is as follows:

"By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:

"The Second Liberty Loan gives the people of the United States another opportunity to lend their funds to their government to sustain their country at war. The might of the United States is being mobilized and organized to strike a mortal blow at autocracy in defense of outraged American rights and of the cause of liberty.

"Billions of dollars are required to arm, feed and clothe the brave men who are going forth to fight our country's battles and to assist the nations with whom we are making common cause against a common foe. To subscribe to the Liberty Loan is to perform a service of patriotism.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of October, as Liberty Day, and urge and advise the people to assemble in their respective communities and pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support.

"On the afternoon of that day I request that patriotic meetings be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committees which have been organized by the Federal reserve banks.

"The people responded nobly to the call of the first Liberty Loan with an oversubscription of more than 50 per cent. Let the response to the second loan be even greater and let the amount be so large that it will serve as an assurance of unequaled support to hearten the men who are to face the fire of battle for us.

"Let the result be so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion.

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations all employes of the Federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared, may be excused at 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 24th of October.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

"Pacifist" Leader Gets 20 Years.

Davenport, Ia., Oct. 13.—Daniel H. Wallace, Chicago organizer of the League of Humanity, a so-called pacifist organization, was sentenced to 20 years in federal prison by Federal Judge Martin Wade here. Wallace immediately gave notice of appeal, under $25,000 bonds. Wallace was found guilty of violation of the espionage law.

Gopher Troops Ready for France.

Camp Mills, Ill., Oct. 16. — Minnesota's contingent in the "Rainbow division" is ready for the front. A visit to the Minnesota streets today showed that the men are fit and that their morale is high. All who were interviewed said they are eager to start for the trenches. The increase in mail being sent back home in the last day or two indicates that they anticipate an early departure. The whole division of 27,000 men can, if necessary, be moved from Camp Mills in five hours after the order comes.

GERMANY CALLS OUT OLDER MEN

All Within Age Limit of Forty-seven Years Are Called to Colors.

UNFITS ALSO CALLED

Activity in Flanders Confined to Heavy Artillery Action—Teutons Take Capital of Russian Island.

Copenhagen, Oct. 17.—Military service in Germany has been extended to include men 47 years of age, and a call has been issued to those who have heretofore escaped service on account of military unfitness.

The army already included a large number above the legal limit of 45 years, on the ground that although nobody above that age could be mobilized, yet no requirement existed for the discharge of a soldier reaching that age.

The new regulation calls to the colors all exempts born after September 8, 1870.

Teutons Seize Arenburg.

London, Oct. 16.—German forces which landed on the island of Oesel at the head of the Gulf of Riga have captured Arenburg, capital of the island and are still pursuing the Russians at various places. Aiding the operations as far as possible are German cruisers and torpedo boats, which have shelled coast batteries and towns. Attempts by the German fleet to enter the Gulf of Riga or to operate in the waters between Oesel and Dago islands, however, are meeting with resistance from Russian land batteries and naval units. In the latter region the Germans retired in the face of Russian warships.

British Raids Successful.

In Flanders no military operations on a large scale have been attempted, but the big guns are carrying out reciprocal bombardments of great violence like those which precede the starting of an infantry offensive. British troops have carried out successful raids, in which several casualties were inflicted on the Germans and prisoners and machine guns were taken.

After the lapse of two days heavy artillery duels have been resumed between the French and the Germans on the Verdun front. On the Aisne front there is also considerable artillery activity.

Italians Plan for Offensive.

Preparations apparently are being made along the Julian front of the Austro-Italian theater for another big battle. In the Brestovizza valley a strong attack by the Austrians was broken up by the Italian machine gun fire, as likewise were attempted offensives from the west of Flondar to the head of the Adriatic sea.

STATE OF IOWA VOTES DRY

Constitutional Amendment Carries by Big Majority.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 16.—With an estimated majority of 30,000 to 35,000, Iowa voters have decided to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in this state by constitutional amendment. The state has been dry by statutory provision for two years. The amendment becomes effective immediately.

Watch New Tobacco Fields.

Athens, Oct. 16.—The large American tobacco concerns are keeping their representatives over here, watching the development of new tobacco fields in Macedonia. These have come suddenly into importance because of some quality of the soil of Macedonia, like that of Cuba, favorable to the production of tobacco. It blends with other grades. The American demand for it has become such that there is now more Macedonian tobacco sent to the United States than any other article shipped from Greece.

ESTIMATE IS REDUCED

Little Wheat For Allies Unless U. S. Curtails Consumption.

Only One-Ninth of 1917 Crop Can Be Spared for Allies, According to Figures.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Unless Americans heed the call of the food administration and curtail consumption of this year's wheat crop, only 77,696,000 bushels, or 11.8 per cent, will be left for export to the Allies and neutrals after the requirements of the United States are filled.

Experts of the bureau of crop estimates in calculating this year's theoretical wheat surplus have placed the consumption at 10 per cent less than the normal of 5.3 bushels as this year's conditions resemble those of 1916, when the apparent per capita consumption was about 4.75 bushels.

For the estimated population of the country—103,635,000 people—the requirement on that basis is 494,830,000 bushels.

Seed requirements they estimate at 87,271,000 bushels.

This year's wheat crop, from the preliminary estimates, is 659,707,000 bushels and the total requirements of the United States are placed at 582,101,000 bushels, leaving 77,606,000 bushels surplus.

WHITE SOX WORLD CHAMPS

Chicago Defeats New York in Sixth Game of Series.

Polo Grounds, New York, Oct. 16.—The Chicago White Sox won the world's championship in baseball here Monday, defeating the Giants for the fourth time.

The batteries were: New York, Benton, Perritt and Rariden; Chicago, Faber and Schalk.

Benton and Faber hurled tight ball on even terms until Benton's support wobbled in the fourth. Herzog's triple gave the Giants two runs in the fifth.

The weather was the best that had been produced for any game of the series. A warm sun was shining, so warm that overcoats were doffed and the crowd could look on in comfort.

It appeared the crowd would be smaller than that which witnessed the fourth game here and which was but slightly more than 27,000. The playing field was in excellent condition.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	7	1
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	3

TEUTONS LAND IN RUSSIA

Report Says Gunners Are Now on Mainland.

Amsterdam, Oct. 16.—Unconfirmed dispatches from Swedish sources say that the important town of Hapsal, on the Esthonian mainland, terminus of the direct rail to Reval and Petrograd, has fallen to the German naval forces that captured the two islands dominating the Gulf of Riga. Hapsal lies 275 miles south of Petrograd, but with its occupation German control of the Riga Bay would be complete and the menace to the Gulf of Finland extreme.

Ship Strikes Rock; Ten Lives Lost.

London, Oct. 16—Ten lives, including that of the captain, were lost in the sinking of the French steamer, Hirondelle, by striking a rock in the English channel. First news of the vessel's destruction was brought by seven survivors, who landed in a small boat.

McGarrity Denounces England.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—Expressions of loyalty to the United States were coupled with denunciations of England as "the greatest suppressor of liberty and small nations in the world," in a statement issued by Joseph McGarrity, president of the Irish Volunteers of America. McGarrity declared that "if it is a crime to sympathize with Germany as against England," he would "plead guilty of the crime and glory in the fact." McGarrity was out of the city when the exposure was published, and has just returned.

WAS ALL RUN DOWN
Faulty Kidneys Caused Acute Suffering. Completely Recovered Since Using Doan's.

Mrs. Harry A. Lyon, 5 St. William St., S. Boston, Mass., says: "*Doan's Kidney Pills* have surely done me wonderful good. About two months prior to the birth of my baby, I had two convulsions and was taken to a hospital. Doctors said the convulsions were due to my kidneys not working properly.

"I had swelling of the feet and ankles so that I had to wear large-sized slippers. My back ached intensely, I was nervous and unable to sleep. I also suffered from awful headaches and felt weak, tired, languid, and run down.

MRS. LYON.

"After I came home a friend suggested that I try *Doan's Kidney Pills*, and I got some. I soon noticed improvement; my back became stronger and I felt better in every way. I kept on taking *Doan's* and was cured. They are surely reliable."

Mrs. Lyon gave the above statement in May, 1915, and on March 12, 1917, she said:

"My cure has lasted. I take *Doan's* occasionally, however, as a strengthener for my kidneys."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
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USES TOMATOES AS WEAPONS

Woman Vendor Also Effectively Bombards Kimonoed Customer With the Scale Weights.

The high cost of things generally—including tomatoes—was directly responsible for the loudest case heard in the Yorkville court, a case reflecting the difference in shopping tactics to be observed in various segments of a large city, says the New York Herald.

Mrs. Anna Saconne was present in a cerise kimono and bandages to complain of the commercial tactics of Mrs. Concetta Fasano, a traveling saleswoman for tomatoes. According to the evidence, Mrs. Saconne was complaining of the price and condition of the tomatoes sold by Mrs. Fasano, when she suddenly received a one-pound weight in the direct center of the forehead, and was subsequently bombarded with other weights ranging from a quarter of a pound to three pounds, after which a deluge of tomatoes wrecked another azure blue kimono which Mrs. Saconne wears when tomato shopping.

"Why this?" asked the magistrate of Mrs. Fasano.

"She buy notheeng and talka too mooch," explained Mrs. Fasano. "If she joost buya somctheeng an' walk away, all right, shut up, but she no buys somettheeng and says averytheeng ees no good. I slappa da face; she talks. I trow da weight; she talks. I trow da fruit; she talks. She talk, she talk, she talk. She no buy soomtheeng; she talk, she talk, she talk. How mooch?"

"Five dollars," answered the magistrate, and the fine was paid.

Unfair Question.

"I'll never ask Jibway to lend me another cent!"

"Did he hurt your feelings?"

"I should say so! I asked him to lend me a dollar until Monday and he asked me, 'What Monday?'"

Character.

"Is she a good nurse?"

"She must be; she's awfully homely."—The Lamb.

Some men can be eternally on the job and still not accomplish much.

INSTANT POSTUM
POSTUM CEREAL
Postum Cereal Company
THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT POSTUM AS A HEALTH IMPROVEMENT OVER COFFEE

"CONTRABAND"

By RANDALL PARRISH

A War Sea Story Abounding in Adventure and High Romance

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HOLLIS CONSENTS TO TAKE CHARGE OF SHIP AND CONTINUE VOYAGE—BASCOM AND M'CANN ARE DEADLY ENEMIES—DISSATISFACTION DEVELOPS.

Synopsis—Robert Hollis, who tells the story, is a guest on Girard Carrington's yacht, Esmeralda. It is supposed to be a "stag" party, and Hollis is surprised on discovering a woman, who evidently wishes to remain unknown aboard. She merely tells him her name is Vera. Carrington tells his guests of the coming war, and that he is engineering a copper pool. The yacht is sunk in a collision and Hollis saves McCann, millionaire, and one of the party. Hollis and McCann rescue Vera and leave the ship in a small boat. McCann refuses to submit to the authority of Hollis, and the latter enforces obedience. The castaways are sighted by a ship, the Indian Chief, which takes them aboard. The vessel is badly storm damaged. All officers are dead. Bascom, the owner, says he is taking a cargo of ammunition to Germany.

CHAPTER X.

—7—

We Accept Adventure.

As I emerged from behind the butt of the mizzenmast, the only person visible was a long-legged cabin boy industriously rubbing away at a grease spot on the deck. He was not aware of my presence until I spoke, when he gazed up at me across his shoulder, with seeming little intelligence in his dull eyes.

"Do you know which of these staterooms the lady was given?"

"Oh, yes, sir; over there; I just took her in a needle an' some thread."

"All right—what is your name?"

"Joe—Joe Moon, sir."

I crossed over and rapped at the stateroom door, which had a figure "5" stenciled on the upper panel.

"Who is there?" she asked.

"This is Hollis; could you spare me a few moments?"

"Certainly; I will come out directly," she laughed, "I have been doing some emergency mending."

I picked out a chair and sat down. A moment later the door of No. 5 opened, and the girl greeted me pleasantly, crossing the cabin swiftly, and extending her hand, as I arose to my feet.

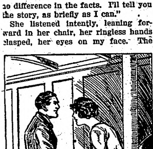
"I feel actually born anew, Mr. Hollis," she exclaimed. "I am almost afraid I was losing my nerve in that little boat. Where is this steamer bound?"

"That is what I called upon you to discuss. Sit down here, and I will give you the whole story. The captain and both mates are dead; the fellow on deck in charge when we came on board was the chief engineer. The owner of boat and cargo, however, is here; I have just been talking with him in the cabin yonder. He is in poor health and crippled in one limb."

"What is his name?"

"Foolishly I forgot to ask, and Masters—that is the name of the engineer—neglected to mention it when he introduced us. However, that makes no difference in the facts. I'll tell you the story, as briefly as I can."

She listened intently, leaning forward in her chair, her ringless hands clasped, her eyes on my face. The simple story seemed to thrill her, breathing as it did the mystery and romance of the sea.



Her Eyes Were Shining, and Her Hand Reached Forth, Unconsciously, and Rested in Mine.

"And that, Miss Vera," I said at last, "is the present situation. It is for you to furnish the final solution."

"For me! You tell me all this merely to leave the decision with me?"

"Yes; I shall do nothing against your expressed wish."

"Why—but what would you do, if you were here alone?"

"That would be entirely different. I have no family, no near relatives living; not even any special friends to mourn greatly over my demise. I might willingly risk my life in such an adventure, and think little of it. I know the sea and its perils, and such a game as this is likely to have its attractions."

"You—you consider the attempt very dangerous?"

"Of capture, and possible imprisonment—yes. Probably our lives will not be in any special peril. We have no arms with which to resist. If once overhauled, a prize crew would be put on board, and we would be taken to the nearest British or French port, as prisoners of war. Our cargo, destined for the German government, would be amply sufficient to condemn us. Under the circumstances, our own country would make no effort to protect us. I should not mind, but I cannot expose you to hardship and possible imprisonment."

Her eyes were shining, and her hand reached forth, unconsciously, and rested on mine.

"How long would it require?"

"Weeks, probably; I should choose the more northern route, around Scotland, and then skirt the Norway coast through the North sea."

"To place me on some other vessel at sea would spoil your plan, Mr. Hollis?"

"It would render our chances of success much less. The only possibility would be the meeting of some American ship, homeward bound, whose captain would promise to make no report. Such a one might be hard to find, especially if he suspected we were endeavoring to carry munitions of war to Germany."

"Do you believe the Germans are right in this war—that you ought to aid them?"

"I cannot answer that," I answered honestly enough, "for I do not fully understand the conditions. To be perfectly frank, however, my sympathies are with England and France. In this case I am not considering either side, but the poor devil who owns this ship and cargo. What we carry on board here will not be a drop in the bucket, but its loss will spell ruin to him, and that is the thought which influences me."

"And I could not even dispatch a message—wireless?"

"The Indian Chief has no equipment. No, Miss Vera, we shall be absolutely lost to the world until we are either captured, or safe in some German port. I would not deceive you—the project is both a desperate and a dangerous one."

The girl remained silent, her eyes lowered to the deck. I had said all possible, determined as I was not to influence her decision. As she did not speak, or change her attitude, I arose and walked across the cabin to where I could look out forward.

"Mr. Hollis."

"Yes." I turned.

"I must decide this? You mean to leave it all to me?"

"There is no other way."

"But I do not know what to say. I thought at first I could answer yes, gladly. I am not afraid, not the least bit afraid; and if I could only get some word back to my people in New York that I am safe, I would almost welcome the adventure. I am only a girl, you know, and I—I like such things. But they will worry horribly, for they have no knowledge of where I am. No one knows. I—I have simply disappeared, and papa will have detectives hunting for me, and will have to tell mother. They will imagine all sorts of horrid things. And you say it may be weeks, or even months, before I could get a message to America?"

"I am afraid so, Miss Vera; I wished you to understand the exact truth."

"Oh! I do not think that would be right—do you?"

"I thought you might feel that way, and so made no pledge before telling you the story. Of course, I knew nothing of how you were situated; or under what circumstances you had left home."

"I stole away unknown to anyone; it was just a lark, a foolish joke. No one knows where I am. If I could only send them word!"

I touched the bent head gently with my hand.

"Do not worry," I said kindly. "We will give the scheme up entirely, and head toward the nearest American port. Perhaps luck may favor us, and if we meet an American ship, we can transship you and then take a chance, knowing that you are safely homeward bound."

"But I understood you to say that that would only increase your peril."

"It might, and it might not. At least I will not consent to have you implicated in the affair any further than you are now. I will not sacrifice you to help our friend yonder save his fortune. I'll give him my answer now."

I took a step aft, but paused suddenly, for the door of the owner's cabin opened, and he came limping forth, resting heavily on a cane, his white face clearly revealed in the glare of the skylight. I stepped back beside the girl, who, aroused by my sudden movement, glanced up and saw him. Almost instantly she was upon her feet, hesitated an instant as though perplexed at the man's appearance; then advanced and met him.

"Mr. Bascom," she exclaimed, "can this indeed be you?"

"You speak my name, certainly," he replied, but gazing into her face seemingly without recognition. "Yet I do not recall—"

"Oh, yes, you do; surely you must," she interrupted. "Why, you have changed more than I. Do you not remember the moonlight nights at Palm Beach? The fishing parties along the coast?"

"Vera!" he cried, a note of delight in his voice. "Of course I remember; but you have become a woman, the very last person in the world I expected to see. And so you are the lady we were fortunate enough to rescue. Mr. Hollis never even mentioned your name."

"There was no reason why I should," I said, "having no thought of your previous acquaintance. The young lady and I have just been discussing the situation—"

"Wait just a moment, Mr. Hollis," she interrupted, her eyes still on Bascom's face. "This discovery changes everything. Mr. Bascom is an old friend."

"So I judge; but I do not intend to let that influence your decision."

"But it will, and does!" a certain impetuous appeal in her voice. "I did not understand before, as I do now. You are the owner, Mr. Bascom? This is your boat and cargo?"

"Yes, Vera; things have not gone well with me of late, and my entire fortune is here," he answered rather bitterly.

"I am sorry; I had not heard. You have been terribly ill, from your looks, and are lame. It—it was that affair in New York, from which you never recovered?"

"I was in the hospital for months, and scarcely hoped to live. That was when my business went to smash."

"Father never told me; and your mother?"

"Is living in Philadelphia, but in rather straitened circumstances, and ill; my younger brother has been compelled to leave school and seek employment." He smiled weakly. "I had hoped this voyage would set us all on our feet again."

She released her hand from his grasp, and sank down once more into the chair, her glance leaving his face, and seeking mine.

"Mr. Hollis," she said, almost defiantly. "It is my wish that the Indian Chief continue its voyage."

"But I cannot consent—"

"You left this decision to me. Well, I make that decision. My comfort, even the momentary fear which my family may feel over my strange disappearance, could never justify my refusal. I know this gentleman, and have met his mother; we were good friends. He shall not be ruined through any whim of a girl. I urge you to go ahead, not considering me in the least."

"I cannot quite understand so sudden a change."

"Perhaps you do not understand women," she said, and smiled. "Surely you recall who Mr. Bascom is?"

"Not in the remotest degree."

"But we spoke of him in the boat—Philip Bascom."

My eyes widened, and I caught my breath.

"Good heavens! yes; now I recall the affair. He is the man Fergus McCann shot in the hotel restaurant. That was the accident he speaks of. Why, this is strange enough to be fiction."

Bascom stood, leaning on his cane, looking at us, as though failing to comprehend what it was we were talking about. Possibly he did not catch our words clearly, for his white face appeared puzzled.

"You speak of me?" he asked, "of my difficulty with McCann?"

She looked up at him earnestly.

"Yes; it is very strange. You should know the truth. There were three of us who escaped together when the yacht sank; Mr. Hollis, myself and—Fergus McCann."

Bascom straightened, his lips pressed tight.

"He is here now; a guest on board my ship?"

"Yes; I do not know where—sleeping in one of the staterooms, probably. I have not seen him since I came over the side."

Bascom's expression was one of struggle, as he stared into our faces. It was difficult for him to find words, to even control his mind.

"This—this is a misfortune," he said finally. "I do not know how it will end. I have sought to avoid the man. Miss Vera, do you know the truth of that affair? not the newspaper story, but the facts?"

She shook her head.

"I only heard that the trouble occurred over Myra Bradley. McCann found you together, and shot you in a fit of jealous rage."

"So far the story was true; but I was not at the restaurant with Miss Bradley. I had never, but once before, even spoken to her. She called me to her table that evening, where she was dining alone, to question me regarding some mutual friends in Philadelphia. Our brief conversation was most commonplace. McCann shot me without warning; I did not even know he was near until the woman screamed."

"But," I said, as he paused, "was there no trial? That was not the newspaper story."

"I know it," bitterly, "and I have only my word to give you. I could not defend myself, and no one else made any effort to do so. McCann had money and influence; I was lying unconscious in a hospital. The girl was shipped off to Europe; a waiter swore that I drew a revolver, which he afterwards picked up on the floor; the police exonerated McCann on the ground of self-defense, and the case never came to trial."

I held out my hand.

"Having had some experience lately with McCann," I said heartily, "I am perfectly ready to accept your version. His being on board is awkward and unpleasant, but we must put up with it as best we can. Is this your thought, Mr. Bascom?"

He did not answer at once; not until she looked up questioningly.

"There is nothing else possible," he said at last, but as though the admission hurt. "My nature is not revengeful, although I certainly have no feeling of kindness toward this man. However, this is my ship, and he is my guest; as long as he remains on board, I shall treat him as I would any other under like circumstances."

"I knew you would say that," the girl exclaimed. "Now everything is all right, Mr. Hollis?"

"As nearly so as we can make it," I answered, assuming an ease I was far from feeling. "Your decision is that we continue the voyage—to Germany?"

"To wherever Mr. Bascom desires to go."

"Very well. And you appoint me captain, delegating to me full authority?"

"I do, with pleasure."

I held out my hand, surprised to note the strong grip of the slender, white fingers responding to my clasp.

"The matter is settled then, let the result prove what it may. It is already growing dusk; I will go on deck and assume command."

CHAPTER XI.

I Select My Officers.

The die was cast. However the strange adventure might eventually end, whatever peril lurked ahead of us, it was now too late for regret. The full responsibility I had assumed almost overwhelmed me as I first emerged upon deck, but there came to me also a spirit of recklessness, which brought a laugh to my lips and a shrug to my shoulders. Why should I care? It was her choice, not mine. A moment I lingered at the port rail, staring out into the smother of the coming dusk; wondering how it would all end, before I climbed the ladder to the poop deck.

The negro was at the wheel, while Masters stood aft gazing astern. He was not aware of my presence until I spoke sharply.

"Mr. Masters."

"Aye, aye, sir."

"I have agreed to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage," I said quietly, "and would have a word with the crew."

"The remainder of the voyage, sir?"

"Yes; the vessel has suffered no serious damage, and there are surely seamen on board to serve as watch officers."

"The bosun is a good man, sir."

"What is his name?"

"Leayord."

"Very well; have the men piped aft."

"All hands, sir?"

"Certainly, Mr. Masters. They have had rest enough, I imagine, the past few days. Now they are in for a spell of work."

I was not altogether pleased with the engineer's manner, a vague suspicion coming into my mind that he also rather preferred a return to Baltimore, and that the crew might desire the same decision. As I went forward to the rail I noticed that both Vera and Bascom had come up as far as the head of the companion, and now stood there in the shadow, where they could both see and hear. McCann, however, did not appear, and was probably asleep below, or still doctoring his discolored optic. I had just a moment to observe these things before the men began to appear aft the mainmast, and form in a straggly line across the deck. They were indeed a rough-looking lot, even for a freighter's crew, plainly showing the effects of prolonged debauches ashore, with several among them still manifestly under the influence of liquor. The re-establishment of sea discipline on board was evidently to be my first task, and my teeth clenched tightly as my eyes swept their faces.

"Come farther aft, men," I ordered sternly. "Bosun, bring them closer in, where they can hear what I say—ay! that's more like it."

I stared down into the upturned faces, noting, it seemed to me, characteristics of every race on earth, and realizing that here before me was grouped the scum of the seven seas.

"Men," I began, gripping the rail and speaking swiftly, "my name is Hollis, and I held command in the old Atlas line. The owner of this vessel and cargo—Mr. Philip Bascom—has just done me the honor of appointing me as captain for the remainder of the voyage."

The fellows remained silent, except for the restless shuffling of their feet on the deck.

"And what is the vige to be, mister?" suddenly asked a hoarse voice back in the group.

"The same one you signed on for, of course."

"Ter Hamburg?"

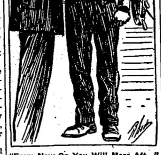
"That's where we lay her head."

"But ter perdition wid it; we've a wrecked ship, an' they tell us there's a war on."

"Who tells you that?"

"The guy that come aboard along with yer; he told the cook."

"Well, war or no war, this ship cleared before there was any declaration, and you fellows shipped with her for the voyage."



"From Now On You Will Mess Aft—"

"That's a d—— lie," sang out another voice shrilly. "The most of us wus signed on by crimps."

I straightened up, determined to end the matter then and there.

"We have had enough of this, lads," I said sternly, staring straight down into their faces. "I don't know who among you are doing all of this talking, but I'll answer you this: I am captain of the Indian Chief, and if any of you want to try out whether I can handle my crew or not, go to it. Bosun, come here."

The man named separated himself from the others, and slowly climbed the ladder. He was a big, muscular fellow, with red hair, clipped close to his head, and intelligent blue eyes.

"Your name is Leayord?"

"Aye, aye, sir."

"This is your first voyage on the Indian Chief?"

"No, sir; my third."

"Very good, Mr. Leayord; from now on you will mess aft, and rank as first mate, serving watch and watch with me. Is there a man forward capable of filling the second mate's berth?"

He ran his eyes over the group below rather doubtfully.

"Olson might, sir," he answered finally. "He is sober, and a good seaman."

"Step forward, Olson."

The mass of men parted slightly, and a man was pushed to the front. He possessed a strongly marked Swedish face, smooth shaven and almost boyish.

"How old are you, Olson?"

"Twenty-eight, sir."

"You know the sea?"

"Twelve years in the fo'castle, sir."

"All right; I'm going to give you a chance to make good as second officer, Mr. Olson. Now, lads, that's all for the present. I take it you are sailormen, and know what that sky means. The chances are ten to one we'll have a storm before midnight, and we'll meet it better with clear decks. Get forward, all hands, and clear away that riffle—lively now."

They were a bit slow about it, grumbling among themselves. Olson spoke once or twice, although I could not hear exactly what was said, and the power of sea discipline finally conquered. Within ten minutes they were working cheerfully enough, and Leayord had ceased his gruff ordering, and stood silent beside the lee rail. It pleased me to observe that Olson took hold along with the others, and did his full share of the work. I leaned farther over to gain view of the cabin entrance, but Bascom had disappeared. The girl, however, held her place, and glanced up, her eyes meeting mine.

"Could I come up there, Mr. Hollis?" she questioned.

"Certainly; as a passenger this deck is free for your use. Take the starboard ladder."

I gave her my hand, and helped her to grasp the rail. She glanced about into the mist.

"How gray and somber it is," she said soberly. "The fog is almost like a hand clutching at you."

McCann complicates the already serious situation by stirring up mutiny. Things begin to look bad for Hollis and Vera—as told in next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Let me tonight look back across the span
'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say—
Because of some good act to beast or man—
The world is better that I lived today.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

OCCASIONAL DISHES.

For the family which has toast daily and often have the slices trimmed and crumbs that are left from preparing sandwiches as well as crusts, the problem of wasting none needs careful thought. The crumbs should be well dried, ground through the meat chopper, then made into bread. Take four cupfuls of hot water, a half cupful of molasses, one yeast cake, two cupfuls of graham flour, and three cupfuls of bread crumbs, mix and add enough white flour to make a stiff dough, let rise, work down, place at once in tins, let rise again, and bake.

Four Quarts of Grapefruit Sherbet.—Sometimes when entertaining it may be convenient to use the following: Two and a half cupfuls of water, five cupfuls each of sugar and grape juice, three teaspoonfuls of gelatin, one and a fourth cupfuls of lemon juice. Soften the gelatin in an additional fourth of a cupful of water, boil the sugar and water 15 minutes, cool, add fruit juice and freeze as usual.

Chilli Con Carne.—Take two pods of fresh or dried chilli peppers, two pounds of round steak, one-fourth of a cupful of pork fat or drippings, one clove of garlic, a teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of dried beans, four tablespoonfuls of flour. Soak the beans over night and let simmer in fresh water until tender. Discard the seeds in the peppers or if the dried ones are used soak them until soft in warm water, then scrape the pulp into the water and discard the skin. Cut the steak in small pieces and cook in fat until well browned, add the flour to the fat in the pan and stir until well browned; add the chilli peppers and water and stir until boiling. Cut two gashes in a clove of garlic and add it with the other things to the meat. Cover and let simmer two hours, adding water as needed, add salt. Meanwhile the beans should have become tender, season with salt and pepper, and mix all together.

Deviled Ham.—Cut cold boiled or baked ham in uniform slices. Mix together two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful each of salt and paprika, then add Worcestershire sauce to stir to a paste. Spread a little of this on both sides of the ham and broil about two minutes on each side. Serve hot as a luncheon dish.

This is the truth as I hear it
The clouds are rolling away,
And Spirit will talk with spirit
In the swift-approaching day.
War from the world shall be driven
From evil shall come forth good,
And men shall make ready for heaven
Through living in brotherhood.

—E. W. Wilcox.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

Prepare strips of stale bread about an inch and a half wide and four inches long, spread with butter on both sides and set into the oven until delicately browned on both sides. When ready to use, spread with mayonnaise dressing, press chopped white of egg in a narrow row all around the pieces of bread, then a row of the yolk of egg, in the center place a tip of tender cooked asparagus and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley. Serve a single canape as one service.

Hamburg Roast en Surprise.—Remove all the skin from a pound and a half of round steak, put the meat through a food chopper; add one egg, beaten light, one tablespoonful of fine chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of onion juice, a teaspoonful of salt, one fourth of a teaspoonful of paprika, and a third of a cupful of soft bread crumbs. Mix and shape into a loaf longer than wide and set into a baking dish; take out some of the mixture in the center to leave an open space equally distant from each end; into this break two eggs, cover with the meat and sprinkle the top with crumbs mixed with melted butter. Bake a half hour, basting five or six times with pork or bacon fat. Parboil a pint of potato balls, cut with a French cutter, fifteen minutes and place them around the meat when it goes into the oven. Baste the potatoes as the meat is basted. Serve around the meat. Make a sauce after the meat is removed from the gravy in the pan, adding flour, catsup, worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper for seasoning. If water is needed to add to the gravy save the water the potato balls were cooked in as it is rich in mineral salts.

Rice With Raisins.—Drop a cupful of rice into a kettle of salted water and keep it at a fast boil so that the grains do not stick together. When tender, drain and add a cupful of seeded raisins and pack into a buttered mold. Steam for 10 minutes, turn out and serve with plenty of butter and scraped maple sugar.

Nellie Maxwell

NEW FOE TRADE ACT PUT INTO EFFECT

LAW GIVES GOVERNMENT ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER ALL DEALINGS WITH ENEMY.

WILSON MAKES REGULATIONS

Measure Is Designed to Build Economic Wall About Germany, Forcing Her to Submit.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Regulations for the trading with the enemy act have been issued by President Wilson. They constitute the most far reaching control of every phase of intercourse between the United States, and the world.

They give legal force to every move of the United States in casting about Germany an economic barrier which will compel her into submission.

Not only the new regulations for cutting off trade between the United States and Germany, but they do the following:

Cut off trade with Germany's allies.

Cut off trade with those who do trade with either Germany or her allies.

Provide custodians for all enemy property in the United States.

Require special licenses for trade or intercourse with any enemy or ally of an enemy within the United States.

Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate and supervise all foreign exchange and prevent its working to the advantage of the enemy.

Empower the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the taking from or into the United States of any communication other than by mail, telegraph, cable or wireless.

Creates Censorship Board.

Officially creates a censorship board consisting of representatives of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, Postmaster General, War Trade board and committee on public information to censor mail, cable, radio and other means of communication.

Authorize the Federal Trade commission to keep secret all patents that may be developed for the interest of the United States and to provide for working in the United States under patents held by enemies or allies of the enemy.

Vest in the Postmaster General the authority to censor foreign language publications.

Charge the Secretary of State with control over the entry and egress from the United States of enemies or allies of the enemy.

Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to hear appeals of refusals of customs officers to grant clearance papers to vessels.

Charge the Attorney General with the enforcement of the criminal sections of the trading with the enemy act.

Empower the President to regulate imports as well as exports.

Of Importance to Every Citizen.

The new regulations will be of importance to every citizen of the United States. In an official statement accompanying the regulations this is said of the definitions:

"It is highly important that every citizen of the United States should promptly familiarize himself with these definitions for his own protection and for the loyal support of the government in its efforts to wage the war to a successful conclusion."

The Definitions.

These are the definitions:

Any person, of no matter what nationality, who resides in the territory of the German empire or the territory of any of its allies, or the territory occupied by any of their military forces is expressly made an "enemy" or an "ally of the enemy." Thus those American citizens who have remained in these territories are nevertheless the enemies for the purpose of these regulations.

Any person, no matter where residing or of what nationality, who is doing business within these territories is made an enemy or any ally of the enemies. This, of course, applies with special force to the border neutrals, and it is this definition that will give great force to the embargo.

German Concerns Enemies.

Any corporation created by Germany or its allies is an enemy or ally of the enemy, no matter where located.

Not only is it made unlawful to trade with persons and firms defined above, but it is unlawful to trade with:

"Any person who there is reasonable cause to believe is acting for, or on account of, or for the benefit of an enemy or any ally of the enemy, whoever and wherever they may be. It is pointed out in the President's order that in dealing with subjects of Germany who are residents of the United States it must be remembered that their nationality does not prevent ordinary commercial intercourse with them.

Law Provides Interment.

The test of their enmity in this law is whether or not they are trading with or for the benefit of the fatherland. It is pointed out that they may be interned under other provisions of law.

"Trading," is defined minutely as:

(a)—To pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation.

(b)—To draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action.

(c)—To enter into or carry on, complete or perform any contract, agreement or obligation.

(d)—To buy, sell, loan or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or receive any form of property.

(e)—To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

Creates War Trade Board.

To enforce and administer all of these provisions the President creates the War Trade board. This board for good and sufficient reasons may license the trading prohibited generally. It thus will have absolute control of practically every phase of world trading which Germany or her agents enter or may try to enter.

One of the far-reaching effects of this power will be to enable the United States legally to cut off from South America and other neutral countries supplies for German corporations and induce neutral trade to cease doing business with German agents if the same trade expects to do business with the United States.

Same As Exports Board.

The trade board is the same in personnel as the exports administrative board heretofore operating. Vance McCormick is chairman, and represents the Secretary of State. The Secretary of the Treasury has not appointed his representative. Dr. Alonso E. Taylor represents the Department of Agriculture; Thomas D. Jones represents the Secretary of Commerce; Beaver White the food administration and Frank C. Munson the Shipping board.

Has Power to License.

This board also will have the power to permit enemy companies to do business in the United States on license and to permit persons and firms who have been of enemy nature to change their names.

The Secretary of the Treasury, however, will have charge of the licensing of enemy insurance companies, as heretofore.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also charged with the control of foreign commerce in money, securities and bullion. He is empowered to require statements under oath and the production of books by all persons engaging in such traffic.

Treasury to Lead Spy Hunts.

The power given the Secretary of the Treasury to control communications, except those by mail and wire, is taken to indicate that the treasury secret service will from now on have a dominant part in the spy hunts.

The language in which this power is conferred by the President gives Mr. McAdoo's department control over (—).

"The taking out or bringing in to the United States any letter writing or tangible form of communication except in the regular course of the mail; and of sending, taking or transmitting or attempting to send, take or transmit out of the United States any letter or other writing, book, map, plan or other paper, picture or any telegram, cablegram or wireless message or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered directly or indirectly to an enemy or ally of an enemy. The Censorship board on the other hand has jurisdiction over communications, passing of the communication from time to time specified by the President. This board for the first time has the right to censor all outgoing mails and to search departing ships for such communications.

It is not necessary for German subjects and subjects of Germany's allies to apply for licenses to do business within the United States. This provision applies only to the branches of firms and the agents of persons who are in Germany or her allied countries.

"LIBERTY OXYGEN" A SUCCESS

Airmen Can Do Terrific Execution From Great Height.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Aircraft flying the Stars and Stripes may bombard Berlin from a height of six miles through the latest invention of American scientific genius. At this height German defending planes and guns would be useless.

This unheard of height can easily be attained by the "Liberty motor," according to all experts. The only difficulty has been that in such a rarified atmosphere the aviators themselves could do nothing; the terrific demands on their lungs are too great to permit other action. Airplanes have attained heights of 25,000 feet but the difficulty of breathing all but made the aviators powerless.

Now American science steps in with the twin of the Liberty motor. "Liberty oxygen" is its name and it is a respiratory device which automatically supplies to the flier the oxygen which is lacking in the natural air at high altitudes.

BLAST ROCKS PHILDELPHIA

Powder Plant Explodes at Gibbstown, N. J.—Two Lose Lives.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—An explosion in the nitro starch dry house at Dupont Powder Works at Gibbstown, N. J., resulted in the death of two workmen. A third man is missing and another seriously injured. The destroyed building was a small structure, isolated from the rest of the plant, and the force consisted of the four men mentioned. There was no other damage. The company say there is nothing suspicious about the explosion. Because of its terrific force alarming reports were circulated. Almost everybody in Philadelphia, 20 miles distant, felt it, and skyscrapers were rocked.

DARES COSSACKS TO KILL HIM

Kerensky Plays Fearlessly With Death at Moscow Conference.

Stockholm (By Mail).—Premier Kerensky played fearlessly with death at the Moscow democratic conference and won by his sheer, unflinching nerve.

He stood on a platform, unarmed facing three drunken Cossack officers, red with anger and twice flung the taunt "cowards" in their faces, while the vast audience, breathless, fearfully waited for their revolver shots to stretch Russia's man of the hour bleeding on the platform.

That they did not fire meant he had passed the supreme test of courage and nerve.

Must Pay Wages in Cash.

Washington, Oct. 16.—A Louisiana statute to compel corporations to pay their employes' wages in cash, has been held valid by the supreme court.

American Ship Sunk; 9 Missing.

New York, Oct. 16.—The American steamship Lewis Luckenbach has been sunk by a German submarine off the coast of France, according to a cable received here by the firm of George Luckenbach, incorporated, owners. cable stated that nine men of the crew of 56 are missing. The other 47 men escaped in the boats, presumably having reached Havre, the port to which the ship was bound. The Lewis Luckenbach was of 3,906 tons.

Russia May Sell Peninsula.

Petrograd, Oct. 16. — The Russkia Volia says that a strange rumor is being circulated that the Russian government intends to sell the peninsula of Kamtchatka, on the northeastern coast of Siberia, to Americans. The report said that Americans were offering several billions of rubles for the territory. The project is prompted by the financial difficulties of the treasury and the desire of the government not to increase the national debt.

SHELTERED WITHIN A RUINED BUILDING, FRENCH MOW DOWN GERMANS WITH MACHINE GUN FIRE

Sheltered by all that remains of the wall of this ruined building, a detachment of French soldiers is mowing down the Germans with machine gun fire "somewhere in France." A sharpshooter is adding his bit to the destructive fire of the machine guns by picking off boches from over the edge of the wall.

LIBERTY DAY OCT. 24

Date Set Aside for Loyalty Expressions.

President's Proclamation Contains Inspiring Appeal for Oversubscription of Second American Liberty Loan.

Washington, Oct. 16.—In a proclamation designating Oct. 24 as Liberty day, on which patriotic meetings shall be held and the savings of the people poured forth for their support of their country, President Wilson uttered an inspiring appeal for the tremendous oversubscription of the second Liberty Loan.

The proclamation is as follows:

"By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:

"The Second Liberty Loan gives the people of the United States another opportunity to lend their funds to their government to sustain their country at war. The might of the United States is being mobilized and organized to strike a mortal blow at autocracy in defense of outraged American rights and of the cause of liberty.

"Billions of dollars are required to arm, feed and clothe the brave men who are going forth to fight our country's battles and to assist the nations with whom we are making common cause against a common foe. To subscribe to the Liberty Loan is to perform a service of patriotism.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of October, as Liberty Day, and urge and advise the people to assemble in their respective communities and pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support.

"On the afternoon of that day I request that patriotic meetings be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committees which have been organized by the Federal reserve banks.

"The people responded nobly to the call of the first Liberty Loan with an oversubscription of more than 50 per cent. Let the response to the second loan be even greater and let the amount be so large that it will serve as an assurance of unequaled support to hearten the men who are to face the fire of battle for us.

"Let the result be so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion.

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations all employes of the Federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared, may be excused at 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 24th of October.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

"Pacifist" Leader Gets 20 Years.

Davenport, Ia., Oct. 13.—Daniel H. Wallace, Chicago organizer of the League of Humanity, a so-called pacifist organization, was sentenced to 20 years in federal prison by Federal Judge Martin Wade here. Wallace immediately gave notice of appeal, under $25,000 bonds. Wallace was found guilty of violation of the espionage law.

Gopher Troops Ready for France.

Camp Mills, Ill., Oct. 16. — Minnesota's contingent in the "Rainbow division" is ready for the front. A visit to the Minnesota streets today showed that the men are fit and that their morale is high. All who were interviewed said they are eager to start for the trenches. The increase in mail being sent back home in the last day or two indicates that they anticipate an early departure. The whole division of 27,000 men can, if necessary, be moved from Camp Mills in five hours after the order comes.

GERMANY CALLS OUT OLDER MEN

All Within Age Limit of Forty-seven Years Are Called to Colors.

UNFITS ALSO CALLED

Activity in Flanders Confined to Heavy Artillery Action—Teutons Take Capital of Russian Island.

Copenhagen, Oct. 17.—Military service in Germany has been extended to include men 47 years of age, and a call has been issued to those who have heretofore escaped service on account of military unfitness.

The army already included a large number above the legal limit of 45 years, on the ground that although nobody above that age could be mobilized, yet no requirement existed for the discharge of a soldier reaching that age.

The new regulation calls to the colors all exempts born after September 8, 1870.

Teutons Seize Arenburg.

London, Oct. 16.—German forces which landed on the island of Oesel at the head of the Gulf of Riga have captured Arenburg, capital of the island and are still pursuing the Russians at various places. Aiding the operations as far as possible are German cruisers and torpedo boats, which have shelled coast batteries and towns. Attempts by the German fleet to enter the Gulf of Riga or to operate in the waters between Oesel and Dago islands, however, are meeting with resistance from Russian land batteries and naval units. In the latter region the Germans retired in the face of Russian warships.

British Raids Successful.

In Flanders no military operations on a large scale have been attempted, but the big guns are carrying out reciprocal bombardments of great violence like those which precede the starting of an infantry offensive. British troops have carried out successful raids, in which several casualties were inflicted on the Germans and prisoners and machine guns were taken.

After the lapse of two days heavy artillery duels have been resumed between the French and the Germans on the Verdun front. On the Aisne front there is also considerable artillery activity.

Italians Plan for Offensive.

Preparations apparently are being made along the Julian front of the Austro-Italian theater for another big battle. In the Brestovizza valley a strong attack by the Austrians was broken up by the Italian machine gun fire, as likewise were attempted offensives from the west of Flondar to the head of the Adriatic sea.

STATE OF IOWA VOTES DRY

Constitutional Amendment Carries by Big Majority.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 16.—With an estimated majority of 30,000 to 35,000, Iowa voters have decided to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in this state by constitutional amendment. The state has been dry by statutory provision for two years. The amendment becomes effective immediately.

Watch New Tobacco Fields.

Athens, Oct. 16.—The large American tobacco concerns are keeping their representatives over here, watching the development of new tobacco fields in Macedonia. These have come suddenly into importance because of some quality of the soil of Macedonia, like that of Cuba, favorable to the production of tobacco. It blends with other grades. The American demand for it has become such that there is now more Macedonian tobacco sent to the United States than any other article shipped from Greece.

ESTIMATE IS REDUCED

Little Wheat For Allies Unless U. S. Curtails Consumption.

Only One-Ninth of 1917 Crop Can Be Spared for Allies, According to Figures.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Unless Americans heed the call of the food administration and curtail consumption of this year's wheat crop, only 77,696,000 bushels, or 11.8 per cent, will be left for export to the Allies and neutrals after the requirements of the United States are filled.

Experts of the bureau of crop estimates in calculating this year's theoretical wheat surplus have placed the consumption at 10 per cent less than the normal of 5.3 bushels as this year's conditions resemble those of 1916, when the apparent per capita consumption was about 4.75 bushels.

For the estimated population of the country—103,635,000 people—the requirement on that basis is 494,830,000 bushels.

Seed requirements they estimate at 87,271,000 bushels.

This year's wheat crop, from the preliminary estimates, is 659,707,000 bushels and the total requirements of the United States are placed at 582,101,000 bushels, leaving 77,606,000 bushels surplus.

WHITE SOX WORLD CHAMPS

Chicago Defeats New York in Sixth Game of Series.

Polo Grounds, New York, Oct. 16.—The Chicago White Sox won the world's championship in baseball here Monday, defeating the Giants for the fourth time.

The batteries were: New York, Benton, Perritt and Rariden; Chicago, Faber and Schalk.

Benton and Faber hurled tight ball on even terms until Benton's support wobbled in the fourth. Herzog's triple gave the Giants two runs in the fifth.

The weather was the best that had been produced for any game of the series. A warm sun was shining, so warm that overcoats were doffed and the crowd could look on in comfort.

It appeared the crowd would be smaller than that which witnessed the fourth game here and which was but slightly more than 27,000. The playing field was in excellent condition.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	7	1
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	3

TEUTONS LAND IN RUSSIA

Report Says Gunners Are Now on Mainland.

Amsterdam, Oct. 16.—Unconfirmed dispatches from Swedish sources say that the important town of Hapsal, on the Esthonian mainland, terminus of the direct rail to Reval and Petrograd, has fallen to the German naval forces that captured the two islands dominating the Gulf of Riga. Hapsal lies 275 miles south of Petrograd, but with its occupation German control of the Riga Bay would be complete and the menace to the Gulf of Finland extreme.

Ship Strikes Rock; Ten Lives Lost.

London, Oct. 16—Ten lives, including that of the captain, were lost in the sinking of the French steamer, Hirondelle, by striking a rock in the English channel. First news of the vessel's destruction was brought by seven survivors, who landed in a small boat.

McGarrity Denounces England.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—Expressions of loyalty to the United States were coupled with denunciations of England as "the greatest suppressor of liberty and small nations in the world," in a statement issued by Joseph McGarrity, president of the Irish Volunteers of America. McGarrity declared that "if it is a crime to sympathize with Germany as against England," he would "plead guilty of the crime and glory in the fact." McGarrity was out of the city when the exposure was published, and has just returned.

WAS ALL RUN DOWN
Faulty Kidneys Caused Acute Suffering. Completely Recovered Since Using Doan's.

Mrs. Harry A. Lyon, 5 St. William St., S. Boston, Mass., says: "*Doan's Kidney Pills* have surely done me wonderful good. About two months prior to the birth of my baby, I had two convulsions and was taken to a hospital. Doctors said the convulsions were due to my kidneys not working properly.

"I had swelling of the feet and ankles so that I had to wear large-sized slippers. My back ached intensely, I was nervous and unable to sleep. I also suffered from awful headaches and felt weak, tired, languid, and run down.

MRS. LYON.

"After I came home a friend suggested that I try *Doan's Kidney Pills*, and I got some. I soon noticed improvement; my back became stronger and I felt better in every way. I kept on taking *Doan's* and was cured. They are surely reliable."

Mrs. Lyon gave the above statement in May, 1915, and on March 12, 1917, she said:

"My cure has lasted. I take *Doan's* occasionally, however, as a strengthener for my kidneys."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ECZEMA!
Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 50c at druggists, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman Tex.

Do You Want Money Quick?
Ship us your Poultry, Cream, Eggs, Beans, Salted Cattle Hides, Pelts, Wool, Furs. Write for free price list. We pay top prices.
The R. A. COBB CO., St. Paul, Minn.

USES TOMATOES AS WEAPONS

Woman Vendor Also Effectively Bombards Kimonoed Customer With the Scale Weights.

The high cost of things generally—including tomatoes—was directly responsible for the loudest case heard in the Yorkville court, a case reflecting the difference in shopping tactics to be observed in various segments of a large city, says the New York Herald.

Mrs. Anna Saconne was present in a cerise kimono and bandages to complain of the commercial tactics of Mrs. Concetta Fasano, a traveling saleswoman for tomatoes. According to the evidence, Mrs. Saconne was complaining of the price and condition of the tomatoes sold by Mrs. Fasano, when she suddenly received a one-pound weight in the direct center of the forehead, and was subsequently bombarded with other weights ranging from a quarter of a pound to three pounds, after which a deluge of tomatoes wrecked another azure blue kimono which Mrs. Saconne wears when tomato shopping.

"Why this?" asked the magistrate of Mrs. Fasano.

"She buy notheeng and talka too mooch," explained Mrs. Fasano. "If she joost buya somethceng an' walk away, all right, shut up, but she no buys somethceng and says everytheeng ees no good. I slappa da face; she talks. I trow da weight; she talks. I trow da fruit; she talks. She talk, she talk, she talk. She no buy soomtheeng; she talk, she talk, she talk. How mooch?"

"Five dollars," answered the magistrate, and the fine was paid.

Unfair Question.

"I'll never ask Jibway to lend me another cent!"

"Did he hurt your feelings?"

"I should say so! I asked him to lend me a dollar until Monday and he asked me, 'What Monday?'"

Character.

"Is she a good nurse?"

"She must be; she's awfully homely."—The Lamb.

Some men can be eternally on the job and still not accomplish much.

INSTANT POSTUM
POSTUM CEREAL

THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT POSTUM AS A HEALTH IMPROVEMENT OVER COFFEE

"CONTRABAND"

By RANDALL PARRISH

A War Sea Story Abounding in Adventure and High Romance

Copyright A. C. McClurg & Co.

HOLLIS CONSENTS TO TAKE CHARGE OF SHIP AND CONTINUE VOYAGE—BASCOM AND M'CANN ARE DEADLY ENEMIES—DISSATISFACTION DEVELOPS.

Synopsis—Robert Hollis, who tells the story, is a guest on Girard Carrington's yacht, Esmeralda. It is supposed to be a "stag" party, and Hollis is surprised on discovering a woman, who evidently wishes to remain unknown aboard. She merely tells him her name is Vera. Carrington tells his guests of the coming war, and that he is engineering a copper pool. The yacht is sunk in a collision and Hollis saves McCann, millionaire, and one of the party. Hollis and McCann rescue Vera and leave the ship in a small boat. McCann refuses to submit to the authority of Hollis, and the latter enforces obedience. The castaways are sighted by a ship, the Indian Chief, which takes them aboard. The vessel is badly storm damaged. All officers are dead. Bascom, the owner, says he is taking a cargo of ammunition to Germany.

CHAPTER X.

—7—

We Accept Adventure.

As I emerged from behind the butt of the mizzenmast, the only person visible was a long-legged cabin boy industriously rubbing away at a grease spot on the deck. He was not aware of my presence until I spoke, when he gazed up at me across his shoulder, with seeming little intelligence in his dull eyes.

"Do you know which of these staterooms the lady was given?"

"Oh, yes, sir; over there; I just took her in a needle an' some thread."

"All right—what is your name?"

"Joe—Joe Moon, sir."

I crossed over and rapped at the stateroom door, which had a figure "5" stenciled on the upper panel.

"Who is there?" she asked.

"This is Hollis; could you spare me a few moments?"

"Certainly; I will come out directly," she laughed, "I have been doing some emergency mending."

I picked out a chair and sat down. A moment later the door of No. 5 opened, and the girl greeted me pleasantly, crossing the cabin swiftly, and extending her hand, as I arose to my feet.

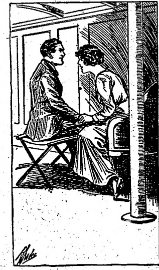
"I feel actually born anew, Mr. Hollis," she exclaimed. "I am almost afraid I was losing my nerve in that little boat. Where is this steamer bound?"

"That is what I called upon you to discuss. Sit down here, and I will give you the whole story. The captain and both mates are dead; the fellow on deck in charge when we came on board was the chief engineer. The owner of boat and cargo, however, is here; I have just been talking with him in the cabin yonder. He is in poor health and crippled in one limb."

"What is his name?"

"Foolishly I forgot to ask, and Masters—that is the name of the engineer—neglected to mention it when he introduced us. However, that makes no difference in the facts. I'll tell you the story, as briefly as I can."

She listened intently, leaning forward in her chair, her ringless hands clasped, her eyes on my face. The simple story seemed to thrill her, breathing as it did the mystery and romance of the sea.



Her Eyes Were Shining, and Her Hand Reached Forth, Unconsciously, and Rested in Mine.

"And that, Miss Vera," I said at last, "is the present situation. It is for you to furnish the final solution."

"For me! You tell me all this merely to leave the decision with me?"

"Yes; I shall do nothing against your expressed wish."

"Why—but what would you do, if you were here alone?"

"That would be entirely different. I have no family, no near relatives living; not even any special friends to mourn greatly over my demise. I might willingly risk my life in such an adventure, and think little of it. I know the sea and its perils, and such a game as this is likely to have its attractions."

"You—you consider the attempt very dangerous?"

"Of capture, and possible imprisonment—yes. Probably our lives will not be in any special peril. We have no arms with which to resist. If once overhauled, a prize crew would be put on board, and we would be taken to the nearest British or French port, as prisoners of war. Our cargo, destined for the German government, would be amply sufficient to condemn us. Under the circumstances, our own country would make no effort to protect us. I should not mind, but I cannot expose you to hardship and possible imprisonment."

Her eyes were shining, and her hand reached forth, unconsciously, and rested on mine.

"How long would it require?"

"Weeks, probably; I should choose the more northern route, around Scotland, and then skirt the Norway coast through the North sea."

"To place me on some other vessel at sea would spoil your plan, Mr. Hollis?"

"It would render our chances of success much less. The only possibility would be the meeting of some American ship, homeward bound, whose captain would promise to make no report. Such a one might be hard to find, especially if he suspected we were endeavoring to carry munitions of war to Germany."

"Do you believe the Germans are right in this war—that you ought to aid them?"

"I cannot answer that," I answered honestly enough, "for I do not fully understand the conditions. To be perfectly frank, however, my sympathies are with England and France. In this case I am not considering either side, but the poor devil who owns this ship and cargo. What we carry on board here will not be a drop in the bucket, but its loss will spell ruin to him, and that is the thought which influences me."

"And I could not even dispatch a message—wireless?"

"The Indian Chief has no equipment, No, Miss Vera, we shall be absolutely lost to the world until we are either captured, or safe in some German port. I would not deceive you—the project is both a desperate and a dangerous one."

The girl remained silent, her eyes lowered to the deck. I had said all possible, determined as I was not to influence her decision. As she did not speak, or change her attitude, I arose and walked across the cabin to where I could look out forward.

"Mr. Hollis."

"Yes." I turned.

"I must decide this? You mean to leave it all to me?"

"There is no other way."

"But I do not know what to say. I thought at first I could answer yes, gladly. I am not afraid, not the least bit afraid; and if I could only get some word back to my people in New York that I am safe, I would almost welcome the adventure. I am only a girl, you know, and I—I like such things. But they will worry horribly, for they have no knowledge of where I am. No one knows. I—I have simply disappeared, and papa will have defectives hunting for me, and will have to tell mother. They will imagine all sorts of horrid things. And you say it may be weeks, or even months, before I could get a message to America?"

"I am afraid so, Miss Vera; I wished you to understand the exact truth."

"Oh! I do not think that would be right—do you?"

"I thought you might feel that way, and so made no pledge before telling you the story. Of course, I knew nothing of how you were situated; or under what circumstances you had left home."

"I stole away unknown to anyone; it was just a lark, a foolish joke. No one knows where I am. If I could only send them word!"

I touched the bent head gently with my hand.

"Do not worry," I said kindly. "We will give the scheme up entirely, and head toward the nearest American port. Perhaps luck may favor us, and if we meet an American ship, we can transship you and then take a chance, knowing that you are safely homeward bound."

"But I understood you to say that that would only increase your peril."

"It might, and it might not. At least I will not consent to have you implicated in the affair any further than you are now. I will not sacrifice you to help our friend yonder save his fortune. I'll give him my answer now."

I took a step aft, but paused suddenly, for the door of the owner's cabin opened, and he came limping forth, resting heavily on a cane, his white face clearly revealed in the glare of the skylight. I stepped back beside the girl, who, aroused by my sudden movement, glanced up and saw him. Almost instantly she was upon her feet, hesitated an instant as though perplexed at the man's appearance; then advanced and met him.

"Mr. Bascom," she exclaimed, "can this indeed be you?"

"You speak my name, certainly," he replied, but gazing into her face seemingly without recognition. "Yet I do not recall—"

"Oh, yes, you do; surely you must," she interrupted. "Why, you have changed more than I. Do you not remember the moonlight nights at Palm Beach? The fishing parties along the coast?"

"Vera!" he cried, a note of delight in his voice. "Of course I remember; but you have become a woman, the very last person in the world I expected to see. And so you are the lady we were fortunate enough to rescue. Mr. Hollis never even mentioned your name."

"There was no reason why I should," I said, "having no thought of your previous acquaintance. The young lady and I have just been discussing the situation—"

"Wait just a moment, Mr. Hollis," she interrupted, her eyes still on Bascom's face. "This discovery changes everything. Mr. Bascom is an old friend."

"So I judge; but I do not intend to let that influence your decision."

"But it will, and does!" a certain impetuous appeal in her voice. "I did not understand before, as I do now. You are the owner, Mr. Bascom? This is your boat and cargo?"

"Yes, Vera; things have not gone well with me of late, and my entire fortune is here," he answered rather bitterly.

"I am sorry; I had not heard. You have been terribly ill, from your looks, and are lame. It—it was that affair in New York, from which you never recovered?"

"I was in the hospital for months, and scarcely hoped to live. That was when my business went to smash."

"Father never told me; and your mother?"

"Is living in Philadelphia, but in rather straitened circumstances, and ill; my younger brother has been compelled to leave school and seek employment." He smiled weakly. "I had hoped this voyage would set us all on our feet again."

She released her hand from his grasp, and sank down once more into the chair, her glance leaving his face, and seeking mine.

"Mr. Hollis," she said, almost defiantly. "It is my wish that the Indian Chief continue its voyage."

"But I cannot consent—"

"You left this decision to me. Well, I make that decision. My comfort, even the momentary fear which my family may feel over my strange disappearance, could never justify my refusal. I know this gentleman, and have met his mother; we were good friends. He shall not be ruined through any whim of a girl. I urge you to go ahead, not considering me in the least."

"I cannot quite understand so sudden a change."

"Perhaps you do not understand women," she said, and smiled. "Surely you recall who Mr. Bascom is?"

"Not in the remotest degree."

"But we spoke of him in the boat—Philip Bascom."

My eyes widened, and I caught my breath.

"Good heavens! yes; now I recall the affair. He is the man Fergus McCann shot in the hotel restaurant. That was the accident he speaks of. Why, this is strange enough to be fiction."

Bascom stood, leaning on his cane, looking at us, as though failing to comprehend what it was we were talking about. Possibly he did not catch our words clearly, for his white face appeared puzzled.

"You speak of me?" he asked, "of my difficulty with McCann?"

She looked up at him earnestly.

"Yes; it is very strange. You should know the truth. There were three of us who escaped together when the yacht sank; Mr. Hollis, myself and—Fergus McCann."

Bascom straightened, his lips pressed tight.

"He is here now; a guest on board my ship?"

"Yes; I do not know where—sleeping in one of the staterooms, probably. I have not seen him since I came over the side."

Bascom's expression was one of struggle, as he stared into our faces. It was difficult for him to find words; to even control his mind.

"This—this is a misfortune," he said finally. "I do not know how it will end. I have sought to avoid the man. Miss Vera, do you know the truth of that affair? not the newspaper story, but the facts?"

She shook her head.

"I only heard that the trouble occurred over Myra Bradley. McCann found you together, and shot you in a fit of jealous rage."

"So far the story was true; but I was not at the restaurant with Miss Bradley. I had never, but once before, even spoken to her. She called me to her table that evening, where she was dining alone, to question me regarding some mutual friends in Philadelphia. Our brief conversation was most commonplace. McCann shot me without warning; I did not even know he was near until the woman screamed."

"But," I said, as he paused, "was there no trial? That was not the newspaper story."

"I know it," bitterly, "and I have only my word to give you. I could not defend myself, and no one else made any effort to do so. McCann had money and influence; I was lying unconscious in a hospital. The girl was shipped off to Europe; a waiter swore that I drew a revolver, which he afterwards picked up on the floor; the police exonerated McCann on the ground of self-defense, and the case never came to trial."

I held out my hand.

"Having had some experience lately with McCann," I said heartily, "I am perfectly ready to accept your version. His being on board is awkward and unpleasant, but we must put up with it as best we can. Is this your thought, Mr. Bascom?"

He did not answer at once; not until she looked up questioningly.

"There is nothing else possible," he said at last, but as though the admission hurt. "My nature is not revengeful, although I certainly have no feeling of kindness toward this man. However, this is my ship, and he is my guest; as long as he remains on board, I shall treat him as I would any other under like circumstances."

"I knew you would say that," the girl exclaimed. "Now everything is all right, Mr. Hollis?"

"As nearly so as we can make it," I answered, assuming an ease I was far from feeling. "Your decision is that we continue the voyage—to Germany?"

"To wherever Mr. Bascom desires to go."

"Very well. And you appoint me captain, delegating to me full authority?"

"I do, with pleasure."

I held out my hand, surprised to note the strong grip of the slender, white fingers responding to my clasp.

"The matter is settled then, let the result prove what it may. It is already growing dusk; I will go on deck and assume command."

CHAPTER XI.

—

I Select My Officers.

The die was cast. However the strange adventure might eventually end, whatever peril lurked ahead of us, it was now too late for regret. The full responsibility I had assumed almost overwhelmed me as I first emerged upon deck, but there came to me also a spirit of recklessness, which brought a laugh to my lips and a shrug to my shoulders. Why should I care? It was her choice, not mine. A moment I lingered at the port rail, staring out into the smother of the coming dusk, wondering how it would all end, before I climbed the ladder to the poop deck.

The negro was at the wheel, while Masters stood aft gazing astern. He was not aware of my presence until I spoke sharply.

"Mr. Masters."

"Aye, aye, sir."

"I have agreed to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage," I said quietly, "and would have a word with the crew."

"The remainder of the voyage, sir?"

"Yes; the vessel has suffered no serious damage, and there are surely seamen on board to serve as watch officers."

"The bosun is a good man, sir."

"What is his name?"

"Leayord."

"Very well; have the men piped aft."

"All hands, sir?"

"Certainly, Mr. Masters. They have had rest enough, I imagine, the past few days. Now they are in for a spell of work."

I was not altogether pleased with the engineer's manner, a vague suspicion coming into my mind that he also rather preferred a return to Baltimore, and that the crew might desire the same decision. As I went forward to the rail I noticed that both Vera and Bascom had come up as far as the head of the companion, and now stood there in the shadow, where they could both see and hear. McCann, however, did not appear, and was probably asleep below, or still doctoring his discolored optic. I had just a moment to observe these things before the men began to appear aft the mainmast, and form in a straggly line across the deck. They were indeed a rough-looking lot, even for a freighter's crew, plainly showing the effects of prolonged debauches ashore, with several among them still manifestly under the influence of liquor. The re-establishment of sea discipline on board was evidently to be my first task, and my teeth clenched tightly as my eyes swept their faces.

"Come farther aft, men," I ordered sternly. "Bosun, bring them closer in, where they can hear what I say—ay! that's more like it."

I stared down into the upturned faces, noting, it seemed to me, characteristics of every race on earth, and realizing that here before me was grouped the scum of the seven seas.

"Men," I began, gripping the rail and speaking swiftly, "my name is Hollis, and I held command in the old Atlas line. The owner of this vessel and cargo—Mr. Philip Bascom—has just done me the honor of appointing me as captain for the remainder of the voyage."

The fellows remained silent, except for the restless shuffling of their feet on the deck.

"And what is the vige to be, mister?" suddenly asked a hoarse voice back in the group.

"The same one you signed on for, of course."

"Ter Hamburg?"

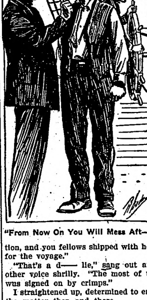
"That's where we lay her head."

"But ter perdition wid it; we've a wrecked ship, an' they tell us there's a war on."

"Who tells you that?"

"The guy that come aboard along with yer; he told the cook."

"Well, war or no war, this ship cleared before there was any declaration, and you fellows shipped with her for the voyage."



"From Now On You Will Mess Aft—"

"That's a d—— lie," sang out another voice shrilly. "The most of us wus signed on by crimps."

I straightened up, determined to end the matter then and there.

"We have had enough of this, lads," I said sternly, staring straight down into their faces. "I don't know who among you are doing all of this talking, but I'll answer you this: I am captain of the Indian Chief, and if any of you want to try out whether I can handle my crew or not, go to it. Bosun, come here."

The man named separated himself from the others, and slowly climbed the ladder. He was a big, muscular fellow, with red hair, clipped close to his head, and intelligent blue eyes.

"Your name is Leayord?"

"Aye, aye, sir."

"This is your first voyage on the Indian Chief?"

"No, sir; my third."

"Very good, Mr. Leayord; from now on you will mess aft, and rank as first mate, serving watch and watch with me. Is there a man forward capable of filling the second mate's berth?"

He ran his eyes over the group below rather doubtfully.

"Olson might, sir," he answered finally. "He is sober, and a good seaman."

"Step forward, Olson."

The mass of men parted slightly, and a man was pushed to the front. He possessed a strongly marked Swedish face, smooth shaven and almost boyish.

"How old are you, Olson?"

"Twenty-eight, sir."

"You know the sea?"

"Twelve years in the fo'castle, sir."

"All right; I'm going to give you a chance to make good as second officer, Mr. Olson. Now, lads, that's all for the present. I take it you are sailormen, and know what that sky means. The chances are ten to one we'll have a storm before midnight, and we'll meet it better with clear decks. Get forward, all hands, and clear away that riffle—lively now."

They were a bit slow about it, grumbling among themselves. Olson spoke once or twice, although I could not hear exactly what was said, and the power of sea discipline finally conquered. Within ten minutes they were working cheerfully enough, and Leayord had ceased his gruff ordering, and stood silent beside the lee rail. It pleased me to observe that Olson took hold along with the others, and did his full share of the work. I leaned farther over to gain view of the cabin entrance, but Bascom had disappeared. The girl, however, held her place, and glanced up, her eyes meeting mine.

"Could I come up there, Mr. Hollis?" she questioned.

"Certainly; as a passenger this deck is free for your use. Take the starboard ladder."

I gave her my hand, and helped her to grasp the rail. She glanced about into the mist.

"How gray and somber it is," she said soberly. "The fog is almost like a hand clutching at you."

McCann complicates the already serious situation by stirring up mutiny. Things begin to look bad for Hollis and Vera—as told in next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Let me tonight look back across the span
'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say—
Because of some good act to beast or man—
"The world is better that I lived today."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

OCCASIONAL DISHES.

For the family which has toast daily and often have the slices trimmed and crumbs that are left from preparing sandwiches as well as crusts, the problem of wasting none needs careful thought. The crumbs should be well dried, ground through the meat chopper, then made into bread. Take four cupfuls of hot water, a half cupful of molasses, one yeast cake, two cupfuls of graham flour, and three cupfuls of bread crumbs, mix and add enough white flour to make a stiff dough, let rise, work down, place at once in tins, let rise again, and bake.

Four Quarts of Grapefruit Sherbet.—Sometimes when entertaining it may be convenient to use the following: Two and a half cupfuls of water, five cupfuls each of sugar and grape juice, three teaspoonfuls of gelatin, one and a fourth cupfuls of lemon juice. Soften the gelatin in an additional fourth of a cupful of water, boil the sugar and water 15 minutes, cool, add fruit juice and freeze as usual.

Chilli Con Carne.—Take two pods of fresh or dried chilli peppers, two pounds of round steak, one-fourth of a cupful of pork fat or drippings, one clove of garlic, a teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of dried beans, four tablespoonfuls of flour. Soak the beans over night and let simmer in fresh water until tender. Discard the seeds in the peppers or if the dried ones are used soak them until soft in warm water, then scrape the pulp into the water and discard the skin. Cut the steak in small pieces and cook in fat until well browned, add the flour to the fat in the pan and stir until well browned; add the chilli peppers and water and stir until boiling. Cut two gashes in a clove of garlic and add it with the other things to the meat. Cover and let simmer two hours, adding water as needed, add salt. Meanwhile the beans should have become tender, season with salt and pepper, and mix all together.

Deviled Ham.—Cut cold boiled or baked ham in uniform slices. Mix together two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful each of salt and paprika, then add Worcestershire sauce to stir to a paste. Spread a little of this on both sides of the ham and broil about two minutes on each side. Serve hot as a luncheon dish.

This is the truth as I hear it
The clouds are rolling away,
And Spirit will talk with spirit
In the swift-approaching day.
War from the world shall be driven
From evil shall come forth good,
And men shall make ready for heaven
Through living in brotherhood.
—E. W. Wilcox.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

Prepare strips of stale bread about an inch and a half wide and four inches long, spread with butter on both sides and set into the oven until delicately browned on both sides. When ready to use, spread with mayonnaise dressing, press chopped white of egg in a narrow row all around the pieces of bread, then a row of the yolk of egg, in the center place a tip of tender cooked asparagus and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley. Serve a single canape as one service.

Hamburg Roast en Surprise.—Remove all the skin from a pound and a half of round steak, put the meat through a food chopper; add one egg, beaten light, one tablespoonful of fine chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of onion juice, a teaspoonful of salt, one fourth of a teaspoonful of paprika, and a third of a cupful of soft bread crumbs. Mix and shape into a loaf longer than wide and set into a baking dish; take out some of the mixture in the center to leave an open space equally distant from each end; into this break two eggs, cover with the meat and sprinkle the top with crumbs mixed with melted butter. Bake a half hour, basting five or six times with pork or bacon fat. Parboil a pint of potato balls, cut with a French cutter, fifteen minutes and place them around the meat when it goes into the oven. Baste the potatoes as the meat is basted. Serve around the meat. Make a sauce after the meat is removed from the gravy in the pan, adding flour, catsup, worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper for seasoning. If water is needed to add to the gravy save the water the potato balls were cooked in as it is rich in mineral salts.

Rice With Raisins.—Drop a cupful of rice into a kettle of salted water and keep it at a fast boil so that the grains do not stick together. When tender, drain and add a cupful of seeded raisins and pack into a buttered mold. Steam for 10 minutes, turn out and serve with plenty of butter and scraped maple sugar.

Nellie Maxwell

RATHER DIFFICULT POSITION TO MAINTAIN

When it comes to maintaining difficult positions, the armies at the front must take off their hats to this British munition worker. He is the well-known juggler, 40-H-P Zarma, who at present is confining his efforts principally to making munitions for the Germans, though to the great regret of the Boches they won't receive the munitions except through the muzzles of British guns. However, between times Zarma finds opportunity to exhibit his skill for the amusement of his fellow workers. The photograph shows him at one of his clever tricks, standing on his head on a bottle and juggling several balls at the same time.

BULLSNAKE IS MASCOT OF PORTLAND TROOPS

Portland, Ore.—Company G, Second Washington state infantry, of Aberdeen, if allowed to do so will take a mascot to France that will raise the hair on the heads of the allied troops as well as those of the Teutons. The mascot is a bullsnake.

The snake has been a pet with the company outposts in the Cascade mountains. One soldier discovered the snake in deadly battle with a large rattler. It killed the rattler and a few minutes later when attacked killed a second rattler. The soldiers thought its fighting ability should be recognized and captured it.

NURSING SERVICE TO BE VERY BEST

Sick and Wounded Soldiers to Get as Good Care as in Any Hospital.

RED CROSS MOST EFFICIENT

Best Surgeons and Best Nurses in United States Sent With Army to France—Only Graduate Nurses May Serve.

Washington.—The greatest advance made by the American Red Cross in the science of looking after an army's welfare is in its nursing service. The United States is the only nation which entered the present war with a fully enrolled and organized service of trained nurses. The most rigid rule of the Red Cross is that none but graduate nurses shall be permitted to serve as nurses in American war hospitals.

For the first time in history the United States has sent to the front with its forces a modern hospital equipment. The sick and wounded will receive as good care as they could get in any hospital in the United States. Fine buildings do not make a fine hospital—it is the surgical and nursing attention which the patient receives, and this attention can be given in a tent as well as in a million-dollar hospital building. The American Red Cross is sending with the army the best surgeons and the best nurses in the United States—the best in the world.

Only Trained Nurses Serve.

When the new Red Cross was organized in 1905 the principle was adopted at once that not only trained nurses but nurses of character and experience vouched for by recognized hospitals could be enrolled in the nursing service. Also it was recognized that unless such a service were gradually built up in time of peace, unsatisfactory nurses would be bound to get into it in time of war. And so, although it seemed then that our country could never again be drawn into war, the work of organizing a war-nursing service was started, with the result that today the Red Cross has enrolled nearly 12,000 nurses—the pick of the trained nurses of the United States. It is the one branch in which the United States is thoroughly prepared for war—better prepared, in fact, than any nation which ever went to war.

These are the qualifications of a Red Cross nurse: She must have had at least a two years' course of training in a general hospital with a daily average of at least 50 patients; she must be registered in states where registration is required; she must be at least twenty-five and not over forty years of age; she must be approved in a personal interview with a member of the local Red Cross committee; she must show her intelligence by writing an essay on some subject of nursing; she must be indorsed by the executive committee of an approved nurses' organization, by the superintendent of the training school from which she graduated, and by two members of the local committee on Red Cross nursing service; and finally she must pass a physical examination.

Such requirements mean that only the best nurses can be enrolled in the Red Cross service.

Takes Soldier's Oath.

When the enrolled Red Cross nurse is called upon to go to the war she takes an oath to support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic—the oath of the soldier. She receives an appointment card and badge bearing the same number. Congress has placed a penalty upon the unauthorized wearing of the Red Cross nurses' badge.

Her uniform was white, but has been changed to gray on account of the limited laundry facilities in Europe, with a white cap and an arm brassard bearing the Red Cross insignia. She is also furnished a blue cape marked with a red cross. This uniform is more carefully protected against unauthorized use than that of a soldier in the army. In Europe, the Red Cross societies were not so strict in the protection of uniforms at first, and they had cause to regret it. The Red Cross uniform there was used by spies, by women of bad reputation, and by grafters collecting money. No such abuse of the American Red Cross nurses' uniform is possible.

The woman who has organized this great service and trained it to a morale every bit as perfect as that of the army or navy is Jane A. Delano, herself a trained nurse. Miss Delano was formerly a superintendent of the nurses training schools at Bellevue hospital, New York, and the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and is now chairman of the national committee on Red Cross nursing service.

BLISTER BEETLE'S LIFE DUAL

Both Blessing and Pest, Is Classification of Indiana State Entomologist.

Indianapolis.—A "pest and a blessing all in one," is the classification of the blister beetle by Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist. The beetle is now numerous in the fields of Indiana and is becoming a pest to a certain degree. It is an aid to the farmer because of its appetite for grasshoppers, however. Discussing the insect Mr. Wallace said:

"During the season of 1916 the comparative scarcity of blister beetles was often commented on in this office, and as grasshoppers were quite numerous, a pest of the grasshoppers was predicted for the season of 1917. This prediction came true and more damage has been done this season than for many seasons past.

"However, the blister beetles are found in such numbers over the state that they are becoming a pest in many fields, but also a blessing as they are the greatest means of controlling grasshoppers."

USE FOR HORSE CHESTNUTS

British School Children Gather Them to Supplant Grain for Munitions.

London.—School children all over England will devote their leisure time during the next six weeks in gathering horse chestnuts, which the government is able to use in unlimited quantities in the manufacture of munitions. Researches last year by the Royal society led to the discovery that horse chestnuts provide a satisfactory substitute for the grain used in certain processes of munition making. Every ton of horse chestnuts harvested will save half a ton of grain for human consumption. Plans made by the school authorities indicate that more than 300,000 tons of these chestnuts will be turned over to the government by school children this fall.

NEED MILLIONS OF FEET OF LUMBER

Military Camps in Course of Construction Will Use Up Vast Quantities.

SAWMILLS TO BE KEPT BUSY

Camp Hospitals and Reconstruction Hospitals Will Use About 300,000,000 Feet—More Millions for Camps in France.

Wilmington, N. C.—With government construction of 19 "reconstruction" hospitals in all parts of the United States, and 32 local hospitals at each of the army cantonments and National Guard camps, nine officers' training camps in this part of the country, and as many more aviation camps down on the boards for immediate construction; it is given out in unmistakable language that the sawmills of this country will have all they can do to take care of government contracts during the balance of the year and for a good portion of the time during the first half of next year.

Makes Big Lumber Demand.

Reviewing the situation at short range, the Southern Lumber Journal of this city says:

"The announcement from Washington of the decision of the war department to build at once 32 hospitals, one at each of the army cantonments and National Guard camps, spells many additional lumber contracts, running into the millions of feet, that will have to come from the South, as the great majority of these training camps are located in the South and southern mills are therefore the logical sources of supply for this material. In addition to all this comes the further announcement that the government has decided upon building immediately 10 'reconstruction' hospitals in as many different cities, to wit: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Richmond, Va., Atlanta and New Orleans.

"By some it is contended that it will require 4,000,000 feet of lumber for each of the training camp hospitals, while another report fixes the amount at 7,500,000 feet. For the 'reconstruction' hospitals 6,000,000 feet of lumber will be required in each case and possibly more.

Lumber for Camps in France.

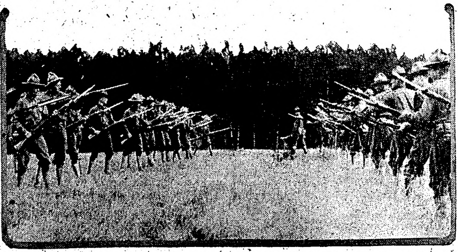
"On this basis it is easy to see that the lumber companies will be called on for at least 150,000,000 feet of lumber for the training camp hospitals and 120,000,000 feet for the 'reconstruction' hospitals, or a grand total of 270,000,000 feet for these combined purposes. Should these orders overrun as much as the training camp orders did, the amount of lumber and timbers for these hospitals will be nearer 300,000,000 feet than less. In the meantime lumber for the American troop camps in France will call for many more millions of feet of lumber in the near future.

"There are besides all this work of future construction several officers' training camps yet to be built in different parts of the country, for which the contracts will soon be let, aviation camps of different kinds that the government will have to build, the exact type of which has not as yet been fully agreed upon, all of which are under consideration by the proper heads, however."

FLEEING RUSSIANS TAKEN FROM A MOTOR LORRY

Remarkable photograph taken during the Russian retreat showing loyal soldiers holding up army motor lorry to take off two men. At the right with drawn revolver is Captain Gerrard of the Russian army, attached to the British armored car section as an interpreter.

BAYONET PRACTICE OF AMERICANS IN FRANCE



Exclusive photograph, just received from France, showing some of the men of the American expeditionary force engaged in bayonet practice.

HEROIC AMBULANCE MAN

Not all the heroism at the front belongs to the fighters. The men of the ambulance services do work that is as risky and sometimes more heroic in the ordinary course of the day. This photograph shows one example of the ambulance men's bravery. The French attendant is carrying a wounded soldier through the wood destroyed by German machine gun fire during the recent French offensive at Verdun. Every step he takes through the fire-swept area is at the risk of his life, but he keeps on bearing his human burden to safety.

ON GUARD IN SENTRY BOX

A Canadian sentry in his box built of ammunition cases, wreckage from houses and other articles. The bell is rung when the Germans begin sending gas shells over the trenches.

Plain Speaking.

"Young woman," said the irascible family man to the haughtily saleslady, "you needn't treat me with such lofty disdain."

"Well, sir?"

"I didn't come here for the purpose of making love to you. I want to match this ribbon, and I don't care a hang whether it's the color of your eyes or not."

MORE SHELLS TO POUND GERMANS WITH

OFFICIAL BRITISH
WAR PHOTOGRAPH

Two men of the Royal Garrison artillery unloading big shells for the British guns on the western front.

Wills Ashes to Japan.

"It is my wish that when I die my body shall be burnt to ashes, and the ashes sent to my beloved Japan. Let some member of my family take these ashes and go off into the orchards where the sweet cherry blossoms perfume the air, and scatter these ashes to the four winds, that I may spend all eternity among the hills of the land I love."

This is the message addressed to the officials of the Japanese association, that was found after the death of Kochu Iba, valet to several prominent club men of New York. Iba was born in Japan about thirty years ago and came to this country to become an importer. His family is well known in politics in Japan, and several of his uncles are in the Japanese navy. He was a member of the Japanese association. His body was cremated and the ashes will be sent to Japan.

Independence in Dying.

"Dying without a doctor's aid" is one of the latest evidences of the spirit of revolt abroad. Luther started a successful revolt against religious autocracy; the French nation revolted against the political hierarchy; our own age has seen great uprisings against economic tyrants. But now we have the first indication of rebellion against these despots of our bodies. One may remark that dying is not the best way of spiting the doctor; nor is it to the material minded, any more than harakiri. But shuffling off without a doctor's aid, perhaps in a manner not approved of by the faculty, is not only to make a martyr of one self; it strikes the profession at the root, demonstrating that death can take place without the assistance of a man with a black bag. Slowly mankind works up to freedom in all directions.—New York Post.

What She Broke.

Reginald had become a stretcher bearer in the army pay corps, and before going away to take up his duties he asked Angelina to marry him. Angelina loved him, but as she had promised to marry a millionaire the day before, she was too noble to go back on her word, and to Reginald she had perforce to say "No."

"I'm sorry, sorry," she sobbed. "K-kiss me once before we part, my love." and she flung herself into his arms.

"My own," she wailed, "have I broken your heart?"

Reginald disentangled himself with difficulty.

"No, Angelina," he said, "only my fountain pen."—London Answers.

GOOD ROADS

PIKE'S PEAK HIGHWAY OPEN

Alignment Definitely Completed From Atlantic to Pacific—Last Link Has Been Forged.

The Pike's peak ocean to ocean highway has definitely completed an independent alignment from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, says the New York Tribune. The last link in the chain was forged at San Francisco on July 30, when the national officers, in conference with representatives of various California routes, selected the Feather-River Sacramento Causeway routes and established the Pacific coast terminus at Oakland and San Francisco.

With terminal on the Atlantic seaboard both at New York city and Philadelphia, the first prong passes through Newark and Morristown, N. J.; Easton and Allentown, Pa., joining with the Philadelphia prong at Reading, Pa., thence continuing westward along the William Penn highway through Harrisburg, Tyrone, Altoona, to Pittsburgh; crossing Ohio through Steubenville, Coshocton, Newark, Columbus, Springfield and Dayton; Indiana through Richmond, Indianapolis, Rockville; Illinois through Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Griggsville; Missouri through Hannibal, Macon, Chillicothe, St. Joseph; Kansas through Hiawatha, Belleville, Norton, Colby, Goodland; Colorado through Burlington, Limon, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Hartsel, Buena Vista, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Rifle, Meeker; Utah through Vernal, Duchesne, Heber City, Park City, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Brigham, Lucin; Nevada via the Overland trail through Elko, Winnemucca, Lovelock, Deno, and California through Portola, Quincy, Oroville, Marysville, Sacramento, Davis, Benicia, Martinez, Berkeley, Oakland and San Francisco.

The completion of the western extension of the highway followed an official inspection of the trip made by President C. F. Adams, in accordance with the decision of the midsummer meeting held on top of Pike's peak, July 10-11, following a sociability tour from Chillicothe and St. Joseph. The reports made on the inspection trip indicate that less than 10 per cent of the 1,600 miles between Colorado Springs and San Francisco is in poor condition. The road follows streams, is through inhabited territory with less desert or desolate country to cross than any other transcontinental route, and traverses some of the most wonderful scenic sections of the United States. Visits were made at each town en route, to create new enthusiasm for the route, confer regarding highway development and arrange for a more complete marking system. The average running time was 19 miles per hour.

Road Through Williams Canon, Near Manitou, Colo.

An emphatic campaign is now being conducted to complete the marking of the Pike's Peak trail from coast to coast. The national specifications require red and white bands, each 10 inches in width, at cross-roads, forks, and frequent intervals between, these to be painted on telephone poles, fence posts, trees or rocks. In addition, a striking marker design in red and white has been adopted, and 1,500 enameled steel signs, 14 by 20 inches in size, are to be placed on individual posts at intervals of not more than five miles between New York and San Francisco.

Highways in Connecticut.

The construction of concrete highways is going on in 22 cities and towns in Connecticut, and when these contracts have been completed there will be about 70 miles of concrete surfaced payment in that state. The highways are 18 feet wide and cost $15,000 a mile.

Good Roads Indispensable.

The time has come when we must consider the roads an asset, indispensable to the well-being of the farmer and his family. This being true, is it not every man's duty to do all he can to keep the roads in good condition?

Good Roads.

More than $300,000,000 was spent on highway construction and maintenance in the United States in 1916. Of this amount 10 Southern states spent approximately $52,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

CARE OF SEED CORN

Begin Immediately After Gathering and Continue Until the Grain Is Planted.

DRY PLACE IS RECOMMENDED

No Locality Where Crop Will Not Be Bettered by Thorough Drying Treatment—Poor Storage Will Impair Vitality.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The same day that seed corn is gathered from standing stalks as they grow in the field the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is a free circulation of air, and so placed that the ears do not touch one another.

This is the only safe way, according to the United States department of agriculture, which says that much good seed has been ruined because it was thought to be dry enough when gathered. Many farmers think that their autumns are so dry that these precautions are not necessary, yet there is no locality where the corn will not be bettered by a thorough drying treatment. If corn is left in the husk it may sprout or mildew during warm wet weather, and it is more likely to become infested with weevils.

Poor Storage Impairs Vitality.

The vitality of seed may be reduced by leaving it in a sack or in a pile for even a day after it has been gathered. During warm fall days, with some moisture in the cobs and kernels, the ears heat or mildew in a remarkably short time.

The best and cheapest treatment immediately after the ears are gathered and husked is to tie the ears singly on binder twine at about eight-inch intervals, the twine being looped about the middle of the ears so that they hang balanced and horizontal. Ordinary binder twine is strong enough to support from 15 to 20 ears.

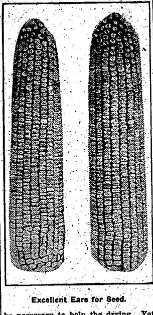
Wire racks are cheaper in the long run and more convenient. A good form is made from welded or woven wire fencing, the upright wires being used as the hangers, and the lateral wires cut off and bent upward being used as supports for the individual ears. The lateral wires, about three inches long on either side of the main upright, are thrust into the butt end of the cobb. These racks will last many years and are easily stored when not in use. In use, with the corn upon them, they have somewhat the appearance of giant fern fronds. The central wire is the midrib of the leaf, and the ears of corn stand out on each side like the fern leaflets, or like leaflets on a locust tree.

Eureka Yellow Dent Corn.

Wooden Racks Convenient.

Wooden seed racks, in which the ears are stored in rows on separate shelves, are convenient dryers, and have no drawbacks in a dry, breezy place, although the air cannot circulate freely on all sides and dampness may be held where the row of kernels rests on the wood.

Only during unusually damp weather at seed-gathering time will a fire be necessary to help the drying. Yet if heat is applied in a poorly ventilated place, it will do more harm than good. If used, the fire should be slow and long-continued. It should be below the ears with plenty of good ventilation above them.


Excellent Ears for Seed.

INCREASE YIELD BY PLOWING

Work Done in Early Fall Is Most Satisfactory—Weeds Are Destroyed and Soil Pulverized.

Repeated trials have shown that early fall plowing gives much better conditions for a crop of green the following year than late plowing gives. While August is a dry, hot month and other farm work presses it is advisable to do as much plowing as possible. On clean land no further treatment is needed. On weedy land the August plowing should be followed by occasional disking or harrowing, or by replowing in October.

Such treatment destroys many of the weeds and pulverizes the soil, so that good supplies of plant food are available during the next season. In addition, it gives a longer plowing season and a chance to do better work. Early plowing and good plowing are important steps in getting better than the average yield.

CUTTING CORN FOR THE SILO

Best Time Is When Grains Are Well Dented—Pays Farmer to Own His Silage Cutter.

Cut corn for silo when the grains are well dented. This is generally when the lower leaves and husks are beginning to dry up, and the corn is nearly ready to cut for shocking.

It pays to have your own silage cutter, so as to fill the silo when the crop is in the right condition.

Records Sell Cows.

Records alone will sell cows when no other quality will. Grade cows with records can be sold for 25 to 50 per cent more than those without records.

NEGLECT OF GOOD ROUGHAGE

Meat Production Must Be Put on More Economical Basis—Value of Straw Overlooked.

The importance of roughage as a feed is coming to be recognized. As long as grain was not high in price, it was rather indiscriminately shoveled into live stock and much coarse feed was allowed to go to waste. Such a practice now, however, would destroy all possibility of profit in feeding. While we are learning through grim necessity to make full use of roughage, it might be well to learn the lesson so thoroughly that we shall never forget it. Meat production in this country must be put on a more economical basis.

Millions of tons of straw are burned every fall. Probably a third of the corn stalks grown are wasted. Straw and stover with a little grain will carry cattle through the winter. Alfalfa hay can be the large part of the brood sow's winter feed with only a [illegible]. Why stuff her with corn? Roughage is money.

SILAGE TO CHEAPEN RATION

More Silos Being Constructed Every Year Because of Convenience and Economy in Feeding.

Because of the economy and convenience in feeding silage, more silos are being built every season. This year will likely see a larger number erected to "can" the corn crop.

Seventeen per cent more milk and 28 per cent more butterfat was produced by dairy cows fed largely silage than by others fed mainly a grain ration in a feeding test conducted at the Ohio experiment station. The silage ration produced butterfat at 13 cents a pound, and the grain ration at 22 cents. Two pounds of dry matter can be produced in the form of silage at less cost than one pound in sugar beets, other tests have shown.

Keep Down Weeds.

Keep down weeds in the garden. Weekly cultivations keep the soil loose, friable and aerated and conserve moisture.

The DAIRY

INGREDIENTS OF DRY RATION

Should Not Be Different From Those Fed to Cow at Other Times—Give Some Roughage.

The ingredients of the ration for the dry cow should not be so very different from that fed at other times. In order to cut down on the fat-producing elements, hominy is frequently used in place of corn. Bran and oats are both rich in mineral matter which goes to give bone to the unborn calf.

Traveling Feed Box in Use.

If she has been fed with high protein feeds a change of ration will rest and cool the digestive system.

As calving time draws near, a laxative feed, such as oilmeal in small quantities, loosens the bowels and lessens the danger of caked udder or milk fever at time of calving. Along with these concentrates eight to ten pounds of clean hay or corn stover will give sufficient roughage to keep the grain from massing in the stomach, and make digestion easy.

SEPARATING CALF FROM COW

Allow Young Animal to Remain With Dam for Day or So That It May Receive the First Milk.

It is well to allow the calf to remain with the dam for a day or two in order that it may receive the colostrum, or first milk. Colostrum milk has a purgative effect which aids in clearing out the calf's digestive system. If the mother's milk is very rich, it may be necessary to feed milk with a lower percentage of butterfat.

It is somewhat easier to teach young calves to drink than it is to teach older ones, but in either case it is necessary for the calf to become hungry by the omission of one or more feeds before it will drink milk from a pail.

One method of teaching the calf to drink is to get it to suck the attendant's finger as its mouth comes in contact with the milk in the pail. The finger can be withdrawn gradually, and the calf will usually continue to take in the milk. Patience, rather than force, is a prerequisite on the part of the feeder.

SPRAY MIXTURES FOR COWS

Ohio Experiment Station Recommends Fish Oil, Oil of Tar and Crude Carbolic Acid.

Spray mixtures may add to the comfort of a cow by keeping off numerous flies. Several of these compounds may be mixed at home.

A mixture recommended for this purpose is given in Bulletin 267 of the Ohio experiment station as 100 parts of fish oil, 50 parts of oil of tar, and one part of crude carbolic acid. Another formula is one-half gallon of oil of tar, one-half gallon of cottonseed oil, and one-half pint of crude carbolic acid. Such mixtures sprayed on cattle keep off flies for a time.

COWS NOT MILKED PROPERLY

Not Much Gained by Feeding Unless Farmer Gets All the Milk and Butterfat Feed Makes.

There is not much to be gained by feeding a cow unless you are determined to get all the milk and butterfat the feed makes. You cannot get all the milk and butterfat the feed makes unless you milk the cow right. A large percentage of cows are not milked right; so a large loss of milk and a larger loss of butterfat result. It is as important that cows be well milked as it is that they be well fed.

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Use of Purebred Bull Is Cheapest Way—Too Much Stress Cannot Be Laid to Ancestry.

The use of a purebred bull is the cheapest way of building up a herd. In selecting a bull too much stress cannot be laid to his ancestry. The greater the number of good producers in his pedigree, the better the chances for stamping desirable dairy characteristics upon his offspring.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

Vivo Flour

Solve Your Baking Problem.

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

IMMENSE LOT OF WORK DONE BY CONGRESS

Session Remarkable, of Course, for Its Action on War Measures.

LITTLE FRICTION NOTICED

Members, as a General Thing, Were Harmonious—Administration Successful in Most Legislation It Wanted Adopted.

Washington.—"The most remarkable session in the parliamentary history of the world," was the way Democratic and Republican leaders characterized the first war session of the Sixty-fifth congress, which came to a close at three o'clock in the afternoon of October 6, exactly six months after the declaration of war against Germany.

The record of legislation enacted and money appropriated has no parallel anywhere in the annals of all time.

Beginning with the declaration of war against Germany in April, congress has passed bill after bill of the most revolutionary character, including such measures as the draft bill and the food control bill. Appropriations and contract authorizations for the present fiscal year, totalling $21,890,000,000, including $7,000,000,000 in loans to the allies, were voted without a single dissenting voice, a record equalled nowhere, not even in the kaiser-dominated German reichstag.

How Money Is Expended.

The following table shows how the money is to be spent:

Army	$8,911,000,000
Navy	1,875,000,000
Merchant shipping fleet	1,889,000,000
Loans to the allies	7,000,000,000
Defense fund for—	
President	100,000,000
Food and fuel control	173,000,000
Soldiers' and sailors' insurance	176,000,000
Interest on bonds and certificates	200,000,000
Civil establishment of government	958,000,000
All other expenses	102,000,000

As a part of the scheme of meeting these enormous expenditures congress passed the $2,535,000,000 war revenue bill, the largest taxation bill in American history, levying directly or indirectly upon every man, women and child in the United States. Something more than a billion dollars of this amount will be taken from war profits. All incomes more than $1,000 for single men and more than $2,000 for married men are made subject to taxation.

Where New Taxes Fall.

Here are some things upon which the average citizen will pay taxes under the new war tax bill:

Approximately 2 per cent increase on incomes of $5,000 or less.

Letter postage, except local letters, increased to 3 cents and postcards to 2 cents, beginning November 3.

One cent for each 10 cents paid for admissions to amusements.

Five-cent shows and 10-cent outdoor amusement parks exempted.

Ten per cent on all club dues of $12 a year or more.

One cent for each 25 cents paid for parcel post.

One cent on each 25 cents express package charge.

Three per cent of all freight charges.

Eight per cent of passenger fares by rail or water, except trips of less than 30 miles.

Ten per cent of charges for seats, berth and staterooms on parlor cars or vessels.

Five cents on each telegraph, telephone or radio message costing 15 cents or more.

Three per cent on jewelry.

Eight cents on each $100 of life insurance. The tax on whisky is increased from $1.10 a gallon to $3.20. The tax on beer is increased from $1 a barrel to $2.75.

Increased tax on cigars, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco and snuff.

Little Dissension During Session.

Despite pacifist activities, the session was marked with comparatively little dissension, the fighting centering about questions mainly affecting policy. The most stubborn contests were staged over the revenue bill, the draft bill and the food control bill. In every case, except censorship of the newspapers and speech, the administration has received everything it asked of congress for the conduct of the war.

Congress was in session 188 days. During that time more than 10,000 army, navy and marine corps nominations sent to the senate were confirmed, among them the advancement of Major General Pershing, commander in chief of the armies in France, and Major General Bliss, chief of staff, to the rank of full general, held only four times previously in American history. The only important appointment held up was that of Col. Carl Reichmann, to be a brigadier general. Action was blocked until the December session because it was charged he uttered pro-German sentiments.

An unprecedented feature of the session was the reception of the special missions sent to the United States by the allied governments, and the special representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Russia and Japan addressed both houses. Invitations of the British and French governments to have the United States send a congressional mission across the Atlantic to see war conditions and co-operate with the interparliamentary congress were rejected.

Important Measures Passed.

Following is a list of the most important measures passed by congress:

Resolution declaring a state of war exists between the imperial German government and the government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

On April 2 the resolution for war against Germany was introduced in the house and on April 6, or four days after the assembling of congress, the president attached his signature to the measure. No delay was involved in the passage of this resolution, perhaps the most important ever offered either in this or any other congress.

General deficiency appropriation act, appropriating $163,841,400.52, of which $100,000,000 was for the national security and defense and for each and every purpose connected with the war.

Act authorizing an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and for the purpost of assisting in the prosecution of the war and to extend credit to foreign governments and for other purposes. This act appropriated $3,907,063,945.46 for establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our allies and expenses incident to preparation and issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes the issue of bonds amounting to $5,063,945,460, of which $3,000,000,000 is for meeting the loans authorized to foreign governments, $2,000,000,000 to meet domestic expenditures, and $63,945,460 to redeem the three per cent loan and also authorizes $2,000,000,000 of one year certificates of an indebtedness temporarily to provide revenue.

Huge Military Expansion.

Act authorizing one additional midshipman for each senator, representative and delegate in congress.

Act appropriating $273,046,332.50 for the support of the army for the fiscal year 1918.

Act authorizing the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States. This act authorized a selective draft of 1,00,000,000 men and contains other important legislative features pertaining to the army.

Resolution authorizing the president to take over for the United States any vessel owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war.

Act to increase temporarily the commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of the navy and Marine corps from 87,000 to 150,000 men, in the first instance, and from 17,400 to 30,000, in the second.

Act appropriating $1,344,896.18 for the support of the military academy for the fiscal year 1918 and for other purposes.

Largest Single Grant in History.

Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," as amended, in respect of car service, and for other purposes.

Act amending the war risk insurance act and appropriating $45,150,000 to insure vessels and their cargoes and expenses connected therewith.

Act appropriating $147,363,928.77 for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1918.

Act authorizing the issue to states and territories and the District of Columbia of rifles and other property for the equipment of organization of home guards.

Act appropriating $3,281,094,541.60 for the military and naval establishments on account of the war expenses. Up to time this was the largest appropriation act known to this or any other country. Among other things it appropriated $405,000,000 for an emergency shipping fund with which to begin construction of the greatest merchant fleet the world has ever known.

Act to punish acts of interference with foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better enforce the criminal laws of the United States.

Conservation Bills Passed.

Act authorizing condemnation proceedings of lands for military purposes.

Act appropriating $640,000,000 to increase temporarily the signal corps of the army and to purchase, manufacture, maintain, repair and operate airships.

Act authorizing the United States to take possession of a site for use for permanent aviation stations of the army and navy for school purposes.

Acts enlarging the membership of the interstate commerce commission and amending the act to regulate commerce by authorizing priority shipments by any common carrier, ect.

Act appropriating $11,346,000 to provide further for the national security and defence by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products.

Act appropriating $162,500,000 to provide further for the national security and defence by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

Act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and, for the purpose of authorizing in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes. This act makes an additional appropriation of $4,021,377,890.92 to extend credit in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our allies and expenses incident to preparation of an issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes an additional issue of $4,000,000,000 of bonds to meet loans to foreign governments; authorizes an additional issue of one year certificates of indebtedness amounting to $2,000,000,000 and an issue of five year war saving certificates amounting to $2,000,000,000.

New Mark Again Set.

Act appropriating $5,356,666,016.93 to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years on account of war expenses and for other purposes, and authorizes contract obligations to be met by future congresses amounting to $2,401,458,393.50. This is the largest appropriation act passed by this or any other country. This act makes further appropriations of $635,000,000 for the emergency shipping fund and raises the limit of cost to carry out the purposes of the shipping act to $1,734,000,000.

Act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy and for other purposes, and appropriates $450,000 to enforce the provisions thereof.

Act to provide revenue to defray war expenses. This measure provides approximately $2,500,000,000 of revenue with which to pay the expenses of the government.

Act to provide a military and naval family allowance, compensation and insurance fund for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and their families, and, makes an appropriation therefor of $176,250,000.

MOST IMPORTANT MEASURES PASSED.

Here are the most important measures passed by congress at the special war session:

Declaration of war against Germany on April 6.

War bond issues aggregating $15,538,000,000.

War appropriations and contract authorizations totalling $14,390,000,000.

War loans aggregating $7,000,000,000 to the allies.

The selective draft bill, making 10,000,000 men liable to military service.

The espionage bill, including the embargo provision.

The $2,235,000,000 war revenue bill.

The food control bill.

The trading with the enemy act.

The soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill.

50,000 BELGIAN HOUSES GONE

Germans' Record of Destruction Is Shown by New Gray Book Issued by Government.

Havre, Oct. 8.—The Belgium government has issued a gray book to refute allegations against Belgium civilians contained in the German white book of May, 1915, in which it was said Belgian civilians savagely attacked German troops in the early days of the war and that the measures adopted by the Germans were necessary in the interest of preservation of the German army. According to the gray book, between 40,000 and 50,000 houses were destroyed by the Germans.

JACKIE KILLS FRIEND; IS HELD

Queenstown Magistrate Says Fatal Blow Constitutes Manslaughter—To Get Bail.

London, Oct. 8.—Machinists Mate Perente of an American naval vessel will be liberated on bail on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of a dock yard laborer named Plummer, who died from the effect of a blow on the jaw inflicted by the sailor on September 8. He was held by a Queenstown magistrate. Perente pleaded not guilty and added: "I did not mean to injure my friend."

MOVE TO AID WAR CAPTIVES

Governments of Great Britain and Germany by Agreement Will Seek to Ameliorate Conditions.

Washington.—Details of an agreement between the British and German governments concerning combatant and civilian prisoners of war, which it kept by the Teuton officials delegated to carry it out will greatly ameliorate the condition of the wretched captives held in Germany, are made public in a white paper issued by Great Britain. The paper is of interest to Americans, inasmuch as it almost certainly will form the basis of a similar agreement between the United States and Germany. The conference at which the agreement was reached was held at The Hague.

An arrangement was made whereby the Netherlands government undertook to care for 16,000 British and German combatant or civilian prisoners of war, the respective governments of these nationals to refund all costs of internment and to furnish materials necessary for the construction and upkeep of the camps, for medical attention, and for the victualing and clothing of the interned.

Among the provisions of the agreement is one whereby the British government will permit the German medical personnel originally belonging to the German garrison at Tsing-tao, China, and now in the United States, to return to Germany by sea if they are permitted by the American government to do so.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Crow Wing county is anxious to have operators take out a lease on its mineral deposits at the county farm property. Bids are asked.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Peck of Anoka were married just fifty years, and last week their children and grandchildren all came home to help them celebrate.

John Cummings, one of the patriarchs of Redwood county, died very suddenly at his home near Delhi. Death was due to apoplexy. He was 92 years old.

Nels Hanson, 50 years old, was killed by a cave-in while digging a trench for a water main at Farmington. Two sisters, living in North Dakota, survive him.

Rush of farm work and not prevailing prices is the cause of the light potato receipts in Minnesota, according to the opinion of Director A. D. Wilson of the state extension department.

Personal effects at an estimated value of $1,000 have been stolen from barracks of student companies at Fort Snelling in a series of thefts during the past few weeks. The Fourth and Fifth companies have been especially hard hit.

Friday evening, Nov. 17, will be a big night for members of the U. C. T. council, No. 88, of Crookston, when the carriers of the grip will convene here from all over North Dakota and Minnesota to install C. W. Final of that city as sentinel in the Grand council body.

Two hundred clergymen witnessed the installation of the Right Rev. Frank Arthur McElwain as bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota. The services were held in the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, and the sermon was preached by Bishop J. D. Morrison of the diocese of Duluth. The certificate of election was read by Rev. Andrew D. Stowe of Minneapolis.

After roll call one evening recently, before Company G, M. N. G., of Austin was dismissed, Capt. Page gave the command, "At ease," and a crisp new $1 bill was given to each member of the company from Capt. J. N. Nicholsen of Company C of the Home Guards. It was a personal gift from Mr. Nicholsen, and the entire company gave three cheers and a tiger.

The H. C. Ervin company of St. Cloud has purchased the Schroeder flour mill at St. Joseph. The consideration in the transaction was $14,000.

Ten hunters, arrested in Anoka county by State Game Warden G. H. Cline were fined $12.50 each in the Anoka municipal court yesterday for shooting in open water and without a license.

An attempt to hold a meeting of the Non-partisan League of North Dakota at Mankato was frustrated by owners of halls and buildings in this city, who refused to rent them to the organization.

E. F. Warner, recently arrested at St. Cloud, in connection with the robbery and shooting at the Great northern depot at Moorhead, in which George Sheffield, operator at the station, was killed, has confessed to a robbery at Reynolds, according to a statement given out by the Moorhead police.

In a fog so thick that view three feet ahead was cut off, Northern Pacific freight trains collided at Lerch, eight miles from Brainerd. Peter Mayres, of Duluth, engineer, was badly injured. He was taken to a Brainerd hospital. The engine, caboose and several cars of Mayres' train were derailed, delaying traffic several hours.

Last week was Fire Prevention week in Minnesota, in accordance with a recent proclamation by Governor Burnquist. Although in the past only one day has been set aside annually for fire prevention propaganda, the period was increased this year because of the war and its resultant need for conservation of property. Fire drills were conducted in all of the schools every day. Pupils also were given talks on fire prevention. Many industries took similar measures with respect to their employes.

Instructions were issued at the 48th annual assembly of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Minnesota, which met in St. Paul, by the grand council to the grand treasurer to invest $300 in Liberty Bonds for the order. At the election of officers, Dr. Norman B. Patten, potentate of Zuhrah temple, Minneapolis, was made grand master. Other officers elected were: Samuel T. Irvine, Red Wing, deputy grand master; Charles H. Green, St. Paul, grand councillor of the work; George E. Wanner, Minneapolis, treasurer; John Fishel, St. Paul, recorder; Alex E. Clarendon, Minneapolis, grand captain of the guard; Charles P. Montgomery, St. Paul, commander of the council; Syward A. Rhode, Duluth, grand chaplain; Harold L. Lamb, Sauk Centre, marshal; O. L. Schutz, Minneapolis, steward, and John L. Lundwig, St. Paul, sentinel.

Every man, woman and child in Minnesota, outside the three most populous counties, may enter the race and help his or her county outdistance others in the big Liberty Loan campaign and win one or both of the trophies offered by the State Public Safety commission. The trophies, referred to as "battle flags," are suitably inscribed silk banners, and will be awarded: One to the county taking the largest amount of Liberty Bonds in proportion to its official allotment. The other to the county securing the largest number of subscribers in proportion to its population.

MINNESOTA AGAIN WINS BUTTER TITLE

STATE CARRIES OFF NATIONAL BANNER FOR THIRTEENTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR.

STATE WHEAT CROP A BUMPER

Government Report Shows Vast Increase Over Last Year in October Forecast.

St. Paul.

Defending the world's championship, which it has held for twelve successive years, Minnesota again carried off the banner awarded by the National Creamery Buttermakers' association in convention at Milwaukee.

News of the victory was received by Secretary H. D. Meyer of the state dairy and food department from Commissioner James Sorensen, who was at the meeting.

"The banner is awarded every year to the state having the highest average score," Secretary Meyer explained, "and was won by an average of 96.57 out of a possible 100 points by the Minnesota contestants. It means that Minnesota as a state produces the finest butter in the world."

More than 600 buttermakers competed for prizes.

* * *

Bumper Wheat Crop.

Summaries of the October crop reports for the state of Minnesota as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, follow:

Corn—October 1 forecast 72,200,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 84,420,000 bushels.

All Wheat—Preliminary estimate, 66,500,000 bushels, production last year (December estimate), 27,555,000 bushels.

Oats—Preliminary estimate, 123,000,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 88,112,000 bushels.

Barley—Preliminary estimate, 38,200,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 26,125,000 bushels.

Rye—Preliminary estimate, 6,438,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 5,025,000 bushels.

Flaxseed—October 1 forecast, 2,750,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 2,338,000 bushels.

Potatoes—October 1 forecast, 33,400,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 16,800,000 bushels.

All Hay — Preliminary estimate, 5,197,000 tons; production last year (December estimate), 6,384,000 tons.

Apples (Agricultural Crop)—October 1 forecast, 495,040 barrels of three bushels; production last year (December estimate), 422,000 barrels.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on October 1 this year, and the second, the average on October 1 last year.

Wheat, 203 and 142 cents per bushel; corn, 171 and 74; oats, 54 and 39; potatoes, 87 and 96; hay, $10.30 and $6.80 per ton; eggs, 35 and 26 cents per dozen.

* * *

Governor Warns Nonpartisan League.

Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, in advance of a conference with representatives of the Nonpartisan league from different parts of Minnesota, repeated the attitude of the Minnesota Public Safety commission toward meetings of that organization.

"Like all other meetings at this time, the question whether they will instill loyalty is the one first to be determined," said the governor. "That most interests the Public Safety commission and is left entirely with the local authorities, who are in close touch with the conditions obtaining."

* * *

Cars for State Shippers.

Chairman Ira B. Mills of the State Railroad and Warehouse commission, announces that the commission has been successful in a move to retain 300 box cars of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads which had been ordered to Eastern lines and that potato growers and other shippers in Minnesota will profit accordingly, but must load the cars to a maximum capacity in every instance.

While no explicit instructions are given for the use of the cars left on the Northwestern lines, it is planned to use the majority of them for the movement of the semi-perishable crops.

* * *

New Rifles for Home Guard.

Minnesota Home Guard companies and the new Fourth regiment may be uniformly equipped with Krag-Jorgenson rifles, as the result of withdrawal by the War department of the Springfield rifles issued to some units for use in the regular and national armies, Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow said.

* * *

State Road Named for Nelson.

United States Senator Knute Nelson has had a state road named for him. Following a call by a committee from Glenwood, Highway Commissioner C. M. Babcock registered the Nelson trail. The road runs from the Iowa line south of Worthington, Minn. through Nobles, Murray, Lyon, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa, Swift, Pope, Douglas, Otter Tail, Watonwan and Hubbard counties to Lake Itasca. The road will be marked with a black circle enclosing a yellow background with the letter "N" in [illegible]

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

TWO PIGEONS.

The day was very windy, and high in the air two pigeons were flying. One was a lovely blue one and the other was blue and gray.

"Hello, coo-coo," said Mr. Blue Pigeon.

"Hello, coo-coo," said Miss Gray Pigeon. Although she was both blue and gray she was always known as Miss Gray Pigeon.

"Don't go so fast, coo-coo," said Mr. Blue Pigeon. "Let me join you. The wind almost carries us along. We don't need to hurry so."

Now Miss Gray Pigeon didn't really want to hurry. She was only pretending she was in a great hurry. She wanted Mr. Blue Pigeon to follow her, for she had long admired his blue feathers and his collar of blue and green which shone in the bright sunlight.

"Let's sit on the eaves under yonder window," said Mr. Blue Pigeon, as he caught up with Miss Gray Pigeon. "I have something I want to tell you."

Miss Gray Pigeon was all of a-flutter. What could Mr. Blue Pigeon want to say to her? She hoped—and yet she hardly dared hope so much.

He was such a very handsome pigeon and though she was lovely herself, still she didn't think she was nearly so fine as Mr. Blue Pigeon.

They settled down on the eaves under the window, and Mr. Blue Pigeon began to coo lovely little songs to her. They were quite the sweetest songs Miss Gray Pigeon had ever heard though they were the same songs which pigeons have sung to each other for years and years—as many years as there have been pigeons—and that means a great many years.

The names of the songs are called the "Pigeon Coo Songs" and Mr. Blue Pigeon had a beautiful soft voice.

"I love you so much," he said, and Miss Gray Pigeon said:

"Coo, coo, I love you too!"

"Then," said Mr. Blue Pigeon. "I want you to make your home with me. I shall hunt for goodies for us to eat, and we'll be so happy. We will coo all day long—that is when we're not eating and bathing and flying. And sometimes we will coo even then."

"Hello, Coo, Coo," Said Mr. Blue Pigeon.

Miss Gray Pigeon was very happy. She was very much flattered and honored too. For a long time they sat on the eaves under the window and after awhile Mr. Blue Pigeon said: "We must get our wedding breakfast now. Come! Coo, coo, coo, I'll look for it."

They flew down to the ground together. And what should they see before them but a regular feast!

Some children had left crumbs and other delicious things that pigeons love, on the ground. They had seen the pigeons and thought perhaps they might be hungry.

"Look!" said Miss Gray Pigeon. "You have a surprise for me! Here is our wedding feast all ready!"

"I didn't do this," said Mr. Blue Pigeon very truthfully. "I think some lovely children did this for us. I have seen some children around here lately, and they have seemed so friendly. I have been a little afraid of them but I am sure I will never feel afraid again."

From all around other pigeons joined the wedding feast. "This is our wedding day," said Mr. Blue Pigeon. "That's why we are having a feast."

And the pigeons all ate and nibbled at the crumbs as if they had never had such a feast before in all their lives.

Now when the children came back they saw all the crumbs had gone, and all the pigeons had flown away, except Mr. Blue Pigeon and Miss Gray Pigeon.

"Coo, coo, thank you, thank you," said Mr. Blue Pigeon and Miss Gray Pigeon.

"Nice pigeons, good pigeons," said the children.

They were afraid that the pigeons would fly off. But not at all! They had grown quite tame. And such friends as they all became!

Every morning the children gave the pigeons food, and for some wonderful reason, they couldn't understand—two pigeons were especially tame, and would let the children stroke their soft heads while they said, "Coo, coo."

But the real reason was that Mr. Blue Pigeon and Miss Gray Pigeon had been given a wedding feast by the children and they showed their thanks by being tame and by acting like real pets for their devoted children friends.

Wanted to Know.

Charles, aged five, having been told that baby sister had just arrived from heaven, marched into the room and said: "Now, Miss Baby, tell us all about heaven 'fore you forget it."

MY SIGNATURE
Paul F. Skinner
ON EVERY PACKAGE
SKINNER'S MACARONI

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

GREAT BIG MONEY OIL
Producing and Refining

Oil prices booming. Stocks soaring. Thousands drawing dividends from small investments in ground-floor shares of reliable oil and refining companies. Write at once for

BIG FREE BOOK OF PHOTOS AND OIL FACTS

about big, substantial, share-and-share-alike oil and refining company (governed by board of 12 conservative bankers) owning 45,000 acres of valuable oil leases deposited in bank, all paid for and certified by law, in Oklahoma and Texas, the world's richest oil region. Big well now drilling. Dozen wells to be drilled soon. Modern Oil Refinery to be erected. Positively your fair and square quick opportunity (free from humbug or fakir's methods) to buy $1 par shares NOW in honestly-managed, fast-growing company.

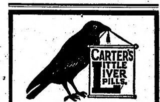
OSAGE OIL & REFINING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Subsidized.

Mrs. Townley—What! You pay a girl ten dollars a week to cook for you?

Mrs. Subbubs—Not exactly. We pay her four dollars for cooking; the other six dollars are for staying.

The important event in many a man's life is an accident of birth.


CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.

Purely Vegetable

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack Iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 42—1917.

How the Airmen Fight.

The pitfalls and dangers which an aviator must avoid at the front are becoming more numerous every day. Anti-aircraft guns mounted on fast motor cars, chase around the country behind the lines and prevent the enemy airplanes and Zeppelins from remaining over our territory. This type of battery was responsible for the Zeppelins brought down at Compeigne in April, 1917, and Revigny, in April, 1916. In fact, this invention was one of the immediate causes of the Germans giving up their "strafing" with Zeppelins. The record for distance and height in hitting an airplane with this type of cannon is 15,000 feet in the air at 9,000 yards' distance across country. A very large crew is required to man one of these cannon. Besides the cannon a telephonist gets the report of the position over which the German machine is flying.—Carroll Dana Winslow, in Scribner's Magazine.

Different Methods.

The prison visitor on his usual rounds noticed that a new man occupied a cell that had been empty for some time.

"My friend," he began, "may I ask what brought you here?"

"The same thing that brought you here," replied the convict; "a desire to poke my nose into other people's business, only I generally used to go in by the basement window."

Rolling Rapidly.

Tom Moore called on Campbell one evening, and in the course of conversation Campbell mentioned a poem he had just composed and the manuscript of which he showed to Moore. It was entitled "The Battle of Hohenlinden," the last line of the first verse of which read:

"Of Iser rolling rapidly."

When Moore was departing he slipped on the stairs, which caused Campbell to ask:

"What's that? What's that?"

"I, sir, rolling rapidly!" instantly replied Moore.

RED FACES AND RED HANDS

Soothed and Healed by Cuticura—Sample Each Free by Mail.

Treatment for the face: On rising and retiring smear affected parts with Cuticura Ointment. Then wash off with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For the hands: Soak them in a hot lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and rub in Cuticura Ointment.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

A Natural Mistake.

The Manager—What's the kick about the sleepers I sent to fill up the band?

The Bandmaster—No brains. That rummy with the saxophone is smoking his instrument.

His Caliber.

"The noble Brutus was a cad."

"How do you make that out?"

"Didn't he cut an old friend?"

J. B. Perry of Alaska gave up a $30,000 a year job to volunteer as an army engineer.

Women frequently jump at conclusions that are anything but alarming.

A Medicine for Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Relieved the Sufferings of Women.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world.

Mrs. Kieso Cured After Seven Month's Illness.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my house work, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for herself how good it is."—Mrs. Karl A. Kieso, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

Could Hardly Get Off Her Bed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—"I want you to know the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was in such bad health from female troubles that I could hardly get off my bed. I had been doctoring for a long time and my mother said, 'I want you to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.' So I did, and it has certainly made me a well woman. I am able to do my house work and am so happy as I never expected to go around the way I do again, and I want others to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. Josie Copner, 1668 Harrison Ave., Fairmount, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

WILSON ISSUES CALL TO BANKS

Sounds Toscin for All Financial Institutions of Country to Join Federal Reserve.

TO CONTROL RESOURCES

Trust and State Institutions Asked to Come Under Big System to Control Nation's Finances.

Washington, Oct. 17. — A call has been sounded by President Wilson for the mobilization of all the nation's gold reserve under the supervision of the Federal Reserve board.

In a statement the President called upon all eligible non-member state banks and trust companies to join the federal reserve system without further delay that they may contribute their share to the consolidated gold reserves of the country and aid more effectively in a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war.

Banks Flocking to System.

Scores of such institutions have flocked to the system within the past three weeks, among them some of the largest trust companies of Philadelphia, New York and other cities. Within less than three weeks, resources of such institutions in the system have risen from $1,200,000,000 to more than $2,600,000,000.

Liberty Loan financing, the resultant activity in the money markets, the effect of the government's huge financial transactions upon the bond markets and the stock exchanges of the country have made it imperative for the Federal Reserve board to control the country's gold reserve.

Extent of Control Far-Reaching.

With the board in daily control of the country's huge store of gold—at present more than $3,000,000,000—watching every avenue through which it may be lessened and vigilant in its supervision of the country's banking activities, officials believe that the financial position of the country may be made practically impregnable.

At present the board controls the activities of institutions representing only one-half of the country's total banking resources. The latest report of the comptroller of the currency places at several millions above $16,000,000,000 the resources of the banks within the system.

Since that report was issued, however, nearly $1,700,000,000 in resources have been added through the acquisition of new members. There are, however, between 8,000 and 9,000 eligible banks and trust companies, with resources estimated at from $12,000,000,000 to $16,000,000,000, entirely beyond the control of the federal government, because they are governed only by state laws.

PASSES $800,000,000 MARK

Second Liberty Loan Proceeds Nearer Goal.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The Treasury department estimates that subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan have passed the $800,000,000 mark, or 16 per cent of the $5,000,000,000 hoped for.

Unofficial and incomplete returns from eight of the 12 reserve banks, added to official figures from three of the other four banks, which are known to be less than actual subscription, show a grand total of approximately $705,000,000. The $800,000,000 estimate, which is thought to be liberal, it was said, included probably sales in the Minneapolis district from which no reports have been received and increases in the other three districts for which no fresh figures are available.

WAR FACTORY WANTS WOMEN

Eastern Munitions Plant Sends Out Call for 300 Laborers.

New York, Oct. 16.—A munition factory near here has sounded an urgent call for 300 women laborers.

"This is the first opportunity which American women have had to serve their country so directly," said Mrs. Strakosch, secretary of the employment section of the mayor's committee of women of national defense.

"We will be glad to do it."

56 LOST WHEN CRUISER SINKS

British Boat Goes to Bottom and Sloop Is Overdue.

London, Oct. 16.—The British armed mercantile cruiser Champagne has been sunk with the loss of five officers and 51 men, and the mine-sweeping sloop Begonia is overdue and regarded as lost with all hands, says an official statement.

Dancer and Spy Executed.

Paris, Oct. 16.—Mata-Hari, the Dutch dancer and adventuress, who two months ago was found guilty by a court martial on the charge of espionage, was shot at dawn. Mme. Mata-Hari, long known in Europe as a woman of great attractiveness and with a romantic history, was, according to unofficial press dispatches, accused of conveying to the Germans the secret of the construction of the British "tanks," this resulting in the enemy rushing work on a special gas to combat their operations.

SAVE FOOD AND LEND YOUR COIN

Hoover's Men Will Make Big Drive Throughout Nation for Sale of New Bonds.

YOU CAN HELP WHIP KAISER

Great Program Is Outlined for Food Pledge Week Campaign, October 21 to 28—Those Who Fight Must Be Fed.

Washington.—Ten million food conservation pledges! Twenty-two million homes visited! A national campaign projected so large in its scope that the work to be accomplished is as great as though a census of the country were to be taken in a week!

Such is the program outlined for the food pledge week campaign, October 21 to 28.

What is it all about?

Why so much fuss?

What are the motives back of such a tremendous drive?

In every state thousands of people are asking these questions while thousands of others are preparing themselves to furnish a complete answer to the query.

The reasons why the food pledge campaign has been projected upon such broad lines are simple enough; plain enough.

So simple and so plain that they have been stated in the compass of a card—a card that it is proposed to hang in every home of the land—a card that is the "war creed of the kitchen," because, so closely are the people in this country linked to the world war, that one of the phases of the struggle must be fought out in the American kitchen.

If soldiers are to fight they must be fed. For the past three years, one by one, our allies across the sea have been taking the men from the farm and from the factory and sending them to the firing line. Each man sent to the firing line meant one less who could be relied upon to help produce the food that "will win the war."

There are stores of wheat in Australia. There is food in South America, but ships are scarce. Time is a vital factor. The voyage to Australia and to South America takes too long. If the needs of those who fight for us across the sea are to be met, the food that sustains those fighters must come from this country.

If the laborer is worthy of his hire, surely the fighter is worthy of his food. That is a principle universally accepted by the American public! However, it is not every product that can be sent across the sea. Corn will not serve the need; our allies have never used it as a food; they have no mills to grind it; turn it into meal in this country and it would spoil before it could reach an European port. There are just four classes of products, the experts say, that we must send to our allies if our duty to them is to be discharged; they need meat, wheat, sugar and dairy products. We can conserve our wheat by increasing our consumption of other grains. We can conserve our meat by making a greater demand upon the resources of the fish market.

If the United States were an autocratic country there would be no popular appeal for the conservation of food. There would be an autocratic food control. The mailed fist would rule in the kitchen. Imperial food decrees would be enforced at the point of the bayonet. But ours is not an autocratic country. Food control is in the hands of the people themselves, and it is to the people that the food administration has appealed in the food pledge card campaign.

Herbert Hoover has termed this appeal an "unprecedented adventure in democracy"—an adventure that will determine whether or not a democratic form of government is, after all, fitted to engage in a death grapple with an autocracy.

The food pledge work campaign resolves itself into an effort to secure as a result of voluntary agreement pledges insuring the general support for a well defined program of food conservation. The food pledge week campaign represents an effort to induce as many of the American homes as possible to unite in a common policy. Our wheat reserves can be conserved if everybody helps.

The American people are asked to join together in a common conservation policy. As evidence that they are supporting this policy they are asked to hang a card denoting membership in the United States food administration in their window. In order that the conservation policy may be understood, the reasons for it made plain, and the manner of observing it rendered certain, Instruction cards—"The War Creed of the Kitchen"—are to be hung in the home.

And that is what the national food pledge week campaign is all about.

To Make a Cheap Filter.

In order to make a cheap filter, take a large flower pot and stop the hole in the bottom of it by placing a piece of sponge in it. Cover with a few inches of powdered charcoal, fill with water, and let it stand over a pail or tub supported by two or three sticks laid across. The water filtering through the charcoal will be freed from all impurities and will be fit for family use. The charcoal should be changed every three months and the sponge several times a year.

WRIGLEY'S
S. O. S.
Send Over Some
WRIGLEY'S
AFTER EVERY MEAL
The Flavor Lasts
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM MINT LEAF FLAVOR
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS

Keep your soldier or sailor boy supplied. Give him the lasting refreshment, the protection against thirst, the help to appetite and digestion afforded by Wrigley's.

It's an outstanding feature of the war—"All the British Army is chewing it."

Wanted It Cut Down.

Mrs. Stickitt, a lady notorious for her saving habits, one morning entered the doctor's office, leading by the hand a stoutly-built boy nine years of age and of exceedingly healthy appearance.

"Well, Mrs. Stickitt," said the doctor, "who's my patient? I don't seem to recognize his face. Not a village boy, is he?"

"No, doctor; my nevvy from town."

"Not much wrong with him, I should say," laughed the doctor, pinching his red cheeks.

"It's about his appetite, doctor," said the boy's aunt in a low tone.

"What?" exclaimed the doctor, staring at the well-fed young patient. "Surely he doesn't need an appetizer?"

"Good gracious, no, doctor!" replied the lady, in horrified accents. "I want you to give me something to make his appetite less. He'll eat me out of house afore his month's holiday is up if his appetite ain't cut down!"

Too Late.

He was a great pedestrian, but one day his physical energy seemed to give out. Weary and worn and sad, he was beeginning to despair of finding rest and refreshment when a small wayside house came into view. The good lady of the house executed her commission to supply her visitor with eggs, toast and tea.

"May I open the eggs for you?" she asked, smilingly.

The young man nodded assent, but, although the shell looked well enough; appearances are often deceptive, and that egg would not have done credit to any self-respecting hen.

He drew back his chair with a sigh.

"Hasn't it been boiled long enough, sir?" queried the lady.

"Yes," he replied, wearily, "but it was not boiled soon enough."

Luck.

"Are you superstitious?"

"I believe some men are luckier than others. But I never in my life met one who would own up that he was lucky. So what's the difference?"

Friend, Indeed.

"Did you send flowers to his funeral?"

"No, I sent a fire extinguisher."

Uneasy lies the head that is full of schemes to get even with somebody.

C. L. Dickey of Canaan, Me., has 23 living children. He is fifty-eight.

YOU BET I'M HELPING SAVE THE WHEAT says Bobby
POST TOASTIES
For me 3 times a day

Money Talks.

"Reginald Grabcoin asked me to marry him last night," said Miss Gadder. "I've never heard a more eloquent proposal in my life."

"Did he use flowery language?"

"Oh, no. He said, 'Miss Gadder (Marjorie), my father is worth $10,000,000 and I'm his sole heir.'"

How's This?

We offer $100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Not There.

"You are praising up this suite as extremely desirable, but I can't see the point."

"Of course not, ma'am. This is a flat."

Don't Neglect Kidneys

Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Prescription, Overcomes Kidney Trouble

It is now conceded by physicians that the kidneys should have more attention as they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

The kidneys should receive some assistance when needed. We take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, annoying bladder troubles, smarting or burning, brick-dust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, maybe weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

An ideal herbal compound that has had most remarkable success as a kidney and bladder remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. There is nothing else like it. It is Dr. Kilmer's prescription used in private practice and it is sure to benefit you. Get a bottle from your druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper. Adv.

The Alternative.

Prisoner—What are my chances?

Lawyer—If I can't hang the jury, you will.

Very Generous.

"Do you always let your wife have her own way?"

"Yes, and mine, too."

A word to the wise is sufficient—if he is paying for it at his end of the long distance telephone.

The fewer creditors a man has the easier it is for him to look the world in the face.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, Minnesota

NOTICE
Estrayed
From my Place Wednesday
October 3rd, 1917
Two Colts
1 Bay Horse Colt
1 Black Mare Colt
Anyone fiinding same please notify
John Stenvick, Sec. 33, Town of Reiner, P. O. address, Erie, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. MACK SUNDHUND Cashier

Just Received

A large consignment of Macknaws, Sweaters, Flannel Shirts, Blankets, Caps, and mens, ladies and children Underwear.

The cold weather is fast approaching, and you will be in need of some warmer clothing. Call in and see our line before buying.

We handle nothing but the best

H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, Minnesota

WHEN WOMEN GO TO WAR.

Plans for the registration of women for service in connection with the war are but giving official recognition to what the world has known from the beginning. Woman's part in war has always been of such importance that it is doubtful if any great campaign ever was carried on without her assistance, says Omaha Bee. Since civilization came to soften ways of living, the woman has not been called upon to do some things she was put at under savagery, but she has found new occupations whose pursuit is quite as essential. Such tasks as nursing the wounded, caring for the helpless and ministering in many ways to the wreckage of war come to her as a matter of course, as do the homelier but unavoidable duties of keeping things moving while the man goes forth to battle. What is now proposed is that these duties be co-ordinated as far as possible, and that the efforts of woman be systematized and made more effective by reason of orderly direction. That the women of America will respond to the effort of the government may be accepted as foregone conclusion, and that they will lag at any time may be put aside as out of the question.

A very foolish article in a newspaper on the subject of courting does express one fine idea, which is this: "To be a man among women you must be a man among men." There may be exceptions to this, for there are silly girls, but in the main it is true. Women do like a manly man, even in preference to a learned or interesting man. They love courage and strength of character, says Ohio State Journal. Whenever a man approaches them with a silly remark or a widespread anecdote, they don't think very much of him; if they did, people would not think very much of them. Manliness and womanliness are quite the same. They are made up of qualities that are a part of the foundations of virtue. Because a woman is beautiful and graceful is no reason why a man should forget his good sense and judgment while in her society. But really there are many men who don't look at it that way. Now watch the next occasion and see if this is not so.

The campaign to increase the nation's meat production, headed by a volunteer committee of 100 live stock men working in conjunction with the department of agriculture and Food Administrator Hoover, should lend an important stimulus to what will prove a profitable undertaking for producers as well as for consumers. Among other things, those interested in the work plan the transfer of thousands of head of cattle, sheep and hogs from the big western producing districts to small farms in central and southern states, where a great amount of feed goes to waste.

It is reported that the most popular book this summer is not fiction. It is the department of agriculture's pamphlet on canning, 1,850,000 copies of which have been distributed since the first of June. The second most popular work of the season is the department's pamphlet on home methods of drying fruits and vegetables, of which 1,200,000 copies have been called for. Third place has been won by the department's booklet on home gardening. There are a good many serious-minded people in the United States.

The Berlin Tages Zeitung argues that the evacuation of Belgium by Germany is impossible, for the reason that Belgium would be an irreconcilable enemy of Germany. In other words, this Berlin newspaper realizes that Germany has treated Belgium with an injustice that is unforgivable and dares not let the little nation get upon its feet, for fear of vengeance. It's a very damaging admission.

The day of the Zeppelin is over. But it will be long before its name ceases to be associated with raids on defenseless towns and the murder of helpless women and children. It has failed as the great military factor it was expected to be. It has succeeded in nothing but in fixing lasting ignominy upon itself and its inventor and sponsors.

The announcement that three Princeton professors have discovered a source of luminous pigment that produces a cold light with a remarkable penetrating power under water, which promises to be useful in submarine warfare, is made at the right time of the year.

A Frenchman says he has invented an airplane that cannot capsize, but still admits that it might come down in a hurry.

The least that the enemy within our borders could do would be to keep still, but that apparently, is the one thing he can't do.

Passenger cars that will not telescope have been invented. Now it remains to be seen what they will do.

The country's greatest problem is not to get courageous men to fight but the lazy scoundrels to work.

Who is minding the babies in England? Who is sewing on the buttons, making the beds, hanging out the wash and dusting off the piano top? We ask because 438,000 women have gone into manufacturing plants since the war came, says Philadelphia Telegram. And 308,000 have been absorbed by stores, offices and the like. Steam and electric railways have taken another 64,000. Apart from those in domestic service, 5,000,000 women are now helping to make the wheels of industry hum in Great Britain. More than a 1,250,000 men have been directly replaced by women since 1914. "Woman's place is in the home" used to be considered quite an argument. It now ranks with "the earth is flat."

So acute is the world shortage of platinum that the price has more than doubled since the beginning of the war. It was $45 an ounce. Now it is $105. War uses of platinum include the making of sulphuric acids and the completion of contact points of the ignition system of airplanes, automobiles and telephone and telegraph instruments. Substitutes have been found for it in the making of sulphuric acids, but for other uses it is almost indispensable. No wonder, therefore, that there is keen interest in the reports of the discovery of platinum in Alaska.

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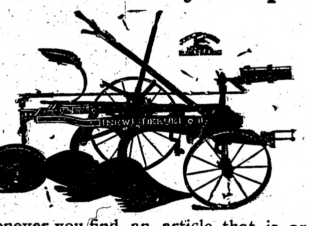

Whenever you find an article that is and has been for years the best seller on the market---you feel safe in buying it. No plow ever made has had such an extensive sale as the NEW DEERE.

These Plows are made for critical buyers---farmers who want the best. For sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - Minnesota

NOTICE

Estrayed

From my Place Wednesday
October 3rd, 1917

Two Colts

1 Bay Horse Colt

1 Black Mare Colt

Anyone finding same please notify

John Stenvick, Sec. 33, Town of Reiner, P. O. address, Erie, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

Just Received

A large consignment of Macknaws, Sweaters, Flannel Shirts, Blankets, Caps, and mens, ladies and children Underwear.

The cold weather is fast approaching, and you will be in need of some warmer clothing. Call in and see our line before buying.

We handle nothing but the best

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, Minnesota

WHEN WOMEN GO TO WAR.

Plans for the registration of women for service in connection with the war are but giving official recognition to what the world has known from the beginning. Woman's part in war has always been of such importance that it is doubtful if any great campaign ever was carried on without her assistance, says Omaha Bee. Since civilization came to soften ways of living, the woman has not been called upon to do some things she was put at under savagery, but she has found new occupations whose pursuit is quite as essential. Such tasks as nursing the wounded, caring for the helpless and ministering in many ways to the wreckage of war come to her as a matter of course, as do the homelier but unavoidable duties of keeping things moving while the man goes forth to battle. What is now proposed is that these duties be co-ordinated as far as possible, and that the efforts of woman be systematized and made more effective by reason of orderly direction. That the women of America will respond to the effort of the government may be accepted as foregone conclusion, and that they will lag at any time may be put aside as out of the question.

A very foolish article in a newspaper on the subject of courting does express one fine idea, which is this: "To be a man among women you must be a man among men." There may be exceptions to this, for there are silly girls, but in the main it is true. Women do like a manly man, even in preference to a learned or interesting man. They love courage and strength of character, says Ohio State Journal. Whenever a man approaches them with a silly remark or a widespread anecdote, they don't think very much of him; if they did, people would not think very much of them. Manliness and womanliness are quite the same. They are made up of qualities that are a part of the foundations of virtue. Because a woman is beautiful and graceful is no reason why a man should forget his good sense and judgment while in her society. But really there are many men who don't look at it that way. Now watch the next occasion and see if this is not so.

The campaign to increase the nation's meat production, headed by a volunteer committee of 100 live stock men working in conjunction with the department of agriculture and Food Administrator Hoover, should lend an important stimulus to what will prove a profitable undertaking for producers as well as for consumers. Among other things, those interested in the work plan the transfer of thousands of head of cattle, sheep and hogs from the big western producing districts to small farms in central and southern states, where a great amount of feed goes to waste.

It is reported that the most popular book this summer is not fiction. It is the department of agriculture's pamphlet on canning, 1,850,000 copies of which have been distributed since the first of June. The second most popular work of the season is the department's pamphlet on home methods of drying fruits and vegetables, of which 1,200,000 copies have been called for. Third place has been won by the department's booklet on home gardening. There are a good many serious-minded people in the United States.

The Berlin Tages Zeitung argues that the evacuation of Belgium by Germany is impossible, for the reason that Belgium would be an irreconcilable enemy of Germany. In other words, this Berlin newspaper realizes that Germany has treated Belgium with an injustice that is unforgivable and dares not let the little nation get upon its feet, for fear of vengeance. It's a very damaging admission.

The day of the Zeppelin is over. But it will be long before its name ceases to be associated with raids on defenseless towns and the murder of helpless women and children. It has failed as the great military factor it was expected to be. It has succeeded in nothing but in fixing lasting ignominy upon itself and its inventor and sponsors.

The announcement that three Princeton professors have discovered a source of luminous pigment that produces a cold light with a remarkable penetrating power under water, which promises to be useful in submarine warfare, is made at the right time of the year.

A Frenchman says he has invented an airplane that cannot capsize, but still admits that it might come down in a hurry.

The least that the enemy within our borders could do would be to keep still, but that apparently, is the one thing he can't do.

Passenger cars that will not telescope have been invented. Now it remains to be seen what they will do.

The country's greatest problem is not to get courageous men to fight, but the lazy scoundrels to work.

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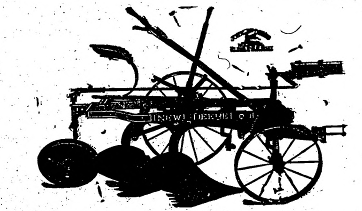
GRYGLA . MINNESOTA.

Best Goods Always Popular



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These Plows are made for critical buyers---farmers who want the best. For sale by

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GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

$1.50 Per Year.

Volume XII. No. 43

GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25 1917.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Market Reports,

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.56
Barley	1.00
Flax	3.00
Rye	1 62
Butter	.40
Eggs	.35
Vive Flour	$5.85

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Miss Myrtle Blair spent Sunday at her home in Thief-River Falls.

Steven Bordenheimer was a Goodridge visitor Saturday.

Remember the last one-half of the taxes is due November 1st.

Four cars of stock were shipped to South St. Paul, Saturday, Even Ose being the shipper.

FOR SALE—A driving and saddle horse, also single harness. Inquire at Stephenson's Restaurant.

Jesse Tofteland and Olaf Gauslaa left Tuesday for Grand Prairie, Canada, where they have taken claims.

Miss Marrion J. Murray arrived here last Thursday to take up her duties as one of the teachers in the local school

Jens O. Tangen came up Saturday from Fosston for a brief visit with relatives and friends.

Miss Geatrude Pries, who teaches in Diapen school, was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Come to the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday evenings. Dance after show Saturday eve.

For Sale—Hay baler, better than new, will sell at cost price, also a Ford car in good condition—H. E. Stewart, Goodridge, Minn.

$225 buys 8 good horses, wagon with good thribble box and set of good harness. Box 1214, Thief River Falls Minn.

Mrs. G, Gundersen, Miss Sarah Arndt and Miss Gertrude Pries have become members of the Red Cross since we we published the last list of names.

The Goodridge Lutheran Ladies Aid will hold their sale in the church on Wednesday October 31st. Lunch will be served. A business meeting will be held by the congregation after the sale

Bills are out announcing an auction sale on the Halvor Holen farm, the southeast quarter of Sec. 25 town of Reiner Monday Oct. 29th, commencing at 10 a. m.

Bernt Tanem will hold an auction on his farm, the southeast quarter of section 35, town of Lee, 7 miles east and 1 mile south of Esplee Tuesday Oct. 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

LOST—It the Village of Goodridge on September 19th, a pocket book containing some currency, some cancelled notes, and one uncancelled note. Finder leave same at Goodridge State Bank for reward.

The Mensel family left Wednesday for their future hom at Anoka, Minn. During their three years stay in this country they made many friends, who are sorry to see them leave, but wish them succes in their new field of laqor. Claude Novak, who has been visiting them the past two months, left with them.

Andrew Yuske Sr. will hold an auction sale on the NW. ¼ of Sec. 36, in Goodridge township, 1½ miles south and 3 miles east of Goodridge, on Monday November 5th. He offers for sale six head of horses. 22 head of cattle, big lot of farm machinery and all household goods. This is a large sale and will start promptly at 10 a. m. Free lunch at noon. Usual terms. LaBree, auctioneer, Goodridge State Bank, clerk.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Minnesota Educational Assn. will take place at Thief River Falls on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 and 16, 1917. The two days and evenings will be filled with interesting programs and entertainments. Speakers of state and national reputation will appear, and every phase of educational work will be represented in the round tables and sectional meetings. Ample provisions will be made locally for room and meals for all who attend. On Friday, the school officers of Pennington and eastern Marshall county will hold their annual meeting in conjunction with the teachers.

Further particulars will be announced in later issues of this paper and programs may be secured from the officers.

Stenvick-Hefta.

On Wednesday October 17th at 11 o'clock a. m. at the Torgerson church, occurred the marriage of Miss Alma Syverina Stenvick to Mr. Albert G. Hefta of Portland, N. D., Rev. Bjorn- performing the ceremony.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stenvick of Reiner township and is well and favorably known here. She was attired for the ocasion in a beautiful gown of chiffon taffeta.

The groom is not so well known here but he should consider himself lucky in securing one of Pennington county's charming young ladies for his companion thru life.

Miss Julia Stenvick and Miss Clara Hefta were bride's maids and were prettily attired in dresses of silk Marquisette.

Alfred and Oscar Stenvick fulfilled the duties of best men.

After the ceremony was over a seven course dinner was served at the home of the bride, only a few of their intim- friends being present.

The young couple left Saturday for Portland, N. D., where they will make their home. Congratulations.

Literary Program.

For the meeting next Thussday eve., November 1st.

Piano Solo	Gretta Gulrud
"What the society did last year" by Steuart McLeod, retiring president.	
"What the Society intends to do this to do this year" by Miss Anderson, the new president.	
Recitation	Mrs. J. Payne
Piano Duet	Miss Giefer Miss Murray
"How many tin cans does it take to make a Dodge"	Palmer Tvedt
Story	Irene Ferdinandson
Song	Upper grade girls
Current Events	Vic McLeod
Song	Audience

Four Buildings Destroyed by Fire At Grygla.

Four business buildings were completely destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. The fire, which originated in the Willard cafe, wiped out that building, the pool hall, the Olson Implemen Co's building and a livery barn. All the contents of the buildings were saved, with tne exception of some of the furniture in the up stairs of the cafe. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Opens Up Watch and Jewely Repairing Shop.

Rosaire Morin opened up his watch and jewelry repair shop Wednesday in the M. J. Stephenson building and is now in shape to do all kinds of repair work. Mr. Morin has put in a first class outfit here and can handle any kind of a job, whether large or small. He is a man with several years experience, having worked at the business in Crookston and Grand Forks. When in need of repair work don't take it out of town but give Mr. Morin your work.

CHIROPRACTIC
The Drugless Way to Health

By Chiropractic Spinal Adjustment the cause of disease is removed. Nature then restores you to health. *Consultation free. Investigate!* Others do, why not YOU?

Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 p. m., 2 to 5 p. m. or by Appointment

Truxell and Truxell
Doctors of Chiropractic
Suite 4, Union Block,
Thief River Falls, Minnesota
Free booklet mailed on request.

Dedication of School House.

The Goodridge school house, which is now fully completed, will be dedicated Friday evening at 8 p. m. A program has been arranged and it is expected that Prof. J. H. Hay and Supt. E. A. Mostue of Thief River Falls will be present and give short addresses.

Statement of the condition of
GOODRIDGE STATE BANK
of Goodridge, Minn.,

at close of business on October 18th, 1917.
Date of report by Bank October 22nd, 1917.

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$62,022.08
Overdrafts		105.30
Bonds and Securities		89.20
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,650.00
Due from Banks	$18,157.45	
Cash on Hand	2,608.01	
Total Cash Assets		20,765.46
Checks and Cash Items		415.94
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		433.37
TOTAL		$87,484.25

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,500 00
Undivided Profits, Net		
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates or money borrowed)		5,000.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$37,547.97	
Cashier's Checks	905.71	
Total Immediate Liabilities	38,453.68	
Time Certificates	31,530.57	
Total Deposits	69,984.25	69,984.25
TOTAL		$87,484.25

Amount of Reserve on Hand	$21,181.46
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	6,440.97

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, A. H. Fasel, President and J. P. Jensen Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. H. Fasel, President.
J. P. Jensen, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: H. S. Dahlen
Two Directors Oscar Sponheim

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of October 1917.

(SEAL)
Dora Holmes
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minn
My commission expires June 23rd, 1923.

Statement of the condition of
FARMERS STATE BANK
of Goodridge, Minn.,

at the close of [illegible]
Date of Report [illegible]

[illegible]

Loans and Discounts		$68,948.33
Overdrafts		129.73
Banking House. Furniture and Fixtures		4,307.11
Other Real Estate		1,266.46
Due from Banks	$16,201.43	
Cash on Hand	2,418.33	
Total Cash Assets		18,619.76
Checks and Cash Items		242.09
Paid out for Expenses etc., in Excess of Earnings		
Total		$93,513.48

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.0
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		197.40
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates for money borrowed		5,000.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$39,266.50	
Cashier's Checks	1,829.02	
Total Immediate Liabilities	41,095.52	
Savings Deposits	562.72	
Time Certificates	34,657.84	
Total Deposits	76,316.08	76,316.08
Total		$93,513.48

Amount of Reserve on Hand	$18,861.85
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	$6,914.35

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, J. M. Bishop, President and Nick Bundhund, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. M. Bishop, President.
Nick Bundhund, Cashiar.

CORRECT ATTEST: Jay Payne
(Two) Directors Magnus G. Thoreson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of October 1917.

SEAL) H. B. Rockne,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota.
My commission expires March 10, 1923.

Star Notes

Some snow storm, and what will the "Injun Summer" be.

Geo. S. Baird and Theo. Hyland transacted business in Goodridge Friday.

H. C. Iverson called at the Theo. Hyland home Friday afternoon.

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Zakarias Hole is busy cutting a tunnel through the snow.

Miss Dena Wold spent the week end at her home east of Kratka.

Theodore Hyland has recently purchased the Ole Roe farm in N. E. Star. Consideration twelve hundred dollars.

Benson Merc. Co.
Jorgentown, Minnesota
Headquarters for
All kinds of Merchandise, Farm Machinery etc. Highest price paid for farm produce.
Creamery in Connection

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write.

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, - MINN

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

The University of Minnesota has a weed farm on which is growing every kind of weed known in the state. And, at that, it hasn't anything on some of the war gardens.

The first story of the war has been received from a man whose life was saved when a bullet struck his Bible. Few ever report having lives saved by a plug of tobacco; of course, they do not carry them in the same pockets.

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On Casey Farm, Goodridge, Minn.

I have for sale or trade 20 head of Horses, consisting of 13 broke Hores and 5 Bronchoes which I would like to trade for heavy work horses, I also have some heavy work harness for sale.

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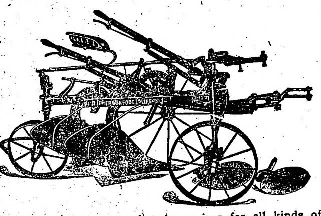
I also want to hire teams to haul hay.

Frank C. Hirn, Goodridge, Minn.

ROSAIRE MORIN
Watchmaker & Jeweler

I am now in shape to give you the best of watch and jewelry repaing at the most reasonable prices consistent with first class work. All I ask is a trial and am willing to let the work speak for itself.

Located in the M. J. Stephenson Building
Goodridge, Minnesota



Attention Farmers

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A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume [illegible] No. 43 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917 $1.50 Per Year

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.56
Barley	$1.00
Flax	3.00
Rye	1.62
Butter	.40
Eggs	.35
Vive Flour	$5.85

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

[illegible] For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. [illegible] Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Miss Myrtle Blair spent Sunday at [illegible]er home in Thief River Falls.

Steven Bordenheimer was a Goodridge visitor Saturday.

Remember the last one-half of the taxes is due November 1st.

Four cars of stock were shipped to South St. Paul, Saturday, Even Ose being the shipper.

FOR SALE—A driving and saddle horse, also single harness. Inquire at Stephensen's Restaurant.

Jesse Tofteland and Olaf Gauslaa left Tuesday for Grand Prairie, Canada, where they have taken claims.

Miss Marrion J. Murray arrived here last Thursday to take up her duties as one of the teachers in the local school

Jens O. Tangen came up Saturday from Fosston for a brief visit with relatives and friends.

Miss Geatrude Pries, who teaches in Diapen school, was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Come to the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday evenings. Dance after show Saturday eve.

For Sale—Hay baler, better than new, will sell at cost price, also a Ford car in good condition. [illegible] Stewart, Goodridge, Minn.

$225 buys 8 good horses, wagon, with good thribble box and set of good harness. Box 1214, Thief River Falls Minn.

Mrs. G. Gundersen, Miss Sarah Arndt and Miss Gertrude Pries have become members of the Red Cross since we we published the last list of names.

The Goodridge Lutheran Ladies Aid will hold their sale in the church on Wednesday October 31st. Lunch will be served. A business meeting will be held by the congregation after the sale

Bills are out announcing an auction sale on the Halvor Holen farm, the southeast quarter of Sec. 25 town of Reiner Monday Oct. 29th, commencing at 10 a. m.

Bernt Tanem will hold an auction on his farm, the southeast quarter of section 35, town of Lee, 7 miles east and 1 mile south of Esplee Tuesday Oct. 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

LOST—It the Village of Goodridge on September 19th, a pocket book containing some currency, some cancelled notes, and one uncancelled note. Finder leave same at Goodridge State Bank for reward.

The Mensel family left Wednesday for their future hom at Anoka, Minn. During their three years stay in this country they made many friends, who are sorry to see them leave, but wish them succes in their new field of labor. Claude Novak, who has been visiting them the past two months, left with them.

Andrew Yuske Sr. will hold an auction sale on the NW. ¼ of Sec. 36, in Goodridge township, 1½ miles south and 3 miles east of Goodridge, on Monday November 5th. He offers for sale six head of horses, 22 head of cattle, big lot of farm machinery and all household goods. This is a large sale and will start promptly at 10 a. m. Free lunch at noon. Usual terms. LaBree, auctioneer, Goodridge State Bank, clerk.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Minnesota Educational Ass'n will take place at Thief River Falls on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 1 and 2, 1917. The two days and evenings will be filled with interesting programs and entertainments. Speakers of state and national reputation will appear, and every phase of educational work will be represented in the round tables and sectional meetings. Ample provisions will be made locally for rooms and meals for all who attend. On Friday, the school officers of Pennington and eastern Marshall county will hold their annual meeting in connection with the teachers.

Further particulars will be announced in later issues of this paper, and programs may be secured from the officers.

Stenvick-Hefta.

On Wednesday October 17th at 11 o'clock a. m. at the Torgerson church, occurred the marriage of Miss Alma Syverina Stenvick to Mr. Albert G. Hefta of Portland, N. D., Rev. Bjornson performing the ceremony.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stenvick of Reiner township and is well and favorably known here. She was attired for the ocasion in a beautiful gown of chiffon taffeta.

The groom is not so well known here but he should consider himself lucky in securing one of Pennington county's charming young ladies for his companion thru life.

Miss Julia Stenvick and Miss Clara Hefta were bride's maids and were prettily attired in dresses of silk Marquisette.

Alfred and Oscar Stenviek fulfilled the duties of best men.

After the ceremony was over a seven course dinner was served at the home of the bride, only a few of their intimate friends being present.

The young couple left Saturday for Portland, N. D., where they will make their home. Congratulations.

Literary Program.

For the meeting next Thusday eve., November 1st.

Piano Solo	Gretta Gulrud
"What the society did last year", by Steuart McLeod, retiring president.	
"What the Society intends to do this [illegible]" by Miss Anderson, the new president.	
Recitation	Mrs. J. Payne
Piano Duet	Miss Giefer Miss Murray
"How many tin cans does it take to make a Dodge"	Palmer Tvedt
Story	Irene Ferdinandson
Song	Upper grade girls
Current Events	Vic McLeod
Song	Audience

Four Buildings Destroyed by Fire At Grygla.

Four business buildings were completely destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. The fire, which originated in the Willard cafe, wiped out that building, the pool hall, the Olson Implemen Co's building and a livery barn. All the contents of the buildings were saved, with tne exception of some of the furniture in the up stairs of the cafe. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Opens Up Watch and Jewely Repairing Shop.

Rosaire Morin opened up his watch and jewelry repair shop Wednesday in the M. J. Stephenson building and is now in shape to do all kinds of repair work. Mr. Morin has put in a first class outfit here, and can handle any kind of a job, whether large or small. He is a man with several years experience, having worked at the business in Crookston and Grand Forks. When in need of repair work don't take it out of town but give Mr. Morin your work.

CHIROPRACTIC
The Drugless Way to Health
By Chiropractic Spinal Adjustment the cause of disease is removed. Nature then restores you to health. *Consultation free. Investigate!* Others do, why not YOU?
Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 p. m., 2 to 5 p. m. or by Appointment
Truxell and Truxell
Doctors of Chiropractic
Suite 4, Union Block,
Thief River Falls, Minnesota
Free booklet mailed on request.

[illegible]

Statement of the condition of
GOODRIDGE STATE BANK
of Goodridge, Minn.
at close of business on October [illegible]
Date of [illegible]

Resources

Loans and Discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
Bonds and Securities		[illegible]
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		[illegible]
Due from Banks	[illegible]	
Cash on Hand	[illegible]	
Total Cash Assets		[illegible]
Checks and Cash Items		[illegible]
Paid out for Expenses, etc. in Excess of Earnings		[illegible]
TOTAL		$87,484.25

Liabilities

Capital Stock		[illegible]
Surplus Fund		2,500.00
Undivided Profits, Net		
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates or money borrowed)		5,000.00
Deposits Subject to Check	[illegible]	
Cashier's Checks	905.71	
Total Immediate Liabilities	[illegible]	
Time Certificates	[illegible]	
Total Deposits	69,984.25	69,984.25
TOTAL		$87,484.25
Amount of Reserve on Hand	$21,181.46	
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	6,440.97	

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, A. H. Fasel, President and J. P. Jensen Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. H. Fasel, President.
J. P. Jensen, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: H. S. Dahlen
Two Directors Oscar Sponheim

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of October 1917.
(SEAL)
Dora Holmes
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minn
My commission expires June 23rd, 1923.

Statement of the condition of
FARMERS [redacted]

Loans and Discounts		$68,948.82
Overdrafts		129.78
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		4,307.11
Other Real Estate		1,266.46
Due from Banks	$16,201.43	
Cash on Hand	2,418.33	
Total Cash Assets		18,619.76
Checks and Cash Items		242.09
Paid out for Expenses etc., in Excess of Earnings		
Total		$93,513.48

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.0
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		197.40
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates for money borrowed		5,000.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$39,266.50	
Cashier's Checks	1,829.02	
Total Immediate Liabilities	41,095.52	
Savings Deposits	562.72	
Time Certificates	34,657.84	
Total Deposits	76,316.08	76,316.08
Total		$93,513.48
Amount of Reserve on Hand	$18,861.85	
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	$6,914.85	

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, J. M. Bishop, President and Nick Bundhund, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. M. Bishop, President.
Nick Bundhund, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: Jay Payne
(Two) Directors Magnus G. Thoreson

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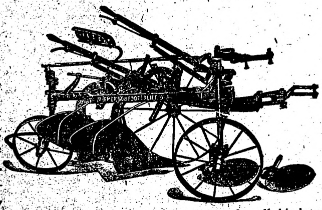

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

U. S. TRANSPORT LOST WITH 70 AMERICANS

The Antilles, Homeward Bound, From France, Torpedoed --Diver Not Sighted.

167 MEN ARE RESCUED

Single Torpedo Hits Ship in Middle, Cutting It in Two—Sixteen Returning Soldiers Among Those Lost.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The Antilles, an American army transport, homeward bound under convoy, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the War zone Wednesday.

About 70 men are missing and probably lost.

All the army and navy officers aboard and the ship's master were among the 167 survivors. The missing are members of the crew, three civilian engineers, some enlisted men of the navy and 16 out of 33 soldiers returning home for various reasons. Neither the submarine nor the torpedo was seen and the transport, hit squarely amidships, sank in five minutes.

Largest U. S. Casualty List of War.

This tragedy of the sea, the first in which an American ship engaged in war duty has been lost, is the first of its magnitude to bring home to the people of the United States the rigors of the war in which they have engaged against Germany. It carries the largest casualty list of the war of American lives and marks the first success of German submarine attacks on American transports. That the loss of life was not greater was due to the safeguards with which the navy has surrounded the transport service and the quick rescue work of the convoying warships.

Secretary Daniels announced the disaster in a statement based on a brief dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims, which gave few details and did not say whether it was a day or night attack. An accurate list of the missing cannot be issued until General Pershing reports the names of the army men on the vessel and the list of the merchant crew.

Families of Lost Men Notified.

Upon receipt of the cablegram from Admiral Sims the government kept its promise not to withhold bad news from the public. The issuance of the statement was delayed only until the navy could telegraph to the families of the men known to have been lost.

Secretary Daniels carried word of the loss of the Antilles to the White House when he went there with Admiral Mayo, who made his report to the President on his visit to England on the direction of the President. The news added to the gravity of the hour that the Secretary and Admiral Mayo spent in conference with the President.

Few Soldiers Aboard.

Quick upon the wave of sorrow at the loss of the transport came a feeling of distinct relief because she had met her fate homeward bound and not on the way over with the troops. The only soldiers on board were returning to the hospital or on special assignment. Had the full complement of the transport been aboard, the loss undoubtedly would have been written in hundreds, as she was struck in the most vulnerable spot and went under so swiftly that few could have escaped.

Officials are confident that those who survived owe their lives to the careful attention given by the Navy department to the equipping of transports with life boats and life rafts. It is a fixed rule that enough boats and rafts shall be carried to afford a place for every man aboard, even though the ship keels over and put half her boats out of commission.

Missile Hit Engine Room.

The loss of the ship's engineer officers indicates the probability that no one of the engine and fireroom forces on duty escaped. Probably most of them died in the blast of the explosion of the torpedo which tore its way into the engine room compartments.

The heavy loss among the army enlisted men indicated cannot be accounted for until further details come in. Probably they and the navy men were in their quarters below and could not make their way on deck before the ship took her final plunge. The army, navy and ship's officers and the others rescued were probably on deck, or in cabins, from which a step took them to the decks and a chance for their lives.

Think U-Boat Lay In Wait.

Lacking details of the attack, beyond the fact that the submarine was unseen and that the first warning to those aboard the Antilles came with the shock of the explosion of the torpedo, many theories were current as to how the U-boat crept through the destroyer screen, did its work and escaped unchallenged.

A majority of the officers who would comment thought the transport and her convoying patrols had ran directly over a lurking submarine, which saw them coming, calculated the distance and launched her deadly torpedo without ever showing more than her periscope. They regard it as probable that the U-boat commander picked his place, lay in wait below the surface until his microphones told him the patrols had passed and the transport was upon him, then shot his periscope above water only long enough to sight and fire before he ducked back to safety.

Rescue Work Prevents Pursuit.

Any attempt to locate the submarine probably was made impossible by the necessity of rescuing the survivors. The vessel must have been virtually torn in half by the explosion to have gone down in the time she did.

Probably the attack was made well out at sea. It took two days for the news to reach Washington and the dispatch shows the time that must have elapsed before definite word could reach Admiral Sims. The survivors are believed to be already safe ashore somewhere in France or England.

So far as known, no high officers of the army or navy were due to return on the Antilles. There is no definite information on that point, however, as only General Pershing knows who was sent home on the ship. The reports so far show that a number of army officers and 33 enlisted army men were aboard. Evidently Admiral Sims rushed his tidings off before he communicated with General Pershing.

Is First Transport Hit.

The loss of the Antilles marks the first reduction of the transport fleet that has been operating. A very considerable number of American troops, workmen and others involved in the prosecution of the war have been carried safely to France and England and the unsuccessful attack on the first contingent is the only recorded previous instance where the U-boats have succeeded even in catching sight of the vessels.

First American Casualty List

Washington, Oct. 21.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has authorized the following statement with regard to the loss of the army transport Antilles:

"The department is in receipt of a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims which states that the steamship Antilles, an army transport, was torpedoed on October 1 while returning to this country from foreign service. This vessel was under convoy of American patrol vessels at the time.

"All the naval officers and officers of the army who were on board the ship at the time were saved as were the officers of the ship with the exception of the following:

"Walker, third engineer officer.

"Boyle, junior engineer officer.

"O'Rourke, junior engineer officer.

"The following enlisted naval personnel were lost:

"E. L. Kinzey, seaman, second class; next to kin Thomas M. Kinzey, father, Walter Valley, Miss.

"J. W. Hunt, seaman, second class; next of kin, Isaac Hunt, father, Mountain Grove, Mo., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 44.

"C. L. Ausburn, radio electrician, first class; next of kin, R. Ausburn, mother, 2800 Louisiana avenue, New Orleans.

"H. F. Watson, radio electrician, third class; next of kin Mrs. W. L. Seger, mother, Rutland, Mass.

"There were about 33 of the army enlisted personnel on board, of whom 17 were saved. The names of the missing army enlisted personnel and of the merchant crew of the ship cannot be given until the muster roll in France of those on board has been consulted. As soon as the department is in receipt of further details concerning the casualties, they will be made public immediately."

Coal Situation In N. Y. Serious.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The coal and labor situation in New York state is serious, C. H. Betts, secretary of the state food commission, announces. The commission will demand quick federal action for the relief of the situation in the belief that if something is not done immediately production will be curtailed greatly next year.

Antilles Was Crack Liner.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Antilles, a freight and passenger steamship of 6,876 tons gross, owned by the Southern Pacific Steamship company (Morgan line), was one of the crack American coast liners. She plied between New Orleans and New York and had carried thousands of persons to the Mardi Gras celebration. The vessel was taken over by the government as a transport early in the war. Captain H. F. Boyde, master of the Antilles, retained his command.

Was First In Town To Enlist.

Rutland, Mass., Oct. 21.—Herbert F. Watson, who was lost on the transport Antilles, was the first Rutland boy to enlist after war was declared, having joined the navy April 8. His mother, Mrs. Wallace L. Segar, was prostrated by the news. Young Watson was 23 years old. He was born in Norwich, Conn. He had been employed in the office of a large Worcester concern and learned radio operating during his spare time.

SUPPLY OF POTATOES ARRIVES AT AMERICAN CAMP IN FRANCE AND BOYS GET BUSY AT PEELING

Although Uncle Sam's boys in France enjoy eating potatoes, very few of them enjoy peeling the "spuds." When this supply of potatoes arrived in camp, a jolly crew of troopers were appointed to greet the "spuds" and relieve them of their coats, which task they are going to with vim. This official French photograph just arrived in this country and is the latest showing our boys in France.

APPEAL TO U. S. FOR AID

Hundreds Starving In Poland and Lithuania, Is Report.

Children Dying on Streets of Warsaw Declares Commission Investigating Conditions.

New York, Oct. 24. — Hundreds of persons are literally starving to death in the streets of Warsaw and other cities in Poland Lithuania, according to cablegram reaching here from the American legation at Cophenhagen through the state department.

The provisional executive committee for general Zionist affairs, which received the message, announced it would place the situation before the president.

The cablegram informs the Zionists that a commission from the municipality of Warsaw arrived at Copenhagen for the purpose of requesting the president to issue a special appeal to the American people for help. The cablegram reads, in part:

Children Die on Streets.

"The Warsaw commission reports that the situation in Poland and Lithuania is desperate. Mortality from diseases and epidemics progressing horribly. There are frequent instances of old men and women and young children dying on the streets from starvation. Entente armies suffer great misery.

"The only thing that can save the population is the creation of a relief action similar to that taken in behalf of Belgium. The humane feelings of the noble American people and of their great president is the last hope of this helpless, starving people, whom it implores shall treat them as they treat Belgians.

Relief Action Sought.

"The commission hopes to obtain from the Entente the necessary guarantees which will enable the American people to send relief and states it has prospects of obtaining the necessary tonnage to bring salvation to them."

ANOTHER HEARING FOR ROADS

Request for 15 Per Cent Raise in Rates to Be Heard.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Railroads of the Eastern district will have another opportunity on November 5 in Washington to convince the Interstate Commerce commission they should have a 15 per cent increase in freight rates. The 15 per cent case has not been closed, the commission last night advised the railroads, through their attorney, George Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia.

War conditions must be met, the commission held, and if the railroads need more money to meet them, they are least entitled to a hearing.

NO EXEMPTION FOR FARMERS

Suggestion Is Scorned by the Food Board.

Washington, Oct. 22. — Resolutions adopted recently by the California fruit exchange setting forth that farmers, handicapped by shortage of labor, proposing a national movement to convince President Wilson of the necessity of exempting farmers as a class from the army draft, have drawn a sharp reply from the food administration.

To Raise $500,000 for War Work.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—The special session of the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church had before it the election of a successor to Bishop Griswold, former head of the missionary district of Salina, Kan., and the selection of a suffragan bishop of South Dakota. The question of calling a special meeting for "spiritual counsel and conference" also was to be considered. A fund of $500,000 will be raised by the church for war work, it has been decided by the convention.

RUSSIAN FLEET ESCAPES ENEMY

Successful Dash Is Made From German Trap in Moon Sound.

OSTEND IS ATTACKED

German Submarine Base There Is Heavily Bombarded—Allied Artillery Continues to Pound Teutons.

Petrograd, Oct. 23.—According to an official communication issued by the Marine department, the Russians have succeeded in getting all their ships, except observation elements, out of Moon Sound without losses and in perfect order.

The communication says that Oesel and Moon Island have definitely passed into the hands of the Germans.

Ostend Bombarded.

London, Oct. 23.—British naval craft have heavily bombarded the port of Ostend, Belgium, which is being used by the Germans as a submarine base. The Berlin official communication says numerous houses in the town were damaged by the shells from the naval guns.

Germans Take Dago Island.

The Germans have captured the entire island of Dago, at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and also the island of Schildau, situated in the Gulf of Finland. Several hundred prisoners were taken on Dago island to be added to the large number captured during the last week on Oesel island.

Wanted for Special Service.

New York, Oct. 23.—An appeal for volunteers for the "Gas and Flame Service" regiment of the United States army was issued here by Major Earl J. Atkinson, who will command a battalion. Chemists and machinists are specially needed.

* * *

BRIEF OUTLINE OF NEW PLAN FOR ARMY DRAFT

Those registrants not already certified or exempted will be sent what the government calls a "questionnaire."

Each will be required to give information on which the government will determine the relative liability of the registrant to service.

Those replying will be divided into five classes, the first of which will embrace unmarried men not needed in the industrial conduct of the war.

Other classes will be determined on the basis of dependency claims and fitness for military service. In the last class will be those physically unfit and heads of families.

Calls for active service will be on the basis of these returns but every facility for appeals will be provided, the government furnishing a lawyer to aid the registrant.

When the next call may be made is not revealed.

* * *

New Army Units Authorized.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Army orders authorize organization of a remount service, a veterinary corps for the national army, 100 additional machine shop truck units for the quartermaster's corps and three additional units of the Graves registration service. Thirty-three auxiliary remount depots are authorized for national guard army cantonments. One animal embarkation depot for duty at an embarkation port is authorized and one field remount depot of the same character is planned for duty in France.

VICTIMS OF AIR RAIDS

Mother and Seven in Family Killed By Teuton Bomb.

Another Mother Burned to Crisp Though Children Sleeping With Her Are Rescued.

London, Oct. 23.—It is just revealed how, in the last German air raid over London, bombs dropped by Zeppelins killed a mother and seven children in one family and brought death to another mother sleeping with her two babies.

Asleep in Home.

The mother and her family of seven were asleep in their home in the London downtown district. A bomb struck the house, destroying it. A lodger was killed at the same time. None of the bodies has been recovered.

Eight bombs were dropped in a small town outside of London. One went through the roof of a workman's home and entered a home where the wife and her two babies were asleep. The mother was burned to a crisp. The children were rescued after they had been severely burned.

Workmen's Homes Razed.

In a populous London district one of the explosive bombs demolished a row of workmen's cottages.

It is reported from an eastern county that seven Zeppelins remained overhead there for several hours last night and dropped fifty bombs, including a number of incendiary nature.

THREATEN TO SERVE POISON

I. W. W. Promise That or Dynamite at Banquet.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Threats to turn the banquet in honor of Congressman Julius Kahn into a "poison feast," such as Jean Crone plotted in Chicago a few years ago, have been received by prominent San Franciscans in charge of the affair, it is learned.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow, who is to be toastmaster at the banquet, turned over to the federal secret service men a letter received by him, which read:

"We will get you by poison or dynamite if you attend the banquet."

The letter was written in red ink. At the top were the letters "I. W. W." and at the bottom a skull and crossbones, crudely drawn.

Similar letters are reported to have been received by United States Senator Phelan, Major General MacMurray, Benjamin Ide Wheeler and others.

GERMANS PLAN AIR DRIVE

Prisoners Tell of Preparations—New Bomb Carrier Devised.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Germany is preparing a great air offensive to forestall America's entrance into the war, the Paris Temps declares. Prisoners declare the July production of airplanes in German factories totaled 2,000. A new four engine biplane, capable of carrying 660 pound bombs, has been devised.

Kaiser Dines With Sultan.

Constantinople, Oct. 23.—Emperor William attended a banquet at the Palace of Dolmabagtche. The guests included Sultan Mohammed V, all the Turkish princes and members of the cabinet, and Dr. Richard von Kuehlamann, German foreign secretary.

Ask to Join Federal Reserve System.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Seventy state banks and trust companies, among them some of the largest in the country, have joined the federal reserve system, or made application for membership, since October 1. Applications continue to come into the board at the rate of three to five a day and a decided increase in this number is expected within a short time. Thirteen of the seventy institutions have bee admitted. No applications were announced from the Minneapolis, Kansas City or Dallas districts.

BUTCHER WOMEN ON NORSE SHIPS

Raiders Fire Ruthlessly on Attacked Merchantmen and Life Boats.

DEATH REPLY TO PLEA

Germans Fire Volley at Women Who Wave White Cloth—No Effort Made to Spare Lives in North Sea.

Stockholm, Oct. 24. — Two German cruisers and three torpedo boats fired ruthlessly on Scandinavian merchantmen and subsequently on their lifeboats, according to newspaper accounts of the attack by German raiders on convoys in the North sea. No effort was made to spare the lives of the seamen.

Fought Single Handed.

London, Oct. 23.—The British destroyer Mary Rose fought single handed against the German cruisers in the convoy section in the North sea according to a story ascribed to a British officer rescued off Bergen and transmitted by the Christiania correspondent of The Times. The other destroyer, which should have been present, never appeared, and it is thought likely that it was destroyed at the beginning of the action.

Butchery Undescribable.

After fighting heroically for half an hour during which she was subjected to the most terrific concentric fire, the Mary Rose sank. Ten members of the crew were rescued.

The correspondent says that the reports of the butchery of those aboard the merchantmen pass description. Two women on one ship waved a piece of white cloth which was perfectly visible. They were silenced by a volley from the German cruiser.

LOOK FOR BREAK WITH KAISER

Mexico Expected to Sever Relations at Early Date.

Mexico City, Oct. 23.—Mexico will sever relations with Germany within a very few days if the present plan of the vast majority of senators materializes. That it will materialize is not doubted in any quarter.

At a private meeting the senators discussed the bill introduced, urging the government to declare benevolent neutrality toward the Allies. After a number of important speeches the senators agreed to go as far as severing relations. It is believed that a resolution to this effect will be voted by the Senate very soon. Public opinion throughout Mexico has taken a sharp and decided turn in favor of the Allies and the new sentiment is growing stronger daily.

WANT CHANGE IN AIR MINISTRY

British Want Immediate Action Against Teuton Raids.

London, Oct. 23.—British pride, stung by the German coup in the Baltic sea, during which two destroyers were sunk, and by the last Zeppelin raid in which 27 persons lost their lives, clamored for governmental changes that will insure immediate reprisals on Germany and a sharp stiffening of British naval aggressiveness.

Long articles in the Times and Observer demand no further delay on the part of the government in announcing the formation of a new air ministry.

Italian Aviator Makes Record Flight.

Mineola, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Carrying eight passengers, Lieutenant Silva Resnat arrived at the government aviation field in his Caproni biplane at 4:21 o'clock, completing a flight of about 325 miles from Hampton, Va., in 4 hours 11 minutes. According to officials of the Aero Club of America, the flight breaks all records in the United States for machines carrying two or more passengers.

To Close Russian Military Schools.

Petrograd, Oct. 23.—The war minister has ordered that new pupils be not admitted to the military schools. These will all be closed as the pupils complete their studies.

12,000 Deserters in Switzerland.

Washington, Oct. 23.—More than 12,000 German deserters have found refuge in Switzerland, according to the Swiss paper Bunduj, official Rome cables assert.

* * *

BOB FITZSIMMONS DIES

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Robert Fitzsimmons, former champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, died at a hospital here of pneumonia.

* * *

Trying to Adjust Scale.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Members of the Federal Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment board are in San Francisco to draw up a permanent wage and work scale for the 30,000 metal trades workers here who recently called off a strike, pending adjudication of their demands. The board last week induced 17,000 striking shipyard employes in Seattle to consent to return to work, and an effort will be made to frame an agreement acceptable to employers and employes of all Pacific coast shipping yards.

"CONTRABAND"

A Romance of the North Atlantic

by RANDALL PARRISH
AUTHOR of "MY LADY of the NORTH," MAID of the FOREST," ETC.

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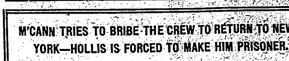


M'CANN TRIES TO BRIBE THE CREW TO RETURN TO NEW YORK—HOLLIS IS FORCED TO MAKE HIM PRISONER.

Synopsis—Robert Hollis, who tells the story, is a guest on Girard Carrington's yacht, Esmeralda. It is supposed to be a "stag" party, and Hollis is surprised on discovering a woman, who evidently wishes to remain unknown, aboard. She merely tells him her name is Vera. Carrington tells his guests of the coming war, and that he is engineering a copper pool. The yacht is sunk in a collision and Hollis saves McCann, millionaire, and one of the party. Hollis and McCann rescue Vera and leave the ship in a small boat. McCann refuses to submit to the authority of Hollis, and the latter enforces obedience. The castaways are sighted by a ship, the Indian Chief, which takes them aboard. The vessel is badly storm damaged. All officers are dead. Bascom, the owner, says he is taking a cargo of ammunition to Germany. Hollis consents to take charge of the ship and continue the voyage.

CHAPTER XI—(Continued.)

—8—

"The glass is falling rapidly," I answered, "and I suspect a storm is brooding behind that curtain; that is why I am so anxious to make all clear. What do you think of the crew?"

She glanced aside toward the motionless negro at the wheel, and then at the men shuffling about their work.

"I—I hardly know; they—they look awfully rough and—and disreputable. Weren't some of them drunk?"

"No doubt, yes. Don't worry, Miss Vera. Those things are frequent enough on shipboard. We will have these lads thoroughly tamed within another twenty-four hours. There is never a mutiny without some leader and a better cause. I am working under your orders, you know."

She glanced up quickly into my face.

"Under my orders? No, not that, Mr. Hollis. You told me it would be your choice; I merely granted permission."

"Your permission was equivalent to an order. I so accepted it."

"But that is hardly fair. Not that I regret the choice, for I could never have forgiven myself if my selfishness had ruined Philip Bascom. He is really an old friend."

"So I supposed; a very interesting man in spite of his misfortune."

"He was, indeed, before that bullet wrecked him. It is sad; and to think that the one who shot him is actually on board—his guest."

"Not altogether a pleasant thought to me," I said soberly. "For McCann is the kind to breed more trouble if he can find an excuse."

"You do not consider the man dangerous?"

"Not in the sense you mean. He will never attack openly, or permit himself to be known in any conspiracy. But he will have to be watched, nevertheless. He is the sort to harbor revenge, and as he feels hatred and distrust toward both Bascom and myself, we cannot be too careful. I shall have to tell Leayord the whole story."

"Leayord?"

"The man I named for first officer; he is standing abaft the foremast yonder."

"The second officer is a Swede?"

"Yes; rather young, but I like his face, and he seems to have the respect of the men." I turned and gazed into the face of the compass, already lighted.

"What is your name?" I asked of the black at the wheel.

"Watson, sah; Charles Watson."

"Well, Watson, let her head fall off a couple of points—that's it, my man. Is this the signal cord to the engine room?"

He nodded, the whites of his eyes showing oddly, and I rang for an increase of speed. Watson, bracing the wheel with one knee, wiped his lips on his sleeve.

"Am yo' shorely aimin' fer ter sail dis yere ship long ter Hamburg, sah?" he asked cautiously.

"You heard what I said to the men?"

"Yas, sah, I done heerd dat. But I thought maybe I best tell yer, sah, that thar's sure a bad lot forward, an' they's plum set against goin' no farther."

"A bad lot, hey? And who seems to be the leader, Watson?"

He scratched his head.

"Wal, sah, there's two or three who has a lot ter say, but I sorter reckon as de real boss is a white pusson call' Liverpool Red—he dun started ter knife me night afore last, and if I hadn't done got outer that right lively, I reckon I'd bin a dead nigger sure."

"What objection does this fellow and the others with him have to finishing this voyage?"

"Wal, mostly at first it was just ord'nary cussidness, sah; but now they got the war ter harp about, dat Liverpool is a-playin' it up ter beat all, sah. He says this ship is loaded with war stuff, and bound ter be sunk or captured; am dat so, sah?"

"We have a miscellaneous cargo," I answered, "and some of it might be contraband. But it was shipped before war was declared, and we have ample time to reach port before the establishment of a blockade. There will be no trouble, Watson, if the men only do their duty. You let them know that I said so when you go forward."

"Yas, sah."

I left him, and walked over to the rail, realizing keenly the position of peril into which I had drifted. With a loyal crew my task would prove no easy one, but with a crippled ship, and the men already on the verge of mutiny, the situation was almost desperate.

CHAPTER XII.

The Crew Grow Ugly.

For a moment I remained forgetful of the presence of the girl on deck. There was but one course to pursue—at the very first evidence of disobedience I must assert full authority. There must be no hesitation, no sign of weakness. Even as this crystallized in my own mind, the girl's hand touched the sleeve of my jacket.

"Supper is ready, Mr. Hollis," she said. "Are you not coming down?"

"Very shortly. I will have the men knock off work, and leave the mate in charge of the deck."

"What were you thinking about so earnestly? You actually forgot me."

I glanced aside into her eyes.

"Not guilty, Miss Vera; I was thinking of you, and of how I could get you safely out of this scrape. I do not say this to frighten you, Miss Vera, only, perhaps it is best for you to know the situation. The first thing necessary on this voyage is to show those fellows forward who is master aboard. But we've talked about it long enough now. I do not anticipate any locking of horns tonight for those lads will need to discuss plans among themselves first. Bascom will be waiting for you in the cabin, and I will join you presently."

I walked with her as far as the ladder, and watched until she disappeared. Forward I could perceive little outside the glow of the lanterns in the radius of which black, grotesque figures constantly passed and repassed. Occasionally a voice sang out some command, the words scarcely distinguishable.

"Mr. Leayord!" I sang out.

"Aye, aye, sir."

"Let the men knock off work for the present, and send the second mate's watch down for supper. You will take the deck, and it will be better to have another hand aft here at the wheel."

"Very well, sir."

I waited until he clambered heavily up the ladder and joined me, his huge figure outlined against the gleam of the binnacle light.

"I was pleased to see the way in which the crew took hold, Mr. Leayord," I said quietly, "and that Olson set them so good an example."

He crossed over to the rail and came back wiping his lips on his sleeve.

"Olson is a good man, Mr. Hollis; you made no mistake when you chose him for second officer, but I never saw a worse bunch of sea scum in any fo'castle than we've got aboard here, sir."

"They took hold, all right."

"Aye, for the once; they're a bit dazed yet, an' have had no time to talk it over among themselves."

"We'll hear from them later, you think?"

"Tomorrow, sir, or, perhaps to-night, as soon as they learn for sure the course we're steering. They are dead set against Hamburg."

"Why Hamburg, Mr. Leayord?"

"Well, sir, I don't just know myself, for I was the bosun, and the lads never talked to me very freely. From all I've heard, however, it's largely caused by what that fat bloke yer brought aboard with yer had to say about this dirty war breakin' out. I don't know the duffer's name, sir; but I hear he claims to be a millionaire, an' is willin' ter spend a lot o' coin, just to be took back ter New York. Cookie told me that he and the guy that goes by the name of Liverpool had quite a talk."

"Liverpool Red—yes, I've heard of him; he's the men's leader forward."

"Likely so; but there's others of the same kidney. If I was you, sir, I'd have a talk with Olson when he come on deck again. He'll tell you more'n I can."

I stood silent a moment, staring out into the black void.

"I presume, Mr. Leayord, I can confidently rely on your loyalty in case trouble develops?"

"You sure can, sir."

"And Olson?"

"He'll face it like a man; and although Masters is a bit of a fool, I'm guessing he can be counted on in a pinch."

"Are there any others?"

"That's hard to say, sir, offhand. I haven't been shipmates with them, or with any o' this crew long enough yet to size 'em up; but there are a few men forward who don't chum none with Liverpool's crowd. Olson would know 'em better than I."

"Well, the sooner we learn exactly how we stand in this matter the better. I'll relieve you as soon as I have a bite to eat."

In spite of its general dinginess of paint and furnishings, the main cabin had a look of coziness and comfort as I entered from the black gloom of the decks. Bascom and Miss Vera occupied seats on one side, while Olson, washed and brushed into a state of rare discomfort, sat alone opposite. A slim, narrow-chested man, his weak mouth partially concealed by a straggling mustache, and who answered to the name of Dade, acted as steward, but the boy, Moon, was doing most of the work. I drew out the single vacant chair and sat down.

"Well," I said pleasantly, breaking the rather awkward silence, "I do not exactly know where we are going, but we are on our way."

"The sea is rising, I judge," remarked Bascom.

"There is every promise of a rough night, but nothing to worry over. Dade, why did you set the table only for four? There is another passenger aboard."

"He has refused to mess aft, sir."

"Oh, he has! Well, possibly, I may have something to say as to that. Did he give any reason?"

Dade endeavored to hide a grin. "Not exactly, a reason, sir," he answered softly, "but I took it from what he said that he was not overly proud o' the way he wus marked up, sir."

I devoted a few minutes to the meal, but when Dade departed on an errand forward, decided I might just as well discuss the situation frankly.

"I am beginning to fear," I said quietly, "that Mr. Fergus McCann intends to make us all the trouble possible, and is even now behind most of the dissatisfaction on board. Do you know anything definite, Mr. Olson?"

The mate paused in his eating, with knife and fork uplifted.

"I had not heard, sir. May I ask if he is rich?"

"Quite so; he was a guest on the yacht Esmeralda. Now that I have answered these questions, Mr. Olson," and I stared into his rather emotionless face intently, "perhaps you will be kind enough to answer mine."

"I would know what I talk," he returned stubbornly. "He, this Mr. McCann, he offers ten thousand dollars to be put back in New York."

"So that's his game! Who brought the word forward?"

"Cookie, I think, sir. I overheard Jim White say that Mr. McCann had a belt on him with more money in it than they'd ever seen before in all their lives. The d—— fool—I beg your pardon, miss—didn't know no more than to show it to 'em. Why, the sight of it fairly drove them two wharf-rats crazy."

"There's half a dozen men forward," he went on slowly, "who would murder their grandfathers, sir, to get hold o' all that coin. The rest o' the crew are decent enough fellows as sailormen go, but there's liquor aboard yet, and all this 'ere war talk has scared 'em against continuing the voyage."

"McCann told them?"

"He told Cookie an' Liverpool, an' they circulated the news. 'Tis said we're chuck up with contraband, sir, an' that if we're took, every man jack of us will be chucked into an English or French prison."

"You expect a mutiny, then, Mr. Olson?"

"I don't know what'll stop it, sir," he answered solemnly. "The men went aft ter sorter take your measure, sir, and hear what it was you proposed doing. They ain't had no chance to git tergether an' talk since, but it's my notion they're ripe enough for the job."

I looked him squarely in the eyes.

"And how about you, Mr. Olson?"

"Me, sir?" his lips grinned. "If I hadn't intended for to stay with yer, sir, I never would 'a' took the job."

I reached out my hand, and our fingers locked.

"Good; with both my officers loyal, we'll find a way out of this mess. Come with me into the captain's stateroom, until we see what we can find there useful."

I disturbed things as little as possible, leaving any necessary research into Captain Hadley's private affairs to a later date, but sought with some anxiety through a roll of maps shoved behind the chest, Olson holding a lantern aloft, until I finally brought forth an old chart of the North Atlantic. We bent over this, outspread on the deck between us, and Olson's stubby forefinger traced the prickings of two voyages around the Orkneys into the North sea. The chart revealed, also, although in somewhat less detail, the German coastline. I was far from satisfied with this discovery, but nothing better could be hoped for. The total destruction of the charthouse forward made this find a godsend indeed, and we were fortunate in the fact that Captain Hadley preserved his old maps. Bidding Olson relieve the first officer, I remained there alone for some minutes familiarizing myself with the two charts, and outlining in my mind the safest course to pursue. As I sat there the rising wind began to hurl rain against the closed glass of the port, and I could hear the splash of the drops on the deck overhead. An oiled coat, belonging to the skipper, hung dangling from a hook, and I slipped it on, extinguishing the light before closing and locking the door. Leayord was alone at the table in the cabin, which had already been cleared of its dirtied dishes.

I had advanced to the companion steps when his voice stopped me.

"Captain," he said in hoarse whisper, "was you planning to go forward alone?"

"Certainly."

Leayord glanced about uneasily.

"Well, I wouldn't, sir, if I was you—not tonight anyhow. The men are that ugly there's no knowin' what might happen. Do you carry a gun, sir?"

"Why, no; I saw one there in a drawer of Captain Hadley's desk. You think the situation is as bad as that?"

"I'd go back and get it, sir," he said soberly, "an' then keep to the afterdeck till daylight."

An instant I stood staring at the rain beating fiercely against the glass of the companion, then turned back to the stateroom I had just left, slipped the revolver out of the desk drawer into my pocket, and re-entered the cabin.

I buttoned the oilskin closely about my throat and stepped out on deck, the wind driving the rain full into my face, and, for the moment, blinding me.

CHAPTER XIII.

I Make McCann Prisoner.

It was evident enough in my mind that there were two elements of evil aboard—liquor and McCann's wealth. Either alone would have been bad enough, but thus combined, they rendered our situation more than perilous—and I was facing this peril comparatively alone. Masters would doubtless perform his duty, but his work would keep him below, and he would prove of slight value on deck. My impression of Leayord and Olson was favorable enough; they were, undoubtedly, the very best material on board; yet, from long association with the forecastle, it was only natural that their sympathies should be with their mates forward. An efficient sea officer is not made overnight, and either man might fail me at a pinch. As to Bascom, he could never be counted on; while as regards Vera—but at thought of her, the cold perspiration beaded my temples with a horror of what might yet occur on board. No, the burden was mine, mine practically alone. It was up to me to strike first, to assert my authority, and then maintain it. This was the one thing which would impress the mind of the sailor—a quick decision, a swift blow. This very night we must win the ship, if ever, and the first man for me to gain control over must be Fergus McCann.

I reached this decision coolly and deliberately, yet with no clear plan of action in my mind. At that moment Olson sang out some order from the rail overhead, and I could hear the bustle of the watch along the black deck.

My eyes distinguished no figures, but suddenly a blaze of lightning seemed to rip the sky asunder, and, in the swift, ghastly glare, I perceived two human figures against the starboard rail, safe from observation beneath a boat swung in davits. The man directly facing me, his countenance illumined for a single instant by the flame, was Liverpool Red. The very postures of the two men, the position chosen amidships, and in the shadow, led me to identify Liverpool's companion and guess their purpose. Very well, there was no better time than now to start my task. Yet I had scarcely taken a step forward when I became aware that their secret conference was over, and that the two were separating. I could not positively determine the movement in the intense darkness, but I felt assured that one of the two men had moved forward, crouching along the rail, leaving the second man standing alone. Unquestionably the one thus left would be McCann.

I waited motionless until the fellow stealing away was well beyond earshot, and then advanced straight across the pitching deck. The fellow, taken quite by surprise, stared at my indistinct figure, unable to determine my identity until I spoke. There was that about his figure, black as the night was, which convinced me he was the man sought.

"Well, McCann," I said shortly, "you seem to prefer associating with the crew, rather than with your own class aft. What is the game?"

"I was not aware there were any of my own class on board," he answered sneeringly.

"Perhaps you have not yet discovered who are on board. Do you chance to know who owns this vessel and cargo?"

"Who owns them!" he laughed coarsely. "What difference does that make?"

"It depends entirely on whether or not you have any decent manhood left in you," I said coldly, "and, frankly, I do not believe you have. However, the truth can do no harm, and we'll understand each other better. This ship and cargo are owned by Philip Bascom of Philadelphia."

"Bascom! By God! You don't mean it?"

"But I do; and more than that, all his fortune is invested in this one enterprise; that is why I consented to assume command, and sail the Indian Chief across to Germany."

There was a moment's silence.

"Bascom," he repeated at last. "You learned this from the ship's papers?"

"I learned it from his own lips—the man himself is on board."

He breathed heavily from surprise; then laughed.

"Lord, this is some news, Hollis," he managed to ejaculate, "but surely you hardly expect me to be sympathetic, do you?"

"No, I hardly expect it," unable to disguise my intense disgust at his tone. "However, Philip Bascom is here, ruined by your persecution, crippled for life by the cowardly bullet—"

"Now, look here, Hollis," he broke in, "if you think I am going to stand for your bullying any longer, you're mistaken. It's my turn to talk."

"Yours! What will you talk with—money?"

"Perhaps," he sneered, "and with men also. In the first place, I might as well tell you, I don't give a d—— who owns this ship. Of course, you gave me a jolt by saying that this man Bascom was on board, but, after all, that's nothing to me. We had our fight, and he learned the same lesson others have, that Fergus McCann is perfectly able to take care of himself. Now I'm ready to teach the same thing to Mr. Robert Hollis of Chicago. This is no small boat in mid-Atlantic, where you can bully me because of your physical strength. You made a mistake, Hollis, playing me for a fool. I've got your number already."

"You are quite sure of that?"

"You bet I am, but I'm not going to say any more about it tonight. Tomorrow I'll talk with you again."

He turned away, the shrug of his shoulders picturing contempt, and a studied insolence which set my blood boiling. With the grip of one hand I flung him back against the rail, and held him there.

"No, we'll discuss it right now," I said sternly, "but I'll do the talking in your place. You haven't anything to tell me. I know what your plans are already. I know what you are attempting to accomplish, and I know your purpose. You have found a few ruffians forward who will take your dirty gold. To gain control of the others, you have played up the war scare. You think now that the time has come when you can act—is that so?"

He wriggled in an effort to break free of my grip, and I let go of him in utter contempt.

"You would find out," he snarled angrily, "if I called for help."

"But you are not going to call for help, for if you even open your lips for that purpose, you are going to die right where you stand. Take that seriously, McCann. You are endeavoring to incite mutiny on board, and under the law of the sea, I can kill you for it. Now, I confess my feeling toward you is not a tender one, but there is going to be no bloodshed if I can avoid it. Where have you bunked?"

Developments of a startling nature follow quickly. They are related in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Suitable Attire.

"What sort of voting costume would you suggest for a suffragette of mature years?"

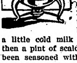
"If the lady can swing a great many votes, I would suggest a tailored suit in loud checks, a red necktie and a gray derby hat, in order to make her look as much as possible like a political boss, omitting, of course, the big black cigar and the profane language."

The KITCHEN CABINET

And this is the Truth as I see it;
  Whoever cries out for peace,
Must think it and live it and be it,
  And the wars of the world will cease.

MORE GOOD THINGS.

Peanut butter is an invaluable food, all ready to use, and new ways to combine it are springing up every day.



Peanut Butter Soup.—Take three tablespoonfuls of peanut butter, add a tablespoonful of flour, and stir over the heat until well blended, then add a little cold milk until smooth, and then a pint of scalded milk which has been seasoned with a slice of onion, salt and paprika to taste. When hot serve with toasted crackers or croutons.

Peanut Butter Biscuits.—Roll out rather thin a nice biscuit dough, spread with peanut butter, roll up, cut in pinwheel rolls and put to bake in a well greased dripping pan. Sprinkle the biscuits with a little brown sugar if desired or bake plain. For an emergency sandwich when on a trip, two slabs of sweet chocolate put together with peanut butter makes a most satisfying meal.

Luncheon Salad.—A slice of tomato on headlettuce, a few tips of asparagus, and over all a sprinkling of cream cheese put through a sieve or ricer. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Oatmeal Muffins.—Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter in a cupful of warm, cooked oatmeal, sift together a fourth of a cupful of sugar, a cupful of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt, add the oatmeal, one egg beaten light, and a half cupful of milk. Mix thoroughly and bake in hot well-buttered iron gem pans for 25 minutes.

Orange Jelly.—Cut two oranges and one lemon in quarters, then cut each quarter into thin slices, there will be a pint of fruit, over this pour three pints of water and let stand over night. The next day let it cook until the peel is very tender, then drip through a jelly bag, pressing out all the juice. Add two and a half cupfuls of hot sugar and cook until a jelly is formed. This will make three glasses. Add the peeling to one and a half cupfuls of sugar and a fourth of a cupful of water, simmer until all the sugar is absorbed. This may be used for various puddings and as a garnish as well as a flavor for cake.

It is easy to sit in the sunshine and
  talk to the man in the shade,
It is easy to float in the well trimmed
  boat and point out the places to
  wade,
But once we pass into the shadow—
  we worry and fret and frown
And our length from the bank we
  shout for a plank or throw up our
  hands and go down.

HELPFUL AND ECONOMICAL HINTS.

When clothing becomes shiny rub well with a piece of emery paper. Spots on suede shoes may be removed with emery paper. When machine needles become dull, sharpen them by stitching once or twice through a piece of sandpaper or coarse emery paper. A hook and eye sewed at the bottom of a placket, then clamped with a tackhammer will not come unhooked and will bear the strain without tearing the placket. A piece of gum camphor put away with the silver will keep it from tarnishing. An electric fan placed in front of a radiator will by its motion set the air circulating through the coils very quickly.

The lower cellar stair as well as the attic stair may be made with a hinge and will make a fine receptacle for various necessary things. Do not put oil mops or polishing rags in such a tight place, as spontaneous combustion may cause a serious fire.

A clothespin is a handy thing to hold a hot dish while stirring on the stove.

A clothespin bag with a clothes hanger for a top may be pushed along on the line and is always ready to use.

A nutcracker may be used as a wrench on small cans and bottles as well as the nuts on sewing machines and wringers.

When using a patch on wall paper tear the patch instead of cutting it; it will be less noticeable.

An eggshell with a pricked hole in it makes a very good funnel in an emergency. A piece of letter paper rolled in the shape of a funnel will also serve nicely. Heavy wallpaper of a light color may be covered with calsomine of any special tint at very little expense.

A paper or wooden tub or bowl is best to use for washing dishes, as they are less apt to be nicked by striking the sides.

A coat of white paint on the outside of a screen door will keep those on the outside from looking in.

Nellie Maxwell

They Liked It.

"Jeff says he bought some powders to kill bugs on cabbage plants."

"Was it a success?"

"Yes, but not in the way Jeff expected. He says after the first application those blamed bugs followed him into the house for more."

BEST OUTFIT FOR SPRAYING

Hand Sprayer Is Sufficient for Two or Three Acres—Keep Chemicals Well Stirred.

Size of orchard, nearness to water, and size of trees are big factors in determining the size of a sprayer to buy. Generally the following suggestions hold good. A hand sprayer is sufficient for two or three acres; for three to ten acres of full bearing trees a small power outfit equipped with one lead of hose will do the work. A duplex outfit is needed for an orchard of from 10 to 20 acres and a triplex outfit for 20 to 30 acres. Keep the chemicals in your solution well stirred. A curved-bottom cypress tank is the best. A belt connection from the engine to the pump is better than a chain. A 25-foot hose is the most convenient length.

Foot-Rot.

Look out for foot-rot. Wet ground will produce it

SELECT EGGS FOR HATCHING

Never Use Those From Entire Flock Indiscriminately—Keep Breeders in Separate Pen.

Never set eggs from an entire flock indiscriminately, but select the best birds and give them a separate place, or pen up the flock and let this pen run at liberty during the hatching season. The latter is the better plan because the eggs will be more fertile and hatch better.

CULL OUT WEAKLING CHICKS

Never Breed From Fowl That Is Not Just "Full" of Vitality—Avoid "Crow" Head.

One decided aid to better vitality in the flocks is to never let a chick live that shows low vitality; "kill every weakling" should be the wide-awake poultryman's watchword; and never breed from a bird that is not just "full" of vigor and vitality—that is not in the most robust health. The indications of weakness and low vitality were considered, the conditions of the eye being one of the safest guides; a dull, lusterless eye is a certain sign of weak vitality. A long thin shank and thin body is another indication of weakness, and we should avoid a "crow" head—a long, thin head—that is a sure sign of lack of vitality and vigor.

Doesn't Enlarge Profits.

Enlarging the flock does not always enlarge the profits.

PATROL WORK IS FULL OF THRILLS FOR MEN OF NAVY

Blindfold Campaign of Submarine Chasing Is Replete With Surprises.

"TORPEDO FISH" IS FOOLER

Interesting Sidelight on Work of Navy in Fighting U-Boat Peril—Many an Encounter With a Table Leg or a Swab Handle.

New York.—Leaves from the diary of the commander of a destroyer and sidelights on the thrills that come to the men aboard the vessels of the United States navy in the war zone were made public in a statement issued by the navy publicity bureau of 818 West Thirty-ninth street.

"It is stimulating from the maze of convoy and submarine search work to untangle vivid threads of adventure," the statement said. "For the first half of a certain month a few points stand out for emphasis or visualization."

They are these:

"Enemy operations have been largely in the southern part of our area. Calm weather and the moon have favored them. Merchant ships have assembled thickly at the rendezvous, and the sight has been frequent of one destroyer—often of the older type—with four or five great vessels on her hands before others assigned have joined the escort.

"Many rescues of crews have been successfully made.

"In 'behind the net,' however, it is less easy to borrow the lookout's eyes, set for the pin thrust of the distant periscope through the blue frets of the quiet, treacherous ocean. Or to hear in the dark small hours the throbbing general quarters alarm, the blowers hum in a racing crescendo, and the gun crews—like Tweedledums and Tweedledees in their slate-hued life preservers—tear the covers from the ammunition boxes. It is a tension to bear down at 25 knots upon the lean tramp that makes no response to the flap-flap of your searchlight 'blinker, spelling out the challenge; to distinguish whether the phosphorescent streak that at night flashes across your bow is made by a Hun torpedo or the animal skippers have named the 'torpedo fish' a blackfish or porpoise. Survivors come mutely up the side, often Lascars and Cingalese, muttering of Allah and America indistinguishably. Given cigarette 'makes,' they 'roll a pill,' calmly stick it behind the ear, and as the surgeon uncorks his iodoform in the washroom for gashes made by wreckage, some old gunner of the reserve takes pneumonia from his hours of exposure, and is put ashore at X say, on a stretcher, and with his hours of life numbered.

Two Ships in the Thick of It.

The Y and the Z have been in the thick of such incidents. At 18 minutes past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the X was steaming singly at 15 knots, with a quiet sea and good visibility for that hour. The captain was smoking a cigar on the bridge, wondering, he told me, whether Mrs. G. would ever have the pleasure of putting roses on her old man's tomb up the Hudson. A heavy explosion, without flash, shook the darkness about three miles over the port bow. A whistle bleated three times, and the radio shack called up the tube that the steamer Kioto was torpedoed 20 miles southwest by west of Fastnet Light.

"The X switched on her general alarm for battle, changed her course to 228 degrees true and plunged thither at full speed. In two minutes she made out the staccato sparks of a blinker, repeating over and over. 'Torpedoes!—Torpedoes!' In five, she changed her course 19 degrees faster east, and at half-past one the flush decks of a single stacker of about 4,000 tons loomed over the cocoa matting and thrust men about a gun.

"She was now nearing the freighter, bow on, a bit to port. Suddenly out of the darkness to the right a livid beam rushed straight and shimmering at her under the sea. We put over full right rudder. The torpedo passed close aboard across his bows, to the left, just ahead of the Kioto, and as the luminous wake receded like a muffled searchlight it seemed to break spent upon the near horizon. 'Anyhow,' said the captain afterward, 'it was worth crossing the ocean to see and feel that instant. It made those roses seem a lot nearer.

"The destroyer began to circle the Kioto at high speeds, with alternate right and left rudder. Her blinker stammered on, that she had been hit in the port quarter abaft the engine room. Then the lights ceased. Ten minutes after two loaded lifeboats emerged out of the starboard darkness. They held 39 men, including the second officer and a tall engineer, wounded in the leg. Soon after two o'clock all were safe aboard the X. She continued to circle the steamer, which was slowly sinking by the stern. Alarm of the disaster had been flashed to adjacent patrols. The Y nosed into sight and stood by, likewise H. M. S. ——, who signaled that she had taken aboard 16 more survivors and the Kioto's impetuous captain—he that returned to the wreck. At 20 minutes past 3 the freighter sank, leaving only floating wreckage and a Coston light, which flickered up from time to time until daybreak like a lantern in a lifeboat.

"Neither submarine nor destroyer had used gunfire. The German was not even sighted. Only two torpedoes were known to have been fired—the one which crossed the X's bow, and the one which settled the Kioto.

"Only two days before the X had had a better brush with a 'sub,' and may have got her; skippers put in the claim on evidence as good. She was steaming in the same area, under like conditions, when at ten minutes past eight in the evening she sighted a pronounced wake. One could even estimate the speed at which the submarine had been submerged—about eight knots.

"The X worked up to full speed, turned with left rudder, and ran down on the right hand side of the slick. In six minutes she had reached its 'head,' ready to drop a depth charge; four minutes to run to the end of the wake, two more to allow for the 'sub's' run beyond—and she tripped the pump. With the charge, which was set for 80 feet, was dropped a calcium torch pot to mark the place. The explosion audibly jarred the blowers, and within three minutes bubbles swirled to the surface. But in the 20 minutes that the X circled the vicinity, hoping the injured enemy would rise to the surface, no further sign of damage was revealed.

Four days later the —— turned her convoy over to the —— at two hours before daylight, and returned to her regular patrol. About five o'clock in the morning she took under her wing the steamer Pentwy, bound for Manchester. At a quarter to eight Captain Lyons sent a quartermaster aloft to the main track to clear a fouled commission pennant. Scarcely had the quartermaster reached it when he called down to the watch on the after deckhouse, 'Periscope, two points abaft the port beam!' The thing was 1,500 to 3,000 yards from the ——, who was 400 yards ahead of the ——, one point on her port bow. The whole body of the submarine was distinct to the quartermaster though, oddly, invisible both to the bridge and the fore top lookout. The periscope seemed headed westward, and she at once started to submerge. Within 20 seconds, as the destroyer came to general quarters, first one torpedo, instantly followed by a second, radiated from the point where she had vanished. Both were making surface runs, for the sub's conning tower hatch still must have been near the surface. They threw spray up fully 20 feet, clearly visible against the choppy sea. All hands on the bridge and decks saw them—as did the ——, astern; for she swung sharply to starboard, presenting her tail to them. At the same moment the —— sounded six blasts on her whistle, followed by two, to mean that the attack was being made to port.

Miss by Small Margin.

"Both torpedoes missed the ——, but by the smallest margin. The ——, making high speed, swung with full left rudder toward the submarine. At five minutes past nine o'clock a third torpedo was fired at the convoy, apparently from another submarine, about 200 yards ahead of the first. It approached from the broad on the ——'s beam, also making a surface run at about the same range as the first two, and missed.

"But now the —— was in sight, some four miles distant, ready to relieve the —— of her convoy. She, too, made full headway on signal, 'Make all speed to us; submarine in sight;' and searched in the vicinity of the ——, while the —— followed the 'sub's' slicks. The first wake tended east, but in ten minutes lost itself among the whitecaps. The second and plainer one led westward, irregularly, as if the 'sub' had been zigzagging. A depth charge was dropped at its end, but a half hour's search found proof of nothing. The —— really had saved herself by quick and efficient handling.

"The ——'s adventure with the steamship Tarquah cannot be told until that flivver comes into port. The ——, —— and —— had a hand in it; and the first's account of the sinking of the Obuasi—where she arrived long after the deed—shows the defective functioning and poor marksmanship of German torpedoes. The —— reports to the same effect. At half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 13th she picked up in her sea area two boats and 23 survivors of the Greek steamship Charilaos Tricoupis. Two hours before, two torpedoes had been fired at her, at an interval of 25 minutes. The first struck the starboard quarter, between rudder and propeller, and, failing to detonate, did little damage; but the crew abandoned ship. The second hit the starboard side amidship, blowing up the Greek so that she sank in five minutes. Between the two shots the submarine came to the surface, but instantly submerged. Not a man appeared on deck. This submarine, like all others reported for the fortnight, are declared to have been of the U-50 to 60 types.

"So, as yet, no blood has been spilled on any of our gun mattings. The mean, blindfold campaign continues with small apparent losses either in 'subs' or shipping. We follow oil slicks with the thrill of a woodsman striking a strange cross-trail in the forest; we mass guns over a 'periscope' that turns into a swabhandle or table leg; vide the ——'s and ——'s famous battle with a ventilator off the French coast. And the —— and ——, I hear, have celebrated the chagrin and thrills of it all in ballads which I shall try to send you."

German People Are Starving

Teuton Wife of American Soldier Tells of Conditions There.

HARD FIGHT TO GET AWAY

Woman Has Harrowing Experiences in Trying to Leave Country—Says People Are Fleeing When They Can.

San Francisco.—The real conditions in the fatherland were described here by Mrs. George B. Szadelski, the German wife of an American soldier. Mrs. Szadelski arrived here after a plucky fight of over five months to get herself and three children out of Germany and over here, where she could join her husband, who is with the quartermaster's corps, United States army, at Honolulu.

"Germany is starving. Her people do not want war, and are fleeing the country when they can. Not so much the war, but food, and where it is to come from, is what the German people are thinking of," said Mrs. Szadelski.

"When the people crowd up too eagerly in the street, waiting to get their small bit of food, men come out with whips, or pour hot water on them to make them orderly. That is in the town of Mecklenburg; there we stand waiting two hours or more in rain or snow. But in Berlin it is worse, and men and women wait in line all night.

Buy With Cards.

"All things are bought by cards, even clothing and shoes. If I need a new suit or my little boy needs new underwear, I must go to the officials and explain the need and show them the worn things.

"A grown man or woman gets half a pound of meat a week, a tenth of a pound of butter and three pounds of bread. This bread is made of potatoes and a kind of green turnip, and is so soggy that only a little can be eaten at a time. There is no coffee, except a kind made from the turnip, and there is no rice. One gets a fourth of a pound of sugar, and there is no soap at all.

"Famine? There's a famine now. The rich—yes, the rich can buy a goose, but they must pay for it 175 marks (about $44). I have seen wild ravens sold in Berlin for three and one-half marks. Everything is much worse than America thinks.

"Yet there will be no revolution. That is because there are no men at home to make a revolution. The women look at one another and shake their heads. 'When the men come back,' is the word they pass around. We have men of fifty and seventy for home defense, and as doctors and officials. And we have boys of fourteen. All other men are in the army."

Mrs. Szadelski said she never received $500 which her husband sent her last February. A woman friend of hers who went to the authorities for money sent from America was told that no more money from the source would be given to any private person.

Do Not Want War.

"The people do not want war, but what can they do? They cannot even say what they think or there would soon be chains around their necks.

"Yet there is bitter feeling against America. I would be sorry for any American soldier that falls into the hands of the Germans, either the soldiers or the people. That is because the newspapers talk always of the evil doing of America—and the people believe what they read. They began hating America long ago, when they heard it was aiding England. It is not France so much, but England and America that Germany hates."

Sergeant Szadelski had been an American soldier for years before he met and married the little German woman, during a visit to Germany several years ago, but he left just before the war. This led to suspicions that he was an American spy, and so when his wife wished to leave Germany last May she had an immense deal of red tape to untangle. For a month she had to go before the police each day; then she was summoned to Berlin. At the Danish border every scrap of paper but her passport was taken away, and in Copenhagen she was received coldly by the American legation, because they would not believe that the wife of an American soldier would speak only German. After correspondence with Secretary Lansing and others, the legation was finally convinced that she was not a spy, and she was permitted to sail for New York. She will leave in a few days with their three children for Honolulu.

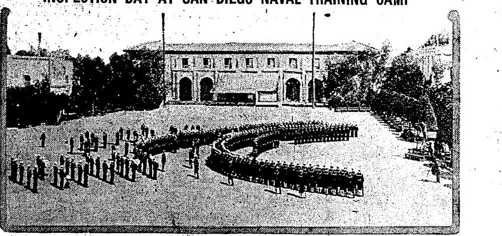
Potatoes Without Vines.

Findley, O.—Fred Neeley is growing some vineless potatoes in his war garden here. When his potatoes failed to come up he started to plant cabbage plants, and found that the potatoes he had planted were developing, but that the vines were absent. They were larger than walnuts.

ENGINEER OFFICER STUDENTS BUILDING A BRIDGE

The young engineering officers whom the government is training at the camp at Belvoir, Va., get not only theory, but actual practice in engineering problems. They are seen here constructing a light pontoon bridge.

INSPECTION DAY AT SAN DIEGO NAVAL TRAINING CAMP



Inspection day at the great naval training camp, San Diego, Cal., at the Plaza de Panama, Balboa park, formerly the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds. These boys are being trained thoroughly.

NOTED AUSTRALIAN COMING

Sir George Reed, high special commissioner from Australia and one of the foremost orators of the British empire, who is coming soon to America to lecture on "Anglo-American Relations."

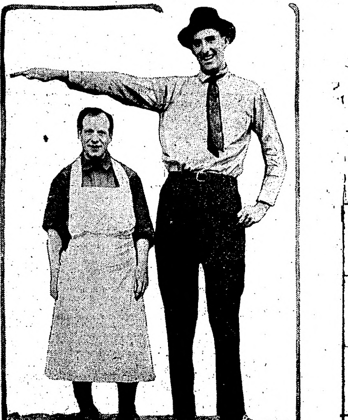
Didn't Appreciate Joke.

L. G. Trixler, politician by trade, postmaster by profession and practical joker in the interim, was the victim of the old-fashioned April fool pocketbook joke the other day when he was on an automobile tour near Hartford City, only the bait was an automobile tire, says the Indianapolis News. The tire, a new one, with the wrapping slightly torn, was in the road. Trixler stopped, but just as his fingers touched the tire it rose in the air and hung by a rope over the limb of a tree. Trixler got the horse laugh from some boys behind the tree, but he appreciated the joke so thoroughly that he waited to see the next victim get stung. The next victim failed to see the joke, and his language is said to have turned the air so blue that Louie had to turn on his automobile lights to get away.

Pearl Was Too Well Heeled.

A dispatch from Elizabeth, N. J., to the New York Commercial says that just because she wanted to be a regular fellow and spend a vacation roughing it, Pearl Holmes, a pretty and youthful bride, carried an outfit of her husband's apparel to the woods near Rutherford and made the switch. Pearl failed to reckon with dainty French heeled pumps and trim ankles and was arrested by Chief Burnho. She returned home after the feminine finery had been salvaged.

LONG AND SHORT OF IT AT CAMP DEVENS



Contrasts at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. At left is Bartholomew Lee, Chelsea, Mass., cook of E company, who is 4 feet 11 inches in height; at right, E. H. Turner of Roxbury, the camp giant, standing 6 feet 6¾ inches in his socks.

BRITISH WOUNDED SEW FOR SYRIANS

Convalescent British soldiers quartered in Egypt spend much of their time sewing for the destitute Syrians of Palestine, under the instruction of women of the English V. A. D. A group is shown in the courtyard of the old royal palace.

DAIRY FACTS

FEEDING THE DAIRY CALVES

First Aim Is to Cut Down Whole-Milk Period—Results of Tests at North Dakota Station.

In feeding the dairy calf, the aim is to cut down the period of whole-milk feeding. At the North Dakota experiment station, two lots of four calves each were fed as follows: Whole milk first three weeks, both lots. From then on lot A was fed one-half whole milk and one-half skim milk till six months old. Lot B, after three weeks old, fed skim milk with flaxseed; just enough flax was added to supply as much fat as was given the calves in lot A in their whole milk. Each calf was given two gallons of milk a day.

The whole-milk calves made the best gains the first three months, but during the next three months the skim-milk calves nearly caught up, the four lacking but 15 pounds of weighing as much as the whole-milk calves. Several expert cattlemen who examined the two lots pronounced the calves in lot B in as thrifty a condition as those in lot A. The saving in using skim milk and flax in place of the whole milk amounted to $19 per calf for the six-month period. The grain and hay cost the same for both lots.

DRYING UP A COW DIFFICULT

Milking Habit in Some Is So Strongly Developed They Give Milk Up to Calving Time.

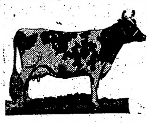
(By W. S. CUNNINGHAM, Assistant Animal Husbandman, University of Arizona Experiment Station.)

Many times certain cows are very difficult to dry up. The milking habit is so strongly developed that they tend to give a large quantity of milk right up to calving time. The proper way to dry up most cows is to cut off all grain in the ration and milk only once a day for a few days. Then lengthen the periods between milkings by milking only once in two or three days until the secretion of milk is nearly stopped. In very persistent cases the feed supply may have to be cut down more severely. However, there is little danger of injuring the udder if reasonable attention is given.

GUERNSEY IS HIGH PRODUCER

In General Appearance Breed Has Plain Attractiveness That Appeals to Dairyman.

The Guernsey shows various colors, so red, light lemon, orange and yellow fawn may be expected, sometimes solid, but more often with white markings. The white color markings are found on the face, flanks, legs and sometimes on the body. In general appearance the Guernsey has a plain attractiveness and an even balance that makes a strong appeal to the dairyman. Larger than the Jersey, but not as large as the Holstein, the Guernsey shows the capacity for work so desirable in the dairy cow. Years, and even centuries, of tethering in the fields of Guernsey islands have given the Guernsey cow a gentle disposition, and in the respect she stands on a par with the Jersey.



Guernsey of Gentle Disposition.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF WATER

One of Most Important Problems That Confronts Up-to-Date Farmer—Factor for Health.

The plentiful supply of good, wholesome fresh water in the home, the stable and the feed lot is one of the most important problems that confront the up-to-date farmer. Its successful solution will be a factor in keeping him and his family in good health and "at home" on the farm.

TO HURRY BUTTER GRANULES

If They Do Not Form After Churning Reasonable Time, Small Amount of Salt Will Help.

When the butter granules do not form after churning a reasonable time, try putting a small amount of table salt in the churn. A little warm water has the same effect of hastening the granules. Too much warm water makes soft butter.

TREATING CALF FOR SCOURS

Reduce Ration One-Half, and If no Improvement Give Dose of Subnitrate, Salol and Soda.

First, reduce ration one-half. If calf does not improve within 12 hours treat as follows: Mix one ounce of bismuth subnitrate, one-half ounce of salol and three ounces of bicarbonate of soda and give one teaspoonful three or four times a day until recovered.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

CLEAN HEALTHY WHEAT SEED ESSENTIAL

SPLENDID CROP OF WHEAT IN COLORADO.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sound, clean, healthy seed is the first requisite for the largely increased wheat crop which the United States department of agriculture hopes to see harvested next year. Whatever the source of supply, farmers will find it to their advantage, says the department, to see that only good seed is planted. What has been said is equally true of seed for the rye crop which the department hopes to see much larger than usual next year.

If a farmer has seed from his own crop which is satisfactory so far as variety and general condition are concerned, he should lose no time in getting it into shape for storage until planting time. The fanning mill is the farmer's best friend in this task. The farmer by all means should have such a mill, and if he has not and is unable to obtain one, should borrow or rent his neighbor's mill, or several farmers can join in buying one. A fanning mill removes weed seeds, smut and shriveled grain and leaves only plump kernels, practically every one of which may be depended upon to produce a thrifty plant. After it is cleaned, however, the seed should be treated in order that the smut may be prevented. Scab is more likely to be prevented by seed treatment, but the use of the fanning mill will assist materially in improving the crop grown from seed known to have contained scabby kernels.

Buy Seed From Neighbor.

If the farmer is dependent on outside sources for his seed, he should buy from his neighbor if possible, so that he may be more likely to get seed well adapted to his conditions. It is advisable to buy as soon after harvest as possible, as at this time prices are likely to be lowest. If the farmer delays, his neighbors may dispose of all their surplus grain and he may be forced to plant seed grown under conditions radically different from his own. If the farmer patronizes a seedsman he should insist on getting seed grown as near his section as possible.

If seed is affected by diseases, careful inspection will usually disclose the fact. The presence of stinking smut in wheat is indicated by the odor and the presence of scab by the appearance of the kernels. Purchased seed should, of course, be cleaned and treated for the destruction of the spores of disease-producing fungi, if the examination shows this to be necessary.

Selecting Varieties.

In choosing varieties of wheat, the farmer should be guided by the experiences of his neighbors and the advice of his state experiment station. This is true also of rye, but there are available fewer varieties of rye than of wheat. The stations can furnish comparative statistics on the yields and behavior of a number of varieties of the two cereals.

After the grain farmer has procured a supply of satisfactory seed he should store it carefully, so that it will keep in good condition and will be safe from the depredations of rats, mice and insects. Bins which are supposedly ratproof are available on practically all farms and it will pay farmers to see that they are kept in good condition to keep out the rodents.

ADVANTAGES OF FALL COLTS

Youngster Can Be Weaned in Spring When Grass Is Beginning to Come—Pasture Helps.

A very large proportion of all colts are foaled in the spring. However, some who have raised a fall colt or two each year have found the advantages are not all in favor of the practice of exclusive spring colt raising.

A colt foaled in September or early October will get a nice start before the pasture dries up and winter approaches. Then the mare and colt should receive a plentiful and nourishing ration through the winter. The colt can be weaned in the spring when the grass is beginning to come, and the pasture will help wonderfully to keep it in condition and to keep it going.

PROFIT IN BALANCED RATION

One-Third to One-Half Less Eggs Obtained From Fowls Not Given Right Variety of Feed.

Hens fed unbalanced ration produce only one-third to one-half as many eggs as hens fed a balanced ration during the same time. An unbalanced ration wastes from one-half to two-thirds of the feed. Be sure the ration is balanced.

MOST PROLIFIC OF BERRIES

Very Few Blackberry Bushes Will Furnish Family With All Fresh Fruit It Can Use.

Blackberries are the most prolific of the berries, generally speaking. A very few blackberry plants may furnish a family with all the fresh fruits it can use. And for canning, preserving, caking cordial, wine, etc., the blackberry is unexcelled.

PLOWING TO CONTROL PESTS

Remedies for Effective Check Must Be Applied During Fall and Winter Seasons.

After the corn-root louse, rootworm, grubworm, and wireworm have attacked the cornfield, it will be too late for effective control measures. Remedies for these pests must be applied during fall and winter. These insects feed below ground and are most effectively controlled by fall or winter plowing, clean culture and crop rotation.

The root louse winters as the egg in the nests of the small cornfield ant. By winter plowing these ant nests are broken up and the ants, as well as the louse eggs, are destroyed. The eggs of the Northern rootworm are deposited by the beetle during fall in cornfields and since the grub on hatching the following spring will feed only on the roots of corn, apparently crop rotation is entirely effective. Some of the grubworms and wireworms require two or three years to mature. They winter in the soil where winter plowing will destroy many. They breed largely in sod. Therefore, if a field of sod is to be used for corn in the spring, plow it in late fall, if possible. Should dry weather permit before freezing weather is over, winter plowing will eliminate a great many of the insects which ordinarily attack corn in the spring.

FATTENING FOOD FOR DUCKS

Cornmeal, Wheat Bran and Beef Scraps Mixed With Milk or Water Is Recommended as Good.

A good fattening food for ducks is three parts cornmeal, one part wheat bran and one part high-grade beef scraps mixed crumbly with milk or water and fed at morning and noon. The evening food should consist of cracked corn. No more should be fed at one meal than they will eat up promptly, and then the troughs should be removed.

Skimmed Milk for Calves.

Hand-fed calves are usually fed as skimmed milk.

ROAD BUILDING

GRAVELED ROADS ARE CHEAP

Can Be Built and Satisfactorily Maintained at a Less Cost Than Other Types.

(By E. B. HOUSE, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

I have heard considerable discussion lately concerning the policy of our state highway commission in constructing the kind of roads it has decided upon, and it is often argued that the only type of road is the so-called permanent road, the one that needs no maintenance.

If one will take a pencil and do a little figuring, he can easily convince himself that the policy of the state highway commission is the correct one. Let us consider first of all the expensive type of road construction, such as concrete, or the best grade of macadam. This type of road will cost approximately $10,000 per mile, and let us suppose that the cost of construction is met by issuing 20-year 4½ per cent bonds. The annual expense on account of this first cost would be about $780 per mile. And these roads will need some maintenance, possibly not much over $50 per mile per year. This brings the total cost up to about $830 annually per mile for the expensive or so-called permanent type of road.

Good Road in West.

Now take a well-constructed gravel road and the cost for this road will run about $4,000 per mile for construction, figuring again on a basis of 20-year 4½ per cent bonds and the annual account for first cost will be about $310 per mile. The cost for maintaining these roads, if properly done, runs up pretty high, and it can be well done with an expenditure of about $240 per mile per year.

This makes a total annual cost then for the surfaced road of approximately $550 annually per mile. A comparison of these two annual costs shows $280 per mile per year in favor of the cheaper roads.

MONEY SPENT ON HIGHWAYS

Over $300,000,000 Expended for Construction and Maintenance in United States in 1916.

More than $300,000,000 was spent on highway construction and maintenance in the United States in 1916. Of this amount 16 Southern states spent approximately $52,000,000. The state of California has voted $15,000,000 to be spent in perfecting the state highway system and not a single county failed to give the empowering measure a majority. Ohio is talking of a $50,000,000 highway bond issue and the state of Illinois will put to its voters at the 1918 election the question of issuing $60,000,000 in highway bonds, the interest and retiring fund for which is to be provided for by an increase in the motor vehicle registration fees.

EXPENSE OF IMPROVED ROAD

Manifest Advantage, as Well as Necessity for Good Roads Seems to Be Educating People.

Within very recent memory the expense of good roads has been bitterly opposed by farmers. The increasing tax rate, due to many causes, has been viewed with the greatest alarm. Within the last year, the manifest advantage, as well as the actual necessity, of better rural highways seems to be gradually educating the public to the viewpoint that good roads are an accompaniment to the changing times in the agricultural world. The only question now is whether or not, with all the vast sums expended for road improvement, we can get good roads soon enough.

Work Drag After Rains.

There are many times when a day's work can be spared on the road. After heavy rains the road may need certain repairs or improvements when the overseer is not ready to call out the hands. Why not individual farmers donate a day's work on the road at such time?

Joy Ride to Town.

A trip to town now to lay in the winter supply of necessities is a joy ride compared to what that same trip will be when the roads get muddy.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

Vivo Flour

Solve Your Baking Problem.

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

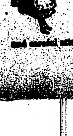
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - - - MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.



Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOT TAXED

Western Canada Does Not Tax Stock or Improvements but Collects an Additional Tax From Land Speculators.

Owners of uncultivated lands in Western Canada are loud in their protests against an extra tax on their lands because they are not under cultivation. Western Canada, through its provincial governments, is endeavoring to force the speculative land owner to either sell his land to a settler or to cultivate it himself. At present a surtax of a few cents an acre is levied against all wild land, so that the owner of land held in its natural state, without improvements, is contributing more taxes to the government than the owner of a farm that is cultivated and even improved with buildings and stock to the value of thousands of dollars. In order to encourage the farmer to improve and to go into stock raising, he is not charged one cent of taxes on any of his improvements, implements or stock of any kind.

As a result of this surtax on uncultivated or speculatively held lands, the owners are now trying to sell them to actual settlers, and, in nearly every instance, have been offering on very easy terms of payment, usually a quarter down, and the balance extending over a term of years at prices much lower than their productive value would warrant.

A world-wide shortage in farm stuffs has given a new value to all agricultural products and the margin of profit today is greater than ever in the past. It is true labor and implements have increased in price, but it is now possible to secure 50% profit in farming, and higher. Possibly not on the $100 to $200 an acre farm lands but on land that can now, under existing conditions, be purchased at from $15 to $30 per acre. Western Canadian farm lands are as productive as any in the world and can be as economically farmed. Wheat yields of from 30 to 50 bushels per acre have been common in Western Canada during the past few years, and the farmers have been too busy farming all they can so as to sell as much wheat as possible at $2.00 a bushel, that they have not had time to do any talking or writing. It is doubtful if there ever was such an opportunity to make big profits in farming. The value of each year's crop has been in hundreds of cases more than the market value of the land it was grown on. It is unreasonable to suppose such a condition will last long, as the land now being forced onto the market by surtax on speculative owners will soon become absorbed by those who have learned of these highly profitable wheat lands. The news is spreading gradually throughout the high priced land districts in the United States, where there is a renewed awakening to the realization that the maximum profit in farming is not being obtained when it is possible to secure from forty to seventy per cent return on the investment in Western Canada. Many who have been planning to visit Western Canada for the purpose of personally investigating conditions are leaving this month, when the good weather can be enjoyed. As threshing operations and marketing of grain is under way, no better time could be selected to secure first hand and reliable information from the farmers themselves. The winter months afford ample time for completing moving arrangements, to allow the settler to take up residence in early spring, so as to get something done next year and to make a start on the big and profitable farming operations in Western Canada.—Advertisement.

Wears Short Sleeves.

The woman who wears her heart on her sleeve generally wears short sleeves.

WOMEN SUFFERERS NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness and may be despondent and irritable.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, restores health to the kidneys and is just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper. Adv.

Germany Needs It.

After many tests under government supervision in Germany salt has been found the best preservative for butter.

Men who are long on words are apt to be short on deeds.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids,
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort
FOR YOUR EYES
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free.
Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

TO BE NO STOP IN ALLIED DRIVE

Secretary Baker Believes Advantage Gained Is to Be Pushed All Winter.

ENEMY MORALE IS LOW

U. S. Soldiers in France, After Three Months' Training Are in Splendid Condition and Efficient Fighting Trim.

Washington, Oct. 24.—It is the expectation of military experts here that winter will not halt the great Allied drive against the Germans in Flanders.

Secretary Baker's weekly review of war operations discloses the belief of the War department that potency of material and men will enable the British and French commanders to triumph over natural obstacles and continue forcing the enemy backward without waiting for spring.

Sammies in Fine Trim.

The review touches for the first time upon the American expeditionary forces in France, declaring the men, after three months' intensive training, are in efficient fighting trim and splendid physical condition.

The War Secretary declares it apparent that the German high command planned the recent expedition against the Russians in the Riga sector to bolster up morale and meet impending internal difficulties. By extending her lines in the East, he adds, Germany has merely added to the length of her line of communications and increased confidence in the final allied victory.

Text of Review in Part.

Secretary Baker's review for the week ending October 20, in part follows:

"Our men in France, after three months intensive training, are in splendid physical condition and efficient fighting trim.

"They have readily become acclimated and now feel at home in the war zone.

"Our troops have met with the most warm-hearted and enthusiastic reception on the part of the armies and people of France.

"The health of our men overseas is reported as excellent.

"The week just closed has been one of relative quiet on all fronts.

Morale Aim of German Coup.

"The full importance of the battle in Flanders is beginning to be revealed. In order to appreciate the real significance of this engagement and the effect it has had on the morale of the German army and the German people, we must consider briefly the German attacks in the Riga sector, including the capture of Oesel, Dago and other minor islands of the Finnish gulf.

TRANSPORT SURVIVORS LAND

Men from Antilles Praise Officers and Gunners.

A French Port, Oct. 23.—Survivors of the United States transport Antilles, which was sunk by a German submarine last week while being convoyed on its homeward trip by American warships, have been landed here by auxiliary vessels and are being cared for by the American consulate. Some of the men have been lodged in local hotels and a few have left for Paris.

Survivors praise the captain of the Antilles and the members of the gun crew, who stuck to their posts while the officers searched with field glasses for the submarine until the waves closed over the ship.

ALLIES ADVANCE IN THE WEST

British and French Co-operate—Lines Moved Forward.

London, Oct. 23.—In co-operation with the French on his left, Field Marshall Haig has launched a new blow along a narrow front at the German lines northeast of Ypres.

The Allied infantry moved forward near the Ypres-Staden railway and on the outskirts of Houtholst wood on the extreme northern edge of the active front in Flanders. The French advance was along a width of about three-fifths of a mile.

BOMBARD GERMAN AIRDROMES

British Attack Important Objectives in Belgium.

London, Oct. 23.—British airmen have carried out numerous attacks on German airdromes in Belgium and on important objectives near Saarbrucken, northeast of Metz.

The official statement on aviation activities says that nine German machines were brought down and that four others were driven down out of control.

Illinois Miners Back at Work.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23.—The strike of the Illinois miners, called to force Fuel Administrator Garfield to announce an increase in the government price on Illinois coal, with a resultant raise in wages for the miners, is ended. All reports to the operators association indicate every mine in the central Illinois field is working. Meager reports from the southern field also indicate the walkout is at an end. The return of the miners in the central field follows a meeting yesterday at which patriotism ran high.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Red Wing raised $200,000 in the first day of the two-day Liberty Loan drive to raise its quota of $300,000.

Walter Gutekunst, living near Luce station, was instantly killed when his automobile was struck by a Northern Pacific train.

The Nurses' Alumni Association of the Northern Pacific Railway Hospital Training School for Nurses and the Brainerd Musical club have invested in Liberty bonds.

The Pennington County Bankers' association has offered a silver cup as grand prize for the best exhibit of potatoes at the county potato show at Thief River Falls November 17.

The Jameson residence at Midway, owned by Mrs. Anna Kelly, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $4,500, with $2,500 insurance. The house was unoccupied, so the origin of the fire is not known.

Preparations are being outlined at Winona for the observation of Liberty day. The stores will close in the afternoon and a public demonstration will be carried out to enable the citizens to rivet all attention on the Liberty Loan drive.

Frank Newcomer and William Dougherty, two Pipestone boys in Uncle Sam's aviation corps, are safe in France, according to letters to relatives. Six weeks ago letters came from the boys, saying they were to sail for France at once.

The Northern Pacific has decided to discontinue two passenger trains on the Fergus Falls division October 31. The trains have been patronized little this summer and have not paid expenses, as nearly all farmers now make their trips by automobile.

The Duluth Log company's mill on the Mississippi at Aitkin burned to the ground last night. The mill had opened only two weeks ago to make shingles, after having been closed all summer. Aside from the building, much lumber and shingles were lost. The loss is estimated at about $10,000.

Paul Valentine Bacon's German text book, used largely in public schools, has been banished from the East Grand Forks schools in accordance with a decision made by the board of education. Several chapters in praise of the German emperor, was the stated cause of the text book being discarded.

The graduating class of 1917 of the Crosby-Ironton high school has purchased a $50 Liberty bond, which they will give to the graduating class of 1942, the year the bond will mature. In the will the present class will give directions for disposal of the bond. So far as known here this move is original with the Crosby-Ironton high school.

The fourth annual live stock show, under the auspices of the Hastings Breeders' association, was held at Hastings. The colt and calf exhibition, in charge of Prof. R. C. Pollock, drew the greatest attention. The display of stock, including swine, was the finest seen for many years, the entries being large. More than 5,000 persons attended the show.

August Fretz is in a precarious condition at a Winona hospital with a bullet wound in his head as the result of examining a gun he did not know was loaded.

The Nurses' Alumni Association of the Northern Pacific Railway Hospital Training School for Nurses at Brainerd and the Brainerd Musical club have invested in Liberty Bonds.

Publicity regarding aliens in possession of firearms, they being violators of the law unless the weapons are surrendered, has resulted in a wholesale deposit of hundreds of guns on the iron ranges with deputy sheriffs. Game wardens have estimated that at least 1,000 deer and moose have been killed, in and out of season, annually by alien "shackers" and hunters.

Because a resolution was passed at a recent school meeting at Pipestone binding the board of education to spend not more than $210,000 for the new high school building here, it has been found impossible to accept any of the bids which were made a few days ago on the structure.

One hundred Minnesota men of the depot brigade at Camp Dodge who were in charge of squads that sold $62,050 Liberty Loan bonds to the Second provisional regiment, composed of Minnesota men, were entertained at dinner at the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. The men from Minnesota subscribed for an average of $57 each.

Destitute Belgians will be cared for on a large tract of land seventy-five or 100 miles from St. Paul, it was announced yesterday by James Slevin, delegated by the Societe to Colonization Americaine of Paris to make the arrangements in the United States. "On the tract of land which will be set aside in Minnesota for the establishment of the colony," Mr. Slevin said, "we will establish churches and schools, build stores, homes and business houses. I have plans laid for the colonization in Minnesota and will select the site soon.

The county commissioners at Fergus Falls have voted to accept the offer of the United States government aid to construct boundary near Ashby by way of Dalton to this city. The government offered $30,000 provided the commissioners would levy the same amount.

Western North Dakota is coming to the Red river valley for its potatoes this fall. J. H. McNary of Bismarck returned to the North Dakota capital after spending four days in Moorhead contracting for potatoes at $1.25. Mr. McNary contracted for 3,000 bushels at that price.

CARS SHORT, NOT COAL, SAYS M'GEE

URGES CONSERVATION IN USE OF FUEL UNTIL RELIEF FOR PRESENT CONDITIONS COMES.

RAILWAYS MAY ASK INCREASE

Expected to Request State Commission Permission to Raise the Rates for Freight.

St. Paul. J. F. McGee, fuel administrator for Minnesota, last night charged the present threatened coal shortage in this state more to a lack of railway cars than to lack of coal. He also urged that the greatest conservation be observed in use of coal until some means may have been found to rectify present conditions, adding that only such action can prevent a disastrous shortage later.

"Many appeals for coal, particularly hard coal," he said, "have come to me from all parts of the state and even some from North Dakota, in the past week.

"These conditions are not due particularly to a lack of coal but to a very great car shortage which exists at the present. The War Transportation board at Washington has announced that the utmost we can expect, for some time at least, is a 60 per cent car service—that is, we will have only six cars where in normal times we had 10.

"There must be a remedy for this condition and every possible means of increasing the car supply must be resorted to. All cars ought to be unloaded the earliest possible moment after they reach their destination and then be released for further service, instead of being used for warehouse or storage purposes. The Northern Pacific has lost 100 cars a day for the last 20 days. By this I mean a net loss, which means that road has 2,000 less available cars today than it had 20 days ago. Many of these cars were loaded with potatoes at Minnesota points and consigned to Chicago and other Eastern destinations and were not returned when unloaded. The Chicago & Northwestern road has suffered a net loss of 1,500 cars in the same period of time.

★ ★ ★

State Roads May Ask Increase.

Minnesota railroads probably will ask increases in freight rates on specific commodities when hearings before the State Railroad and Warehouse commission are resumed October 31 on the original petition for a horizontal advance of 15 per cent in rates on all classes, commission officials said late yesterday. The prediction followed an announcement in Washington that eastern railroads are preparing to place before the Interstate Commerce commission a program to provide general relief from their financial difficulties.

★ ★ ★

Draft Boards Sole Judges.

District draft boards are the sole judges of both law and fact in each particular case that comes before them, in the opinion of the Second district board for Minnesota, and are not amenable in their decisions to opinions on legal questions from governors, state attorneys general and adjutants general.

This position is affirmed by the district board here in its action reversing the discharge decision of the Thirteenth ward local board in the case of Clifford G. Schultz, secretary of the State Securities commission, and holding him for service.

In its action the district board overrides opinions by Governor Burnquist, Attorney General Smith and Adjutant General Rhinow. All held that Mr. Schultz was a proper subject for exemption under the provisions of the selective service act and the rules and regulations pertaining to it.

★ ★ ★

Capitol Postmaster Resigns.

C. E. Olmstead of Minneapolis has resigned as postmaster at the state capitol, a position he has filled for eight years. The resignation is effective November 1 and has yet to be accepted by Governor Burnquist, who will name a new postmaster at the building. Mr. Olmstead, who is a Civil war veteran and 70 years old, was obliged to resign because of his age and the condition of his health.

★ ★ ★

Receipts Exceed Expenses.

Carlos Avery, commissioner, has issued the annual report of the state game and fish department, showing that receipts exceeded expenses by more than $38,000. The revenue totaled $155,482, and the disbursements $116,871. The largest single items of revenue were $44,937 from small game licenses, and $43,777 from inland fishing permits for the taking of rough fish.

★ ★ ★

Bonds Will Pay Liquor Tax.

Liberty Loan bonds will be accepted in place of other bonds for the payment of the new floor tax on liquor by the internal revenue department, according to a message received by E. J. Lynch, collector of internal revenue, from headquarters in Washington. The floor tax of $2.10 a gallon on liquors originally was payable in thirty days, but on account of the difficulty of getting inventories, liquor dealers were allowed seven months to pay the tax, on condition they put up a sufficient bond.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

CLOTHES PINS.

"We haven't had a frolic in ever so long," said Peter Gnome.

"Let's have one then," said Billie Brownie.

"Fine idea," said his brother, Bennie Brownie.

"When will we have it?" asked Witty Witch who was paying a call on the Brownies and Gnomes."

"Let's have it tomorrow," said Peter Gnome, for he had an idea of the sort of a party he wanted to make it.

"We'll all be there," said the Brownies and Witty Witch. "Only you must tell us a good place for the party."

"I'll give the party," said Peter Gnome, "and it will be down in the old cave to the right of the one where Mr. Giant makes his home.

"Be sure to tell the Goblins and Fairies and Elves and Bogeys about the party for we want them all to come too. And tell the Olaf family as well," Peter Gnome called after the Brownies, for they had commenced hurrying away in their excitement to tell every one else.

Now Peter Gnome was much excited. "We will give them a great surprise," he said.

"What are you planning to do?" the others asked.

"Listen, and I will tell you," said Peter Gnome. They all gathered around, each gnome taking hold of the back of his right ear and holding it forward a little.

"We are to look like clothespins," he said. The gnomes were a trifle disappointed but they tried not to show it.

"Maybe you don't think that clothespins are so very attractive," said Peter Gnome, "but we will get handsome suits.

"You see we will have to get great long trousers so we will look like clothespins in the first place—and we will have to fasten them almost around our necks—not quite, though. For we must have little red vests and blue buttons in the front. Our trousers are to be bright red and we shall wear flat caps of bright orange."

"How wonderful," shouted the gnomes, "but we won't look very much like clothespins."

"We will look like clothespins dressed up," said Peter Gnome, "for I have seen clothespins painted in just that way, and I am surprised more children who can paint don't ask their mothers for two or three clothespins and give them handsome suits.

"Of course when I saw them I thought at once that we could go to the next fancy dress party as clothespins. I'm sure no one else has thought of such costumes."

The Gnomes were delighted, and they hurried about making their costumes for of course when they were ready they had to think about getting supper.

Peter Gnome was through with his costume first and the others were soon ready. They prepared a fine supper and decorated little tables which were just outside the cave. Mr. Giant helped them and lent them many things such as his fine sandwich cutter, which was made out of a sharp stone and which cut the bread in no time at all!

Dressed Just Like Clothes Pins.

They decorated the cave with autumn leaves and branches of pine trees. Soon it was time for the guests to come.

They all appeared in fancy dress costumes. "We had no idea you would all dress up," said Peter Gnome, smiling as he embraced Billie Brownie first of all.

"Ah, Peter," said Billie Brownie, laughing, "we knew by your smile that you had something up your sleeve—that is we knew you had an idea! So we thought the least we could do was to dress in costumes."

And when all the guests saw every Gnome dressed just alike and looking like a great, enormous set of clothespins, how they did laugh!

Just as soon as every guest arrived, what did Peter Gnome do, helped by Mr. Giant who now appeared at the door of his cave, but get out a great stout rope. It was strong enough to make a swing, and in a few seconds Mr. Giant had fastened his end to an old pine tree and Peter Gnome had tied his to another pine tree.

"Ready, set, go!" said Peter, and all the Gnomes dressed as clothespins hopped on the long rope and said:

"We're all little clothespins out on the line!" And what a jolly party it was!

No Space Left.

Crowd your day so full of worthwhile things that there won't be any space left for the other kind of things.

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A Minnesota Case

Anthony P. Kern, R. R. No. 7, Faribault, Minn., says: "I suffered from kidney trouble from infancy. My life was a burden. I had such dizzy spells that I hardly realized where I was. I was tired and worn out and my back got terribly lame after a day's work. I kept growing worse until I was a total wreck. After I used Doan's Kidney Pills the ailments gradually left me until I was well. Doan's gave me a new lease on life."

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Do You Want Money Quick?

Ship us your Poultry, Cream, Eggs, Beans, Salted Cattle Hides, Pelts, Wool, Furs. Write for free price list. We pay top prices.

The R. A. COBB CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Putting It Up to Him.

"I bought Liberty bonds a few months ago. Now you want me to buy again."

"Great Scott, man, you bought beefsteak for your children a week ago, too! Are you going to make them live the rest of their lives on the memory of that dinner?"

FOR SKIN TROUBLES

That Itch, Burn, Torture and Disfigure Use Cuticura—Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. They usually afford immediate relief in itching, burning eczemas, pimples, dandruff and most baby skin troubles. They also tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming great if used daily.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Fooling the Motorist.

The motorist had lost his way on a country road. Hailing the first pedestrian he overtook, he asked the way to Blankville.

"I don't know as I can explain it very clearly," replied the pedestrian, "but if you'll take me in your car I'll point it out to you as we go along."

"Good," said the motorist, "Jump in."

"First off," directed the pedestrian, as he took his seat in the car, "you drive straight ahead the way you were going for about two miles."

When the two miles had been traversed, he continued: "Now, if you'll let me out here I can show you the rest of the way without going along. Just turn around and go back three miles and there you are."

"Why didn't you tell me that in the first place instead of taking me two miles in the wrong direction?" demanded the motorist.

"I didn't want to hurt your feelings right away by telling you you were going in the wrong direction," replied the other, "and, besides, I live here."

Outfly the Birds.

Marvelous was the flight of an Italian aviator from Turin to London, 656 miles, without a stop. No bird known to the ornithologists could have made such a flight in seven hours and twelve minutes. Italy is in the van when it comes to airplanes.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Missionaries Slain.

Ten Malekula Christian teachers in the New Hebrides islands, who recently went into the bush to preach Christ to the wild tribes, were attacked by the bushmen and six of them were killed.

Many a man at the age of fifty wishes he was half as smart as he thought he was at the age of twenty-one.

Grape-Nuts
A Compound made of Wheat, Barley, Salt and Yeast.
Postum Cereal Company.
A FOOD
ECONOMY
Boys & Girls
THRIVE
on the easily digested wheat and barley food
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason"

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR

ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma, Hay Fever or Difficult Breathing. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S

ASTHMADOR

in either form (Cigarette, Pipe Mixture or Powder) positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Sufferers are afforded an opportunity of availing themselves of this "Money-Back" guarantee offer as through purchasing from their own regular Druggist, they are sure their money will be refunded by him if the remedy fails. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and will get your money back if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 43--1917.

How Japan Deals With Bribery.

Violators of the election laws of Japan are promptly punished. Five citizens of prominence in Osaka were arrested on various charges of influencing voters at the last general election. The Osaka court of first instance fined the debauchers of the franchise 100 yen each. From this sentence they appealed and the high court quashed the judgment of the lower tribunal, but sent each of the five prisoners to jail for two months.—East and West News.

How's This?

We offer $100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

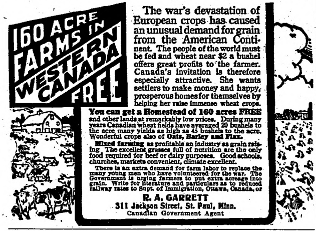
Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Latest in Torpedoes.

A torpedo with a corkscrew course has been observed. It it misses the port side it turns and strikes the starboard; sometimes on missing there it overturns again, striking the port side. The ship's officer unaccountably omitted to add that after the explosion the fragments reunite and return to the submarine as a complete missile ready to be fired anew.—New York Sun.

Husbands occasionally stay at home and earn money to pay bills of wives who go on vacations.



Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near $2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

JOFFRE'S VALET DID WELL

Amassed Fortune of 25,000 Francs While on American Tour With the Noted Marshal.

When Marshal Joffre went to the United States he took with him a body servant who was to act as his valet. The man formerly had served in the family and there was nothing said about what pay he was to receive until the journey was over, when the marshal asked him what he owed him.

"I couldn't ask for any pay in view of the petite fortune that I have brought back with me."

"What little fortune?" asked the marshal. "You haven't been speculating?"

"Mais non, monsieur de Marechal, but there were times when I could be of service. People who wanted autographs, and those who wanted to see the chambers occupied by monsieur le Marechal, and those who sent notes and messages—"

"I understand," said the marshal, "but, if I may ask, how much did you bring back?"

"Eh, h'en, Monsieur le Marechal, about 25,000 francs."

It is Mme. Joffre who has let the story out. She has told it to some of her acquaintances in the American colony in Paris, who repeat her assurances that it is perfectly true.—Brooklyn Eagle.

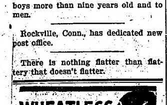
To Open Free Music School.

Any man or boy in Atlanta who desires a thorough training in the fundamentals of music will be given an opportunity to receive free training under teachers of recognized ability, says the Atlanta Constitution.

A new free music school will be inaugurated and maintained by St. Philip's cathedral, under the direction of M. Philip Schlich, organist and choir master. The school will be free to all boys more than nine years old and to men.

Rockville, Conn., has dedicated new post office.

There is nothing flatter than flattery that doesn't flatter.



WHEATLESS MEALS! DON'T BOTHER ME- SAYS Bobby JUST TRY POST TOASTIES BEST CORN FLAKES EVER!

Japan's Financial Aid to Russia.

A domestic loan of $50,000,000 has been arranged by Japan for Russia, a large part of which will be used to pay for war supplies already ordered by Russia in Japan. At present, $35,000,000 Russian treasury bills held in Japan matured on September 25 and were renewed. The bankers of Japan have so many demands for money made upon them at present to finance new enterprises that they are not disposed to underwrite Russian loans; therefore the government will issue exchequer bonds which may be paid for with Russian treasury bills.—East and West News.

Get Dodd's Pills for Kidney Ills. See 3 D's in Name

No Substitute Assures the Relief You Get From DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Wise persons accept no substitute for the old, genuine DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS; their remedial qualities are too well known to thousands of users who have saved themselves from the ravages of kidney troubles and Bright's disease by the timely use of this famous old remedy.

Upon the slightest backache, pain in loins, stiffness in stooping or lifting, you must take warning of the insidious approach of disease. Immediately, begin preventive measures by the use of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. They are recognized to be the most dependable and effective kidney regulators and reconstructors procurable. Thousands use them and praise them.

But you must take no risk of failure through the use of a substitute. You are protected by the name on the box—DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Look for Dodd's—the name with the three Ds—for diseased, disordered, deranged kidneys. No article of similar name will do.

Every druggist sells DODD'S under a rigid satisfaction-or-money-back guarantee. Get yours today and start on the road to health.

Church Pension Fund Success.

Final returns sent to J. P. Morgan, treasurer of the $5,000,000 pension fund for the support of retired Episcopal clergymen, show that the fund was oversubscribed nearly 75 per cent, total subscriptions amounting to $8,712,000. Of this $5,164,555 has already been paid.

The church pension fund is the largest of the kind ever raised, and, next to the Red Cross hundred million dollar fund, the largest charitable fund ever gathered in America for any one purpose. It took just a year to do it. While $5,000,000 was the goal originally set, it was announced from time to time that an oversubscription was desired in order to give the fund the soundest backing possible.

Safety First.

Let us not run out of the path of duty lest we run into the way of danger.

Some folks try to get up in the world by throwing stones at men who have reached the top.

It's one thing to wish a man good luck; it's another to do something to help him get it.

RED CROSS HEADS ON WESTERN TOUR

Plan to Visit Cities in Which Division Headquarters Are Located.

RENDER ACCOUNT TO PEOPLE

War Council Proposes to Let Public Know How $100,000,000 Fund for Relief Work Is Being Utilized.

Washington.—At the request of the Red Cross war council, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the council, and Harry D. Gibson, general manager of the American Red Cross, have undertaken a tour through the West, in the course of which they will visit points at which division managers of the Red Cross have been stationed. The purpose of the trip is to meet with representatives of Red Cross chapters, also with those who have contributed to Red Cross funds and with the public generally. It is also the purpose of the war council to render an account of its stewardship, to interest the people in the work of the Red Cross and to let the public know just how the $100,000,000 war fund is being utilized.

Beginning at St. Louis October 22, the schedule for the trip called for large meetings to be held successively at Denver, San Francisco, Seattle, Minneapolis, Chicago and Cleveland.

Purpose of the Trip.

In announcing the purpose of the trip, Mr. Davison authorized the following statement:

"With the division of the United States into thirteen districts, each headed by a successful business man serving this country through the Red Cross during the war, the Red Cross organization in this country is now complete. Also special Red Cross missions, made up of competent and sympathetic American citizens have now arrived and are at work on behalf of the American Red Cross in France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Roumania and Serbia.

"Collections to the war fund of the Red Cross up to October 1 amounted to $64,424,232.90, of which $6,269,566.57 has been refunded to chapters to provide for their own Red Cross activities. Up to that time the war council had appropriated from the war fund $25,090,870.41. The Red Cross membership has just become more than four million. Included in that membership are hundreds of thousands of American women who are knitting, making surgical dressings and comfort kits. The Red Cross war council is seeking to render an account of its stewardship to the American people in the most effective manner possible. It is giving frequent announcements of its activities and every fact concerning the work of the Red Cross is available to everybody. We now wish to go a step farther and give a detailed account of our stewardship, as well as to advise with Red Cross workers and supporters throughout the country as to Red Cross policy and methods. We have felt that this could best be done by appearing face to face before audiences of representative citizens, telling the Red Cross story, answering questions, and ourselves gaining a more complete knowledge of public sentiment.

Would Inform Public.

"We are extremely anxious that the people at large should be fully informed as to the methods and policies adopted in handling the great fund with which the Red Cross war council has been intrusted and also that all policies and activities of the Red Cross should be in accord with a fully informed public sentiment. The purpose of this trip is not to solicit subscriptions or to take collections, although we expect to give to the American people the latest advice we have received as to conditions in France, Russia, Roumania, Italy and Serbia.

"Our reports indicate that the American Red Cross has an opportunity to lend a helping hand and to carry a practical message of cheer to suffering humanity such as no philanthropic undertaking in the history of the world has ever had before."

Accompanying Mr. Davison and Mr. Gibson on this trip is Rev. Robert Davis of Englewood, N. J., who has just returned from France, having gone to Paris with the American Red Cross commission in May.

Women Rule Hospitals Now.

In the days before 1914 women were rare in military hospitals. Today, except for the doctors and the patients, the military hospital is almost a nunnery.

This is one of the chief revolutions wrought by modern warfare. The men who used to act as orderlies are required for the fighting line. But something more than this. The women who took their places do the work infinitely better.

In the Third London General hospital at Wandsworth you find something like 500 women attending to the needs of 2,000 wounded men. This number includes 150 trained nurses, 187 probationers, 123 scrubbers, 50 orderlies, 33 clerks, 10 waitresses, 6 messengers and 5 cooks.

The presence of women in a military hospital has a psychological value. Not only does the wounded man react to the tenderness of a woman, but his better nature responds to her finer sensibilities.—London Chronicle.

The United States Government Food Administrator Says:

"Baking Powder Breads of corn and other coarse flours are recommended"

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes delicious muffins, cakes and coarse flour breads

CORN MEAL MUFFINS

¾ cup corn meal
1¼ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
4 level teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons shortening

Mix thoroughly dry ingredients; add milk and melted shortening and beat well. Bake in greased muffin tins in hot oven about 20 minutes.

NUT BREAD

2 cups graham flour
5 level teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1½ teaspoons salt
1½ cups milk and water
¼ cup sugar or corn syrup
1 cup chopped nuts (not too fine) or 1 cup raisins, washed and floured

Mix together flour, baking powder and salt; add milk and water, sugar or corn syrup and nutmeats or raisins. Put into greased loaf pan, allow to stand 30 minutes in warm place. Bake in moderate oven 40 to 45 minutes.

Our red, white and blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes" containing additional similar recipes, sent free on request. Address Royal Baking Powder Company, Dept. W, 135 William Street, New York

The Dry Voter.

"The modern babies were sitting around the nursery in attitudes that suggested a clubroom rather than a nursery. They were very modern babies. One of them dragged himself up to the window and looked out.

"There goes Dolly Dimple in her Pierce-Marrow peramubulator," he observed, with a show of interest.

"That's not a Pierce-Marrow," contradicted another, languidly. "It's a Mudson Super Slick."

"I'll bet you the paregoric for the crowd you're wrong!"

"I don't drink hard stuff, and you know it," said the first, for he was ultra-modern. "Make it castoria and you're on."

GREAT FOR ECZEMA AND OLD SORES

I Guarantee My Ointment, Says Peterson.

"If you are responsible for the health of your family," says Peterson. "I want you to get a large 25c box of Peterson's Ointment today.

"Remember, I stand back of every box. Every druggist guarantees to refund the purchase price if Peterson's Ointment doesn't do all I claim.

"I guarantee it for eczema, old sores, running sores, salt rheum, ulcers, sore nipples, broken breasts, itching skin, skin diseases, blind, bleeding and itching piles as well as for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and sunburn.

"I had 30 running sores on my leg for 11 years, was in three different hospitals. Amputation was advised. Skin grafting was tried. I was cured by using Peterson's Ointment."—Mrs. F. E. Root, 287 Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

A Question.

"My cousin who lives in Kansas City never drinks, smokes or wildcats around at night," boasted old Riley Rezzidew, who was just back from a visit to the Big Burg. "He never plays a game of chance, never goes to a burlesque show, and—"

"He don't hey?" interrupted Burt Blurt. "Then what difference does it make to him where he lives?"—Kansas City Star.

The Doctor's Call.

Cop—Is there a doctor in the crowd?

Voice—What's der matter? Ain't de guy dead yet?—Life.

Even an old hen may appreciate a toothsome dainty.

You can save yourself lots of trouble by not borrowing it.

An Aztec Grain.

At the time of the Spanish conquest, an ivory grain, finer than mustard seed, was made into paste for molding into religious idols and was an important food in these times of scarcity of maize. This grain, known to the Aztecs as "huauhtli," was among the tributes paid by the pueblos to Montezuma. The botanical identity of the seed was long unknown, but the collection of Dr. Edward Palmer in the states of Sincola and Palisco included fish-egglike seeds of an amaranthus. The plant was found both wild and under cultivation, a paste of the seed and sugar being sold under the name of "suale." Dr. W. E. Safford of the department of agriculture has recognized in these specimens the sacred "huauhtli" of Montezuma's time, and suggests that this amaranthus might be cultivated in favorable situations. Closely allied plants are cultivated in India, Tibet, South America and Africa as grain crops.

And when a man does meet a woman with genuine blond hair he always wonders whether it is genuine.

St. Paul in 11 years has had 49,878 births and 26,219 deaths.

Inconsistent Teachers.

"And how do you find school, Howard?"

"Rather difficult, sir. The teacher's inconsistent. In English composition we are told to be original. In arithmetic we are all expected to get the same answer."

War Declared on Rats by U. S. Gov't.

The government at Washington is preparing a campaign that should be effective in killing the rats that are so destructive both to lives and property. A conservative estimate places the loss of foodstuffs from rats at over two hundred million dollars annually, and in the present scarcity of food, this loss must be prevented. The most efficient way to "Kill the Rat" is by the use of Stearns' Paste, and thousands of dollars worth have been bought by the government. Every housekeeper troubled with rats, mice, roaches or waterbugs should buy a small box of this reliable exterminator for thirty-five cents, and stop further loss of food in her home. Adv.

Removable Rubber Heel.

A rubber heel has been invented that can be slipped over the high heel of a woman's shoe.

If a man is devoted to his wife the neighbors say he is soft; and if he isn't they say he is a brute.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine bears signature

Brent Good

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

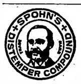
Train Your System

through the liver, to act naturally, at a fixed time every day. The best habit in the world is the habit of health.

Take one pill regularly (more only if necessary) until you succeed. Then you can stop taking them without trouble or annoyance.

This has been the good-health-rule for fifty years.

PALLID PEOPLE Usually Need Iron in the Blood. Try CARTER'S IRON PILLS



SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Puts a ... Stop to all Distemper

CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, $5 and $10 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turf goods houses.

Spohn Medical Co., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Overworked Women must learn not to neglect their health

How Women are Restored to Health

Spartanburg, S.C.—"For nine years I suffered from backache, weakness, and irregularities so I could hardly do my work. I tried many remedies but found no permanent relief. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great change for the better and am now well and strong so I have no trouble in doing my work. I hope every user of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will get as great relief as I did from its use."—Mrs. S D. McAbee, 122 Dewey Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'Bryan, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YOU CAN RELY UPON

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota.

Jubilee Services Oct. 28

The Quadricentennial of the Lutheran Church Reformation will be celebrated in the

Auditorium at Thief River Falls

Sunday October 28th.

Principle Speakers: Rev. P. E, Ross of Fairmont, Minn. and Dr. P. E. Kretzman Ph. D. of St. Panl.

Large choir will sing

Dinner and refeshments will be served in the basement.

The Electric Car will leave Goodridge at 9 A.M. and return after services.

Everybody Welcome.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHCP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

Get Your Rubbers and Overshoes

From Us

Our Stock is Complete

Our Prices Are Right

See us before buying elsewhere

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

[illegible]

H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

Do not forget the editor at this season of the year. Now in a good time to hand him a dollar for sending you the paper the whole year. He has to pay his board bill the same as other people. Paper is going up in price and credit cannot be stretched more than just so far. The devil have his dues,—his pay every Saturday night and still he jumps his job. So remember the editor before he starves to death. Sit down and mail him a check now. Postage is going up. Better do it now before the raise comes November 2nd.

The heavy snow fall has done much to insure a crop of rye next year. A good deal of the late seeded rye was unable to make any headway for lack of moisture, but the snow supplied all that was needed. We did not like to see it come, but after all it may have been a blessing in disguise. Water was badly needed in many localities, and with a few weeks of warm weather the snow will go and fill up the low places for a good supply. Forest and peat fires were also killed and we believe it was for the best.

Of all the disreputable sheets, the one sent out by the fake Non-Partisan League easily caps the climax. It is high time that the farmers and voters wake up and kick the politicians out of the marble palace in St. Paul. One need not be overly keen to see that this rag sheet is backed by emnates right from our state Capitol. A few editors copy this rot in order to get a stand in with the grafters, but the majority have sense enough to keep the polution out of their popers.

The old time politicians are getting desperate. The growth of the Non-Partisan League has simply got their goat. They are tearing their hair in frenzy. Fat jobs are hanging in the balance. Laws and constitutional rights are trampled under foot, Patriotism is the mantel under which they hide their cowardly attacks. Anything to stiffle the growth of this movement that threatens to end their long time graft. Welll may they tremble. Recently an organizer showed us a map of Minnesota with a mark where each member was located. It was an eye-opener. The entire state is dotted ano in some localities there was no more room for dots. Onr own county is fairly well represented, but not nearly as well as in other sections of the state. The election of 1918 will show a strength of more than 100,000 members' each one a campaigner for the cause. No wonder there is consternation at the capitol.

Statement of the condition of

FARMERS STATE BANK

Of Mavie, Minn.

at the close of business on October 15th, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank October 22nd, 1917.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts		$ 28,192.58
Overdrafts		57.91
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,196.56
Other Real Estate		750.00
Due from Banks	$5,502 07	
Cash on Hand	1,211.86	
Total Cash Assets		6,714.83
Checks and Cash Items		111.69
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		731.88
Checks and Drafts in Transit		750.00
TOTAL		$35,505.45

Liabilities.

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (including Certificates or money borrowed)		2,000.00
Deposits subject to Check	$ 16,618.25	
Cashier's Checks	279.46	
Due to Banks		
Total Immediate Liabilities	16,897.71	
Time Certificates	4,607.74	
Total Deposits	21,505.45	21,505.45
TOTAL		$35.505 45
Amount of Reserve on hand	$6,714.83	
Amount of Reserve Required by Law		$2,358.10

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss.
County of Pennington }

We. O. A. Naplin, President and Thos. Smith Cashier, of the above named Bank, do solamnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Oscar A. Naplin, President.
Thos. H. Smith, Cashier

CORRECT ATTEST: C. L. Hansen
Two Directors John P. Curtis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of Octoher, 1917.

(SEAL) W. W. Prichard Jr.
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota

My commission expires Dec. 7, 1917.

Chemists are experimenting with a scheme to make paper out of spinach. There was enough sand in the last dish we had to have made concrete out of it.

An efficiency expert is one who is able to make a dollar buy as much as fifty cents worth.

[illegible] tourist bureau is devoting a 50-foot window in the city of Sydney to an exhibition of native products. First building stone, marble and granite were shown; then grain and farm products; then flour and meal and bread from state bakeries; then wool and cloths made from Australian wools; and then leathers and articles made from them. With frequent changes such a display is of the utmost value and every city in America would find something of the kind profitable.

Eighty or more Dutch ships are to carry grain from New York to the Belgians, and in payment for their services the Dutch will be allowed to receive shipments of food from the United States guaranteed to be for their own use and not to be permitted to go to Germany. The negotiations on the American side have been conducted by Food Administrator Hoover, whose judgment in the matter will be relied on by his countrymen.

A small feature of life as she is lived, noted by household marketers, is that the size of a five-cent market basket has apparently diminished. Pure accommodation, of course, on the part of the manufacturers, who know that people are not carrying home as much in their baskets as they used to.

General Pershing wants the American soldiers to look especially "spruce." They have received explicit instructions on the subject of dress. "Th' apparel oft proclaims the man, and they in France of the best rank and station are most select and generous chief in that."

Putting the hay-fever patient in the icebox, as advocated, won't hurt the icebox, anyway.

Dahomey in Africa has a wonderful little red fruit, shaped like an olive, chewing which for a few moments makes sour things drunk or eaten afterward taste sweet. It might be well for fruit dealers to get some to serve in the spring with each box of early strawberries.

What is said to be the first verdict ever recorded by a jury in England based on the American idea of "the unwritten law" is reported from London. It was only a short time ago that we gave to England our slang and our chewing-gum habit. And now we have bestowed upon her "the unwritten law." Are we not a generous people when it comes to spreading civilization?

We Pay

Highest Prices for Hay. See us before Selling.

GILLER and GUINAN

For particulars call at The Eleven Towns office.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

A Few Timely Suggestions

On the Farm		In the City	
Gates	Shingles	Coal Bin	Flooring,
Fencing	Lath	Sidewalk	Pine, Fir and Maple
Fence Posts, Cedar or Oak	Plaster	Cement	Chimney Brick
Barn Floor			Siding
Machine Shed			Rough Boards for banking
Chicken Coop			

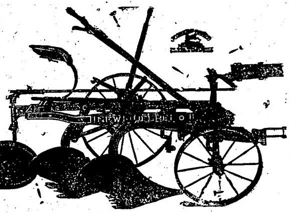
STORM Doors Windows

If It's BUILDING MATERIAL, we have it.

WINTON-NICHOLS LUMBER COMPANY,

Goodridge, Minnesota.

Best Goods Always Popular



Whenever you find an article that is and has been for years the best seller on the market---you feel safe in buying it. No plow ever made has had such an extensive sale as the NEW DEERE.

These Plows are made for critical buyers---farmers who want the best. For sale by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Volume XII. No. 44 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1917. $1.50 Per Year.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 02
Oats	.55
Barley	.97
Flax	2.92
Rye	1 61
Butter	.40
Eggs	.35
Vive Fleur	$5.70

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Peder M. Olson of Erie was a Thief River Falls visitor Wednesday.

Sam Cloutier was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Steuart McLeod was a visitor in Thief River Falls Sunday.

English service at the Erie Lutheran church Sunday morning November 11th at 11 o'clock.—O. C. Schultz, Paftor.

Rev. O. C. Schultz lest Tuesday for Roseau where he was scheduled to speak at the Reformation services.

Misses Teresa Giefer, Rtuh Anderson and Marrion Murray spent Saturday and Sunday in Thief River Falls.

A full line of Scandinavian story and song books just received at M. J. Stephensen's.

Quite a number from this vicinity went to Thief River Falls Sunday to the Reformation services.

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"Well, my boy," said Uncle Dan, "all that Judge Brownell says might easily come true and may unless we go quickly to the aid of the allies with large numbers of men and help them break the German line. Unless we can beat the submarines, they may prevent us from getting enough food to the allies to keep them going. In that case Germany would win. As matters stand today, our greatest need is trained men. If we had had several millions of men with military training in our industries and on our farms when the war came, who could have been called at once for service, I do not believe the kaiser would have forced the war upon us. As it was, he had no respect for us, and now we are in it and must go through with it. But never again must we be caught so wholly unprepared.

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"Exactly," replied Uncle Dan. "It is better to wake up now than to be rudely awakened later. We may as well understand, sister, that this is our war and we must win it or God help America. Everything that we have or hope to have—our liberties, our blessings, our opportunities are all involved in the great issue before us. Nothing must stand between us and winning this war. It is a question whether the peoples' right or the kaiser's might shall dominate the world. If there ever was a holy war, this is it. We are fighting for world liberty. We are fighting for the freedom of humanity. We are fighting for the right of men to govern themselves instead of being governed against their will by a war-mad overlord. Perilous times are ahead of us. We must be prepared to make any sacrifice, to perform any service that may be required of us."

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"Certainly," said Uncle Dan, with a hearty laugh. "If we are to have more talks, I shall be glad to have Jimmie join us."

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Watchmaker & Jeweler

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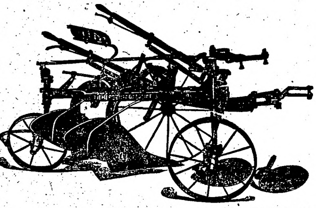

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THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 44 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1917. $1.50 PER YEAR.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 02
Oats	.55
Barley	.97
Flax	2.92
Rye	1 61
Butter	.40
Eggs	.35
Vive Flour	$5.70

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

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Sam Cloutier was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Steuart McLeod was a visitor in Thief River Falls Sunday.

English service at the Erie Lutheran church Sunday morning November 11th at 11 o'clock.—O. C. Schultz, Pastor.

Rev. O. C. Schultz lest Tuesday for Roseau where he was scheduled to speak at the Reformation services.

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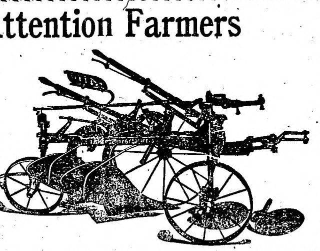
Goodridge, Minnesota

Attention Farmers



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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

FINDS REMEDY FOR HIGH PRICES

Hoover Says Supplies To Be Cut Off From Retailers Who Insist On Undue Margins.

PROFITEERING TO STOP

Manufacturers And Wholesalers Will Not Be Permitted To Sell To Retailers Who Insist On Excessive Profits

Washington, Oct. 31.—The remedy for high food prices has been found, according to Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator. All dealers who charge excessive prices will find their supplies cut off until the end of the war.

Profiteering by retail dealers in foodstuffs will be made impossible after November 1, the food administration announces. Manufacturers, wholesalers and other handlers of foods, whose business will go under license, will not be permitted to sell to distributors who seek undue profits.

"This is one of the most sweeping safeguards," the announcement said, "against high prices, which will be incorporated in the licensing system, for which complete rules and regulations will be made known within a few days."

This plan, food administration officials believe, will give the administration control of retail prices. Wholesalers and others who continue to sell retailers after they are forbidden to do so by the food administration will be denied the right to sell goods under license.

Excess Profits Forbidden.

Authority for extending control to the retailer is cited in the announcement as follows:

"The small retailers of food of whom there are several hundred thousand in the country, while exempt from the licensing provision, are nevertheless subject to other provisions of the food control act. Every retailer as well as every other handler of food, is forbidden under the law to make any unreasonable charge, to hoard, to monopolize, waste or destroy food or to conspire with any one to restrict the production, distribution or supply or exact excessive prices on any necessities. There are no penalties provided, but the food administration hopes that the arrangement of restricting supplies to violators of the law will be of some effect for the retailer will find himself unable to buy goods from any wholesaler or manufacturer.

Federal food administrators in all the states will be directed to keep watch for violators and send to the food administration the names of retailers asking excessive prices.

GREATEST BATTLE OF WAR

Teuton Attack on Italians Is Tremendous Effort.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The Austro-German blow against Italy is autocracy's most tremendous and most crushing effort to win the war in one colossal stroke. This was the assertion of official cables from Rome. The battle is the greatest of the world's war. In concentrated fury of attack it outrivals Dunajec, Verdun and the Somme, they declare.

The two central powers of the Central Alliance have been preparing for months for this stroke. Thousands of Italian soldiers are accepting certain death to stem the Austro-German rush long enough for Italy's reserve armies to come up and take over the Tagliamento line.

The frank admission is made here that there will be no effort made to establish a line above the Tagliamento. This will mean the abandonment of Udine and a retreat of approximately 20 more miles before the Italian army undertakes to hold a defined line.

In order to hold this front Italy is massing all the soldiers she can mobilize. The Adriatic littoral is being stripped of men. The coast has been left to the navy. The Italian and Austrian navies are about equal in strength, but in this crisis English, French and Japanese warships are co-operating with the Italians.

AUSTRIA HOPES FOR PEACE

Considers Prospects Brightened By Italian Loses.

Zurich, Oct. 30.—Austrian hopes of a "speedy and honorable peace" have been raised by the Austro-German successes on the Italian front, the president of the reichsrat said in an address to the deputies as quoted in Vienna dispatches. He admitted there had been great anxiety in regard to Trieste, which had now been removed.

False War Stories Mean Prison.

New York, Oct. 30.—Government agents are bringing to account enemy aliens who circulate false stories concerning subjects connected with the country's prosecution of the war. It became known that among the Germans recently interned at Ellis Island were several who were charged with giving circulation to such tales. That soldiers at nearby camps are committing suicide almost daily, and that men in the national army cantonments are underfed, were among the falsehoods these persons have told.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN SOLDIERS HAVE GOOD TIMES TOGETHER WHEN THEY GET INTO PARIS

American and Canadian soldiers fraternizing in one of the boulevard cafes of Paris. They always enjoy themselves in the French capital when on leave.

SHOOT TRUE TO MARK

First American Shell Wipes Out Group of Boches.

Makes Exact Bull's Eye When Aimed By College Boy and Fired By Irish Lad.

Paris, Oct. 30.—With a vigor and purpose that bodes ill for the Hun and his kind, the Americans have entered in actual warfare with the Boches.

The first shell fired by the Americans made an exact bull's eye. It was aimed at a group of twelve or fifteen Boches, landed in the middle and when the smoke cleared and the dust settled there were no Boches.

The gun was aimed by college boys, cool and collected.

A lithe, undersized, but tremendously enthusiastic Irish lad did the firing.

The first man over the top was a young lieutenant, just a fine type of the cool, nervy American who can look death in the face and smile.

The Germans, forty yards away, uncourteously fired upon him, whereupon he whisked out an automotic pistol, killed one, wounded two and then bethought himself to slip back into the trenches.

A moment later he went back over the top and collected the three empty shells from his automatic. One he will keep, one goes to his parents and the other to a certain fair young person whom he left back in the states.

FIRST PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Pershing's Men Shoot At Fleeing Germans.

With the American Army in France, Oct. 30.—The first German prisoner of war taken by the American expeditionary forces died in an American field hospital, having been shot when he encountered an American patrol in No Man's Land in front of the American trenches. He, with another German, was discovered by the patrol and was called upon to halt. The German ran; the patrol fired and one of the enemy was hit. The prisoner was treated at a dressing station and removed to a field hospital, where the combined efforts of several surgeons failed to save his life.

The prisoner was a mail carrier and letters of some value were found on him. He explained his presence near the American trenches, saying he had lost his way in the dark. He declared that the Grman soldiers did not know that Americans were on the front or in France, the officers telling them nothing.

PLOT TO DESTROY CATTLE

Illinois Yards To Be Guarded By Soldiers.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—A nation-wide German plot to destroy thousands of cattle in stockyards has been received from Food Administrator Hoover in a telegram to Harry A. Wheeler, state food administrator.

The telegram urged the vital importance of guarding all stock yards in the state.

Plans were immediately made to rush the newly formed Eleventh Illinois Infantry to Chicago. Mr. Wheeler announced that he would inform Governor Lowden of the plot and urge that the guard be called. Warnings were sent to all parts of the state. It is believed some of the guard will be sent to yards elsewhere in Illinois.

Germans Sink Boat to Avoid Seizure.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 30.—The Germans set on fire and sank the German gunboat Eber. 984 tons, which has been lying at the port of Bahia, fearing seizure of the gunboat by the Brazilian authorities. Brazilian torpedo boat destroyers had been ordered to take possession of the Eber.

Slav Railway Demoralization Increases

Petrograd, Oct. 30.—M. Andsberg, manager of the exploitation department of the ministry of ways and communications, in an interview regarding the critical state of the Russian railroads, declared total shipments during July, August and September were less than during last January and February. "Many trains are idle for lack of locomotives, while anarchic conditions on the railroads had reached such a state that the executive heads were resigning and on some of the roads virtually the entire staffs had drawn out.

ITALIAN FRONT IN COLLAPSE

Cadorna's Columns Are In Disorderly Retreat, According To German Claims.

WAR'S BIGGEST BATTLE

Austro-German Troops Standing Before Udine Where Italian Headquarters Have Been Located.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The war office announces that the entire Italian front is in collapse.

The second Italian army is retreating towards the Tagliamenta. All the roads are covered with columns in disorderly retreat, the crowds comprising both soldiers and civil population.

The Austro-German troops invading northern Italy are standing before Udine, where the Italian headquarters have been located, according to yesterday's army headquarters announcement. Cormons has been captured and the Austro-German troops are approaching the frontier of the Italian coast region.

Great Camouflage.

Zurich, Oct. 30.—The military critic of the Vienna Reichspost says thousands of tons of munitions and equipment for the offensive against Italy were brought to the front over concealed roads, and that guns were placed in position at night time. This is declared to be the greatest piece of camouflage of the war.

Allies To Rescue.

Meanwhile, to aid the Italians, Great Britain and France are preparing to lend immediate aid, and there is a possibility that already troops are being hastened across the western Italian frontier and by way of Turin and Milan to the battle front in the east.

OHIO PACIFIST IS THRASHED

Head of People's Council Horsewhipped in Woods.

Cincinnati, Oct. 30.—Herbert Bigelow, head of People's church of Ohio and leader of the people's council, has been found near Florence, Ky. He had been taken into a woods near there, his clothes had been removed and he had been thrashed with a blacksnake whip by a party of men, dressed in "long white robes resembling those described as having been worn by the Ku Klux Klan," according to a telephone message from a newspaperman at Florence.

Prior to "twelve lashes being applied to his back," one of the party read from a paper he held as follows: "In the name of the poor women and children of Belgium this man should be whipped," according to the report.

Means Cases To Grand Jury.

Concord, N. C., Oct. 30.—The case of Gaston B. Means, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King of Chicago, will be submitted at once to the grand jury of the Cabarrus county superior court.

U-BOAT TOWS U. S. SHIP ABANDONED BY CREW

London, Oct. 30.—The American sailing ship Fanie Prescott, 404 tons gross, has been attacked by a submarine. She was taken in tow by the submarine after being abandoned by the crew.

Volunteers For France Still Wanted.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Recruiting of volunteers was by no means concluded with the passage of the draft law and the movement of the men to cantonments, it was pointed out here by recruiting officers of the regular army. A variety of volunteers is still wanted. The Thirtieth engineers, gas and flame fighters, are promised transportation to France within a month. The government wants for this service chemists, steamfitters, gas engineers, mechanics, blacksmiths, plumbers, fire fighters and acid workers.

PLAN TO OUST KAISER

Germans Would Overthrow Emperor for Republic.

Republicans Say Peace Talk Is Farce —Junkers and Pan-Germans Scored By Writer.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The committee on Public Information has made public, with an English translation, an article entitled "Peace, a New Humbug," written by a German and circulated in Germany by German republicans working from Switzerland for the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns and the establishment of a republic.

The writer attacks the Junkers and pan-Germanists for instigating the war and declares that the war lords, having worn out their tales of victories won, now have turned to the farce of peace to instill patience into a starving and war-weary people.

He concludes with a warning of what will happen when the German people see through those who have tricked them and exploited their longing for peace.

ASKS FOOD CONSERVATION

President Makes Appeal To Every Home In Country.

Washington, Oct. 30.—President Wilson wants the families of the land to enroll themselves in the great army of food conservation interests. A statement issued by him asks every one in the country to do their bit towards saving the nation's food supply.

The chief executive's message says:

"The chief part of the burden of finding food supplies for the people associated with us in war falls for the present upon the American people and the drain on supplies on such a scale necessarily affects the prices of our necessaries of life.

"Our country, however, is blessed with an abundance of food stuffs and if our people will economize their use of food, providently confining themselves to the qualities required for the maintenance of health and strength; if they will eliminate waste; and if they will make use of those commodities of which we have a surplus and thus free for export a larger proportion of those required by the world now dependent upon us, we shall not only be able to accomplish our obligations to them, but we shall obtain and establish reasonable prices at home.

"We cannot accomplish our objects in this great war without sacrifice and devotion, and in no direction can that sacrifice and devotion be shown more than by each home and public eating place in the country pledging its support to the food administration and complying with its requests."

WOULD STRIKE ALLIES IN BACK

Constantine's Proposal To Kaiser Obtained By Allies.

Athens, Oct. 30.—Among the messages exchanged between the royal palaces at Athens and Berlin and which have fallen into the hands of the Greek government was one in which King Constantine urged Emperor William to attack the Allies on the Balkan, promising that Greek forces would attack General Sarrail's army in the rear.

In another message Queen Sophie alluded to the Allies as "infamous pigs."

California Seeds For Allies.

Los Angeles, Oct. 30.—For the first time in history, the United States is sending vegetable seeds abroad. Speeding across the continent—bound for "somewhere in France"—is a carload of embryonic Southern California products, the first instalment of 500 tons that will be sent to the Allies.

"Liberty Bonds Educate People."

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 30.—Brig. Gen. George H. Harris, commanding the depot brigade, composed of men from Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, and the Dakotas, at Camp Cody, speaking at the Liberty Loan luncheon of the El Paso committee, said: "These bonds issues are educating the American people. We as a nation substitute speculation for thrift, and are a nation of gamblers. We are careless of capital, but deeply concerned as to interest. We are not bond buyers but we are being educated."

LIBERTY LOAN PASSES MARK

Without Exact Figures Treasury Department Confident Maximum Is Reached.

RESPONSE WAS UNITED

Riches of Her Sons and Daughters Poured Into Columbia's Lap To Meet Demands of War.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Several days will probably elapse before the full extent of the nation's subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan is ascertained. The Treasury Department announces that the total amount is still "a matter of speculation."

Several days probably will elapse before the full extent of the nation's subscriptions is ascertained.

The department is without figures showing any change in the estimated totals, other than in the New York district. New York's maximum of $1,500,000,000, reported to have been exceed, it was said might be increased by late returns to as much as $1,750,000,000. Previous estimates had placed the total at approximately $1,650,000,000, or $100,000,000 less than last night's estimate.

Campaign A Success.

The success of the campaign now ended has proved conclusively that it needs only the telling of the wants of the United States to bring pouring into Columbia's lap all the riches of her sons and of her daughters. The manner in which the story of Columbia's need has been brought to every man, woman and child within her domains is perhaps the most astounding thing in the country's history.

Ninth District Shows Loyalty.

"'Every state in our district has exceeded its minimum allotment,' the Minneapolis district reported. 'Many townships have sold bonds to every family. Large manufacturing establishments have sold bonds to every employe. Some of the former rabid German sympathizers, including ministers, are now staunch supporters of the government and for the last week have been soliciting sales. Many communities which first refused to organize now are working of their own accord.'

Soldiers Are Subscribers.

"Indians have subscribed $3,866,780, according to latest reports by Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs."

Figures now in show that the army has subscribed something over $82,000,000. About $50,000,000 has been alloted by soldiers to the Federal Reserve bank at New York. General Pershing cables that $5,784,600 has been subscribed by the American expeditionary forces in France.

ASKS RELIEF FOR ARMENIA

President Appeals For Funds To Go Through Red Cross.

Washington, Oct. 30.—President Wilson has appealed to the American people again to contribute to the relief of the stricken Armenian and Syrian peoples. The situation, among more than 2,000,000 destitute survivors of Turkish atrocities, he said, is "so distressing as to make a special appeal to the sympathies of all."

The president says:

"In view of the urgent need, I call again upon the people of the United States to make such further contributions as they feel disposed, in their sympathy and generosity for the aid of these suffering peoples. Contributions may be made through the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or direct to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer, No. 1, Madison avenue, New York city."

SLAVS EXPECT HUN ATTACK

Look For Greatest Blow of Year From Enemy.

Petrograd, Oct. 30.—The year's greatest German blow against Russia is still looked for. Leading Russian military critics are now interested in taking the view repeatedly advanced in these dispatches since the German naval drive in the Baltic, namely, that the recent Teuton retirement on a wide front north of the Dwina had two purposes.

Freezes To Death In Blizzard.

Potomac, Mont., Oct. 30.—Adelora Lefrinire, 15, was frozen to death while hunting near here. When the storm struck the party of which Lefrinire was a member, he was the first to fall. Others in the party carried him until they saw they must abandon Lefrinire to save their own lives. They decided to leave him and push on for help. When they returned with help, the body was dead.

Officer Not Guilty of Arson.

Fargo, Oct. 30.—The case of W. E. Alden of Minneapolis, a naval recruiting officer of the Fargo district, charged with setting fire to the Federal building here recently, was dismissed by United States Commissioner Cupler. Alden, whose recruiting office is next door to where the fire originated, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the U. S. district attorney. Commissioner Cupler in dismissing the case said that the government failed to show that the fire was set maliciously and was of incendiary origin.

Suffered For Years

Back and Kidneys Were in Bad Shape, But Doan's Removed all the Trouble.

"My kidneys were so weak that the least cold I caught would affect them and start my back aching until I could hardly endure the misery," says Mrs. D. O. Ross, 973 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "In the morning when I first got up, my back was so lame, I could hardly bend over and any move sent darts of pain through my kidneys. It was hard for me to walk up stairs or stoop, and to move while lying down sent darts of pain through me.

MRS. ROSS

"The kidney secretions were scanty and distressing and the water remained in my system, making my feet and hands swell. There were dark circles under my eyes and I became so dizzy I could hardly see. I had rheumatic pains in my knees and it was all I could do to get around. For years I was in that shape and I wore plasters and used all kinds of medicine to no avail until I tried *Doan's Kidney Pills.* They rid me of the trouble and strengthened my back and kidneys. When I have taken *Doan's* since, they have always benefited me."

Sworn to before me.
L. N. VAUGHAN, *Notary Public.*

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
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Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

All O. K.

Mistress (engaging new maid)—You say the last family you worked for were Germans?

Maid (apologetically)—Yes'm; but they was sterilized when war broke out.—Snap Shots.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

A Thought.

"I was just thinking."

"What?"

"What a pitiful showing we should make in this war if our young men were as afraid to die as some of our older men are of giving up their dollars."

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE Paul F. Skinner ON EVERY PACKAGE
SKINNER'S MACARONI

FURS
MONEY IN IT—SHIP FURS, HIDES, PELTS, WOOL to McMillan Fur & Wool Co. Minneapolis, Minn.
Write for prices • FREE TRAPPERS' GUIDE to those who ship to us.

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Steam heat; hot and cold running water and telephone in every room. Special rates to Stockmen, Country Merchants and Farmers. 50c and up.

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18 First St. N., Minneapolis, Minn.
The North's Greatest Fur House
Wholesale dealers in Hides, Furs, Wool, Rubber and Metals. Tanners and Manufacturers of Robes and Coats.

Indeed.

He—May I kiss you just once?
She—No.
He—How many times?

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, inspiring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries. Adv.

Nothing on Our Parents.

"Wordsworth said 'Heaven lies about us in our infancy.'"

"So did our parents."—Judge.

Middletown, O., street cars are drawn by mules.

East St. Louis antinegro riot cost the municipality $1,000,000.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting — Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book.
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

"CONTRABAND"

By RANDALL PARRISH

A Thrilling War Story of the North Atlantic

Copyright A. C. McClurg & Co.

HOLLIS LEARNS VERA'S IDENTITY AND FOR BASCOM'S SAKE THEY AGREE TO TAKE THE SHIP TO ITS DESTINATION

Synopsis—Robert Hollis, who tells the story, is a guest on Girard Carrington's yacht, Esmeralda. It is supposed to be a "stag" party, and Hollis is surprised on discovering a woman, who evidently wishes to remain unknown, aboard. She merely tells him her name is Vera. Carrington tells his guests of the coming war, and that he is engineering a copper pool. The yacht is sunk in a collision and Hollis saves McCann, millionaire, and one of the party. Hollis and McCann rescue Vera and leave the ship in a small boat. McCann refuses to submit to the authority of Hollis, and the latter enforces obedience. The castaways are sighted by a ship, the Indian Chief, which takes them aboard. The vessel is badly storm damaged. All officers are dead. Bascom, the owner, says he is taking a cargo of ammunition to Germany. Hollis consents to take charge of the ship and continue the voyage. McCann tries to corrupt the crew and Hollis locks him up.

CHAPTER XIII—(Continued.)

—9—

"Amidship."

"Petty officers' quarters. Well, I prefer having you aft. There is a vacant stateroom below. Walk ahead of me to the cabin, and go down the steps."

"You'll pay for this in the morning."

"Do not worry about the morning, my man. Trust me to take care of your friends forward when the time comes. This is not my first voyage. Move on!"

Sullenly he left the rail, and crossed the deck to the companion, with me trailing a step behind. I was aware that Olson was leaning out over the poop-rail watching our dim figures, wondering, no doubt, what was occurring below. I did not venture to glance upward, or remove my eyes from the prisoner.

"Below there," the mate called, gruffly, "what's going on?"

"It is all right, Mr. Olson," I answered, speaking quietly. "I'll explain later. Open the door, McCann, and go straight down."

He must have realized the utter futility of resistance, for he never even turned his head, marching before me down the stairs, and across the deserted cabin. I threw open the door next to Bascom's stateroom, switched on the light, and glanced within, keeping my grasp hard on McCann's arm. His eyes met mine, black with a coward's hatred.

"By God! if you wasn't armed—"

I swung him about in sudden disgust, flinging him forward, and he fell sprawling on the deck, overturning the stool. The next instant I had closed the door and locked it, dropping the key into my jacket pocket. There had been little noise, scarcely enough to arouse the sleepers below, and it was with a feeling of decided relief, that I returned to the open deck.

I climbed the ladder, joining Olson at the port rail. Two men were at the wheel, which bucked sufficiently to keep them busy.

"You are off a couple of points, lads," I said. "Can't you hold her any closer?"

"Not the way the sea is running, sir," answered a voice I recognized as Simms', "unless we raise a bit more jib, and the mate thought it best not to risk the canvas."

"Right, no doubt, but hold her down the best you can."

"Aye, aye, sir."

The response was cheerful enough, and I crossed the deck to where Olson stood, in somewhat better frame of mind.

"You are not exactly holding to the course, Mr. Olson," I said, but not unkindly, "and Simms tells me you thought it best not to shake out another reef in the jib."

"It would only strain the old hooker to buck these seas, sir," he replied, "and as you had no observation, I hardly thought a point or two would make much difference."

"Nor does it; only I prefer to be consulted on such matters hereafter. You must have had some other reason?"

He glanced about to make sure of our distance from the men at the wheel.

"Well, in a way I suppose I did, sir," he admitted slowly. "The watch forward is sullen, an' I had no desire to stir them up unless there was some real need. It's Liverpool's turn on deck, Mr. Hollis, an' he an' I never was no friends. If I was to give an order, and then had to go forward to make 'em hold, it might start up quite a row, sir."

"Quite a sensible decision. It may interest you to know that I have just cut Liverpool's claws—his friend McCann is below, safely locked up."

"Exactly, sir. That was what occurred on the main deck just now? He was very quiet about it, sir. Is it true what I hear that he is a real New York millionaire? And you are not a real sailor, Mr. Hollis, but just a yachtsman?"

"Has McCann been circulating that yarn forward?"

"He has, sir. Simms just told me the story at the wheel."

"Well, then listen to me, Mr. Olson, and then see to it that the word gets to the crew. I was a member of a yachting party when we suffered shipwreck, but I'm no yachtsman. I've served before the mast, Mr. Olson, and won every grade up to a captaincy in the old Atlas line. I know the sea and its way from forecastle to after cabin, and any time those lads forward there want to take my measure, the chance is wide open. You understand?"

"I do, sir," and I thought there was more respect in the tone.

"Good; there will be no trouble tonight?"

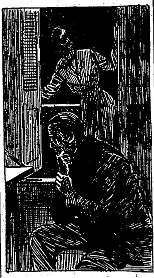
"I think not, sir; but by morning they will begin to wonder what has become of this man McCann, and may grow ugly."

"We can handle them by daylight. It is darkness which gives them an advantage. I'll return to the main deck, Mr. Olson, and leave you in charge here."

CHAPTER XIV.

Vera Strengthens My Resolve.

I believed I had effectually spiked the guns of the conspiracy—at least for the present. I did not underestimate the feeling of dissatisfaction forward, or the influence of Liverpool Red and his more intimate associates; but McCann and his money were, after all, the main incentive to open mutiny, and as long as I could keep that individual securely locked up aft, there remained a good chance of controlling the others.



"Is This Mr. Hollis?"

Once we succeeded in discovering the hidden store of liquor and getting it overboard, and with McCann safely secured, the danger element would certainly be greatly reduced. But was McCann really secured? I could never hope to conceal the fellow, to keep him hidden. The narrow confines of the ship rendered this impossible. Dade and the boy Moon would be certain to carry the news of his imprisonment forward in spite of any threat. I began to suspect that McCann under lock and key might indeed prove a greater danger in the end than he would if left free to roam the deck. The knowledge he now possessed that this ship actually belonged to the very man crippled by his pistol shot would only serve to render the fellow more venomous. Nor could I determine his feelings toward Vera; yet if he once gained ascendancy on board, with such ruffians as Liverpool and White in control, the position of the helpless girl, alone and unprotected, would be desperate indeed. No! I would hold on to the man and then rough it out with the others.

The cabin lamp was turned so low that scarcely the faintest reflection streamed through the glass of the companion, and I was so deeply engrossed in these reflections as to not even notice the opening of the door. Her voice at my side aroused me with a sudden thrill.

"Is this Mr. Hollis?"

"It certainly is," I answered, aware now of the dark outline beside me, and even dimly distinguishing the contour of her uplifted face. "It is some time since I have enjoyed the pleasure of your presence on deck in the night."

"Why refer to that now?" reproachfully. "It is not so delightful a memory."

"The shipwreck—no; but the first evening we met I cannot forget. But you promised to make the mystery of your presence on board the Esmeralda clear?"

"Has it not revealed itself?"

"Not to me."

"But has not Philip Bascom told you who I am?"

I shook my head, not altogether happy at this introduction of his name, but unable to resent it.

"But you knew he recognized me; that we had been friends."

"All the more reason why I should remain silent. As long as you evidently preferred that I should not know—"

"Oh, but I didn't, Mr. Hollis," she interrupted. "It never once occurred to me that you were still in doubt as to my identity. Of course at first I thought it safer to guard my secret; I—I did not know you at all then, only by name; you were merely a guest on board my father's yacht."

"Your father's yacht! Why, of course—how stupid of me.' Vera, Vera, why the name had a strangely familiar sound from the very first, but I could not recall the association; you are Gerald Carrington's daughter?"

"I am Vera Carrington."

"But I supposed you to be in Europe?"

"Did papa say so? You must have misunderstood. Mother would have taken me with her, but I had so much I wanted to do in New York. It is strange you should not have suspected; that no one should have told you. Why, both Mr. Bascom and Mr. McCann knew me."

"Not McCann, surely?"

"Why not? We have met socially in New York. It seems hardly possible, now that I realize the true character of the man. But probably you never asked; never discussed me between you?"

"That is the truth. Of course it was quite impossible for me to question McCann, and I have seen very little of Bascom. Besides, you rather threw yourself on my honor."

"On the Esmeralda—yes. It was necessary then, for I simply had to keep my presence a secret until we were a safe distance at sea. There were several on board who would have recognized me at once, and would have told papa. Mr. Hollis, I realize far more than you can, all that has occurred through the mad whim of a girl. But for me you would not be here on this unlucky ship. You would be with those others rescued from the Esmeralda safely in New York. Mr. Hollis, tell me, is there real trouble on board? Is there doubt of your being able to take the Indian Chief into port?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Because—well, I have heard things; not much, but enough to arouse suspicion. Then you had some trouble just now, and locked a man up in one of the staterooms. It was to ask you about this that I came on deck. Who was the man, and what had he done?"

"Our old friend, Fergus McCann," I answered, deciding to be frank with her. "It was not so much what he had done, as what he proposed doing. He was attempting to corrupt the crew forward by the use of money, and unfortunately, there are some scamps aboard only too willing to make trouble. I felt it safer to nip the scheme early."

"But what—what does Mr. McCann seek? Why should he endeavor to buy up the men? What is his purpose?"

"To have the Indian Chief returned to an American port. I'll do him the credit of saying that, until I told him a while ago, he possessed no knowledge whatever that Bascom owned the vessel, or was on board. He hates Bascom yet, and will be only too glad to ruin him. And he hates me, because of what occurred in the boat. This is what underlies his action, no doubt; then he believes money will accomplish anything, and he has found sailormen forward ready enough to do the dirty work, if he will only pay well for it."

"You know them?"

"The two most prominent are Jim White and a fellow known aboard as Liverpool Red, both typical forecastle bullies. I know how to deal with their sort."

"You—you have decided what to do, then?"

"I have decided to fight it out, at least. I gave you my promise, Miss Vera, to take this ship to Hamburg if it was possible to get there."

"And there is no other way of saving the investment in this vessel and cargo?"

"I know of none."

"Then we must go on, must we not? I—I hope you will, Captain Hollis."

Before I could stop her, or add another word, she was gone, and I was apparently alone on deck.

I remained on deck the greater part of the night, but nothing of an alarming nature took place. The crew remained quiet, and the watch on duty obeyed orders promptly enough to give those of us aft a new feeling of confidence.

The sky cleared, although the wind remained fresh and the sea heavy enough to keep two men at the wheel. The Indian Chief made good weather of it, however, and I possessed faith in Leayord's seamanship. For an hour, perhaps, I loitered about on deck, but all remained so quiet that finally, with a word to the mate to have me called at the slightest sign of need, I went below, and turned in.

I did not remove my clothes, and the new day was barely reddening the east when I was aroused by a trampling of feet on the deck overhead. There was no call, and I was sailor enough to comprehend what was going on above — the watch was about to be changed, and Leayord was using all hands in cleaning ship. The activity, the quietly spoken orders, the low chant of a song as the men toiled at a rope, were evidence that my presence was not required, and I felt it would please both officers to be left alone in charge. I opened the port and looked out at the glorious morning. It was a lonely ocean scene, yet wildly beautiful. Everywhere was the wild desolation of the sea, nothing on which the eye could rest except the restless waves, the constant shifting of colors. Satisfied that no other vessel was within range of vision, I lay down again.

I do not recall a pleasanter meal at sea than our breakfast that morning. All were in excellent humor, and no premonition of trouble entered our minds. The night had passed quietly, both officers reporting the crew docile and cheerful.

Olson was on watch, but Masters joined us at table, and reported all well in the engine room, and together we drank a toast to a pleasant voyage, almost convinced that before us were only the ordinary vicissitudes of the sea. It was not until the men left the table that I was reminded of our prisoner in the nearby stateroom.

"Mr. Bascom seldom takes any breakfast?" I said to Dade, who was polishing the stair rail.

"No, sir; I have orders to take him a cup of coffee at nine o'clock."

"And how about McCann?"

"The gentleman in number six, sir? He's locked in, and I haven't the key."

"That's true; I'd forgotten. I'll look in on the man; and you get his breakfast ready to serve."

I unlocked and opened the door. McCann was seated on the edge of his bunk facing me, and, it was plainly evident at first view that he was in no pleasant humor.

"McCann," I said, as he failed to speak, "let's have an understanding. It is no desire of mine to hold you a prisoner here for the next month. I'll accept your pledge not to interfere with the working of this vessel."

"On what other terms?"

"That you stop holding communications with the crew, and consider yourself a passenger until the end of the voyage. Give me your word to that, and you may have the freedom of this cabin, and the after deck."

"What is the voyage?"

"To Hamburg."

He laughed, and there was an ugly sound to it.

"Pshaw, do you think you ever will get there?" he asked, glaring at me, but making no effort to rise. "Are you fool enough, Hollis, to imagine that the English fleet will ever permit this ship to pass through the Channel? Why, your whole darn cargo, they tell me, is contraband."

"Who tells you?"

"Never mind who. It's the truth, isn't it?"

"Yes, you might as well know—mostly munitions of war, but contracted for months before war was declared. However, that's nothing to do with your status on board. It is nothing to you, is it, who gets the cargo, or where it is finally landed?"

"It is something to me whether I'm safe in New York, or rotting in an English, or French prison," he said sullenly. "Besides, that's not all. I've got a deal on there that means more than a million dollars! I can't afford to drift about here on this rotten tramp."

"The saving of this boat and cargo means more to Bascom than your million dollar trade does to you."

"What's Bascom's affairs to me?" he sneered. "He took his chances, didn't he? You seem to think I owe the man something. I suppose he told you, or else the girl did, that I crippled him for life. Well, he deserved all he got. I pay my debts, let me tell you, and I've got some against you to be settled yet. Don't preach Philip Bascom to me. It's not for his sake you are hanging on here, and trying to get this ship to Hamburg. I'm not so blind as all that."

"What do you mean?"

"Mean! Why that is Carrington's girl, isn't it, you and I pulled out of the yacht? Lord, I knew her when the first streak of daylight came, and I saw your little game, too. There's money enough coming to her to make this a mighty profitable voyage if you can land her in your net before she gets ashore again. By God! I might have done it myself if I hadn't gone crazy in the boat. Now all the part there is left me to play is the villain."

I did not move, or take my eyes from him, and slowly the grin on his face seemed to smooth out, as his sense of humor departed.

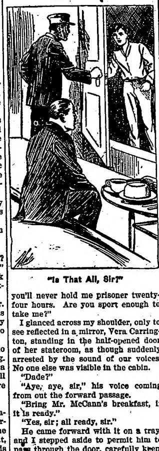
"Well," he snarled, "isn't that about the way of it?"

"If the picture satisfies you, Mr. McCann," I said, "you are perfectly welcome to it. You've said enough to cause me to withdraw my offer of parole. I will accept no pledge you may make."

"You intend holding me a prisoner as long as I am aboard?"

"You have left me no other choice."

He got to his feet angrily. "Well now see here, Hollis, I'm blamed if I have any use for you, or any of your outfit! I wouldn't give you my word even if you agreed to accept it. You are going to discover before you are through with me that Fergus McCann is not quite as big a fool as you take him to be. I'll give you odds that you never take this ship to Hamburg; I'll give you odds you never get the girl; yes, d—— you! I'll make the same proposition, that you'll never hold me prisoner twenty-four hours. Are you sport enough to take me?"



"Is That All, Sir?"

I glanced across my shoulder, only to see reflected in a mirror, Vera Carrington, standing in the half-opened door of her stateroom, as though suddenly arrested by the sound of our voices. No one else was visible in the cabin.

"Dade?"

"Aye, aye, sir," his voice coming from out the forward passage.

"Bring Mr. McCann's breakfast, if it is ready."

"Yes, sir; all ready, sir."

He came forward with it on a tray, and I stepped aside to permit him to pass through the door, carefully keeping my back turned toward the motionless girl, and my eyes fastened on McCann.

"Leave the tray there on the stool, Dade—yes, that's all; you may go back to your work."

He backed out, but stood hesitating, while I closed and locked the door, dropping the key into my pocket.

"Is—is that all, sir?" he asked nervously.

"I told you it was. When I want those dishes removed, I'll come down, and unlock the door for you. No one —not even you—are to speak with the prisoner."

"Yes, sir."

"Now go forward, about your work."

I watched until he vanished in the passage, not altogether satisfied. The fellow had been outwardly respectful enough, but there was something indefinite about his manner which aroused my doubt. I turned, and confronted the young woman, wondering vaguely how long she had been there, and how much of our conversation she had overheard.

The crew begins to show "bad blood," fearing the trip to Europe, and Hollis and Vera find they are in serious trouble. The next installment describes a thrilling incident.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Cold Congregations.

Billy Sunday told a story at a Brooklyn luncheon about an apathetic Missourian congregation.

"This bunch's preacher," he said, "has wrastled among 'em for thirty-seven years, and never an encouraging word but one has he got in all that time.

"He told me about it with tears in his eyes. He said he was on the way home to dinner when a deacon hailed him. The deacon shook him by the hand and then actually said:

"'Ah, parson, that was a beautiful text you preached from Sunday evenin'.'"

Don't put on the roof until you investigate

It is poor economy to save money by substituting something inferior, but wouldn't you like to save on cost if you could get something better? You *can* get a better roof for less money if you put on

Certain-teed

Roofing

Before its merits were recognized, roll roofing was regarded as a more or less temporary roof —but now CERTAIN-TEED has demonstrated that it is not only a most durable roof, but also *the* most efficient roof.

It is economical to buy, inexpensive to lay and costs practically nothing to maintain. It is light weight, clean, sanitary, fire-retardent and weather-tight.

It is now used as the preferable type of roof for office buildings, factories, hotels, stores, warehouses, garages, farm buildings, etc., where durability is demanded. CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply.)

***Certain-teed* Paints and Varnishes**

are made for all uses and in all colors. With paint, as with roofing the name CERTAIN-TEED is a guarantee of quality and satisfaction.

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Her Qualifications.

The housekeeper of the Hotel Severin, in quest for housemaids, receives many applicants and not a few requests for a trial at the job through the mail, says the Indianapolis News. One young woman wrote from a small town in an adjoining state that she would like to have a try at hotel housekeeping and offered this inducement:

"I a mtwenty-two years of age, have brown hair and eyes, and weigh 138 pounds. I have never been sick two days in my life. Folks say I am nice looking and have a kind disposition."

"It sounded good," said the hotel housekeeper, "but I wrote the young woman that we were keeping a hotel and not running a matrimonial agency."

Caloric Luncheon.

The Boston Transcript tells of a "caloric luncheon" served at the Women's City club of Boston recently, the well-balanced meal providing 750 calories. The menu was worked out by a food expert, Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling. On the place cards the caloric value of each item of the menu was given, even to a lump of sugar. The luncheon served consisted of cream of celery soup, chicken en casserole, tomato salad, graham muffins, ice cream, cake and coffee.

New York now schools policemen in law and ordinance points.

Danbury, Conn., hat factories are now "open shop."

There's Superior Flavor To

POSTUM

as a table beverage.

A package from the grocer is well worth a trial, in place of coffee—especially

When Coffee Disagrees!

1—German shells bursting near a hidden British battery in Flanders. 2—Graduate "conductorettes" of the General Omnibus company of London leaving the school to begin work. 3—Soldiers of the Rainbow division entertained by young women at Red Cross house at Hempstead, L. I. 4—A German gun that will not hurl any more shells into the French lines.

LETTERS ARE MIGHTY WELCOME IN TRAINING CAMP

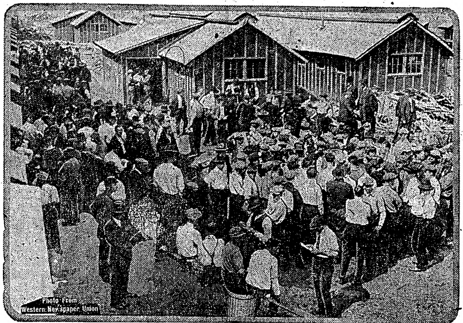
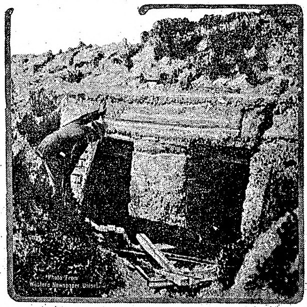


Photo From Western Newspaper Union

The mail has just come in at this army training camp, and the eagerness of the boys shows how welcome to them are letters from their relatives and friends.

ENTRANCE TO CAPTURED GERMAN DUGOUT



Entrance to one of the many German dugouts near Lens recently captured by the Canadian troops. It is made of concrete and iron girders.

BEAUTIFUL HOME TO BE WAR HOSPITAL

This is Ferncliffe-on-the-Hudson, the $3,000,000 home of Vincent Astor, which he has turned over to the government for use as a war hospital.

FAIR COBBLER OF PARIS

The wife of a Paris cobbler is carrying on business while her husband fights. She is seen putting rubber heels on the shoes of a Canadian soldier, these being better than hob nails while the men are on furlough.

Education Work.

"Help keep the boys in school," is the be the slogan this year of the club women of Massachusetts, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, having formed a plan of service that seems admirable, says an exchange. Club women throughout the state will keep in touch with the high schools in their vicinity. When it is discovered that a boy has left school, the club women, informed to that effect by the teachers, will investigate the matter. If it is a matter of money that makes it necessary for the boy to leave, the club women will provide the money from their own funds. They consider it a matter of preparedness to see that the young men of the future have the advantage of the schools of today.

Smuggled Pepper in Bike.

Smuggling pepper into Germany has taxed the ingenuity of the German mind, but a Teuton recently evolved the following method: A bicycle belonging to a workman who was riding into Germany was seized by the Swiss authorities, and on examination it was found that the framework was filled with pepper. Customs officials who later raided the workman's dwelling found large quantities of the same condiment, apparently waiting for a favorable opportunity.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Let us keep the mind clear and bright, fill it with wholesome thoughts of life, and be kindly in our feelings towards others.—C. B. Patterson.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

For a nice occasion when dainty salad is desired make a cherry salad as follows:

Cherry Salad.—The nice large canned cherries are preferable, fill each with a filbert and arrange eight or ten on a head lettuce leaf for each person. Pour over a little dressing made from the cherry juice, olive oil and seasoning.

Maple Parfait.—Beat three eggs, yolks and whites separately, until light. Scald a cupful of maple sirup and pour it boiling hot over the yolks of the eggs, fold in the whites and set aside to cool. Add a pinch of salt, two cupfuls of whipped cream, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and freeze. Serve after ripening for several hours. Sprinkle each, serving with chopped walnuts or pecans.

Potato Croquettes.—Put two cupfuls of mashed potato through a ricer, add a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of onion juice, and a well-beaten egg, salt, pepper and celery salt to season. Form into croquettes and fry in deep fat, after dipping them in egg and crumbs.

Royal Sandwiches.—Cut fresh brown bread a quarter of an inch thick and cover it with the following mixture: Put three hard-cooked eggs into a dish, add four tablespoonfuls of butter, a dash of red pepper, two tablespoonfuls of cooked ham, chopped, mix and rub through a sieve, then add two tablespoonfuls of whipped cream, spread this on the bread and sprinkle over it finely chopped celery, that has been chilled in ice water, add a teaspoonful of olive oil, a little vinegar and salt, place another slice of bread on top of this and butter the top, sprinkled with hard-cooked yolk of egg put through a sieve, and lightly with chopped parsley. Cut the bread in strips and serve.

Pineapple Salad with Honey Dressing.—Arrange slices of fresh pineapple on lettuce and pour over the following. Beat together three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of honey, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a dash of salt. Use at once.

When whipping cream, add a tablespoonful of condensed milk to a bowl of whipped cream, and beat it well just before serving. It will add much to its deliciousness and increase the quantity of the cream.

A half-cupful of good-flavored cheese grated, then added to a dish of creamed toast, makes a highly nutritious dish.

It is a fine thing to have a great thought, but it is a much finer thing to pass a great thought on to others.

God has given us tongues that we may say something pleasant to our fellow-man.

HONEY DISHES.

A most delicious plum butter was that made by our grandmothers using honey instead of sugar; just try it with your plums and see if it isn't worth remembering.

Rice Pudding.—Take a half cupful of rice, two quarts of good milk, a pinch of salt and honey to sweeten, bake for three hours, stirring often the first half of the cooking. Raisins may be added and a little butter if the milk is not rich.

Honey Spice Cake.—Stir together until creamy one and a half cupfuls of honey, one scant cupful of shortening, add gradually two well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful of milk and three cupfuls of flour in which two tablespoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted, a tablespoonful of allspice and a cupful of each of raisins and currants. When well-mixed turn into a deep greased pan and bake in a moderate oven until brown.

Baked Apples.—Core and peel five even-sized apples. Mix one cupful of fine bread crumbs, three tablespoonfuls of honey, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and lemon extract. Fill the centers of the apples with the mixture and bake in a buttered dish.

East Indian Pudding.—Soak three cupfuls of bread crumbs in two cupfuls of cold water for five minutes, then press out the water, mix well with a tablespoonful of melted butter, add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half cupful of raisins, five yolks of eggs, flavored with one-half a teaspoonful of grated lemon peel. Bake in an earthen dish twenty-five minutes.

Honey Ginger Snaps.—Into a double boiler put three-quarters of a cupful of shortening, one cupful of honey and two teaspoonfuls of ginger, cook three minutes after reaching the boiling point, then set aside to cool. When cold stir in enough flour to make a stiff mixture, roll out thin and cut, bake in a quick oven.

Honey added to lemon juice make a most delicious fruit sirup to serve on a fruit cocktail.

Nellie Maxwell

What Can We Do?

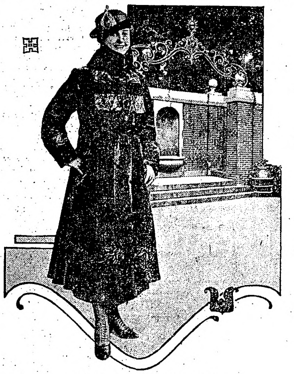
© International Film Service

There is a request from hospitals for scrapbooks made to interest the convalescent soldiers when time hangs heavy on hands forced to be idle. Certainly here is a simple and easy task waiting for those who are anxious to serve the needs of our soldiers in some way, but with little time or money to spare. And convalescents in the hospital are not the only ones who will find the scrapbook something to enjoy and pass along. So, if you are casting about for something to send to the Sammies for Christmas, consider the many virtues of a clever scrapbook.

These books are to be filled with pictures, cartoons, very short stories, good and new jokes (especially those originating in the army). These can be cut from magazines or papers or gathered elsewhere. Old files of magazines might prove a good field for exploration in filling them. Kodak pictures, if good and of general interest, will help out, and those of animals or country life are always interesting, or those made on trips to places of great natural beauty of historic interest. The blank books can be had at the humble and useful ten-cent stores and the pictures pasted in them. There is really more interest in this work, if the books are to be sent to acquaintances who have joined the army, and it is not at all hard to get acquainted with some soldier boy who may have less attention from home than his comrades. One especially nice thing about them is that they can be passed along and another is that the work is interesting in itself.

The pictures and stories should always be cheerful. The boys at the front have no use for "sob stuff," but they don't mind being a little sentimental.' Here is a chance to be immediately seized, to do something worth while for Christmas.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



MODELS IN COATS FOR MISSES.

We can achieve smartness in coats that sell at a moderate price, if they are made up in correct lines and in accordance with accepted styles. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for the mother of the young girl. No one is more sure of what she wants, or harder to change in her convictions, than the miss in her teens, but, thanks be, she is not exacting in the matter of materials. She does not yearn for ermine or sealskin and will gladly wear rabbit fur disguised as either, if only it is made up in the right way.

For her the coat in the picture has been designed. It possesses all the style requisites which she can demand, worked out in materials that are moderate in price—as prices go just now. This coat is evidently an adaptation of styles with the authority of at least two famed Paris houses behind them. It is of bolivia, a heavy wool cloth, banded with a fur fabric that has much the effect of moleskin. The lines are straight from shoulder to hem and there is the coziest and smartest of muffler collars about the neck, a narrow girdle, with long ends of the simplest "throw-over" variety, is finished with hanging ornaments of silk cord. On the original model there were no pockets, but pockets are very practical on winter coats and they have been added without marring this design.

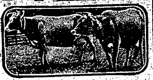
Buttons are used for fastening the coat; three large ones, covered with cloth like the coat, are placed at the front, one above and two below the girdle. Three smaller ones manage the collar and the front of the body. The bands of fur fabric need not be like the coat in color; those in black look well on almost any of the fashionable colors in wool, but the best effects are not in strong color contrasts. Dark brown with brown bandings, taupe with taupe bandings, wine or dark amethyst with black bandings are good combinations for coats. All the neutral or "glove" colors are to be recommended.

Julia Bottomley

Avoid Double Chin.

Facial expression is very bad for beauty. Scowling, frowning, pursing the lips are all detrimental and are not nice to look at. Get your face under control and always keep it that way. Express what you wish with your eyes

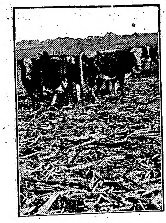
DAIRY



QUIETNESS OF GREAT VALUE

Something That Should Be Insisted Upon and Rigidly Enforced Among the Dairy Herds.

The value of quietness among the dairy herds is something that should be insisted upon and rigidly enforced. The intruding hunter is fast being kept out by signs to that effect; but even then one or two sometimes get in when no one is looking. A cow usually hates a dog, and her hate is even increased when the dog is noisy or runs at her. She may not get over the agitation for a day or two, and in the meantime the disturbance shows its effect in the milk supply. If the manager of a herd has nothing to offer in the way of kindness or love to his animals he can do infinite harm. He may apparently lose control of himself at times and feel justified in delivering severe beatings; but such actions are not good as an excuse. Forbid any kicks in the bellies or any striking over the rumps or backs with clubs. Cases are on record of serious harm being done to cattle by those who do not take some forethought on how to manage with reason.



Contented Members of Herd.

CALVES ON SEPARATOR MILK

Poor Practice to Pour Liquid Into Dirty Trough and Let Animals Drink Their Fill.

If we are ready to admit that a cow's milk is too good for a cow's calf and that it is economically profitable to rob the future cow for the sake of present gains, then it is quite necessary to know how to raise calves on separator milk or other artificial and unnatural foods, says a writer.

The usual practice is to pour separator milk, sometimes cold, into a large trough which is never cleaned, and allow the calves to drink until they are satisfied. This method means potbellied, runty calves, that never make the growth they should, even though they fortunately escape the ravages of indigestion.

COW RELISHES ROUGH FEEDS

Animal Possessed of Large, Roomy Digestive Tract That Is Built for Handling Bulky Feed.

Unlike the hog, the cow has a large roomy digestive tract that is built for the handling of rough feeds. The cow digests her feed to best advantage when her ration is bulky, as the bulky parts of the feed keep the small particles of grain apart and thus allow them to be thoroughly acted on by the digestive juices. The hay and silage should not constitute all the bulk of the ration, as part of it can profitably be supplied by such feeds as corn and cob meal, ground oats, wheat bran and distillers' dried grains.—Iowa Circular 84.

RINGING SELF-SUCKING COW

One Plan Is to Put Brass Ring in Animal's Nose—Gets Ring Instead of Her Teat.

A number of methods of preventing a cow from sucking herself have been suggested, among them being the one of putting a brass ring in the cow's nose large enough that when she opens her mouth to take hold of the teat she will get the ring. If a large ring is used two small ones can be linked into the one that goes in the nose which will answer the same purpose.

FARMER WHO WILL SUCCEED

Profit Over High Cost of Labor and Feed for Meat, Milk, Dairy and Poultry Products.

Advancing prices for meat, milk, dairy and poultry products will bring a profit over the high cost of feed and labor, and the farmer who has kept a good stock of breeding animals is pretty sure to receive handsome returns.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

RABBITS FOR MEAT

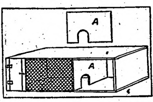
Belgian Hare Is One of the Best for Table Use.

QUALITY OF FLESH SUPERIOR

Much of Excellence of Animals Depends on Rapidity of Its Growth, and Still More on Manner of Cooking It.

By the production of domestic rabbits on farms and in the back yards of villages and even of cities, the meat supply of the country may be considerably augmented. Such rabbits may be easily grown and can be propagated without costly investment in land and buildings.

The Belgian hare is one of the best rabbits for table use. It weighs more than most breeds, develops very rapidly, and the quality of the meat is superior to all the others. The Flemish giant is a cross between the Belgian hare and other breeds, developed especially for large size, with the result that the flesh may be slightly coarser in mature animals. With young hutch rabbits, few persons can distinguish differences in the quality of the flesh of the various breeds. Much of the excellence of the rabbit as food depends on the rapidity of its growth and still more on the manner of cooking it. As often prepared, it is dry and insipid; but in the hands of an experienced cook it becomes all that the most fastidious taste can wish. An especial requirement in cooking the Belgian hare is that none of the natural juices of the meat be lost in the process.



Simple Outdoor Hutch.

The directions herein given for the care of Belgian rabbits are applicable to the management of most other breeds.

Selection of Stock.

If rabbits are bred for food only, the selection of stock is of less importance than when they are bred for show purposes. All that is required is a sizable animal of good, hary stock. However, the points fo rwhich the fancier breeds the Belgian hare include also those most desirable in a food animal, so that if one can find stock with these characters well marked, and at the same time constitutionally sound, he should by all means obtain it. Purebred stock is more profitable, too, because it may be sold for breeding purposes as well as for the table.

General Standards.

Belgian hare fanciers of a few years ago differed somewhat in opinion as to the proper standard of color for this animal. Some aimed at the color of brown. Most American breeders seem to have preferred a deeper reddish brown. In all other respects the standards were the same. The chief requisite concerning color is that it shall be as nearly uniform as possible throughout the upper surface of the animal and that the fur shall have a rich luster. The "ticking," or shading, should be wavy rather than dotted. The belly and the lower surface of tail and hind feet should be whitish, but not pure white. The neck and breast should be somewhat lighter in shade than the back, but not in marked contrast with it, nor should the change in shade be abrupt.

Ears.—The ears of the mature Belgian should be about 5 to 5½ inches in length, varying with the size of the animal. They should be well shaped, strong at the base, and almost transparent at the middle. They must not be pendulous, but should, when the animal is quiet, be inclined backward, resting straight over the shoulders. A narrow black edging at the tip and as far down the front and back as possible marks the best stock.

Body.—The body of the Belgian is longer in proportion to the whole bulk than that of any other breed of the same size. Bucks and the younger females should never have the appendage known as "dewlap." This sometimes develops in the older ones, but is regarded as a blemish in animals intended for show purposes. The back should be only slightly arched, and the forelegs and feet should be perfectly straight and free from white.

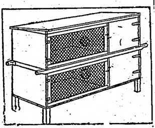
Age of Breeding Stock.—The beginner should always select mature animals about a year old for breeding stock. These may be known by the brisk, alert look, the small white teeth, and the small claws almost hidden in the fur. Coarse, long claws are a sure indication of age. Listless-looking, rough-coated, or pot-bellied animals (except pregnant does) should be rejected, especially those having the whites of the eyes stained with yellow. A hutch rabbit in good health is gentle, neither savage nor overtimid, and does not scream when lifted by the ears.

The Sexes.—The does selected for breeding may be of the same strain and even of the same litter, but the buck should be of different stock, and when possible obtained from another breeder. Hardy young animals with the best characteristics of the breed may be bought at from $1 to $2 each. Often they may be had of nearby breeders, thus saving the expense of carriage on long journeys by express.

Hutches and Pens.

The Belgian hare does not do well when kept wild in open warrens. The common English rabbit is better for this purpose. A good many Belgians have been turned out in various parts of the United States, and in the vicinity of the city of New York and on the western coast this has resulted in some complaints of damage to crops. As a rule, however, and fortunately for the farmers, these animals, when obliged to shift for themselves, fall an easy prey to their enemies and disappear within a few months.

Belgian hares may be managed successfully in two ways: (1) Entirely in hutches, or (2) in outdoor fenced runs, or courts, with hutches for does when having young, and sleeping hutches for other stock. The hutch system with various modifications is the more common and is the only method adopted by rabbit fanciers who raise for show. The use of small runs or rabbit courts to give the animals healthful exercise in fine weather is of advantage.



Movable Outdoor Hutch.

Outdoor hutches should have sloping roofs and overhanging eaves to protect them from rain. The screened door should have a sliding cover of wood or be fitted with a removable cloth cover. Small holes bored near the top of the hutch will afford all necessary ventilation.

Movable hutches have some advantages. They may be carried outdoors in fine weather and taken back under shelter at night or during storms. Long, narrow cleats projecting at both ends of the hutch are all that are needed to convert the ordinary hutch into a movable one.

VALLE OF IRRIGATED LANDS

What Alfalfa Will Accomplish in Matter of Forage Crops—Feed for Cattle and Sheep.

To give one an approximate idea of the value of irrigated land in the matter of forage for cattle, the following figures will show what alfalfa will do on irrigated as compared with common hay on nonirrigated land:

One acre sown to alfalfa and irrigated will produce 10,000 pounds of hay.

One acre in inclosed pasture, 500 pounds.

One acre of range averages 250 pounds.

Or again:

One acre of irrigated alfalfa will feed one steer 400 days.

One acre of inclosed pasture will feed one steer 20 days.

One acre of range will feed one steer ten days.

Or putting it in sheep, it will show: One hundred and sixty acres of irri[illegible] will maintain 1,800 sheep [illegible]

One hundred and sixty acres of inclosed pasture will maintain 80 sheep one year.

One hundred and sixty acres of range will maintain 40 sheep one year.

Move Forward.

The really progressive farmer is thinking of concrete buildings, and things of that sort. That silo which has long been contemplated may still be put up this season.

Harvesting Onions.

Onions should not be allowed to become wet during harvest. It roughens their skin, making them unsightly. Store on shallow shelves and bins in a dry, well aired room.

Keep Onions Dry.

Onions should not be allowed to become wet during harvest. It roughens their skin, making them unsightly. Store on shallow shelves and bins in a dry, well-aired room.

Good Roads F

Until we have good [illegible] we [illegible] not have better mar

Highway Improvement

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF ROADS

Expert at National Capital Illustrates How Scheme Is to Be Brought to Successful End.

The establishment of a national system of highways is greatly facilitated by the federal aid road law, which compels all the states that would share in its benefits—and that means all of the states—to equip themselves with state highway departments. With these state highway departments devoting their attention to the building of state systems of main, through-line highways, every condition is favorable for the next and crowning act—the establishment of a national system of highways.

By way of illustrating how a national system of highways is about to be evolved by easy and logical stages, an expert at the national capital made the following statement:

"Gradually the state has made itself a compelling factor in the handling of local road problems and, as a logical sequence, the federal government, first through educational activity and later by the financial aid provided by the federal aid law, has made itself a powerful factor in the working out of the state highway problems. The next logical step follows the same course which has been pursued by the state governments, namely, the broadening of federal participation to provide for the establishment of a system of national highways.

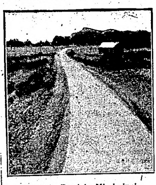
"This policy can be put into effect without disturbance of existing organizations, without providing new means of finance and with but little change in existing laws. The process would logically take a course somewhat as follows:

"1. The state highway departments and the federal office of public roads would make an initial selection from existing state highway systems of those highways which are of interstate importance.

"2. A system thus selected would be approved by congress, with the requirement that federal funds be applied only to such system on and after a specified date.

"3. The federal aid should be extended to maintenance as well as construction, as the national system of highways should have for all time a close relationship with the federal government.

"Some of the states already have made plans for utilizing the aid granted by the federal aid road act on roads which could not properly be included in a national system. But this need not cause extreme conflict, as the federal funds for the first three or four years' operation of the present act could continue to be applied as now planned. The appropriations for the first two years are already available and considerable time necessary must elapse before the national system could be laid out and made ready for the application of federal funds.



Concrete Road in Mississippi.

"In all probability the new scheme would come into effect as an extension of the present federal aid road act."

WHY FAMILY MOVED TO TOWN

Compelled to Make Change Because of Poor Schools and Bad Roads—Remedy for Poverty.

"Why don't they go on to a farm?" is the question with which many men dismiss from their minds the story of some poverty-stricken family. The chances are five to one that that same family was induced to move to town because of poor schools and poor roads in the country. The remedy for much of the poverty now in our towns is good roads and good schools in the country. Why should not country schools be given the same attention given city and town schools? Why should not the children be permitted to go to them over good roads with dry feet, instead of wading through mud and water? Good roads will make the country a better place in which to live.

Cull Growing Flock.

Cull the growing flock of chicks as much as possible, market all that are in any way inferior but in good health, and kill and bury all which seem weak or sickly. It will not pay to keep any but the strongest and best chicks.

Prevent Tuberculosis.

To prevent tuberculosis, all milk and milk products should be cooked before being fed to hogs. To control hog cholera use sanitary precautions and anti-hog cholera serum treatment

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lnnches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

Vivo Flour

Solve Your Baking Problem.

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

AMERICANS IN FIRST LINE TRENCHES OPEN ATTACK ON GERMANS

Pershing's Men Fire Opening Gun in Flanders--Artillery Fight in Progress.

OFFICIAL U. S. REPORT

First Statement Issued By American Headquarters Is Made Public.—Helmeted Infantry Given Wild Greeting.

With the American Army in France, Oct. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Following is the first official statement issued by the American headquarters:

"In continuation of their training, as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some battalions of our first contingents in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector, on the French front. They are supported by our batteries of our artillery in association with veteran French batteries.

"The sector remains normal. Our men have adapted themselves to actual trench conditions in the most satisfactory manner."

First Shot Fired at Germans.

American troops are in the first line trenches on the French front. The artillery fired the first shot of the war at 6 a. m. of a recent day, at a German working party. There has been intermittent artillery fighting since.

The helmeted infantry marched in, without the knowledge of the enemy on the same night, through rain and mud. The French soldiers in the trenches welcomed them enthusiastically.

Casualty List Coming.

The nearest enemy trench is several hundred yards away. The sector is one of the quietest of the front. It has not been taken over, being under the control of troops under the direction of the French.

The Americans have shelled German positions and troops, the enemy sending shell for shell. The first casualty list will be sent President Wilson.

The empty case of the first shell fired will be sent to President Wilson. It is now in the possession of General Sibert. The shot was fired by a red haired gunner as his comrades in the ranks and the assembled officers cheered. Later a luncheon in the field was attended by the American and French artillerists in celebration of the First American contact with the enemy.

Get Benefit of Actual Warfare.

The gun used in firing the first shot was one of the famous French 75s. On the second day the French shelled a German battery position which was located by sound and the enemy replied vigorously, projectiles falling close to the Americans who joined in the artillery duel. All the troops will be relieved after a certain period by others. Thus the American expeditionary forces are getting the benefit of actual war conditions.

Standing in a little, almost deserted shell wrecked village well within hostile gun range and a few kilometers from the trenches, the Associated Press correspondent watched the troops marching up in a driving rain over roads covered with sticky mud. The artillery had been firing all day and as a result the impression was given that there was considerable more activity on this front than there had been for some time.

Missouri Mules There.

It was soon after lulls in the firing and after dark that the first machine guns hauled by Missouri mules, the drivers swathed in slickers and with shrapnel helmets over their eyes came up on the road beside a dark canal. There was a long line of these and then came some infantry rolling kitchens, giving off a savory odor of warm food. All passed in silence. The last gun carriage had sprawled on it the form of a soldier who had been taken ill and who was being held on by two of his walking comrades. Through another street paved with cobbles and its sides lined with gaunt skeletons of shell wrecked houses came the sound of the tread of many hobnailed boots and in the darkness the forms of men could be seen marching.

March As If On Parade.

The cautious flash of an electric pocket lamp disclosed that they were American infantry, packs on their backs, rifles slung on their shoulders, rain glistening on their helmets and coats, the wind whipping the bottom of their coats around their legs, which were moving with machinelike precision.

The Americans swung down the street apparently as proud as though on dress parade, notwithstanding that they had marched miles from the billets where they had been since coming by motor truck and railway from the instruction centers. As the ranks passed every now and then a soldier could be heard whistling softly to himself, his nearby comrade listening silently to sentimental and popular pieces.

Go Into Battle Whistling.

Finally from the rear came the whistled strain of a tune which all knew and from many places in the ranks whistles and voices joined in. The tune was "Tipperary." It lasted briefly as an officer turning, ordered "Stop that noise!"

As the Germans were near by much depended on approaching the scene quietly. The troops turned a corner and disappeared down an ink black screened road. As a major standing there listened he looked continuously at an illuminated watch dial. He said:

"The men from the other direction should now be entering the trenches. I have been standing here waiting to hear if the Germans discovered the movement." He paused, listened and then continued:

"There is no firing yet, although I expect it, for no doubt we are in for a 'strafe' if the 'boche' knows we are going in."

No "strafe" developed although the Germans put over a few customary shells, hitting nothing.

The troops entered the trenches safely, unit by unit passing quickly to the places assigned them. Quietness was essential but the French welcome none the less was heard and it was enthusiastic. Every American was shaken by the hand, some were hugged and even kissed on both cheeks in the French custom. Some of the French troops were those who helped to train the Americans. The trenches were found to be muddy but nevertheless in a condition of excellent construction. Greetings being over, the Americans settled down and at daylight, under low hung dripping clouds, they got their first view of the German lines stretching away in the rolling terrain.

One American battery observed and scattered a marching enemy group with shell fire.

BRAZIL IS FINALLY IN WAR

Congress Declares State of War Exists With Germany.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, declared that a state of war exists between Germany and Brazil. The vote was 149 to 1. The senate unanimously approved the proclamation of a state of war and President Braz has sanctioned the proclamation.

The tribunes of the chamber were filled to capacity. After a debate on the opportuneness of proclaiming martial law, the president of the diplomatic commission spoke in favor of a law worded as follows:

"A state of war between Brazil and Germany is hereby acknowledged and proclaimed. The president of the republic is authorized to adopt the measures enunciated in his message of the 25th of October, and to take all steps tending to ensure national defense and public security."

NEEDS TWO YEARS' TRAINING

Writer Says U. S. Troops Can Be In Field Sooner.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29.—Hamilton Fyfe, war correspondent for the Northcliffe newspapers, a member of Lord Northcliffe's party, speaking here, declared that from what he had seen at the front the American army would do well if it were ready to take the field after two years' training.

"I have been called a pessimist for expressing this opinion," he said, "but I believe it is much better to try to see things as they are than to indulge in false hopes. The German nation prepared for 50 years to win this war and they have not won it yet. How can anyone expect that an army can prepare in a year or 15 months and expect to win it?"

Labor Rebukes Socialist Convention.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has issued a statement saying it has declined to participate in an international conference of workmen and socialists of all countries, suggested by the executive committee of the Russian workmen's and soldiers' delegate council, declaring that such a conference at this time would be untimely, inappropriate and not conducive to good results.

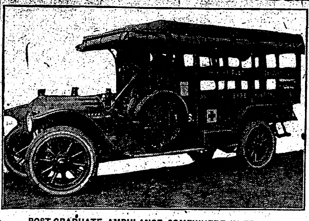
Y. W. C. A. To Protect Morals.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Young women and girls of this country, and of France and Russia, are to be safeguarded from the moral risks of the war. This is the task before the sectional conferences of the Young Women's Christian association. Delegates from the central and north central fields—Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa—were in session here Saturday, while similar [illegible] are being held in other cities.

Warns of Incendiary Plot.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Intimation that a widespread conspiracy exists to destroy livestock and grain in stockyards and elevators in the middle west, was contained in a telegram received by Harry A. Wheeler, Illinois food administrator, from Hoover. Hoover urged Wheeler to warn packers and grain men against incendiary fires and other means of destruction and advised him to take up the plan of having all stockyards and elevators patroled by home guards.

"GERM CHASERS" TO KEEP ARMIES WELL



POST-GRADUATE AMBULANCE SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

Even germ chasers on wheels have been provided to make life livable for the drafted boys in camp. Sort of sheriff's posses of bug detectives, they are, to pursue the invisible enemy that runs around in soldiers' systems sometimes and unloads double handfuls of disease all over the boys' internal arrangements.

Formally and unsentimentally they're referred to by the advisory committee of the Red Cross council as "laboratory railroad cars which are being prepared for emergency work against possible outbreaks of epidemics in cantonment camps in this country."

Simply Bug Hunters.

As a matter of fact, though, they're bug hunters, pure and simple. Each car will have about five experts aboard to manipulate the apparatus by which every blasted pro-German bacteria will be forced to tell its right name and then walk the plank of materia medica.

Dr. R. M. Pearce, secretary of the medical advisory committee, explaining the plan, said:

"In sudden emergencies such as epidemics of meningitis or diphtheria, either inside a military encampment or in the vicinity, a great deal of highly specialized laboratory work will be necessary for proper control of the epidemic. Although laboratories, these may have neither the equipment nor the staff to meet such emergencies, and to enlarge all of these laboratories would be excessively expensive.

Volunteer Staffs.

"Various large laboratories will furnish volunteer staffs of the most competent men in the country, held in readiness to respond immediately to any call. By this arrangement a fully-equipped laboratory, with an experienced staff prepared to begin work at once, will be immediately available wherever needed."

The United States public health service has such a mobile laboratory unit and Surgeon General Rupert Blue said the Red Cross cars would prove of greatest assistance in the control of civilian sanitary districts. The plan also has been commended by the surgeons general of the United States army and navy.

READY FOR WINTER

Wise Motorist Will Lose No Time in Preparing His Car for Cold Weather.

SOME PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE

May Be Means of Saving Owner of Car Lot of Money and at Same Time Increase Efficiency of Car—Avoid Freezing.

With the advent of fall weather and the prospect of a sharp drop in temperature at almost any time the wise motorist should lose no time in preparing his car for winter driving. A few precautions taken now may be the means of saving the car owner a lot of expense and at the same time increase the efficiency of his machine, writes John G. DeLong in Chicago Tribune.

The time was when the motorist placed his car in dead storage soon after the first frost and left it there until spring. But improvements in the mechanism and the addition of scores of cold weather comforts have made the modern car something that may be safely used the year round. However, there are many things that should be looked after before the machine is ready for the winter campaign.

Motor to Differential.

First of all the car should be given a thorough going over from motor to differential and all necessary adjustments or replacements made. In most cases it is well to drain all of the old oil out of the crank case and replace it with a slightly lighter grade than was used in the summer. The thing of the greatest importance, however, is to take precautions against freezing of the water in the radiator and water jacket, for if Jack Frost once gets in a good stiff punch the car will go down and out for a long and expensive stay in the repair shop, where welding will have to be done, even if it is not found necessary to put on a new cylinder block. And a new cylinder block usually means new pistons and other things that bring joy to the heart of the repair man and corresponding gloom to the heart of the motorist.

Nonfreezing Solution.

The addition of some good nonfreezing solution to the water in the radiator is of the utmost importance and should not be delayed too long. Then, too, the radiator must be protected with a cover which may be purchased at an expense of from $2.50 to $6, depending upon the make and size of the car. This cover not only tends to keep the water from becoming congealed but warms the motor up to its most efficient temperature. If one's car is equipped with a motometer it is comparatively easy to run the temperature up to 150 or 170 degrees, something that adds to the mileage derived from the gasoline. It is a well-known fact that a warm motor runs much better than a cold one.

Radiator Solutions.

Radiator solutions differ somewhat, but all of them should contain a good percentage of alcohol. The use of salts should be avoided, for, while they will not evaporate like alcohol, they have [illegible] on the metal, and also eat the rubber hose connections. Wood, grain, or denatured alcohol may be used, and it may be added to the water alone or combined with a percentage of glycerin, which has a tendency to hold the alcohol and prevent it from evaporating so quickly. Too much glycerin should not be used, however, for it is likely to have a disintegrating effect on the rubber hose.

WHY AUTOMOBILE GETS OLD

Car Which Has Seen 100,000 Miles and Bearings Are in Good Condition Is New Machine.

The life of the bearings of a car determines the usefulness of the entire machine. A car with badly worn bearings is an old car, even though it may have traveled less than 10,000 miles, whereas one which has seen 100,000 miles to use and still has bearings in good condition is, comparatively speaking, a new machine.

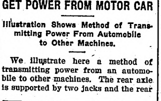
Wear on bearings is determined by four conditions, H. W. Slauson writes in Leslie's. First, the load which that bearing carries; second, the speed at which the bearing surfaces move over each other; third, the nature of those surfaces and their ability to resist wear; fourth, the lubrication which those surfaces receive and its ability to prevent the formation of the destructive heat of friction.

The matter of load becomes a matter of size, for with a given load it is but that with a large surface over which to distribute the pressure, the load on each square inch of bearing surface will be less. This means that the life of bearings will, in general, be in proportion to their size.

GET POWER FROM MOTOR CAR

Illustration Shows Method of Transmitting Power From Automobile to Other Machines.

We illustrate here a method of transmitting power from an automobile to other machines. The rear axle is supported by two jacks and the rear wheels are belted to pulleys on a shaft beneath the floor. The power is taken from a third pulley on this shaft.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.



How Power Is Transmitted.

OLD TIRES ON REAR WHEELS

Danger of Blowout Is Greatest on Front of Car if Traveling at Twenty-Five Miles.

The popular idea that repaired or questionable tires are used to best advantage on the front wheels is a perilous one. The danger of a blowout when traveling 25 miles an hour or better is greatest if the blowout occurs on the front wheels. A serious accident seldom results from a rear tire blowout. Put your old tires on the rear wheels.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

New Ulm, charged with being the home of a number of "disloyal Americans," oversubscribed its Liberty Loan quota of $250,000. It is assured that subscriptions will total at least $10,000 more than the allotment.

Lloyd G. Pendergast, Civil war veteran and member of the Minnesota legislature from the Sixty-second district, died at Carson City, Nevada. Representative Pendergast was 75 years old. He had been in ill health for some time.

Dates for the Northwest loyalty meetings in St. Paul and Minneapolis have been set for November 16 and 17. The first meteing will be at the Auditorium in St. Paul. Announcement of the dates was made by F. W. Murphy of Wheaton, chairman of the general committee.

Two men were at Moose Lake trying to buy potatoes, but they were unsuccessful. A number of farmers have already disposed of a part of their crop, receiving from 80 cents to $1.10 per bushel. Others have stored their potatoes, awaiting a more convenient time to market them.

Conscience-stricken and weary of being a fugitive, Herman L. Kuebler, 67 years old, appeared at the Winona county jail and gave Sheriff J. W. Parr the names of 18 liquor houses in the twin cities, some wholesale dealers and operators of saloons, upon whom he had passed forged checks in December and January.

Three cases in which the National Elevator company seeks to recover from the Great Northern railway company for wheat alleged to have been lost from cars while in transit, are to be tried at a special term of Beltrami county district court at Bemidji. Much interest is being manifested in the trial of one of the cases, as there are 471 separate causes of action cited.

The great war will have a beneficial effect on the people of the United States, according to Dr. C. H. Mayo, of Rochester. He declares that the people of this country will be amalgamated as a result of being called on to fight the highly scientific and organized Germany. "There can be no question in the world about the outcome of the conflict," Dr. Mayo said. "Germany can't whip us."

Hunters will get the best big game shooting in years, from November 10 to November 30, according to Game Warden J. E. Kreager, who spends most of his time in Northern Minnesota forests. "Never saw so many deer in my life in St. Louis county as I have run across this fall," said Kreager. "And I have never seen deer looking so sleek and plupm. The animals have had a great year—there was plenty of grass and water."

Official notice has been sent by the government to masters and pilots on the Mississippi river that the stretch of river between Burlington, Iowa, and St. Paul would be lighted for the last time the night of October 31.

James M. Elder, 58 years old, interested in mineral and farm lands on the Cuyuna range, died at Owensboro, Ky., following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Elder was identified with the Democratic party in Minnesota politics and is widely known throughout the state.

J. J. Opsahl, of Bemidji, president of the Northern Minnesota Sheep Growers' association, has received applications from farmers in the following communities for sheep to feed and has orders for eleven carloads: Deer River, two carloads; Grand Rapids, one; Akeley, two; Kelliher, two; Pequot, one; Boy River, one; Grygla, two.

Miss Helen Sandstrom, 18 years of age, who has been working as a domestic in Red Wing for several months past, sent a bullet into her breast at the home of Mrs. William Pumplin, and is at the Red Wing hospital in a critical condition. Dr. A. E. Johnson said the girl had a slim chance for recovery. The young woman gave no reason for her act.

F. S. Schwalen, presiden and cashier of the Triumph State bank, who was arrested and held for trial on $1,000 bail, on a charge of obstructing the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, subscribed $3,000 worth of bonds for the Triumph State bank and $500 worth for himself at an impromptu mass meeting which was addressed by members of the local Liberty Loan committee.

As an indication of the effect the car shortage is having on the coal supply, Judge John F. McGee, state fuel administrator, Tuesday night said one dock company at Duluth and Superior has orders for 468 cars of coal, but haven't a car with which to move the fuel. "This will give the people an idea of what we are up against in Minnesota," Judge McGee said. "Out of the orders mentioned above, two-thirds are for hard coal."

Emil Eisenmenger, a patient in the tuberculosis building at the St. Peter state hospital for the insane, looped his belt strap around his neck, fastened it to the head of the bed, and strangled himself to death. His act was attributed to despondency following the receipt of a letter from his brother.

At a special election citizens of Hawley decided that the electric light franchise should be transferred to the local mill, and the water and light commission is making arrangements to do so. The mill has promised [illegible] day service.

MANY IMMIGRANTS COMING TO STATE

MINNESOTA OUTDISTANCES ALL OTHER STATES FIVE TO ONE FIGURES SHOW.

ROAD BUILDING IS PLANNED

Double Program For 1918 For Combined State And Federal Construction Being Worked Out.

St Paul.

Minnesota outdistanced its nearest competitor by 5 to 1 in the number of immigrants' movables handled during September through the Minnesota Transfer railway, Fred D. Sherman, state immigration commissioner, announces. Of 243 cars handled, Minnesota received 100, North Dakota 20, Montana 19 and Canadian points 15, the balance going to scattering states. During the corresponding month last year, 157 out of 363 cars of immigrant movables were consigned to Minnesota points. "Although the number of cars is small, Minnesota's percentage is good and the showing is very satisfactory," said Mr. Sherman.

* * *

Road Building Program.

A double road building program for Minnesota for 1918 is being worked out successfully by the state highway department. The regular road building program will be carried out and to this will be added the federal aid projects.

C. M. Babcock, highway commissioner is making federal aid apportionments only where a special levy is made by counties to meet their share.

The federal government will contribute $425,865.40 and the state must put up an equal amount for the various projects.

A special law was passed by the legislature permitting the counties to make extra levies in order to be able to secure a part of the federal aid fund. The counties can levy 5 mills on a valuation up to $10,000,000; 3 mills from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 and 1 mill above $25,000,000.

* * *

Guarding Governor's Home.

Threats against the lives of Governor Burnquist's wife and children in anonymous letters received by Mrs. Burnquist, resulted in the detachment of six men from the Fourth Minnesota infantry being detailed to guard the Governor's home.

"Mrs. Burnquist has received several threatening letters," Gustav Lindquist, secretary to the Governor, said, "and that was the reason for the establishment of a night guard on the Governor's home.

"One letter in particular which caused apprehension was from a person who criticised the Governor for advocating patriotic submission to draft laws and warned Mrs. Burnquist that her life and those of her children might be taken that the Governor would know the sorrow of losing loved ones.

"Many similar letters, some signed with skull and crossbones, and from places as distant as New York and Maine, have been received by the Governor and little attention paid to them," Mr. Lindquist said. "But when they began reaching Mrs. Burnquist it was thought time to take precaution against cranks and fanatics."

* * *

No Fixing of Retail Prices.

There will be no fixing of retail prices in Minnesota by the food administration.

This is the announcement made by A. D. Wilson, food administrator. Professor Wilson says there may be conferences with wholesalers and retailers looking to reductions in prices. He asserts that the food control bill does not even give Mr. Hoover power to fix retail prices.

* * *

Potato Cost Dependent on Cars.

Potato prices are absolutely dependent upon the supply of cars and as soon as there are plenty of cars the prices will come down with a rush, according to H. J. Hughes, chairman of the potato committee of the Minnesota Public Safety commission. Even with plenty of cars, however, there is still 15 to 20 per cent of the potatoes which are a total loss because of storage facilities.

* * *

Appointed Capitol Postmaster.

Edgar Ellis, a Civil War veteran living at Minneapolis, has been appointed by Governor Burnquist postmaster at the Capitol to succeed C. E. Olmstead, Minneapolis, who resigned on account of ill-health. Mr. Ellis was formerly a resident of Kasson, Minn., and formerly postmaster in the House of Representatives.

* * *

To Fight Floods.

The Minnesota valley drainage and flood control district of Ortonville is the first Minnesota organization under the new state law authorizing property owners along the borders of the state to undertake drainage projects with similar organizations in adjoining states. Its articles were presented in the office of the secretary of state. The purpose is to drain thousands of acres in the Minnesota valley by building dikes on the lake and straightening and otherwise improving the Minnesota river.

COLONEL HOUSE, WILSON'S FRIEND NOT A MYSTERY

Unofficial Counsellor of the President Is a Modest But Well Posted Man.

STUDENT OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Now Gathering Data on Economic and Other Problems Which Must Be Solved at the Peace Table—Has Qualifications That Go to Make a Sound Diplomat.

AUTHOR'S NOTE—Men have made a mystery of the life and the doings of Col. Edward M. House, the friend and adviser of Woodrow Wilson. If there has been mystery, it is none of the Colonel's making. I venture the hope that whatever may have seemed to be hidden is disclosed in this article, the material for which was obtained in the only way in which such material can be obtained, by direct personal contact, inquiry and study.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

Washington.—Who is Col. Edward Mandell House who is to gather war data for the United States government for service on a future day of peace? This is a question that is being asked by a very large proportion of the people of the United States and in fact of all the allied nations.

Colonel House does not wear the record of his deeds on his sleeve. It is probable that if this unofficial counsellor to the president of the United States were to be elected to congress the autobiography which he would prepare for the congressional directory would read like this:

Edward Mandell House, Democrat of Austin, Texas; born 1858; elected to the ——— congress, November. ———

In this brief, ultra-modest, if you will, way would this Texan be prompted to write an autobiography, justified doubtless from the viewpoint of other men in being extended into many chapters.

Who is Col. Edward Mandell House, who, until the day when the final order "Cease Firing" comes, is to study in behalf of the government of the United States the economic, the geographic, the democratic and the humanitarian problems which the American counsellors at the peace table must seek to solve after a manner which the people of a great democracy can approve?

Consulted by President.

In the Washington dispatches something like this is read several times a year: "Colonel House has been in the city for twenty-four hours as the guest of the president. He will leave for New York tomorrow morning."

Beyond this the reader gets nothing from the dispatches except the word that the president and his visitor discussed Mexican matters, or European matters, or it may be, but in this latter case rarely, political matters.

The public has known little more about Colonel House than that he is a man frequently consulted by Woodrow Wilson and a man in whose judgment on political, economic and legislative matters the president puts confidence. There is a sort of a glamour about men and things which are mysterious. It would seem that because of the attraction which mystery has for the people, as shown if you will in their gluttonous reading of detective stories and the like, that writers of the news of the day in part have chosen to treat the goings and comings of the colonel and his conferences with men of affairs as if they were a deliberate attempt to hedge them in and hide them from public knowledge.

It is just as possible to get at the truth in the case of Colonel House as it is in the case of any other man whose doings are of public interest. It is modesty not mystery which has been the basic difficulty.

Colonel House will not tell you that he is a modest man, as I know from personal contact with him. To claim modesty for one's self is to be immodest. He does go from his present abode in New York city to Washington occasionally or frequently as the requests may come, to give what he can of "the counsel of his views" to the president of the United States. Why should he any more than any other man send a trumpeting herald ahead or a band of cymbal clashers?

He goes to the White House, stays his while and leaves, and because no great noises fill the streets at approach or departure, exclusiveness, seclusiveness and secrecy have been the order of the day's words concerning each visit.

Gives No Word of Work.

It perhaps is not too much to say that if the full record of the results of the conferences which House of Texas has had with Wilson of the United States is to be read it must be sought in some of the accomplished deeds of the present administration. That Woodrow Wilson has been moved to certain courses or strengthened in his purpose to pursue them, by the counsel of Edward M. House is not to be doubted. The impossible task would be to get from the latter a definite word concerning the public work in which his counsel has played a part.

Those who have built up a wall of mystery about the man who is studying matters against the day of peace apparently have not wished to pull down their handiwork. The wall can be demolished by anyone who tries to get at the foundation of the fiction.

Edward M. House lives as open a life as that of any American whose profession or business does not call him daily into the places where men throng. If one wants to know about him through motives other than those of the idleness of curiosity he can see him and talk with him, and the chances are that he will be told everything concerning the subject of his inquiring curiosity that any man of modest mien and inclination naturally would be willing to tell. Colonel House is a genial man who seemingly never has sought to define for personal use the meaning of either of the words, coldness or austerity. He has a sense of humor well developed, and a temperamental warmth.

Secret of His Power.

In Houston, Texas, in the year 1858, Edward M. House was born. He was educated at the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn., and at Cornell university. He has been active all his adult life in Democratic politics, but never has been a candidate for office.

Add to these admittedly meager details one fact and unquestionably you will have the secret of this man's power to attract other men to him for the purpose of consultation on really high public matters. From the day that he was old enough to undertake serious study, Edward M. House has been deep in the books of politics, economics and legislation. He has marshaled in his mind all the greater events which have happened in these three words. Moreover, he has the men, the things and the motives connected with each case constantly in procession before him. He is quick to trace a cause to an effect, or to go the reverse route. He has been a student of human nature as it has shown itself in many of the great problems of human life. This means that he has in him, or at any rate men believe that he has in him, the qualifications which go to make up a sound diplomat.

Through successive administrations in Texas the governors of the state, one after another, consulted Colonel House on public matters. How deep an impression he has made on Texas legislative history never may be known definitely, but there is enough salient to make Texans know that they are right in attributing to him many of their public welfare acts.

Though not accounted wealthy in these days of huge fortunes, Colonel House is quite well fixed financially and is not engaged in business of any kind.

Has Studied Hard.

I have talked to Colonel House and have learned things which make me feel that I shall not go wrong when I try to put an interpretation upon some of his methods of doing things. He is free enough to say that he has studied hard at economic, political and legislative subjects. He probably, even would be willing to admit that he thinks the results of these studies continued and their results retained, have enabled him to be of some service when men were seeking information concerning events in the past which have relation to events in the present or events expected in the future.

Therefore, there is here a man who has held what he has studied, who has collated and correlated the happenings of history, who has drawn lessons from them, who takes an interest as deep in the living present as he does in the dead past, and who men believe is able to make his knowledge serviceable, for old as it is let us say it, history repeats itself.

Woodrow Wilson did not meet his friend Colonel House until the days when he was holding office as governor of New Jersey. It is said by friends of Mr. Wilson that almost instantly he came to understand why the Texan had been of service along constructive lines to some of the governors of the state in which he has lived most of his life. For six or seven years Mr. House has been the confidant and the counsellor of the president of the United States, and seemingly time enough has gone by and things enough have been proved or disproved to give certainty to the word that Woodrow Wilson has found Edward M. House an advisory asset.

There hardly can be much of real mystery about a man who twice since this great war began has been sent abroad as a special commissioner for the president of the United States. Colonel House has been twice in Berlin, five times in Paris, and frequently in other of the great European capitals. Some day it may be that Woodrow Wilson will write what may be called an autobiographical review of his administration. If he does it is entirely likely that the part taken by Colonel House in the shaping of some of the policies of the president may be given the page place which many men believe that it deserves.

No Mystery There.

While living in New York Colonel House resides in an apartment not very far uptown. It is a homelike place where good books are found and where good friends may come. It is a genial place and no curtain of mystery hangs over the door of any one of its rooms. Men go there and are welcome. They go and they talk. Man learns as much from man as he learns from books and more perhaps if we believe the ancient saying about the proper study of mankind.

I asked Colonel House what his recreations are. He said, "Friends, reading and walking." His library shelves show the kind of books that he has read, still is reading and will continue to read, for those in the book cases are made the companions day by day of the others as they come from the hands of writers worth while.

No man probably can read politics, legislation, economics and history constantly without getting some of Dr. Dry-as-Dust's characteristics. So it is that Colonel House does not read the four formidables constantly. He turns to fiction and here one finds something of possibly more than passing human interest.

George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts was one of the scholars in politics. It was said of him that he had read everything from Aristophanes' "Frogs" to Locke's "Human Understanding" and from this latter book of "dismalaties" to the lighter minded reader, down to everything heavy and semi-heavy which was published to the week of his death. Senator Hoar kept his mental condition balanced by turning not merely from the heavy to the light on occasion, but to the actual featherweights of fiction. He read "Nick Carter."

Woodrow Wilson, it is said, turns away from the studies of states, past and present and in prospective to the reading of what the English call penny dreadfuls, and what the Americans in the old days called yellow backs. It is said that the speaker of the house of representatives, Champ Clark, stops frequently his mental digging into all kinds of history to take up for relief purposes books of the kind which make a boy happy.

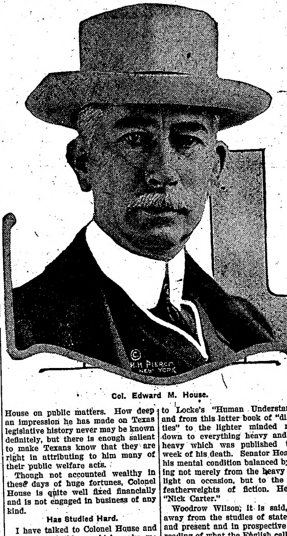
Reads Good Fiction.

In the library of Colonel House there is plenty of good fiction. He does not turn to Nick Carter, nor to "The Hidden Hand" of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, nor yet to "Owl Face, The Pawnee" of Beadle dime novel fame, but he manages to keep the mental balance even by an evening lamp hour or two with the writers of fiction who can lay claim to what the book reviewers call literary merit.

Today Colonel House is entering upon the work of preparing material which one day, perhaps far in the future, will be serviceable to the American commissioners at the great peace conference. Another has written this concerning the choice by the president of Colonel House for this work: "He is peculiarly qualified for it by his diplomatic experience of recent years, by his study of political problems which the war has raised and by his integrity of mind and character."

"Sherlock, will you take on the House Mystery Case?"

"Mystery? my dear Watson, there isn't any."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Col. Edward M. House.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

A medicinal preparation like Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, that has real curative value almost sells itself. Like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited to those who are in need of it.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a physician's prescription. It has been tested for years and has brought results to countless numbers who have suffered.

The success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder diseases, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

Do not suffer. Get a bottle of Swamp-Root from any druggist now. Start treatment today.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

The Etiquette of the Case.

George Pfeiffer, a Muncie druggist, has a daughter of seven years who is having her first experience in school, according to the Indianapolis News. At the supper table the other evening, the child said to her father, "Papa, a little boy in my room asked whether he could take me home from school, this afternoon."

"Well, what did you say?" asked the parent.

"Why, I didn't say nothing," she replied, "but I did what any little girl that hadn't been introduced would do—I slapped him in the face and then bit him on the finger."

THE BEST BEAUTY DOCTOR

Is Cuticura for Purifying and Beautifying the Skin—Trial Free.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then afford the most effective preparations at the minimum of cost. No massaging, steaming creaming, or waste of time.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

"Feminalls" Are Worn.

One of the packing houses in the stock yards in Chicago has persuaded its women employees to wear what it calls "feminalls," another form of overalls. The women at first objected, but as so much machinery with belts and other contrivances that are likely to catch in the dresses of women are used, the managers persuaded five women to try it, and it was then easy for the rest to don the feminalls. In this particular place 7,000 women are employed, about three times as many as last year, and much of the work they do was formerly done by men.

$100 Reward, $100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. $100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

His Pet Horror.

"So you chose the navy? Aren't you afraid of submarines?"

"Yes, mum, but they're not nearly so numerous as trench rats, and I'm scared to death of them."

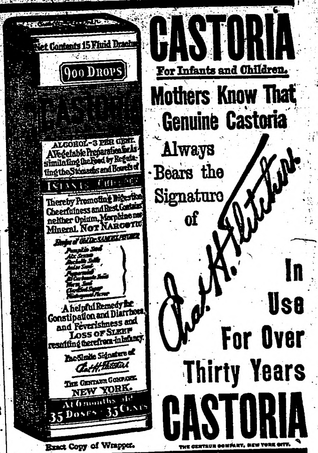
The Reason.

"The doctors made a stout fight to get the millionaire patient."

"Suppose they wanted a fat fee."

Kansas City, Mo., forbids crossing streets except in intersections.

Philadelphia is to have a new library building to cost $3,050,000.



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900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price, But Great in Every Other Way

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Make you feel the joy of living. It is impossible to be happy or feel good when you are

CONSTIPATED

This old remedy will set you right over night.

Brent Good

Genuine bears signature

PALLID PEOPLE Usually Need Iron in the Blood. Try CARTER'S IRON PILLS

A Confused Impression.

"How do the German soldiers get iron crosses?" asked Broncho Bob.

"They have to win 'em."

"Win 'em! I knew they were right plentiful. But I had no idea the boys were usin' 'em for poker chips."

It takes a pretty active man to make good his matrimonial campaign promises.

A woman's tongue is not so much her own enemy as somebody else's.

MASQUERADE AND THEATRICAL
COSTUMES for RENTAL
Write for special discount. L. Kopfmann, Costumer, Successor to Smith Costume Co. 813-F Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Stove and Furnace Parts
All Makes. Mail orders promptly attended to.
ST. PAUL STOVE and FURNACE REPAIR WORKS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Do You Want Money Quick?
Ship us your Poultry, Cream, Eggs, Beans, Salted Cattle Hides, Pelts, Wool, Furs. Write for free price list. We pay top prices.
The R. A. COBB CO., St. Paul, Minn.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 44--1917.

ALL MEN AT HOME SHOULD PREPARE FOR WAR

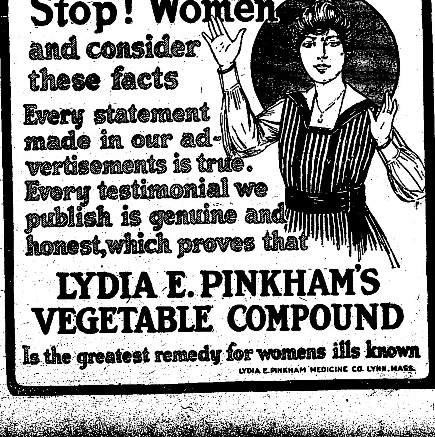
The first test a man is put thru for either war or life insurance is an examination of his water. This is most essential because the kidneys play a most important part in causing premature old age and death. The more injurious the poisons passing thru the kidneys the sooner comes decay—so says Dr. Pierce of Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y., who further advises all people who are past thirty to preserve the vitality of the kidneys and free the blood from poisonous elements, such as uric acid—drink plenty of water—sweat some daily and take Anuric, double strength, before meals. 60c a package.

This An-u-ric is a late discovery of Dr. Pierce and is put up in tablet form, and can be obtained at almost any drug store. For that backache, lumbago, rheumatism, "rusty" joints, swollen feet or hands, due to uric acid in the blood, Anuric quickly dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. Take a little Anuric before meals and prolong life. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce for trial package of Anuric.

NEWS FROM ST. PAUL

St. Paul, Minn.—"I just want to say that Anuric has done for me what many other remedies have utterly failed to do. For over thirty years I suffered with rheumatic pains. At times I would have them in my back, then they would start in my left shoulder and run down into my arms, also in my left side extending down the limb to my ankle. A short time ago I heard of Dr. Pierce's Anuric. I have only taken one bottle of the tablets and today have not a pain or an ache—thanks to Anuric."—JOHN EVENSON, 1069 Greenbrier Ave.

Brainerd, Minn.—"I have been suffering terribly with woman's weakness and a catarrhal condition. I have had backache, severe pains in my side. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has given me the first real relief in three years."—MRS. CAROLYNE HILL.—Adv.



Stop! Women and consider these facts

Every statement made in our advertisements is true. Every testimonial we publish is genuine and honest, which proves that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the greatest remedy for womens ills known

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

We Pay
Highest Prices for Hay. See us before Selling.
GILLER and GUINAN
For particulars call at The Eleven Towns office.

WANTED!
Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?
It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.
A Check Book
is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

Get Your Rubbers and Overshoes
From Us
Our Stock is Complete
Our Prices Are Right
See us before buying elsewhere
H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, Minnesota

ARMY FRATERNITY.

We hear a good deal lately about democracy in the army, particularly on the part of officers from the National Guard. The West Pointers are, of course, more inclined to a strict interpretation of the conventions. With all due respect for those conventions and for the keenest discipline, we believe that it is the democratic spirit which will help us most to win. The private soldiers in our army are from all stations in life, says Ohio State Journal. Many of them are young men of greater wealth and more conspicuous social standing than the officers who command them. It is their love of a democratic country which has inspired them to enter the army, without seeking rank—merely to serve. Neither they nor any of the other men in the army need to be patronized to be disciplined. We are told by the best authorities that it is the spirit of fraternity in the French army which has made that organization so indomitable. And that is the feeling that appeals most to Americans. The officer who can command his soldiers with authority in the ranks, but pal with them when off duty is the kind of which big men are made.

The finance minister at Wurttemberg states that thus far Germany has expended in the present war $25,000,000,000, and that the yearly interest on this sum will approximate $1,500,000,000, or something like $100 per capita for the taxpayers in the German empire. This does not allow for expenses that will come after the war for pensions and rehabilitation and the upkeep of local and general government, says Milwaukee Wisconsin. If the war ends without indemnities for Germany, the burden upon German taxpayers will aggregate $200 per capita. On other European countries involved in the war there has been imposed a load of financial obligation as great or greater, and now the United States is accumulating liabilities at an appalling rate. How much scope will be left, when the war is over, for outlay to finance future militarism? Certainly, if the nations pay for what they owe they will have but slender resources for investment in preparation for future war.

Announcement is made by wild game conservation societies in different parts of the United States that game is no longer decreasing, says Christian Science Monitor. With the rapid clearing of forests and with too lax laws for the protection of birds and animals the country apparently faced, until a few years ago, the extermination of wild life. Reforestation and the setting apart of large forest reserves have helped in the work of conservation. The result will be more noticeable from year to year. In many sections of the country, too, laws have been passed supplementing the federal migratory bird provision, which insure valuable and timely protection.

For the twentieth time since the war began, it has been decided by scientists that the war has nothing to do with the weather. About once in two months it appears necessary for learned men to write to the papers and magazines, carefully explaining how it is entirely impossible for any amount of heavy cannonading to bring on thunder showers. And it doesn't do a bit of good; people go right on believing what they like.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says there is no contemporary American literature, which can be distinguished as national or racial. "Surely the novel has exhausted itself. It can only follow after and repeat. Whether of love, or adventure the story has been told. It is 'all in.'" Perhaps the boys who go to Europe will collect material for new books and a literary revival will follow the conclusion of the war.

One thing which the war has killed off in this country is the hyphen. Henceforth, all residents will be either American citizens or aliens. There will be no hyphenated hybrids with a dual allegiance working to the disadvantage of this country.

The petty plunderers of the German army have stripped a whole province of its clocks. This, perhaps, is but carrying out the chancellor's contention that the more time the Teutons get the greater the chances of victory.

Patriotic citizens should beware acting unwittingly as press agents for agitators. All those fellows want is to attract attention. Give them rope enough and they'll hang themselves.

After Nick Romanoff has had a row with the janitor of that flat over the lack of heat on some cold day next winter, he will know what it seems like to deal with a czar.

Cleanliness may be next to Godliness, but there is a lot of dirty work done from soap-box rostrums.

All we can say regarding praise of the new silhouette gowns is that seeing is believing.

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

We have arranged for a series of six interesting articles, "War Talks, by Uncle Dan," written by Mr. Howard H. Gross, president of the Universal Military Training League, of which this is the first. They tell in a graphic way why military training is of value, both to the nation and to the individual, and our readers will find them of unusual interest.

An Iowa man claims to have discovered a synthetic process by which tan shoes can be made for $2.50 a pair from a composition of cornstalk and glucose that looks as well and will wear as well as leather. This is important, if true.

Now someone has discovered that it is quite possible to graft lilac blossoms onto shade trees. They are making it harder and harder for a man to know when he is in the straight and narrow path.

Mrs. Luther Burbank, wife of the California plant wizard, thinks she has discovered the solution of the servant-girl problem. The way to secure efficient domestic service, she avers, is to set a working day schedule and insist that the maids shall arrange for board and lodgings under another roof. The plan would be impracticable, of course, except in cities, but it is in cities that the difficulties of the old domestic service system are at their worst.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 50 | 100 ($388.50) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John W. Sundahl and Coroline Sundahl, his wife Mortgagors, to First National Bank of Thief River Falls Mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September 1911, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of October 1911, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. in Book 5 of Mortgages, on page 255, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz:

Lots numbers four (4) and five (5) of Block number four (4) of Porters Addition to Thief River Falls, Minnesota, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 15th day of December 1917, at Ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 50 | 100 Dollars, and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five Dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated October 30th, A. D. 1917.

First National Bank of Thief River Falls,
Mortgagee.

J. M. Bishop,
Attorney.

The University of Minnesota has a weed farm on which is growing every kind of weed known in the state. And, at that, it hasn't anything on some of the war gardens.

What is said to be the first verdict ever recorded by a jury in England based on the American idea of "the unwritten law" is reported from London. It was only a short time ago that we gave to England our slang and our chewing-gum habit. And now we have bestowed upon her "the unwritten law." Are we not a generous people when it comes to spreading civilization?

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write.

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

CHIROPRACTIC
The Drugless Way to Health
By Chiropractic Spinal Adjustment the cause of disease is removed. Nature then restores you to health. *Consultation free. Investigate!* Others do, why not YOU?
Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 p. m., 2 to 5 p. m. or by Appointment
Truxell and Truxell
Doctors of Chiropractic
Suite 4, Union Block,
Thief River Falls, Minnesota
Free booklet mailed on request.

A Few Timely Suggestions
On the Farm
Gates
Fencing
Fence Posts,
Cedar or Oak
Barn Floor
Machine Shed
Chicken Coop
Shingles
Lath
Plaster
In the City
Coal Bin
Sidewalk
Cement
Flooring,
Pine, Fir
and Maple
Chimney Brick
Siding
Rough Boards
for banking
STORM Doors
Windows
If it's BUILDING MATERIAL, we have it.
WINTON-NICHOLS LUMBER COMPANY,
Goodridge, Minnesota.

THE HERO
Fanning Mill
Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax, Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity
Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.
Call in and let show you how it works
Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

Volume XII. No. 45 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1917. $1.50 Per Year.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 62
Oats	.54
Barley	.95
Flax	3.07
Rye	1 59
Butter	.40
Eggs	.35
Vivo Flour	$5.70

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Carl Christianson returned Friday from a business trip to the twin cities.

Ole Yestesund of Rhoda Was a Goodridge busines visitor Saturday.

Swen Swenson of High Landing was transacting business in town Saturday.

Bennie Rustad of Erie was attending to business matters in town Saturday.

O. Oveson of Erie was in town Wednesday disposing of a load of flax.

Carl Loen and Gyntha Tessum of Thief River Falls were transacting business in town Saturday.

Attorney G. Halworson of Thief River Falls was attending to business matters here Wednesday.

Mrs. Clara Gulrud returned Wednesday from an extended visit with relatives and friends at Lemmon, S. D.

A full lineof Scandinavian story and song books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Come to the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday evenings. Dance after show Saturday eve.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Rockne Sunday morning November 4th, a baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Christianson and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Gulrud were Sunday visitors at the Elev Aakre home in town of Reiner.

WEDDING DANCE

I will give my wedding dance at the Erie hall Wednesday evening Nov. 14th at 8:30 p. m.—Olaf Kempelin.

WANTED—Someone to winter eight head of horses. State terms.—J. L. Bean, 317 Main Ave. N., Thief River Falls.

Mrs. Carl Edseth and Mrs. Sever Anderson went to Thief River Falls Tuesday to have some dental work done.

There will be a basket social in school district No. 48, town of Reiner, Saturday night November 10th. All are invited to come and have a good time.

Owen Olson left Tuesday for the woods where he will work this winter. Mrs. Olson left the same time for Pelican Rapids for an extended visit her parents.

Mrs. Andrew Yusko and family left Wednesday evening for Streater, Ill. Mr. Yusko and son John remained to straighten up their business affairs. They left Thursday morning.

Don't fail to see the great photo play "The battle of Gettysburg". The most famous battle of the Civil War. Coming to the Grand Theatre, Goodridge, Thursday evening Nov. 15th.

Coming to the Grand Theatre, Goodridge on Thanksgiving night, Nov. 29, "The Libertine" with a dance arter the show. Music by Thief River Falls Orchsstra and an oyster supper at the Brick Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Forest Holten, who have been living on the Hay farm for the past two years, left Wednesday evening for Iowa where they will visit relatives for a few days before they leave for western Kansas, where they intend to locate.

The Goodridge Young Peoples' Society met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theo Gilbertson Sunday afternoon. A large crowd was in attendance and a collection of $5.80 was taken up. The following officers were elected: Pres., Martin Westby, Vice-Pres., Ellert Wiseth, Sec'y., Anna Gunderson, Treas., Kaia Lund. The invitation for the next meeting to be held the first Sunday in December is still open.

First Potato Contest.

The first Pennington County Annual Potato Show will be held on Nov. 17, 1917, in the Commercial club rooms at Thief River Falls. In order to insure the show being an annual affair the bankers of the county have offered as a sweepstakes prize a beautiful silver cup which must be won three times to become the personal property of the winner. Each year the name of the winner for that year will be engraved upon the cup. The merchants of the county have offered many useful and beautiful prizes ranging in value from $1.50 to $12.00.

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Dated October 30th, A. D. 1917.

First National Bank of Thief River Falls,
Mortgagee

J. M. Bishop,
Attorney.

HAY

Hay, Wheat Straw, Rye Staw, Oat Straw, & Flax Straw

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One grey mare, 6 years old, weight 1300 in foal
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One bay horse, 9 years old. weight 1050
One black horse, 5 years old, weight 1050
One bay mare, 3 years old, weight 1000, unbroken
One bay mare, 6 years old, 1100, unbroken
One buckskin horse, 8 years old, weight 950
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WAGONS ETC.

Two good wide tire wagons
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Two 2 seated platform buggies
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A lot good horse collars
Some good forks
One English riding saddle
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THE ELEVEN TOWNS

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Volume XII. No. 45 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1917. $1.50 Per Year.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 02
Oats	.54
Barley	.95
Flax	3.07
Rye	1 59
Butter	.40
Eggs	.35
Vivo Flour	$5.70

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

Carl Christianson returned Friday from a business trip to the twin cities.

Ole Yestesund of Rhoda Was a Goodridge busines visitor Saturday.

Swen Swenson of High Landing was transacting business in town Saturday.

Bennie Rustad of Erie was attending to business matters in town Saturday.

O. Oveson of Erie was in town Wednesday disposing of a load of flax.

Carl Loen and Gyntha Tessum of Thief River Falls were transacting business in town Saturday.

Attorney G. Halvorson of Thief River Falls was attending to business matters here Wednesday.

Mrs. Clara Gulrud returned Wednesday from an extended visit with relatives and friends at Lemmon, S. D.

A full lineof Scandinavian story and song books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Come to the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday evenings. Dance after show Saturday eve.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Rockne Sunday morning November 4th, a baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Christianson and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Gulrud were Sunday visitors at the Elev Aakre home in town of Reiner.

WEDDING DANCE

I will give my wedding dance at the Erie hall Wednesday evening Nov. 14th at 8:30 p. m.—Olaf Kempelin.

WANTED—Someone to winter eight head of horses. State terms.—J. L. Bean, 317 Main Ave. N., Thief River Falls.

Mrs. Carl Edseth and Mrs. Sever Anderson went to Thief River Falls Tuesday to have some dental work done.

There will be a basket social in school district No. 48, town of Reiner, Saturday night November 10th. All are invited to come and have a good time.

Owen Olson left Tuesday for the woods where he will work this winter. Mrs. Olson left the same time for Pelican Rapids for an extended visit her parents.

Mrs. Andrew Yusko and family left Wednesday evening for Streater, Ill. Mr. Yusko and son John remained to straighten up their business affairs. They left Thursday morning.

Don't fail to see the great photo play "The battle of Gettysburg". The most famous battle of the Civil War. Coming to the Grand Theatre, Goodridge, Thursday evening Nov. 15th.

Coming to the Grand Theatre, Goodridge on Thanksgiving night, Nov. 29, "The Libertine" with a dance arter the show. Music by Thief River Falls Orchsstra and an oyster supper at the Brick Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Forest Holten, who have been living on the Hay farm for the past two years, left Wednesday evening for Iowa where they will visit relatives for a few days before they leave for western Kansas, where they intend to locate.

The Goodridge Young Peoples' Society met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theo Gilbertson Sunday afternoon. A large crowd was in attendance and a collection of $5.80 was taken up. The following officers were elected: Pres., Martin Westby, Vice-Pres., Ellert Wiseth, Sec'y., Anna Gunderson, Treas., Kaia Lund. The invitation for the next meeting to be held the first Sunday in December is still open.

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

U. S. GUNS WRECK HUNS' POSITIONS

Artillery Firing Directly Across Canal Into German Territory Is Belief.

ENEMY FIRE RECKLESS

Costly Barrage Resorted to By Kaiser In Effort To Stop Harassing Tactics—Berlin Locates Scene of Raid.

New York, Nov. 7.—American artillery is now firing its shells directly on German territory as indicated by the German war office's location of the first raid on American trenches as along the Rhine-Marne canal.

Presence No Longer Secret.

The Western battle front crosses the Rhine-Marne canal within easy artillery range of the German boundary of Lorraine. By revealing the spot where Teutonic raiders found the American trenches, the kaiser has been compelled to permit the German people to know that America's first bombardment on the European battle fields must have caused demolition of positions upon the German empire's own soil.

German Ground Shelled.

The first announcement that American artillery had been engaged in action in France was made on October 27, while the date of the German raid on American trenches was November 3. For at least a week, therefore, before the Germans sent a patrol to investigate the sudden activity opposite the Lorraine border, American guns must have had German ground under actual or potential bombardment.

This is doubtless the reason why the Germans took such unusual measures to raid the American trench sector by providing a barrage artillery fire and cutting off the American victims from all possible help during the period of the raid. Artillery ammunition is too precious to Germany to be thrown away in this costly manner of attack. The damage, however, that American shells had probably been doing on German soil for at least a week makes explicable the apparently reckless expenditure of barrage fire to assist a party of raiders.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS RECOGNIZED

Report That They Have Received Approval of U. S.

Peking, Nov. 6.—Baron Gonsuke Hayachi, Japanese minister to China, informed the Chinese foreign office that Viscount Kikijuro Ishii, head of the Japanese mission in the United States, and Secretary Lansing signed an agreement November 2 by which the United States recognized Japan's social interests in China and under which Japan and the United States reaffirm the "open door" policy in China.

Governors and other military leaders of Kiang-Si, Kiang-Su and Hupe provinces have sent strong protests to President Feng Kwo-Chang and Premier Tuan Chi-Jui against the proposed Japanese arms loan, carrying control of the Nanking iron deposits and the employment of Japanese military advisers.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Secretary of State Lansing refused to comment on the report from Peking that the United States, by treaty, has recognized Japan's special rights in China.

PROPOSE TO CURB ALIENS

Movement Begun at Conference in New York.

New York, Nov. 6.—Regulations to form a part of a nationwide movement for better protection of the country from its enemies will be adopted here, it was announced, following a conference of representatives of the Deparment of Justice, the United States secret service and the police. The conference was called as a result of suspicious fires on the water front and recent damage done to government property and ships.

It is planned that enemy aliens not only will be barred from the water front here but an order will be issued restricting them from using particular routes on designated ferries.

U. S. AVIATOR IS KILLED

Loses Life In Service Under General Pershing.

Poughskeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Oakleigh Thorne of Millbrook has received a cablegram anouncing the death in France of his son-in-law, Major Birdseye Blakeman Lewis, who was in the United States aviation service and a member of General Pershing's staff. No details were given.

Foe Hand Seen In Blast.

New Kensington, Pa., Nov. 6.—The kaiser again scored in America when the monster powder works of the United States Aluminum company here was wiped out by fire following a series of explosions. Three dead and 50 or more injured was the human toll, by latest reports. Officials of the company, following a conference, gave out a statement that "there is no doubt that a plot existed" to blow up the works. The plant manufactured illuminating powder for the United States and its allies.

AMERICAN TROOPS SERVING IN EUROPE WILL BE KEPT PLENTIFULLY SUPPLIED WITH ICE

Photo From Western Newspaper Union

The United States intends that its troops in Europe shall have plenty of ice and has ordered a number of portable ice-making machines, the largest of which will have a capacity of 500 tons a day. The one here illustrated makes two tons a day and is operated by an electric motor.

SOPHIE PLEDGED HELP

Former Greek Queen Promised Kaiser Aid of Country.

Teuton Monarch Told By Sister Hellenic Armies Would Help German Cause.

Athens, Nov. 7. — Former Queen Sophie again and again urged that the Germans take the offensive on the Macedonian front, as shown by lengthy telegrams which passed between her and Emperor William during December, 1916, and the early part of this year, similar to others that have been deciphered and are now made public.

Queen Sophie assured the emporer, her brother, of Greek co-operation. Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Foreign Secretary Zimmerman it appears, could not agree, however, on the time the attack should be made while blockade of the Allies, causing a shortage of food and ammunition in Greece prevented Greek action.

On January 10, the queen telegraphed the emperor telling him of this food and ammunition shortage and concluded:

"May the infamous pigs receive the punishment they deserve."

In other telegrams the queen promised that the Greek artillery would be destroyed if there was danger of it falling into the hands of the Allies. She also kept her brother informed of the actions and intentions of General Sarrail, commander of the Allied forces in Macedonia.

PACIFISTS' OFFICER TAKEN

Arrested on Charge of Violating Espionage Act.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Theodore H. Lunde, identified for some time with the People's Council for Democracy and Terms of Peace, and treasurer of the Chicago branch of that organization, was arrested here by federal authorities charged with a violation of the espionage act. He is in jail, held under bond of $25,000 by Federal Commissioner Foote. Lunde has been active as a peace propagandist and as publisher of the People's Counselor; is said to have carried on a campaign of pacifism. The charges against him are based on articles appearing in his publication.

AIRPLANE FLEET WIPED OUT

Sixty-Six German Flyers Shot Down By French.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The largest fleet of airplanes Germany has sent over its lines to win back air supremacy, has been practically wiped out by French air forces.

The official statement announces that in a battle of unprecedented scope 16 German planes were destroyed, 50 were so badly damaged that they fell behind the German lines and three captive balloons were burned.

The encounter took place over Malmaison. Allied fliers had been prepared for an attack by reports that the Germans would make a desperate effort to restore the former efficiency of their air scout service on the western front.

U. S.-Swiss Relations Firm.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Relations between the United States and Switzerland have been placed upon a more firm basis of mutual understanding in the belief of members of th Swiss mission, who called upon President Wilson to say goodbye. Many misunderstandings, some due to hostile influences, members of the mission stated, have been removed. Switzerland's need for foodstuffs from the United States were discussed with the President, but no specific agreement was said to have been reached.

NEW PERIL FOR ITALY APPEARS

Foe Crosses Tagliamento River And Invasion of Venetia Is Threatened.

CADORNA IS MENACED

Activity On Trentino Front Indicates Massed Attack By Teutons From North On Italian Right Wing.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 6.—Austro-German patrols have crossed the Tagliamento, as foreseen, as shown by the report of heavy artillery fire on both sides of the river with chief pressure on the Italian left wing, and the enemy is trying to throw his main body into the plain of the Western Fruili region.

The enemy attack in the Giuidicala valley on the Trentino front also shows clearly his purpose to make a mass attack from the north.

Cadorna's Right Wing Threatened.

Austro-German forces operating against the Italians along the Tagliamento river from the region of the Carnic Alps southward to the Adriatic sea are proving a serious menace.

The invaders of Venetia have driven across the river at Pinzano and are proceeding westward, while on the north on the Italian left wing, intensive operations are being carried out by the Teutonic allies, the two maneuvers probably having as their objective the cutting off of the entire right wing of General Cadorna's army.

Italians Taken Prisoners.

The Berlin war office, in announcing the fording of the river, says 6,000 Italians were made prisoner and that additional guns were taken. The Italian official communication makes brief mention of the operation, asserting the enemy succeeded in bringing some of his forces to the right bank of the stream.

There is no indication whether General Cadorna intends to try to maintain the Tagliamento line. It is not improbable his stand here is temporary while positions of much greater strength are being prepared in the rear. There has been no official statement since the retreat from the Isonzo began concerning the spot chosen by Cadorna for turning against the enemy.

EQUIPS SOLDIERS CHEAPLY.

Kaiser Puts 14.3 Fighters In Field For Cost of One American.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Germany is putting 14.3 soldiers into the field for the same amount of money which the United States is paying for a single fighting man, according to calculations of government experts. They said the same general proportion was true also of maintaining the armies in the field. In other words, America must raise $14.30 where the enemy nations raise only $1 for carrying on the war.

Italian Aviators Feed Friends.

London, Nov. 5.—One lone Italian post on Mont Nero, cut off by the sweep of von Mackensen's army from the remainder of Gen. Cadorna's army, held out three long days against the invaders and then only gave up because ammunition ran out. During these three days, Italian aviators, circling at risk of their lives in the hail of German artillery over the positions, dropped bread and other food to the courageous garrison. The incident was vouched for in authentic dispatches just received here.

FIRST LIST OF U. S. LOSSES IN ACTUAL CLASH WITH ENEMY

Washington, Nov. 6.—The official casualty list of the losses of the American troops in France in their first clash with the Germans follows:

Killed.

Private Thomas F. Enright sister, Pittsburgh; Private James B. Gresham, mother, Evansville, Ind; Private Merle D. Hay, father, Glidden, Iowa.

Wounded.

Private John Smith, brother, Ludington, Mich.; Private Charles J. Hopkins, brother, Stanton, Texas; Private George L. Box, father, Altus, Okla.; Private Homer Givens; father, Cloverdale, Ala.; Private Charles L. Orr, mother, Lyons, Kan.

Captured or Missing.

Sergeant Edgar H. Halyburton, father, Stony Point, N. C.; Corporal Nichols L. Mullhall, mother, Jersey City, N. J.; Corporal Edwin T. Haines, mother, Woodward, Okla.; Private Herchel Godfrey, father, Chicago, Ill.; Private Vernon M. Kendall, father, Boll, Okla.; Private Wm. P. Grigsby, mother, Louisville, Ky.; Private Frank E. McDougal, father, Maryville, Mo.; Private Daniel B. Gallagher, father, Blockton, Ala.; Private John P. Lester, father, Tutweiler, Miss.; Private Harry Laughman, Chicago, Ill.; Private Dewey D. Kern, mother, Mrs. Eya Titon, Collins, Iowa; Private —— Keckon, cannot be identified.

The brief report of the engagement announced by the war department has brought home to America the first casualties in dead and captured resulting from actual fighting between Sammies and Germans.

EVACUATE NEW KENSINGTON

Pennsylvanians Flee As Flames Near Big Powder Mill.

New Kensington, Pa., Nov. 6.—With the explosion of 180,000 pounds of illuminating powder stored at the burning plant of the Aluminum Company of America imminent, the whole town evacuated at noon Monday. The loss of many homes was expected.

There was no way to fight the fire, as water itself will cause the bronze powder manufactured there to let go.

The population is about 13,000. Already the casualty list among the 3,000 employes of the works has mounted to 60. Several are dead and all nearby hospitals are choked with burned and injured.

HOLDS BRITAIN BLAMELESS

Gen. Gurko of Russia Says Kerensky's Criticism Is Unjust.

London, Nov. 5.—General Gurko of the Russian army, who arrived recently in England from Russia, in an interview in the Daily Express says Premier Kerensky showed lack of political sense in blaming the British fleet for not entering the Baltic. He declared such entry was not only impossible, but could not have been carried out in time to prevent the Germans from landing on the islands in the Gulf of Riga.

Uruguay Bans Gold to Argentina.

Montevideo, Nov. 6.—The Uruguayan government has decreed an embargo on gold shipments to Argentina.

3 Chicago Police Indicted.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Three policemen who are alleged to have opened the pot in a pokergame with their night sticks, and then to have "seen" a raise of $40, were indicted by the grand jury today on graft charges. The indictment was based largely on the testimony of Jimmy Archer, former Cub catcher, and one of the pokerists, who testified he saw the cops accept $40 and withdraw quietly after the raid. The cops under indictment on the graft charges are J. P. Murphy, Harry Lieson and Joseph Goldberg.

GERMANS LOSE 11 SEA RAIDERS

Cruiser and Ten Armed Patrol Boats Sunk In North Sea.

FOE IS OVERWHELMED

"Guns Almost Unworkable Because of Rapidity And Accuracy of British Fire," Prisoner Says—Fight at Jutland Battle Scene.

London, Nov. 6.—The admiralty announces a British sea victory from the North sea in which one German cruiser and 10 armed patrol boats were sunk.

Germans Overwhelmed.

According to Copenhagen dispatches describing the action, the German auxiliary cruiser sunk was the Marie of Flensburg (or Flensborg). She was literally overwhelmed by the deadly accuracy and rapidity of the British fire and sank, aflame, 10 minutes after starting the engagement.

Survivor Talks.

Her commander, Captain Lauterbach, was one of the seven German survivors brought into Copenhagen wounded.

"My vessel's four guns were almost unworkable because of the hail of fire which the enemy destroyers centered on us," he declared. "We were soon a mass of flames."

At Jutland Battle Scene.

The admiralty statement located the sea battle as occurring in the Kattegat—an arm of the North sea, just adjacent to the Skagerrat, where was fought the famous battle of Jutland earlier in the war.

Copenhagen placed it still more definitely as occurring 12 miles north of Kullen or to the north of Gothenburg.

Enemy Life Loss Heavy.

The loss of life on the German vessels must have been very great. Copenhagen reported the seven survivors landed there had said 30 of their crew of 81 aboard the cruiser were killed outright.

The British admiralty mentioned 64 prisoners having been taken.

No British Losses.

The British squadron suffered no losses, it was officially stated. The British fleet was referred to as "our naval forces operating in the Kattegat."

The British vessels destroyed the German cruiser Marie Flenborg, a vessel of 3,000 tons, capturing 54 prisoners.

TEUTON PLOT TO CLOG MAILS

Chain Scheme of Letters Being Probed by Secret Service.

New York, Nov. 6.—A plot, the apparent purpose of which is to clog the mails, both domestic and foreign, is under investigation by the secret service, it is learned.

The scheme, which calls for flooding the mails with millions of letters, each letter a link in one of a dozen or more claims, is said to have originated in Boston.

Some of the letters which have fallen into the hands of the government, it is said, are out-and-out German propaganda documents, while others are on their face harmless affairs, usually prayers for peace, or for the protection of American soldiers and sailors in Europe.

SAYS "I'M PROUD OF MY BOY."

Father of Dead Hero From Iowa Talks To Correspondent.

Glidden, Iowa, Nov. 6.—"I am proud of my boy if he has given up his life for his country," D. Hay, father of Merle D. Hay, one of America's first three soldiers to die for his country, told the United Press, when informed that his son had been killed in France by the Germans.

Mrs. Hay, mother of the dead hero, collapsed when told of her son's death.

Young Hay enlisted in the army the ninth of last May, shortly after the declaration of war, according to his father.

TRAINMEN WANT INCREASES

250,000 To Present Demands Within Three Weeks.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Demand for a general wage increase averaging 16 per cent will be presented to the railroads of the country by representatives of 250,000 employes within the next three weeks, it has just been announced.

The new scale was completed at the joint conference of the executive committees of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors after a four day session. The increases were said to represent only the increased cost of living.

Elgin Butter Board Quits Indefinitely.

Elgin, Ill., Nov. 6.—The Elgin board of trade has suspended its call board indefinitely, at the request of the United States food administration and urged "all members and friends who have used the Elgin weekly prices to accept the prices as made by the food administration from time to time as their weekly basis," in a set of resolutions passed unanimously. The board itself will continue to exist and will resume its call boards at a time the government thinks advisable officers have stated.

"Blue" and Worried?

"Blue," worried, half-sick people should find out the cause of their troubles. Often it is merely faulty kidney action, which allows the blood to get loaded up with poisons that irritate the nerves. Backache, headaches, dizziness and annoying bladder troubles are added proofs that the kidneys need help. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands thank them for relief from just such troubles.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Mrs. Geo. P. Gillette, S. Main St., Zumbrota, Minn., says: "Attacks of rheumatic pains would come on and I would be laid up as long as six weeks at a time. My fingers became swollen and stiff and sometimes I couldn't hold a plate in my hand. I couldn't even fasten my dress, but had to have it done for me. My kidneys didn't act right at all. Doan's Kidney Pills proved to be just what I needed. Six boxes cured me of the attack."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Murder Will Out.

A French woman with a sense of humor once told this story:

She was walking up a flight of stairs in one of these Paris apartment houses with a mirror at the head of each landing.

As she glanced up, panting, she thought she saw a woman descending. She said to herself: "Well, if I were that fat old woman I should know better than to dress in that ridiculous way."

When she reached the head of the stairs she confronted herself.

"Can't Cut Off My Leg," Says Railroad Engineer

"I am a railroad engineer; about 20 years ago my leg was seriously injured in an accident out West. Upon my refusing to allow the doctor to amputate it I was told it would be impossible to heal the wound. I have tried all kinds of salves and had many doctors in the past 20 years, but to no avail. Finally I resolved to use PETERSON'S OINTMENT on my leg. You cannot imagine my astonishment when I found it was doing what over 100 things had failed to do. My leg is now completely cured."—Gus Hauft, 799 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"It makes me feel proud to be able to produce an ointment like that," says Peterson. "Not only do I guarantee Peterson's Ointment for old sores and wounds, but for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Itching Skin and Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles, and I put up a big box for 25 cents, a price all can afford to pay and money back from your druggist if not satisfied." Adv.

Reads Like Fiction.

One of the most unusual salvages yet recorded in these days of submarine warfare, says Popular Science Monthly, is that of the Norwegian steamship Kongsli, whose cargo of grain swelled to such an extent on the inrush of water through the ragged hole torn in her side by a torpedo, that the hole was clogged up and the water prevented from flowing in and sinking her.

A party of fishermen, clambering aboard to discover the trouble, were amazed to find that the ragged hole on one side and hull plates torn loose opn the other by the force of the explosion had been effectively plugged by the swollen grain. The fishermen were afraid to attempt to tow her because the rush of the water along her sides might have washed away the effective grain seal. Accordingly, they improvised bales made of cotton filled with grain and forced these into the holes. This made the stoppage secure enough to enable the vessel to be towed to a nearby port.

Wireless to Africa.

By the erection of a chain of stations for a distance of 1,860 miles up the Congo river it will be possible to send wireless messages all the way across Africa.

Every man is sure that his wife doesn't realize how hard he has to work for his money.

Save In the Use of Wheat By eating Grape-Nuts

All the food value of the grain is used in making this delicious food; and its blend of malted barley not only adds to its nourishing qualities but produces a flavor of unusual richness.

All Food—No Waste!

"Contraband"

By Randall Parrish

Copyright A. C. McClurg & Co.

The Best Sea Story of the War That Has Been Written

CHAPTER XV.

—10—

The Measure of Danger.

We were alone, and as our eyes met, she advanced toward me across the deck, her hand extended.

"I was only there for a moment, Captain Hollis," she explained quietly, as though in answer to the silent inquiry of my face. "I was going on deck for a breath of air, and when I opened the door heard my own name spoken. Quite naturally I listened."

"Which you had every right to do. I endeavored to get from McCann a pledge not to interfere with the discipline of the ship, and offered him the freedom of the cabin and after deck, if he would make such a promise."

"And he refused?"

"Emphatically; he even accused me of unworthy motives—you heard that?"

She shook her head. "I hardly think so; I heard him offer odds against your ever bringing the Indian Chief into that German port, and—oh, yes, and something about your not getting the girl—what girl?"

I smiled, decidedly relieved by the lack of embarrassment in her manner.

"Have we so many of your sex on board," I asked, "as to leave that in any doubt?"

"He—he referred to me! Why, I thought it might be something which had occurred on shore—in New York. Whatever was it he said?"

"Why, it seems the fellow guessed who you were in the boat—no doubt had seen you before, and recognized your face as soon as it was daylight. Then, however, it was too late for him to disguise his real self as he had revealed it. His actions had made you despise him, and turn to me for protection. Naturally the man judges my motives from his own standpoint. He is aware that I am not extremely wealthy—indeed not wealthy at all by his standards, and that you are your father's daughter. Because I serve you is, to his mind, proof positive of a mercenary purpose on my part—that is all."

Her eyes widened and there was a glow of color in her cheeks.

"He—he insinuated that you sought to—to win my gratitude for some reward?"

"Yes."

"That my father would pay for your kindness to me?"

"Well, Miss Vera," and I found it extremely hard to choose words, "his thoughts were more direct."

Her face brightened, a sudden gleam of humor in her eyes.

"Oh, that you wanted to marry me! Isn't it too funny! Do you really think he supposes that true?"

"I would not be at all surprised," I answered, not altogether pleased at her reception of this suspicion. "It is wholly in line with his type. To me, now, the wealth of your father would be the greatest barrier between us."

"There was a time when you never knew I had a wealthy father, or indeed any other kind."

"Was I any the less attentive then?" I retorted. "I recall almost an entire night passed on deck in the vague hope of seeing you."

She laughed, but flashed her eyes up into my face.

"Did you, really? I wondered if you were there. But then that was merely curiosity."

"The mystery was attractive, I confess, but I am not at all sure there was not a growing personal interest also. You can scarcely conceive the impression you left on me in the moonlight."

"Please, no compliments. I am so accustomed to those in New York I cannot appreciate them any more. You were going on deck?"

"For a short time; it would seem a beautiful morning."

We emerged from the companion together, but she lingered at the rail, as I clambered up the ladder and greeted Leayord aft of the wheel. It was a broad seaview revealed on every side, nothing in sight but the crested waves sweeping to the distant horizon. The only men I saw were on the forecastle engaged in clearing up some tackle, excepting a fellow high up in the main crosstrees, with binoculars at his eyes.

"You keep a good lookout, I see, Mr. Leayord," I said, peering up at the figure outlined against the sky. "Nothing reported?"

"Not yet, sir. Mr. Olson said it was all quiet while he was in charge."

He moved over to the starboard rail, with a glance at the wheelsman, and I joined him, understanding the movement.

"Your purpose is to avoid vessels if possible, I presume, captain?" he asked, pointing out across the water in pretense of admiring the scene.

"The fewer we meet with the pleasanter our voyage, Mr. Leayord," quietly. "By the way, your language is hardly that of a forecastle hand; seemingly it has changed over night."

He permitted a smile to curve his lips.

"Environment, sir, no doubt. As bosun, I was a bit careless, but now that I've come aft the speech of a gentleman seems more appropriate. The fact is I had two years at Eton, sir."

"Ah, indeed! Well, I'm not sorry for that. It will make our relations aft much more congenial. You are English born then, I take it?"

"Yes, sir; a Bristol man."

"This running of a contraband cargo to Germany can hardly be altogether to your liking?"

He spat over the rail, and drew the sleeve of his jacket across his lips, as his eyes met mine.

"'Twould be more of a pleasure, I admit, captain, to be putting over a trick for the other side," he answered, his fingers nervously gripping the rail, "but I shipped for this voyage fair enough, and I always held it a sailor's duty to stick to his ship. Once I'm through with this job, sir, and I'll do my hearty bit for old England."

"Well said, Mr. Leayord," and I gripped his hand. "So far as I understand this row, my sympathies are all on your side. I may as well explain to you that I have been induced to assume command because of the condition in which I found the owner. As you must know, the man is a helpless cripple, and his entire fortune is represented by the cargo in this vessel."

"He is a friend of the lady's, sir, I heard Dade say."

"Yes, they knew each other ashore when she was a young girl. It was odd enough for them to have met out here again, but stranger still is the fact that this fellow McCann, whom I have locked up below, should have been the cause of Bascom's present condition."

"You don't say, sir."

"That is the story as Miss Vera Carrington tells it. There was a shooting affray in a New York restaurant, over some woman. McCann shot him and bought his way clear."

"He is rich, then?"

"The fellow has more money than you and I will ever see, Mr. Leayord. He's in the only place now where it can do him no good."

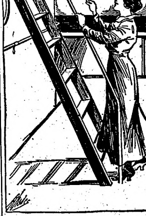
The mate shook his head doubtfully, his eyes wandering toward the men at the wheel.

"I wish I was so cocksure of that, sir," he said soberly. "There's some mighty bad blood forward on this ship, and it's my judgment we're not out of the mess yet by a long ways. Those wolves have got a scent of McCann's gold, and they'll never leave the trail until they get it."

"You don't think they would actually attempt mutiny?"

"They're not calling it that, sir. It's the cargo aboard, and your determination to land it safe at Hamburg, which is going to make the trouble. There is only one German in the crew, sir—the rest are all English and Swedes, except a couple of niggers. The Swedes and niggers will do whatever the others tell 'em to, an' the argument forward, according to Dade, is, that it'll be no crime to capture this ship and run her into an English port. They're not ready yet, but the devil will break loose presently, according to my notions. Wait until they hear what has happened to McCann."

"Well," I said deliberately, "we shall have to meet whatever comes, Mr. Leayord. I talked with McCann again this morning and offered him his freedom aft if he would promise to keep away from the crew. He refused to accept parole, so I locked him up again. Do you suggest any other course?"



She Lingered at the Rail.

"No, sir, I don't," he said slowly, after a pause for thought. "This Miss Carrington now, by any chance is she the same lady these two men got to shooting about?"

"No, she was not involved in the quarrel. McCann had never met her personally until we escaped from the wreck of the yacht together."

"She was a passenger, also?"

"She was the owner's daughter."

"Then she's rich, too?"

"Her father is one of New York's multimillionaires. What difference does that make, Mr. Leayord?"

"Nothing much, likely," he answered, leaning against the rail, his eyes on the distant bank of cloud, "only maybe we might play money against money in this game, with a fair chance to win. I reckon gold, no matter where it comes from, would look good to those devils forward."

"Scarcely a manly act on our part to suggest such a thing."

"Well, I don't know about that, sir," he insisted stubbornly. "I reckon old man Carrington would be willing enough to pay the price, rather than have his girl left in the hands of those fellows. They'll be no lambs if they ever get control of the ship. But maybe you know best, sir."

I left him and walked forward to where I could look down on the main deck. As deeply as I despised the thought of ever resorting to this last suggestion made by Leayord, yet I could not remain entirely indifferent to its possibilities. If matters on board were, indeed, as serious as he pictured them, our situation was far from pleasant. To keep on probably meant a battle to preserve the ship, and involved not only our own rough handling, even possible death in the melee; but also unspeakable horror to the woman left alone, and unprotected, on board. What would be her fate if we failed to uphold discipline, and those unbridled ruffians once obtained control of the vessel? The thought staggered me.

Yet I could reach no other conclusion except to continue the voyage, meeting its problems as they presented themselves. There was no turning back now. All hope lay in keeping McCann prisoner, entirely isolated from his confederates, and dealing with the men forward with a harsh firmness sufficient to strike terror into their souls. The slightest movement of revolt on their part must be my signal for action.

The day held fair, with a stiff breeze blowing over the port quarter, and the expanse of sea about us vacant of either sail or smoke. As noon approached I had Dade fetch the sextant from the captain's stateroom, and took my observation with considerable care, going below to work out my figures alone, as the many years passed ashore had left me a bit doubtful of my facility. No one appeared to take any deep interest in the event, although I noted a group of men forward watching as I disappeared.

With nothing to guide me, or check my figures with on the chart, I went over them twice to be assured of accuracy, finally marking our position as carefully as possible, and determining our future course. Leayord had just been called for his watch, and both officers were upon the after deck, waiting for my appearance. They remained silent as I approached, and, as I turned and faced forward, my eyes observed a largely increased grouping of men about the forecastle, and all staring aft.

"Are both watches on deck, Mr. Leayord?" I asked. "Has there been any call for all hands?"

"No, sir," he answered, his own gaze shifting. "It's the change of watch, and the second mate's men haven't gone below yet. Maybe the cook is slow, or else they are a bit curious to find out where the ship is, sir. Would you mind giving them the figures?"

"Not at all; the wheelsman would spread the news fast enough as soon as relieved. We are at fifty-two degress, thirty-five minutes west longitude, and forty degrees, ten minutes north latitude, approximately."

"And where does that put us from New York?"

"About five hundred miles, a little north of east; Halifax is the nearest port, two hundred and seventy-five miles nor' nor' by west. We are between the North Atlantic steamer lanes and the direct course to the Mediterranean, more in line with the Azores, I should say. That accounts for the deserted sea—we're out of the beaten track."

"How's the coal, sir?"

"All but one bunker full yet; we'll not steam heavy except tonight."

"Personally I don't see any objection to making a try of it," Leayord added, "but I don't know how the crew may feel. This isn't exactly the sort of voyage they shipped for."

"We may as well test them first as last," I said determined to have it over with. "Both watches are mostly on deck. Have the bosun call them aft."

The fellows responded quickly enough, a few slouching along in pretended indifference, but the majority exhibiting a real interest. Liverpool Red stood directly below me, a step in advance of his mates. His cap hid his eyes, but there was an ugly, defiant grin on his face, which angered me.

"Well, men," I said, wasting no time in soft phrasing, "I've called you aft for a straight talk. You shipped on the Indian Chief for a voyage to Hamburg—"

"Who said we did?" a voice interrupted. "The most of us was shanghaied and brought aboard drunk."

"That has nothing to do with me," I replied sharply. "I was not the skipper then; but I am now. Your names are on the papers regularly enough and the only thing I need to explain is the necessity for a change in our sailing course. As most of you know, war has broken out in Europe since this ship cleared from Baltimore. The chances are about a hundred to one that we would be captured, or sunk, if we tried to reach our port through the Channel."

"By whom?" It was Liverpool who spoke.

"English or French warships."

"It's a d—— Dutch cargo then we've got in the hold. That's the way I figured it. Well, now look here, sir. Smitz is the only Dutchman aboard, an' the rest ov us don't take kindly to that sort o' job."

"You're sailormen, and shipped on this voyage before ever war was declared. Now will you listen to me until I get through?"

"Ah, let him talk, Red," someone interjected.

I outlined my plan in as few words as possible, and they seemed to listen respectfully enough, only occasionally interjecting a question. Liverpool did not speak at all, nor Jim White, who had pushed his way forward, until I concluded. Then the latter asked suddenly:

"Would you mind if a couple of us had a glance at that chart? Maybe we'd see it clearer then."

"Certainly, you can all look at it. Mr. Olson, take the chart down there, and point out the lines so the men can see where we are."

They crowded about, endeavoring to gain a glimpse, although probably not half a dozen among them possessed the faintest conception of what the various markings signified. Liverpool and White, however, got down on their knees, and followed Olson's stubby forefinger closely, as he traced the proposed course. White appeared rather the more intelligent, asking a question or two before regaining his feet.

"I was on the Labrador coast once, sir," he said, turning his face toward where I stood waiting, "but that don't help me much to get this thing straight. It's to be a north course tonight then, so as to take us through the steamer lane before daylight?"

"Yes."

"And where would we be about daylight tomorrow morning?"

"I can only guess at that, not knowing the exact shape our engines are in, or the probable speed of the ship. But we ought to be close to fifty degrees west and about forty degrees, twenty minutes north, I should say."

"How far away from land?"

"One hundred and fifty miles to the east and south of Cape Race."

"Cape Race!" broke in Liverpool. "I've heard o' that point—it's south of a harbor called St. John's. Here it is, marked on the chart, Jim."

He pointed it out with a dingy forefinger, and the two stared at the spot for a minute before they got to their feet again. I waited, but neither spoke.

"Is that all, men?" I asked with a glance at their faces. "All right then, you can go forward. If any of you wish to ask any questions later I shall be glad to answer them."

They disappeared without demonstration, talking among themselves, yet to all appearances the conference had not deeply impressed the crew. They seemed a stolid, dull-witted bunch, even Liverpool and White slouching back to the forecastle, with scarcely the exchange of a word. Olson rolled up the chart, and clambered up the ladder to where I stood beside the first mate. For a moment he clung to the rail watching the last of the men disappear.

"Well, I'll be durned," he said almost under his breath.

"What is it, Mr. Olson?"

"That's just what I don't know, sir," he answered slowly. "One guess is as good as another, sir, but I'm mighty near certain of one thing—they haven't no intention of goin' to Hamburg. Even Liverpool and White showed no interest, except in one point."

"You mean where the ship will be tomorrow morning?"

"Just that; and it's going to be tomorrow morning when they show their hand. Till then, sir we'll have a model crew. That's the way I see it."

"Which theory looks reasonable enough," I acknowledged, after a pause, "although it's more my judgment that the arrest of McCann has left them leaderless. I am not really looking for any more serious trouble. However, we'll be ready for it, if it comes."

CHAPTER XVI.

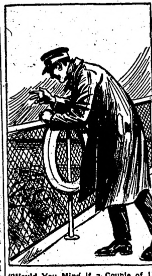
In the Hands of the Crew.

The afternoon brought me increased faith that the imprisonment of Fergus McCann had practically ended the rebellion of the men forward. No doubt the spirit of mutiny still lingered, but without the leadership this had ceased to be dangerous. Unbacked by the New Yorker's display of wealth, Liverpool Red and Jim White were suddenly shorn of power to control the crew. Nor did anything occur during the remainder of the day to lead me to revise this conclusion. The weather held fair, and the men worked cheerfully. Now that the liquor was out of them they proved themselves a fairly efficient crew, obeying the orders of the mates smartly. Apparently the crisis had been passed, and the only problem remaining to confront us was that of navigation. With my mind at rest on this point, I passed the hours of the afternoon largely in my own stateroom, sleeping for an hour or more in preparation for the night's watch on deck, and later carefully figuring out in detail the exact course I should attempt to follow during the period of darkness.

Before the call to supper came, I called on Bascom to explain to him the situation, but found the man stupefied by some drug, taken perhaps to alleviate pain, and scarcely capable of comprehending my meaning. Satisfied that I could gain no assistance from him, I left the man lying helplessly in his bunk, and returned to the main cabin. Vera did not appear until after Leayord and I were seated at table, yet she had been on deck during the afternoon, and had much to say relative to the beauty of the ocean scene through which we sailed.

It was a pleasant hour we passed at the table, Leayord relieving Olson, but the girl and I lingering in rather idle conversation before we went on deck.

In spite of the pleasant day, and that the sun was still visible in the western sky, the air on deck was chill, and I returned below for a heavier coat, and also brought back with me a cloak belonging to the late commander with which to protect Miss Carrington. But for a faint trail of smoke far to the westward, barely visible as the sun sank below the horizon, no evidence was discernible of any other vessel in the wide circle. I hailed the lookout in the maintop, but the wisp of smoke was too far away for his eyes to determine the course of the distant steamer, although as he swept his glasses a bit farther northward, they became fixed and motionless. As I stared up at him, his voice reported:



"Would You Mind if a Couple of Us Had a Glance at the Chart?"

"Sail ho!"

"Where away?"

"About three points off the port bow, sir—a schooner's topsail."

"Very well, keep her in sight—a fishing vessel likely."

Both watches were on deck, clustered in a restless bunch before the forecastle, or overhanging the rail, evidently deeply interested in observing our efforts to get all possible speed out of the Indian Chief. The fading light gave me a glimpse of their faces, and I noticed that both Liverpool and White were circulating freely from group to group. However, the men responded readily enough to Olson's orders, and sang cheerily as they tailed onto the ropes, Liverpool himself leading the way up the ratlines and out upon the mainyard as they sheeted home.

The stars began to pop out in the arch of sky above, silvering the waters, and we could no longer perceive what was taking place forward. The night shades settled about us, and the staunch Indian Chief drove her sharp bows through the black waste of sea in a race to cross the zone of danger before the coming of another dawn. Apparently everything was in our favor, and I stood there, leaning against the rail, chatting with Miss Vera, our conversation drifting idly.

It must have been after nine when the girl left, complaining of being chilled even in the protection of the great cloak. I crossed the deck with her to the head of the stairs, and our hands clasped as we lingered there a moment, the dim light revealing her face uplifted toward mine.

"You are not going below, then, Mr. Hollis?" she questioned. "Surely all goes well?"

"So remarkably well," I admitted "as to rather puzzle me. No, I shall remain on deck until morning; not that I really anticipate trouble, but the entire responsibility rests with me."

"You do not feel that your officers are efficient?"

"Only within their limits of knowledge. I like the men, and trust them, but at that they are only promoted from before the mast in an emergency. Neither possess any real knowledge of seamanship. You can go to your berth, and go to sleep, Miss Vera, assured that the ship will be in safe hands."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

New Vegetable.

The udo, a Japanese vegetable somewhat resembling asparagus, may be grown in almost all of our states.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

FOX TERRIERS.

"A little girl named Kate," said Daddy, "once owned a tiny fox terrier puppy. He was so cunning and playful, though, like all puppies, at times he was naughty.

"'You must have his tail cut,' her friends all said.

"'Won't it hurt him?' asked Kate. She couldn't quite imagine such a thing happening without it hurting frightfully. What if someone said her arm had to be cut off, or her foot, wouldn't it hurt?

"'It won't hurt so much if you have it cut when he is still a puppy. Usually these puppies have their tails cut off before they are sold. A fox terrier would look very queer with a long tail. Everyone would think he was nothing but an ordinary dog, and you have a fine, well-bred puppy.' And so her friends talked on.

"Kate felt very badly about it, but still if her dog looked queerly, what was she to do? And they told her it was better to have it done when the dog was little.

"She saw the dog doctor and he said he would call for the dog and take him home for a week.

"'Why do you need him for such a long time?' asked Kate.

"'Well, he won't feel so very well for a few days,' said the dog doctor. 'But he will be all right soon and he'll be a fine-looking little dog when I bring him back.'

"Kate had been told she must do this by her friends and she was letting her little dog go against her better wishes. She kissed one of his soft brown ears and he looked at her out of his brown eyes as though to say, 'Little mistress, do you care more for fashions than you do for me?' For though he did not know what was going to happen, he knew that something was and that it would not be nice. He could tell that Kate was worried, and he was unhappy about that.

"Three days passed and Kate could stand it no longer. She went to the dog doctor and asked for her dog Billy.

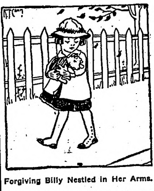
"'I want to take him home with me,' she said.

"The dog doctor brought Billy out. His tail was done up in a bandage and in his eyes she could see that he had suffered.

"'My little Billy,' she said. And shivering, trembling, still feeling the effects of having his tail partly taken off, but glad to see his mistress, and quite, quite forgiving, Billy gave a little bark.

"'You forgive me, Billy, you are finer than a person. I'd never forgive anyone if they did such a thing to me. And I let you suffer for fashion, for foolish, absurd fashion, which has been made by men and women—and against little dogs.'

"Kate had left the doctor's house and was carrying Billy in her arms. She knew that he must have been suffering a great deal more the few days before and how dreadfully she did feel that she had let him go.



Forgiving Billy Nestled in Her Arms.

"'I just gave in,' said Kate, 'and did what people told me to do. I felt it would be painful, no matter what they said, and I was right in that, but I was wrong, so cruel and wrong to let him go.'

"But Billy, the patient, forgiving Billy nestled in her arms, licked her hands, and said, with those same lovely brown eyes.

"'Never mind, little mistress. Don't be sad! I'll be well soon, and I forgive you, for you didn't understand and you do love me so much.'

"Billy grew to be a fine dog and of course he was a fashionable dog with a short tail, the rule having been made by people, not by the dogs! It's always so easy to be brave about other creatures' sufferings!

"Kate was always ashamed that Billy was fashionable. And later on she got another fox terrier and his tail was kept long, I can assure you!"

"Oh, Daddy," said Nancy, "I'm so glad you have told us this story."

"So am I," said Nick.

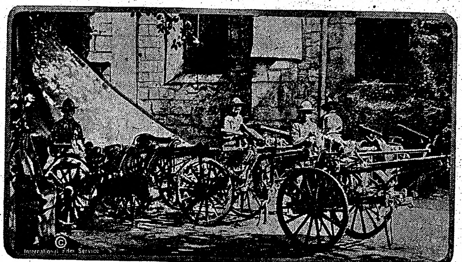
"We were going to have our fox terrier puppy's tail cut tomorrow because we were told it would not hurt much and it was the correct thing to do," said Nancy. "And now we know."

"I told you the story because I knew you didn't understand, and it's a true story too," said Daddy. "But it makes me happy indeed to think we will not have a 'fashionable' dog, for we will know that we never made him suffer for such a reason!"

AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN CHATEAU DE PASSY, FRANCE

The Chateau de Passy, near Sens, built in the eleventh century and now occupied by the Hospital Francais de New York; refugees from the East gathered to offer flowers to Major Culler, U. S. A., the physician in charge, and Doctor Culler himself.

ANCIENT FRENCH CHURCH SHELTERS AMERICAN ARTILLERY



Detachment of American field artillery camped in the shelter of a French church that dates from the tenth century.

AIR FIGHTER FOR FRANCE

International Film Service

Lieut. E. Reno, attached to the French aviation division, is credited with bringing down three German airplanes somewhere within the firing lines. The photograph was made at an Atlantic seaport on his arrival.

Advice to a Young Man.

Give up money, give up fame, give up science, give up the earth itself and all it contains, rather than do an immoral act. And never suppose that in any possible situation, or under any circumstances, it is best for you to do a dishonorable thing, however slightly so it may appear to you. Whenever you are to do a thing, though it can never be known but to yourself, ask yourself how you would act were all the world looking at you, and act accordingly. Encourage all your virtuous dispositions, and exercise them whenever an opportunity arises; being assured that they will gain strength by exercise, as a limb of the body does, and that exercise will make them habitual.—Thomas Jefferson.

Touched.

The Minister—Don't you think I touched them rather deeply this morning?

The Deacon—I don't know. I haven't counted up yet.

CLEARING UP TRENCHES AFTER BATTLE

Photo From Western Newspaper Union

After an attack some soldiers are detailed to clear up the trenches. Two of them are here seen filling sacks with cartridge cases. Trench mortar bombs lie at their feet.

RELIC OF THE GERMAN AIR KING

Here is the only relic left by Boelke, the German air king. It is a piece cut from the canvas of his machine. On the canvas are marked in crosses the machines brought down by him. The relic, which is almost priceless, is now in Paris and a number of bids have been made for it by collectors of war relics.

PLAN TO STOP THE WASTE IN EGGS

Poultry and Egg Shippers to Co-operate With the Food Administration.

HOPE TD SAVE $50,000,000

Shippers Who Purchase Eggs to Pay Only for Those Fit for Human Consumption—Prompt Chilling of Eggs Is Advocated.

Washington.—New methods and equipment to save the $50,000,000 worth of eggs wasted every year in this country and make the poultry industry an effective ally in the cause of food conservation were discussed recently at a conference of representative poultry and egg shippers with the food administration.

The conference was addressed by the food administrator, G. H. Powell, and E. Hearty of his staff, and Dr. Mary Pennington of the United States food research laboratory, Philadelphia and W. F. Priebe of the food administration presided.

The waste in eggs in 1914, according to the department of agriculture yearbook, cost the country $50,000,000. This year it will be fully as large; for although the supply has gone down, prices have increased materially. Wasteful methods in handling poultry were also exceedingly expensive. The food administration made practical suggestions to remedy conditions, all of which received the approval of the conference.

Pay Only for Good Ones.

It was recommended that shippers who purchase eggs pay for only those fit for human consumption. The custom has been to buy eggs by the case without candling before purchase. Candling later was almost always sure to show that a large percentage of the eggs were bad. To get his money back, the shipper then had to throw away the bad eggs and raise his price; which was felt all along the line to the consumer.

Chilling of eggs to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, as soon after purchase as possible, was advocated. Most eggs are fertile, and the life germ will deteriorate fast if not chilled. Even in infertile eggs the bacterial growth develops very soon. Wholesalers were urged to equip their plants with the latest cooling machinery.

All second-grade eggs, heated, shrunken or cracked, should be marketed as often and as near the source as possible. These are usually dessicated or frozen, and are used by confectioners and bakers.

Before shipping, all eggs should be carefully rehandled and those badly "checked"—that is, with shells cracked—should be removed. Packing in standard cases is recommended, to prevent breakage. Eggs should be gathered by farmers daily and marketed at least twice a week.

Cause of Many Scandals.

The practice of selling poultry with feed, sand or gravel in their crops, which is paid for by weight with the bird, is discouraged. This crafty device has caused many scandals in the industry, and several municipal investigations, notably one in New York. Dressed poultry should be sold with the crop entirely empty. All birds should be kept in sanitary coops and yards, and as soon as dressed should be chilled to 40 degrees, or lower, to prevent bacterial growth.

The conference passed resolutions of support for the whole food administration program, including federal license for dealers.

Coin in an Apple.

Albany, Ore.—When the Rev. C. L. Schuster, pastor of the Evangelical church here, started to eat an apple presented to him at a surprise party here one evening recently, he found it contained a sufficient quantity of gold coins to pay the expenses of himself and family on a trip to the minister's old home in Ohio. He had been planning to visit his mother and the congregation, learning of this, decided to pay his expenses.

PARISIENNE'S LATEST FAD

The animal was caught by a brave poilu and is now the companion of its mistress. It is submissive to one person only and that is the young lady found in the photo. Paris has taken to the idea and more than one is seen on the streets of the Parisian capital.

NOW ATTACK RED CROSS

Officers Directed to Trace Source of Pro-German Propaganda.—Spread False Stories.

Washington.—Pro-German propaganda, which has long busied itself against the government of the United States, has at last attacked the Red Cross so nearly in the open that General Manager Harvey D. Gibson has sent a telegram to all division managers in the United States to report to him the source of every attack.

"Rumors and innuendoes critical of and calculated to embarrass the Red Cross are being industriously circulated as part of an unpatriotic propaganda," wired Mr. Gibson. "Many stories, utterly unwarranted in fact, emanate simultaneously from too many parts of the country to be merely accidental."

Mr. Gibson intimates that the source of the propaganda will be found. He says:

"Every criticism or innuendo against the Red Cross should be immediately challenged and followed up."

The stories are of many kinds. One is that the Red Cross sells and keeps the money for sweaters and other articles given for the soldiers. Another is that nearly all money contributed goes for expenses and salaries."

Of course the stories are maliciously untrue. As Mr. Gibson says:

"The Red Cross is run as an open book. It has no secrets. It is making a sincere effort to serve mankind, and is doing it as carefully and economically as it knows how. The utmost effort is being made to give publicity to all its activities."

$200,000 for Housemaid.

Alton, Ill.—Miss Carrie Pointsalot of Alton is named the sole heiress to the large estate of Miss Matilda Lowery of Grand Rapids, Mich., who died in Philadelphia recently. The fortune, estimate at $200,000, was left to Miss Pointsalot after Miss Lowery met her on a cold November day while she was dong housework for a family living in St. Louis.

WOMEN REPLACE MEN IN MACHINE SHOPS

Ogden, Utah.—Women in overalls replacing men who have been called into the draft army or have volunteered for service with Uncle Sam's Liberty army, made their first appearance here when the Southern Pacific railroad employed about a dozen of the fair sex for work in the local repair shops.

The women will get their first experiencing in "sorting" scrap piles, separating the cast iron slugs from the malleable, and removing the steel and wrought iron. Nuts, bolts, screws and other small pieces will be handled by the women, and if they display sufficient strength and ability in this line it is planned to put them to work cleaning cars and other heavier work about the yards and roundhouses.

The "women in overalls" will receive the same compensation as that given the men who have been doing the same work.

SAWDUST IN GERMAN BREAD

Analysis Shows That About Two-Thirds Is From a Wood Product.

Rome.—That German bread is mainly sawdust is now proved by a military attache of the Swiss legation in Berlin, who returned to Rome ill with dysentery. He brought a loaf of German bread to see if it was responsible for his bad health. Berne experts just analyzed the loaf and found it contains corn, 12 per cent, barley, 22 per cent and the remaining 66 per cent was wood sawdust.

Bread tickets also are in force in Switzerland. The daily allowance is 250 grammes, about nine ounces. Sugar tickets soon will be issued, with monthly allowance fixed at 18 ounces, and rice nine ounces. Butter is to be rationed too, the amount differing with districts, but nowhere to exceed three ounces a month.

With the institution of rations in Switzerland hundreds of German and Austrian visitors left for home. One reason was they can no longer send home food by parcel post, and the other, more potent, is that under the Swiss regulations food tickets are only issued after a thorough inquiry about the visitors' nationality and business. A large inflow of people, intent on spying, thus is also stopped.

Now Has Another's Nerve.

Chicago.—Capt. R. Hugh Knyvett, intelligence officer of the Fifteenth infantry brigade, Australian imperial force, is on his way back to the front after being invalided home when a German shell inflicted twenty wounds. For six months he was paralyzed, but today in Chicago he was as vigorous as ever, the result, he says, of the transplanting of a nerve from another man's leg to his own.

Cuba is building a canal 32 miles long in the province of Matanzas to reclaim a large and fertile area.

AMERICANS TELL VERDUN HORRORS

College Students Who Drove Ambulances Won Honors Before Enlisted Men Came.

BATTERED VETERANS RETURN

One Volunteer Describes Havoc Wrought by Shell Dropped Among Stretcher Bearers.—Two Hit While Helping Wounded.

New York.—Some of the American college boys who went over to France last May as ambulance drivers for the excitement of the work behind the firing lines are returning home because the ambulance work has been taken over by the United States army and will be done by regular enlisted men. The following is an extract from a letter written by a Williams boy two weeks ago, who went over with his college unit to drive an ambulance at the front:

The last six weeks we have been serving in the Verdun sector with our base at Biercourt, which is eight miles from the town of Verdun. There are two front posts for the ambulances—Mort Homme hill and Hill 304, which have figured in the news of the new battle of Verdun. For two weeks the French were preparing for the attack, and the roads were only passable at night. The communication trenches were awful to get through, and were made worse by the heavy rains. One night last week two of the boys got lost in the darkness and could not find their way with their ambulance to the post. Finally they sighted two dark objects, which resembled French soldiers walking along with their big overcoats on. After jabbering their peculiar brand of French for 15 minutes without receiving any reply the lost ambulance drivers discovered that the dark moving objects were two American army mules, unable to speak or understand a word of French.

Hit While Helping Wounded.

"Two of our chaps were badly wounded at one of the first-aid stations while helping to load wounded men into the ambulance. One was blown right through the door of the shelter hut and was discovered lying unconscious beside three dead French soldiers. The boys who got them out had to go through a gas attack and a barrage fire. Two of them—each ambulance has two drivers—had no time to get masks and were very sick after it was over, but they were going so fast that there were no fatal results from the gas.

"'Mac,' one of our fraternity, has been wounded in eight places. He lost his right leg and two fingers, while his companion, 'Vet,' will have a stiff leg all his life from the effects of his wounds. They have both got the War Cross and military medals.

"The worst experience of all happened to two of our college boys—Jim Alexander and Taffy Young. While they were driving along a road lined with batteries, which the Germans were trying to locate, with a wounded man lying in the ambulance, a shell burst right beside them.

"Just before that the wounded man sat up and asked for a cigarette, and the shrapnel passed through the car where his head had been resting a few seconds before and struck the stretcher bearer, who was looking out to see where we were. He died that afternoon. Had Jim not ducked he would have lost a leg, and if Taffy had ducked he would have been badly wounded. The ambulance was shot to pieces by the shell, and they had to hold up the dying man for three hours until assistance came. During the attack we had about twenty-four hours sleep out of 184 hours, which was a fair average for all the ambulance drivers in our sector. During the German air raids one shell burst within twenty-five feet of our camp at Biercourt at midnight. The roads are nearly impassable now for automobiles. We have been treated very nicely by the French colonel in command of the branch depot, who feasted our unit with champagne, cakes and cigars, and has given us seats for all the shows gotten up by the French soldiers.

Volunteer Spirit Gone.

"Several colonels and majors of the American Red Cross have visited us to see what we are going to do now. They all admitted that we could do more for our country by enlisting in the regular army in Paris. This is, for all the able-bodied men in the ambulance service. We were asked to enlist, if we preferred, in the ambulance service for the duration of the war, but it would not be the same. Most of the boys declined, and we are going to Paris to join up, including myself. The old volunteer spirit in the ambulance corps has gone forever—so now for the United States artillery or air service in search of adventure."

PUBLIC ROADS

NEED OF BETTER HIGHWAYS

Ohio Farmers Convinced That Improved Roads Are Essential and Promise Financial Aid.

At a recent convention of the Ohio Good Roads association the farmer delegates spoke with the utmost conviction of the need of improved roads, good 365 days in the year, if they were to do their part in the mobilization of the resources of the country in the cause of humanity. Moreover, these delegates from the farms did not ask to have the roads improved for them; they promised their full proportion of financial support for their construction.

Sand Clay Road.

An entirely different condition is reported from New England, New York and New Jersey. There the congestion of railway traffic makes the highways of great value in delivering manufactured materials from one city to another; the motor truck has suddenly become a real necessity in meeting the urgent requirements for transporting the products of the cities. In short, the rational improvement of roads is an essential element of the grave economic problems of the day, to make the valuable products of the farm and shop available to the user at the lowest possible cost.

This subject should be studied at once as an economic problem, the same as the provision of railway and waterway transportation, the increase in cultivated acreage and the improvement of manufacturing facilities.

Crops that cannot be moved from the farms except at enormous expense and manufactured products that must lie in storehouses because of congestion of railways are of little value to a nation which needs such things now.

ROAD SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK

Total Designated Mileage Placed at 11,988 Miles—Work Hindered by Scarcity of Labor.

The total designated mileage of state and county highway systems in New York state at the present time is 11,988, of which 5,926 miles had been completed and accepted on January 1, while contracts in force at that time covered 1,185 miles. This with the contracts awarded during the year 1916, leaves a balance of designated mileage not yet cared for of 4,210. Highway construction during the past two years has been gravely hindered because of the fact that surplus labor has been largely absorbed in munition making and other abnormal industrial activities. In New York state during 1916 it was impossible to secure even at largely increased cost, more than a quarter of the labor actually required for highway work.

ASPHALT IN UNIVERSAL USE

First Pavement of Any Importance Was Laid in Washington in 1876—Wearing Qualities.

The use of asphalt in paving construction has become so universal that one never thinks of it as a comparatively recently developed material. Yet probably the first sheet of asphalt pavement of any importance was that laid in Washington, D. C., on Pennsylvania avenue in 1876 and on Vermont avenue in 1879. The latter is still in existence today, and it is an evidence of the wearing qualities of this type of pavement even when laid, as it was, without the scientific methods of the present day.

Cheaper Than Other Meat.

Chickens and fowls give us a supply of wholesome, quick-grown meat that, at the present time, is as cheap as any other meat we can buy, and far better food than a good deal of meat that is offered.

Clean Up Garden.

Clean up the garden and burn all weeds and trash. You will destroy and make homeless many insects that had figured on eating your next year's crop.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

RABBITS FOR MEAT

Elaborate Lists of Foods Recommended for Animals.

CRUSHED OATS ARE FAVORED

Cornmeal, Barley and Other Grains May Be Given by Way of Change—Green Feeds Are Highly Important in Winter.

The rabbit thrives well on a diversity of vegetable foods. Many writers on the care of this animal prescribe elaborate lists of foods to be followed week in and out. The fact is that a few staple foods are sufficient, but no animal is more adaptable to sudden changes of diet; so that one can feed what is available or cheap, the idea being to produce weight with the least possible outlay of money.

Grain and Hay.

The best grain for rabbits is oats, either whole or crushed, though cornmeal, barley, or other grain may often be fed by way of change. The crushed oats are best when freshly broken, and a hand mill for preparing them is a valuable adjunct to a rabbitry.

Hay is a necessary part of the rabbit's diet, and if possible that of the very best quality should be used. It should be entirely free from moldness, and the unsweated is always preferable. If one has small grounds where suitable grass grows, the mowing may be done at short intervals and the hay thoroughly cured in such small quantities that no sweating takes place. However, if sweet hay is not available the sweated may be fed to the rabbits without injury, unless it be moldy.

Green Foods.

Rabbits require some green foods for winter. Cabbages, kale, spinach, and rape leaves are recommended. Turnips, beets, and mangels are often fed and have been recommended by many rabbit breeders, but they do not keep so well as the foods just named.

Female Flemish Giant.

Turnips, unless kept in the ground, wilt by midwinter and are then of little use. Beets and mangels keep better, and the latter are the main dependence of some English rabbitries; but, on the whole, cabbages are more economical, as well as more satisfactory in every way. They are usually available until green stuff grows in the spring. Whatever green food is put away for winter use must be stored where frost cannot touch it, as freezing unfits it for rabbits. Parsnips left in the ground all winter make an excellent early spring rabbit food after the frost leaves the ground in which they grow.

Feeding.

Rabbits should be fed twice daily. Ordinary stock is fed morning and evening, but suckling does should also have a noon meal or be given more than they will eat at the other meals. The general rule is to feed only as much grain or green stuff as the animals will consume. Hay is put into the hutch to be available at any time, a part of it being left as litter. The exact amount of grain or green stuff for each rabbit at a meal cannot be stated, as the appetite varies greatly at different times. Observations of the quantity left over when the animals quit feeding will soon enable the feeder to adjust the meals to the needs of the rabbits. Overfeeding is a much more common mistake than underfeeding.

Rabbits under three or four months old should be limited in the amount of green food. If allowed too much they are apt to become "pot-bellied." When a young rabbit is seen to grow big about its belly, the use of green food should be discontinued and the animal given plenty of exercise. Under such treatment it will soon recover, but if the green food is continued the disease usually terminates in convulsions and death. Old rabbits are not subject to this trouble.

Breeding.

It is not desirable to pair rabbits until they are at least six months old, although they may be bred earlier. Some breeders do not mate animals under ten months of age. Healthy mature rabbits produce larger and stronger litters than younger stock do.

Methods of Mating.

Different breeders adopt different methods of mating. Some leave the buck in the hutch of the doe for but a few minutes, and others leave him overnight. The older does should be mated in February, but it is well to defer mating a young doe until March. She then has young in April, when there is abundant green food to induce a good flow of milk. This lacteal development once well established, she is likely always to give abundance of milk for her young. If pairing begins in February each doe may be expected to produce four litters a year, the young coming at intervals of about twelve weeks, with a longer rest in midwinter.

Preparing for the Young.

The gestation period of the rabbit is about thirty days. When the doe is nearly ready to bear young, her hutch should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, after which a good supply of soft hay or straw (oat straw is best) should be placed in the body of the hutch to enable her to arrange her nest. If the hutch is without a nesting compartment, a box should be placed in a corner. It should be 18 to 20 inches long, about a foot deep, or 10 inches wide, and without a lid. Make a hole in one end large enough for the doe to pass through easily, and turn the box upside down. The doe will arrange her nest a day or two before the young are born. At this time extra attention should be given to her food. She should have milk and warm water regularly, and a pan of clean water should be kept constantly in the hutch. While a doe is heavy with young and for a few days after their birth, extreme care should be taken to see that she is not frightened by cats or dogs or even by strange visitors in the rabbitry. Avoid touching the nest or handling the young, unless it is absolutely necessary.

Diet While Nursing.

During the first week or two after having young the doe may be fed almost entirely on warm milk and bread. This is recommended for the bulk of the morning and evening meals, with a small supply of green food. Green food may be given also in the middle of the day, and the daily proportion gradually increased. Boiled mush made of cornmeal is also an excellent food for suckling does, but most other pasty or watery foods should be avoided as likely to derange the bowels. Milk, and indeed any soft food, should be fed in a separate earthenware dish, especially in warm weather, when it sours quickly. The dish should be washed and scalded often.

Weaning.

The young may be weaned when a month old, but it is better to leave them with the doe two or three weeks longer. Remove two each day until all are transferred to another hutch, which may be large enough to accommodate any number. They do well together until they are three or four months old, when their development will compel separation of the sexes. After this any number of does may occupy the same hutch, but unless thoroughly accustomed to each other, will fight.

MATCHED HORSES IN DEMAND

Decided Advantage in Having Animals of Same Conformation, Color and Pulling Power.

If you own a good draft horse, be on the lookout for another like him. There is a decided advantage in having a matched team of draft horses, especially when it comes to selling them on the open market. There is an increased value of from 25 to 40 per cent in a team that is perfectly matched as to color, size, conformation, and pulling power. A matched team is not only more attractive in appearance, thus furnishing an asset to the city buyer, but they are actually more valuable from the standpoint of efficiency.

It is far better to have teams to sell rather than single animals, as good matched teams will usually bring far more than the individuals will sell for separately. In selling horses it should be remembered that the buyer is guided first by appearance which includes amount of flesh and grooming and it is only after purchasing that he learns efficiency.

DON'T BURN ASPARAGUS BED

In Regions Where Severe Freezes Occur Cutting and Burning Should Not Be Practiced.

In many sections the asparagus plants are cut down as soon as the berries turn red, and after drying sufficiently they are burned to destroy any disease germs or insects that may be present. In regions where severe freezes occur it is doubtful whether the cutting and burning of asparagus tops is advisable. The old tops hold the snow and prevent deep freezing and the blowing of soil. Some growers thoroughly harrow the bed after the tops are removed, others throw a slight ridge over the row, but ridging is not necessary unless there is danger of injury by severe freezing during the winter. Where land is inclined to wash, cultivating and ridging in the fall are objectionable.

Winner Seldom Switches.

The winner in poultry raising seldom switches from the main line of his ambition.

THE DAIRY

LOSS OF FAT IN SKIM MILK

Farmer Using Separator Should Pay Close Attention to Matter—Chief Cause Is Speed.

Every farmer who uses a separator to skim his milk should give close attention to see that he does not lose fat in the skim milk. A small percentage of fat going into the skim milk continuously means a great loss for the year.

If a cow gives 5,000 pounds of milk and four tenths of one per cent is lost, it would mean for the year a loss of about $8 per cow.

There may be many causes to produce such a loss. Probably the chief cause is the speed of the bowl. If a separator is turned too slowly the milk does not skim clean and fat goes over into the skim milk. Another cause might be the temperature of the milk. For close skimming milk should be 85 degrees or above. Still another cause is an unbalanced bowl. See that the separator gets plenty of oil when running and do not neglect it when it gets out of order.

MAKING IDEAL DAIRY RATION

Silo Solves Succulence Problem Best—Roots Should Be More Generally Fed to Cows.

It is very necessary that succulence be supplied if we hope to come anywhere near an ideal dairy ration. The silo solves this problem best. From all points of view silage is to be preferred. The second choice would be roots. These will be very satisfactory, either when fed alone or supplementary to the silage, and should be more generally fed than at present on all dairy farms. Lacking either of these, it will be important to secure similar effects through the grain ration with the aid of alfalfa or clover if available. In this connection oil meal is of great value because of its well-known laxative properties coupled with its high protein content.

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Care and Feed of Calves Is of Great Importance—Select Best Marked Females.

Select the best marked female calves from the tested and most productive cows. Let the calf remain with the cow for eight to ten days or until the cow's milk is fit for human food. Feed sweet skim milk heated to blood heat; about one to two quarts may be given morning and evening. Have a clean tin feed bucket; disease and no end of germs may be found in dirty buckets. Feed every day and set out in the sun and air.

Feed sweet milk; it should always be fed warm; cold and sour milk will produce scours and diarrhea. After the second week a little oatmeal and a small quantity of flaxseed oil meal after it is boiled may be added to the milk.

Good Foundation Stock.

Tie a little bunch of bright, sweet clover hay in the pen every day for the calf to nibble. After the milk has beed fed put a little meal in the calf's mouth. A little hay may also be given. By this method the calf will soon learn to eat meal and hay.

Whole oats and wheat bran may be fed in small quantities after the sixth week. All stock, young and old, thrive and keep in health when well fed and kindly treated.

CHECK GROWTH OF BACTERIA

Milk Fresh From Cow Should Be Chilled at Once to About Fifty Degrees Fahrenheit.

Cooling milk immediately after milking checks the growth of bacteria and thus prevents the milk from spoiling. Hence milk fresh from the cow should be chilled at once to about 50 degrees Fahrenheit and kept at that temperature until delivered.

SILAGE NECESSARY FOR COW

Thirty Pounds Per Day Is About Right—It Won't Hurt to Give Her All She Will Eat.

About 30 pounds of silage per day is required by the dairy cow, while a beef animal will consume one-third more, or possibly a still greater amount. It will not hurt a cow to feed her all that she will consume if the silage is good and is fed regularly.

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WAR MESSAGE OF WILSON DISTORTED

German People Not Permitted to Read Full Text of President's Address.

EFFECT ON PUBLIC FEARED

Copy Issued by Committee on Public Information Shows Important Passages That Were Suppressed.

The German government did not dare to communicate to the German people the full text of President Wilson's war message of April 2, 1917. It feared the influence which the unabridged text of this message might have upon the opinion of the people. Therefore the official message of the president of the United States was presented to Germany in an abridged and distorted form.

The committee on public information of the United States government has prepared a copy of this message showing the passages which were suppressed in the report of the Wolff Telegraph bureau when the message of the president was published to the whole world. These passages are shown in bold-faced type in the following copy of the message. The Wolff Telegraph bureau is not only under censorship control of the German government, but has been consistently employed by the government for the promulgation of official opinions.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have called the congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it is neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German government that on and after the 1st day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft, in conformity with its promise, **then given to us, that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.**

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, **whatever their flag, their character their cargo, their destination, their** errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and **ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken** people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German government itself and were **distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity,** have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, **but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.** This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them, without throwing to the wind all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, **engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.** The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. **American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination.**

The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feelings away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the congress on the 26th of February last I thought it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, **our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence.** But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. **Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping,** it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks, as the law of nations has **assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea.** It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. **They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.**

The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. **Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into war without either the rights or the effectiveness of the belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: We will not choose the path of submission** and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. **The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.**

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs.

It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits, which will now be necessary, entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, so far as we may, against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field, and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the government upon whom the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world, what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed congress on the 3d of February and on the 26th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering the war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would, and render account to no one, would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end, and prefer the interest of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? **Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose, and now it has been shaken off and the great generous Russian people have been added, in all their native majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace.** Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

One of the things that have served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries, and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proven in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal directions of official agents of the Imperial government accredited to the government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them, because we knew that their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors, the intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with the natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests, no dominion. **We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make.** We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free people, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend **our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare, adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German government, and it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited to this government by the Imperial and Royal government of Austria-Hungary; but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.**

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not with enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us, however hard it may be for them for the time being to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

We shall happily still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test. They are most of them as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance.

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other.

CALLS BOYS TO THE COLORS

President Wilson Asks All Between Ages of Sixteen and Twenty-One to Join Working Reserve.

Young men of the country between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, not now employed, are called upon by President Wilson to serve the nation by joining the United States Boys' Working reserve. In a letter made public by Secretary Wilson of the labor department, the president says it is the patriotic duty of these young men to use their spare time in productive work and help support the nation in the present crisis. The president's letter follows:

"Permit me to express my great appreciation of the great work undertaken by the United States Boys' Working reserve of the employment service of the department of labor. To give to the young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one the privilege of spending their spare time in productive enterprises without interrupting their studies at school, while their older brothers are battling in the trenches and on the seas, must greatly increase the means of providing for the forces at the front and the maintenance of thoes whose services are needed here. It is a high privilege, no less than a patriotic duty, to help support the nation by devoted and intelligent work in this great crisis.

"Let me express the hope that the young men of the country not now permanently employed may eagerly enter the Boys' Working reserve to fit themselves by training and study for good citizenship and productive service. In this way they can show themselves worthy of patriotic fathers who have fought for democracy in the past, sustain their patriotic brothers who are fighting for it today, and command the affectionate pride of the brave mothers who are silently bearing the burdens at home."

University Functions.

What is the matter with our universities is that all the students are schoolboys, whereas it is of the very essence of university education that they should be men, writes George Bernard Shaw. The function of a university is not to teach things that can now be taught as well or better by university extension lecturers or by private tutors or modern correspondence classes with gramophones. We go to them to be socialized; to acquire the hall mark of communal training; to become citizens of the world instead of inmates of the enlarged rabbit hutches we call homes; to learn manners and become unchallengeable ladies and gentlemen. The social pressure which effects these changes should be that of persons who have faced the full responsibilities of adults as working members of the general community, not that of barbarous rabble of half emancipated schoolboys and unemancipatable pedants.

Growing a Character.

Character is what you are. Reputation is what folks think you are. Sometimes they are so well balanced that you can't tell one from the other, says Grit. But more often the one is a libel on the other. Folks exalt virtues that do not exist and condemn follies that are purely subjective and personal. Much depends on who reports you. Friends are always charitable and interpret our lives to best advantage. Enemies can see no good in us and report as they see. So reputation may flatter or condemn. Not so with character. This is something beyond external observation. It is the life itself as lived amidst its motives and obstacles. Few people can know its real value, for even you do not always know just what you are capable of being until the emergency demands display your worth. What you are in the face of severe testing is character.

Just Missed It.

An old gentleman from the country, tremulous with fear after hearing bombs and gunfire, in an air raid emerged from his hotel with his wife, relates the London Chronicle. In the street they inquired of an imperturbable police constable if it was "all over." The policeman, imagining they were eager sightseers, said, "Well, I'm afraid, sir, it is all over; but they may return in 'alf an 'our." Rapid departure of the "sightseers."

THE NEW WAR TAX HELPS WHIP ENEMY

Folks Have to Pay Extra Now for Postage, Travel, Amusements, Etc.

REMEMBER, KAISER TO BLAME

But for Prussia's Mad Ambition and Barbarous Methods, World Probably Would Be at Peace—Don't Forget Income Tax.

Postage.—Three cents an ounce or fraction thereof on letters for other than local delivery; two cents on all postal cards.

Admissions—Ten per cent tax on tickets to theaters, cabarets, and other amusement places.

Dues—Ten per cent tax on dues of clubs exceeding $12 a year.

Tobacco—Graduated taxes on cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers and snuff.

Express—Five per cent tax on amounts paid for express transportation.

Passengers—Eight per cent of the cost of railroad tickets, except local.

Berths—Ten per cent of the cost of berths, staterooms, and parlor car seats.

Oil—Five per cent tax on amounts paid for transportation of oil by pipe lines.

Messages—Five cents tax on each telegraph, telephone, or radio message costing 15 cents or more.

Insurance—Eight cents tax on each $100 or fractional part thereof of each life insurance policy; one per cent of the premium on fire, marine, inland, and casualty insurance policies.

Washington—How does the war tax strike you? How do you enjoy putting up three cents instead of two on all letters sent out of town? How do you like paying the extra charge for movies, railroad tickets, telegrams, long-distance phone messages?

And, by the way, if you are single and earn more than $1,000 a year, you have to pay a two per cent tax on all in excess of the thousand bucks. And if you are married, you have to pay two per cent tax on your annual income in excess of $2,000.

Didn't you know that? Well, it's true, and the tax must be paid by June 1, 1918 for the whole year 1917. If you fail to pay, the government can exact a heavy penalty. But remember, folks, it is all done to help whip the kaiser. If the tax makes you grouchy, cuss the kaiser, don't cuss our government.

All of the new taxes fall upon the average man. They have nothing to do with the "conscription of wealth." They are a part of the program of taxation to make each man, woman and child in the United States feel a direct personal part in the war. They apply to freight, passenger and express transportation, pipe lines, Pullman seats and berths, telegraph and telephone messages, insurance policies, admissions to theaters and "movies" and to club dues. The effect of most of them is felt, therefore, in a slight rise in the high cost of living.

The taxes are expected to net the federal government the following revenues:

Freight transportation.....	$77,500,000
Express transportation....	10,000,000
Passenger transportation..	60,000,000
Pipe lines.................	4,500,000
Seats and berths..........	4,000,000
Telegraph and telephone messages	7,000,000
Insurance policies	5,000,000
Club dues	1,500,000
Admissions	50,000,000

The war tax on facilities furnished by public utilities is now levied as follows:

Three per cent of the amount paid for transportation by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power in competition with carriers by rail or water, on freight consigned from one point in the United States to another.

One cent for each twenty cents or fraction charged by express companies for transportation from one point in the United States to another.

Eight per cent of the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line in competition with common carriers, from one point in the United States to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico where the ticket is issued in the United States. No tax is imposed on commutation or season tickets for trips less than 30 miles, or in cases where the fare does not exceed 35 cents.

Ten per cent of the amount paid for seats, berths or staterooms.

If a mileage book used for transportation or accommodation was purchased prior to November 1, 1917, or if cash fare is paid, the conductor or agent collecting the fare is required to collect the tax.

Five per cent on the amount paid for the transportation of oil by pipe line.

Five cents for each telegraph, telephone or radio dispatch originating in the United States where the charge is 15 cents or more.

The foregoing taxes are paid by the persons paying for the services or facilities rendered. A carrier making no charge for transporting a commodity because of its ownership thereof, or for any other reason, is required to pay a tax equivalent to the amount which would be imposed if it received payment, except in the case of commodities which are necessary for its use in the conduct of its business or the business of another line constituting a part of the same railroad system. Service rendered to the federal and state governments is exempt from taxation. Persons collecting these taxes are required to make monthly returns and monthly payments to the federal government.

The new levies upon insurance take effect in the following manner:

On life insurance, eight cents on each $100 or fraction of the amount of the policy, except industrial insurance policies not in excess of $500 issued on the weekly payment plan, in which case the tax is 40 per cent of the first weekly premium. Policies of re-insurance are exempt.

On marine, inland and fire insurance, one cent on each dollar or fraction of the premium charged under each policy including renewals, but not including policies of re-insurance.

Casualty insurance, one cent on each dollar or fraction of the premium charged under each policy (except indemnity and surety bonds, which are taxable under another title of the bill) including renewals, but not including re-insurance policies.

Policies issued by any corporation exempt from the income tax are exempt from this tax.

The person, partnership or association issuing such policies of insurance is required to make monthly returns and monthly payments to the government.

For every ten cents or fraction thereof you spend on the movies you must turn over to the government one cent. Of course, the movie proprietors may save you the inconvenience of handling pennies by raising his admission price a nickel, as many other persons selling goods affected by the war tax have already done.

Here is the way admission tax and the club dues levies will fall upon the public:

One cent on each ten cents or fraction of the amount paid for admission to any place including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission, except in the case of children under twelve, where the tax in every case is one cent. Persons admitted free pay the tax on the basis of the charge made to other persons of the same class, except employees, municipal officers on official business and children under twelve. Where the charge for admission to a cabaret or similar entertainment is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise, the amount paid is to be computed under regulations to be prescribed by the treasury department.

In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats, or a lease thereon, the tax is equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for the performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder.

These taxes are not to be imposed in the case of a place where the maximum charge for admission is five cents or for shows, rides or other amusements in outdoor general amusement parks where the admission is ten cents or in the case of shows, rides or other amusements (the maximum charge for admission to which is ten cents) within outdoor general amusement parks, or in the case of admissions to such parks. Where the proceeds inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable societies or organizations, and in the case of admissions to agricultural fairs, no tax shall be levied, provided none of the proceeds are distributed to stockholders or members of the association.

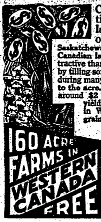
A tax of 10 per cent is imposed on the amount paid as dues or membership fees, including initiation fees, to any social, athletic or sporting club where such dues or fees are in excess of $12 per year, such tax to be paid by the person paying the dues or fees. Dues or fees paid to fraternal or beneficiary societies, orders or associations operated on the lodge system are exempt.

Those collecting admission dues or fees are required to collect the tax and make monthly returns and payments to the government.

Civilization.

Judge Shockney, of the Randolph county court, relates a story of a friend of his who for many years sailed on the high seas, and was at one time shipwrecked and drifted to a tropical island, says the Indianapolis News. After landing on the island his friend began to investigate, and made his way inland, in search of signs of habitation, proceeding cautiously, fearing he would meet cannibals. He wandered around until almost famished, when suddenly he discovered a fire in the distance. He hid himself until dark, when he crept near enough to hear voices. He listened for some time, but could not make out what was said. Suddenly the voices grew louder and an argument arose between the men around the fire. One exclaimed in a loud voice: "I played the jack." Another replied in angry tones, "You're a liar." Shockney's friend at once rushed up to them and cried out: "Thank God for civilization. You are Christians."

Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil



Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help feed the world by tilling some of her fertile soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of the money you can make with wheat around $2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming in Western Canada is as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. There is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Through and Through.

The two men in blue were exchanging confidences on the veranda of a big military hospital in France.

"Did you go to the big society party they gave for us crocked fellows yesterday?"

"Yes," said the other and shuddered.

"What did you think of it?"

"Believe me, old bloke, I'd rather have another ball go through me than go through another ball."

Gray Matter Counts.

"The author of this story is a clever chap." "That so?" "Yes, it takes brains to sell such rot."—Judge.

Nothing hurts quite so much as the wrong that is done to us unintentionally.

Save Your Cash and Your Health

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

The standard cold cure for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

FOR
CONSTIPATION

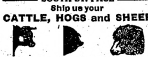
have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Genuine bears signature

Brent Good

PALE FACES
Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood
Carter's Iron Pills
Will help this condition

Western Commission Co.
SOUTH ST. PAUL
Ship us your
CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP



Seven salesmen that suit. Prompt returns at highest market price. We make a specialty of handling Shipping Association live stock.
Write Us for Market Information

Do You Want Money Quick?
Ship us your Poultry, Cream, Eggs, Beans, Salted Cattle Hides, Pelts, Wool, Furs. Write for free price list. We pay top prices.
The R. A. COBB CO., St. Paul, Minn.

MILLINERY LOCATIONS
Either new or established shops present splendid opportunity for going into a profitable business this Spring. Capital required very small. Write for details today. Robinson, Straus & Co., Wholesale Millinery, St. Paul, Minn.

Sherman Hotel
ST. PAUL
BLOCK FROM DEPOT. ROOMS $1.00 UP.

Stove and Furnace Parts
All Makes. Mail orders promptly attended to.
ST. PAUL STOVE and FURNACE REPAIR WORKS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Worse Than Blue.

Josephine went to her mother in apparent depression of spirits and remarked: "Oh, dear, I feel so purple today."

"Baby, what do you mean?" asked mother.

"Well, don't all little girls whose fathers have gone to the war feel purple?"

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Electric Furnaces.

The electric furnaces of Sheffield, England, alone can now produce 90,000 tons of steel per year, and it is anticipated that in 1918 the output from these furnaces alone will be 150,000 tons.

CUTICURA STOPS ITCHING

Instantly in Most Cases—Write for a Free Sample.

Cuticura is wonderfully effective. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal all forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Besides these super-creamy emollients if used daily prevent little skin troubles becoming serious.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Point of View.

The kind-hearted woman stopped to reprove the youngster who had chased a cat up a tree.

"You bad boy, suppose you were a cat, would you like to have anyone chase you in that fashion?"

"Gee! wouldn't I, though, if I could climb like that!" said the youngster, grinning.

You're Flirting With Death! Stop Kidney-Ills Now

Thousands Die Yearly From Ravages of Kidney Troubles for Which Dodd's Pills Give Quick Relief.

Take heed! Never disregard nature's warnings of that great destroyer—Kidney Trouble. You know the signs—backache, shooting pains through the loins, stiffness in stooping or lifting, spots before the eyes, dizziness, rheumatic pains, swollen joints, bed-wetting, nightly arising.

At the first sign of Kidney derangements, get in your preventive work with DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Take no chances. Stop thinking "I'll be all right in a day or two." That's the road to dreaded Bright's disease.

Every druggist has DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Remember—the name with the three Ds. You don't have to take box after box, and wait weeks for results. The first box is guaranteed to help you. If it doesn't, your druggist will gladly refund your money.

But, to get results, you must refuse substitutes and accept no remedy of similar name. DODD'S do the work—and it's DODD'S you want.

To-day, get DODD'S PILLS and start on the road to Kidney-health. Your drug store has the genuine—your druggist guarantees them. Adv.

Ridiculed His Wife.

Mental cruelty was the ground upon which a woman obtained a divorce in Reno, Nev. The woman said her husband constantly ridiculed her, refused to be seen alone with her at public gatherings and frequently showed his friends a little book entitled "Foolish Things My Wife Has Said."

Housekeepers Can Save $200,000,000 on Food

In these days when the high cost of living pinches nearly every home, no waste should be overlooked. One of the most flagrant and the most easily prevented, is the destruction of food by rats. One rat will often do a hundred dollars' damage of food and property in a single night, and a careful estimate gives over $200,000,000 as the value of foodstuffs destroyed annually by these pests. Exterminate them with Stearns' Paste and save this enormous loss of food. A small box of Stearns' Paste costs only 35 cents and is usually enough to completely rid the house of rats and mice; also effective against cockroaches and waterbugs. Adv.

Music of the Wind.

The wind in the trees sounds poetical. But the hot air that accompanies some family trees does not.

Honest men are almost as scarce as silent women.

After the Movies
Murine is for Tired Eyes.
Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Brief Items of State News

Galen Campbell, of Randall was arrested by Sheriff Felix, charged with breaking into the store of Nelson Bros., at Randall in March, 1916, and made a complete confession, according to county authorities.

Fred Harper of Lynchburg, Va., grand exalted ruler of the Elks, visited Stillwater one day recently. An informal reception was held at the Stillwater club, after which Mr. Harper, accompanied by a party of friends, visited the prison.

In district court at Roseau, in the suit of Ethel L. Jones, late of Warroad, against the Missouri State Life Insurance company, to recover on two two policies of insurance aggregating $5,000, the jury returned a verdict against the company for $5,230.

A municipal wood yard at Bemidji to provide cheap fuel for poor people at a nominal cost is expected to result from action of the city council when, following a suggestion by Mayor Charles Vandersluis, the council appointed a committee to investigate the proposition.

Dr. Frank A. Weld, president of ehe Moorhead normal school, has been appointed treasurer for Clay county to have charge of funds collected in the campaign to raise a company fund for the 352nd regiment of the National army stationed at Camp Dodge, composed of the selected men from Minnesota and North Dakota counties, including Clay county.

One family in every two pledged to conserve food along the lines suggested by the food administration, is the goal which Herbert C. Hoover expects to see reached in the food pledge drive. A. D. Wilson, food administrator for Minnesota, believes that this state will come up to that ratio. More than 3,000,000 cards have been signed throughout the United States already, according to reports from Washington. Minnesota's quota is 235,000.

That the closed season on partridge is resulting in a big increase in this game bird is vouched for by Game Warden John G. Green, just in from the north. Last year few partridges could be seen anywhere in Northern Minnesota. "I have seen a large number of partridge coveys this fall," said Green. "Last fall most of us thought that the partridge had gone forever. Hunters will enjoy rare shooting in 1920 when the law will be off."

What is said to be an unusual case of catalepsy occurred at the home of Andrew Wicklund near Fergus Falls when his seventeen-year-old daughter was taken suddenly ill. Almost without warning she fell into a cataleptic state and now lies absolutely rigid and with open eyes. Apparently she recognizes no one and it is necessary for physicians to feed her with a tube. She was taken to a hospital in Fergus Falls and physicians state that recovery is quite possible.

Gen. William Gates Le Duc, pioneer Minnesota, for many years among the best known men in public life in this state, and a national figure in the development of agriculture, died in his home in Hastings, the city which he had laid out in the fifties. Pneumonia from which he had suffered for a week, was the cause of death. He was 94 years old.

Fire completely destroyed two buildings at Baker and threatened the rest of the town, local citizens spending several hours fighting the flames in their successful struggle to keep the fire from spreading. The Odd Fellows' Hall and the Oscar Iverson grocery store were both burned to the ground, causing a loss of over $6,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.

Soldiers in the cantonments at Fort Snelling are experiencing much discomfort from the cold weather. As the cantonments were constructed on post foundations a foot from the ground and with but a single board siding, in the hope that the Northwest would have its usual Indian summer, there are plenty of places for the cold air to creep in. The stoves are too small to heat them.

Steps were taken at a meeting held at Hibbing, of coal dealers from Hibbing, Chisholm, Buhl, and Kinney to co-operate with Judge J. F. McGee of St. Paul, state fuel administrator, in remedying the iron range coal situation. Coal dealers will prepare an estimate of the coal required for immediate use. The coal situation is considered exceedingly bad. There has been no decrease in prices this year.

Game Warden Munch of Crookston, receiving his first shipments of white fish from the fisheries at Red Lake, near Bemidji, was completely swamped by consumers seeking to cut down the high cost of living by buying fish from the fish and game commission at prices less than half of those being charged by the butchers. Ten minutes after the fish were unpacked the game warden was completely sold out.

Lena Lard, aged 22 years, daughter of Edward Lard, a well known farmer near St. Cloud is in a hospital at the latter place at the point of death as the result of injuries sustained when she jumped from a haystack onto the prongs of a pitchfork at the home of her father near Richmond.

The three members of the Minnesota tax commission, Commissioners Arneson, Hale and Lord, will go to Little Falls soon to make an investigation of the assessment of the property of the Little Falls Water Power company with a view to adjusting it in a fair manner.

Supplying the Names.

"So you have twins at your house?" said Mrs. Nabor to little Jack.

"Yessum," he said soberly, "two of them."

"What are they going to call them, my dear?"

"Well, I don't know for sure, but I think their names is Thunder and Lightnin', 'cause that's the names papa called them when the doctor came in and told him about them."—New Puck.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household panacea all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming of up food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

At the Post Office.

"What did she do when you told her it would cost 3 cents to send a letter hereafter instead of 2?"

"Umph—she got so angry she stamped her foot."

RELIABLE REMEDY RESTORES KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. Dr. Kilmer used it for years in his private practice. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it will help you. No other remedy can successfully take its place.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Madras in 1916 exported $440,905 worth of sandalwood.

Brazil in June exported 4,364,979 pounds of crude rubber.

THE LAST EXAMINATION OF WAR'S DRAFT

Many a man has fallen down because a test of his water showed unmistakably that he had kidney disease.

The kidneys are the scavengers and they work day and night in separating the poisons from the blood. Their signals of distress are easily recognized and include such symptoms as backache, depressions, drowsiness, irritability, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic twinges, dropsy, gout.

"The very best way to restore the kidneys to their normal state of health and cure such symptoms," says Dr. Pierce of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., "is to drink plenty of water and obtain from your favorite pharmacy a 60-cent bottle of An-u-ric, double strength, which is dispensed by almost every druggist." You will find Anuric more potent than lithia, dissolves uric acid as water does sugar.

Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. and ask for advice if there is need.

NERVOUS BREAK-DOWN

Minneapolis, Minn.—"About three years ago I suffered from a nervous break-down, had terrible headaches, lost my appetite and could not sleep. I saw an advertisement of the Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and bought a bottle, which I found to be splendid in restoring me to health."—MRS. J. O. JACOBSON, 3109 Findley Place.

Get "Favorite Prescription" today, either in liquid or tablet form, from any dealer in medicines or send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for large trial package. Large pkg. 60c.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are purely vegetable with no calomel.—Adv.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Fall Run of Distemper
MAY BE WHOLLY AVOIDED BY USING
"SPOHNS" A small outlay of money brings very great results. It is a sure cure and a preventive if you use it as per directions. Simple, safe and sure. The $1 size is twice the quantity and an ounce more than the 50c size. Get your horses in best condition for late fall and winter. All druggists, harness dealers or manufacturers.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind.

Timely Evidence.

"Have you a recommendation from your last place?"

"Yes, mum. Here it is."

"Why, that's a wrist watch."

"Yes, mum. The master of the house—a poor gentleman who's dead now—gave me that for cooking his eggs the way he wanted 'em."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Makes Up for Lost Time.

It takes a kitten nine days to get its eyes open, but then it has nine lives to live to make up for it.

Concealed Art.

The perfection of art is to conceal art, says a prophet. Fashion arbiters please take notice.—Exchange.

The fickleness of some women is what makes them interesting.

Flattery is harmless to the woman who doesn't flatter herself.

Looks That Way.

"You know these war rates?"

"Yes."

"Are they going to hurt matters?"

"I dunno. I fear that 3-cent postage is going to put a lot of poets out of business."

Lacks Appreciation.

Somehow or other a man never appreciates what he has acquired with little effort or cost.

$100 Reward, $100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. $100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure.

Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Canada in 1916 produced 82,564,130 pounds of creamery butter.

The average man has more than one kick coming—to him.

When a man begins to burn his money look out for a hot time.

Royal Baking Powder
saves eggs in baking

In many recipes only half as many eggs are required, in some none at all, if an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder is used, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

Try the following recipes which *also conserve white flour as urged by the government.*

Corn Meal Griddle Cakes

1¼ cups corn meal
1½ cups boiling water
½ cup milk
1 tablespoon shortening
1 tablespoon molasses
¾ cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
NO EGGS

Scald corn meal in bowl with boiling water; add milk, melted shortening and molasses; add flour, salt and baking powder which have been sifted together; mix well. Bake on hot greased griddle until brown.

(The Old Method called for 2 eggs)

Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake

1 cup brown sugar
1¼ cups water
1 cup seeded raisins
2 ounces citron, cut fine
⅓ cup shortening
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup flour
1 cup rye flour
5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Boil sugar, water, fruit, shortening, salt and spices together in saucepan 3 minutes. When cool, add flour and baking powder which have been sifted together. Mix well; bake in loaf pan in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

(The Old Method [Fruit Cake] called for 2 eggs)

Send for our new booklet "55 Ways to Save Eggs." Mailed free on request. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., Dept. W., 135 William Street, New York

Middle Aged Women
Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Godden, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. Florence Isella, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

In Such Cases
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
has the greatest record for the greatest good
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.
Probate Practice. Loans, Foreign Drafts

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Bring your loose HAY to Goodridge
We pay Highest prices
GILLER and GUINAN
For particulars call at The Eleven Towns office.

WANTED!
Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?
It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.
A Check Book
is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

Get Your Rubbers and Overshoes
From Us
Our Stock is Complete
Our Prices Are Right
See us before buying elsewhere
H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher
Entered at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE FARM LOAN SECURITY COMPANY.

We, the undersigned, for the purpose of forming a corporation under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter Fifty-eight (58), General Statutes for 1913, and any amendments thereof, do hereby associate ourselves as a body corporate, and do hereby adopt the following Articles of Incorporation:

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. The name of this corporation shall be Farm Loan Security Company.

Sec. 2. The general nature of its business shall be to buy, sell, lease, let, improve, or deal in lands and tenements; to buy, construct, improve, lease and sell houses and buildings; to acquire, own, sell, and otherwise dispose of, and deal in, stocks, bonds, mortgages, securities, notes and commercial paper of corporations and individuals; to mortgage, pledge, or otherwise change all or any part of the investments of the company or its property and rights; to do each and every thing necessary, suitable, or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes, or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enummerated, or which shall at any time appear conducive to or expedient for the protection or benefit of this corporation.

Sec. 3. The principal place of transacting the business of this corporation shall be in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Pennington, Minnesota, and such other places as may be decided upon by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II.

The time for the commencement of this corporation shall be November 1, 1917, and the period of its duration shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming this corporation are Lester E. Gesell, Thief River Falls, Minn., Katherine Gesell, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, and Oscar A. Naplin, Thief River Falls, Minn.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The management of this corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors, composed of not less than three and not more than six members.

Sec. 2. The names and addresses of the first Board of Directors are Lester E. Gesell, Thief River Falls, Minn., Katherine Gesell, Thief River Falls, Minn., and Oscar A. Naplin, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Sec. 3. The first officers of this corporation shall be: President, Katherine Gesell; Vice President, Oscar A. Naplin; Secretary and Treasurer, Lester E. Gesell.

Sec. 4. All of the above named officers and directors shall hold their respective offices aforesaid until the next annual meeting of the corporation to be held the third Monday in January, 1918, at which time and annually thereafter, a Board of Directors shall be elected from and by the stockholders of this corporation. Immediately after the election of directors, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the directors shall meet and elect from their number a President, and a Vice President, and from their number or from the stockholders a Secretary and a Treasurer. Any office except that of President and Vice President may be held by one person. The directors and officers of this corporation shall hold their respective offices until their successors have been elected and entered upon the discharge of their duties. The first meeting of the stockholders and of the board of Directors shall be held in the City of Thief River Falls on the 3rd day of November, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 11 A. M., respectively.

ARTICLE V.

The amount of the capital stock of this corporation shall be Fifty Thousand Dollars, which shall be paid in, in money or property, or both, in such manner, at such times, and in such amounts as the Board of Directors shall order. The capital stock shall be divided into Five Hundred Shares of the par value of $100.00 each.

ARTICLE VI.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation shall at any time be subject shall be the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

In testimony whereof, we have hereonto set our hands, this 20th day of October, 1917.

KATHERINE GESELL
LESTER E. GESELL
OSCAR A. NAPLIN.

In the Presence of
BARBARE VOTAVA
N. W. TARRANT.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, ss. On this 20th day of October, 1917 personally appeared before me Lester E. Gesell, Katherine Gesell and Oscar A. Naplin, to me known to be the persons named in and who executed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation, and each acknowledged that he or she executed the same as his or her free act and deed, for the purposes and uses therein expressed.

N. W. TARRANT,
Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn.
(COURT SEAL.)

State of Minnesota, Department of State, ss. I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded in Book E-4 of Incorporations on page 492.

JULIUS A. SCHMAHL,
Secretary of State.

Office of Register of Deeds, County of Pennington, Minn. I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1917, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book H of Miscl., on page 232.

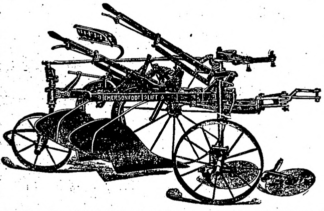
N. J. ANDERSON,
Register of Deeds.
By EFFIE HAMRY,
Deputy.

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, — MINN

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write.

DO NOT DELAY
Take advantage of this dear, season able weather
Fix that roof— We have the shingles
Build a storm house— Either Pine Flooring or Fir Ceiling
Make a room in the attic— Use Beaver Board and panel strips
A Machine Shed saves money— Build with Drop Siding
Bank your house, sure!— Tar paper and Lath will do
Do Something! WINTER is almost here!
We have a good line of Storm Doors and Storm Windows
WINTON-NICHOLS LUMBER COMPANY,
Goodridge, Minnesota

Attention Farmers
There never was a time when it paid the farmer to do good plowing more than today but good plowing cannot be done withapoor plow. POOR PLOWING invariably means POOR CROPS. Considering the fact that prices for all kinds of farm produce are bound to be high for a long time to come you cannot afford to use anything short of the best plow to be had. In the Emerson Line, whether Walking Plows, Sulkies, or Gangs, we maintain we have the lightest draft, the easiest to handle and most durable plow line on the market. Come in and let us tell you why.



A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minn.

THE HERO
Fanning Mill
Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax, Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity.
Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.
Call in and let show you how it works
Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume XII. No. 46 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1917. $1.00 Per Year.

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Corrected every Wednesday

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Susie Batch	Florence Richards
Katie, servant	Myrtle Reson
Reading	by Carrie Urdahl
Current Events	Mrs. McDonald
Song	by a Chorus

Passenger cars that will not telescope have been invented. Now it remains to be seen what they will do.

The country's greatest problem is not to get courageous men to fight, but the lazy scoundrels to work.

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By UNCLE DAN

Number Two

Jimmie Collins Tells What He Saw—What Military Training Does for Boys.

"Well, here we are!" exclaimed Billie, presenting his chum, Jimmie Collins.

"Very glad to see you, Mr. Collins," said Uncle Dan with a smile.

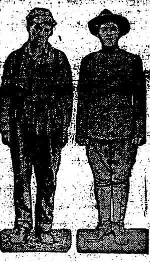
"Aw," said Billie, "Just call him Jimmie. That's the only name he knows. He's the pitcher of our baseball nine, and he's some pitcher, too. Just feel of his arm."

"Well," said Uncle Dan, feeling, "That's a mighty good arm!"

"Now, boys," said Uncle Dan, "what do you want to talk about?"

"Well," said Jimmie, "I was down to Galesburg a few months ago when the boys came home from the Mexican border. They looked fine. Everybody was surprised to see how straight they stood and how manly they were. The boys seemed proud to wear the uniform. I tell you their muscles were as hard as nails. I heard Banker Haskett say that the training and discipline the boys had had was exactly what every boy in the country ought to have, and that now these boys could get a better job at higher pay than they could have had before. Do you think that's so, Uncle Dan?"

Uncle Dan replied: "I have a friend who employs hundreds of young men. He always gives boys having had military training the preference; he says it pays to do so. He finds they are more alert, more prompt, more courteous; they know how to carry out orders; they are quicker to think and to act than those without training. He said from his experience he believed that six or eight months of intensive military training would add at least 20 per cent to a man's earning capacity, and that it was the best investment any young man could make.



AFTER FIVE MONTHS.

The two pictures are of the same young man. The first was taken the day he enlisted and the second after he had had five months' military training. His home is in North Carolina.

"Billie, if you will go up to my room and bring my small handbag, I will let you see two photographs of the same young man, showing what only five months of intensive training on the Mexican border did for him."

The bag was brought. Uncle Dan, showing the pictures, said: "Well, here they are. They tell their own story and it is a mighty interesting one. The young man, before training, has a discouraged look; he has seen but little of the world. There was very little in his surroundings to bring him out. When he joined the colors and Uncle Sam took him in charge, life for him took on a new meaning. He saw a chance to do something and be something. He woke up. His captain says he is twice the man he was when he joined the army. This may be one of the extreme cases," said Uncle Dan. "I can tell you, though, that war or no war, no one thing will do the young men of this nation so much good in so short a time as a few months of intensive military training. It fits a man to fight his own life battles in the business world as well as to defend his country and its flag.

"Nearly every civilized country gives its boys military training. It is compulsory. It is based upon the fact that it is the duty of everyone to help defend his country; and as war is now carried on, no one can do much unless he is trained. Also, the records show that the killed and wounded among untrained troops is nearly three times as great as it is with well-trained men who know how to fight and how to protect themselves. By this plan a nation has trained men to defend her and the serviceman is a stronger and better man for the training.

"If the Chamberlain Bill for Military Training is passed by congress, as it ought to be, the same thing would be done for millions of other young men throughout the land. Everybody ought to demand of his congressman and senators the passage of this bill."

"All right, sir, exclaimed Jimmie, we will see Judge Brownell, Mr. Haskett, and Professor Slocum, and get them busy."

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Randall Parrish, Lecturer, Civic Expert and Author, Turns Out New Sea Story That Makes Hit.

"The most unusual story of the war," is what the literary editors and book reviewers have said of the novel "Contraband," by Randall Parrish. And having just finished the tale ourself, we take sides with them and declare that "Contraband" is a rip-snorting crackerjack of a yarn. It contains more man-size action and heart-warming romance to the chapter than anything in the way of fiction we have read since the year of the Big Wind.

Briefly, "Contraband" is a recital of the adventures of a young man who tries to sneak a ship load of copper across the ocean into Germany a few days after war was declared.

Of course there's a girl in the story—a wonderful girl with tender eyes and soft hair and grace and charm and sweetness and courage. If it hadn't been for her, the hero would have left the ship, crew, copper and Germany to their fate—but she made the difference.

Now here's a secret—we are going to run "Contraband" as a serial in this paper soon. Keep your eyes peeled for further announcement.

On Guard at the Reading Gate.

It is a fine thing to guard our homes against alien soldiers of whose purposes we are all aware. But it is also very important to guard them against other insidious foes that creep in under the disguise of friendly entertainers to plunder and destroy the cherished ideals, the lofty standards, the clear views that have given the home its character.

If you will familiarize your young people [illegible] best reading, they will not be likely to crave what is inferior and demoralizing. The Youth's Companion is a powerful influence in awakening a taste for what is best in reading. It is on guard at the reading gate. Nothing cheap, mean or hateful passes its challenge. But neither does the crabbed and dull and austere. Cheery idealism is The Companion's countersign. Put it on guard at your reading gate.

The Companion is $2.00 a year. If you do not know it, by all means send for sample copies giving a forecast of what the next volume will bring. By adding 25 cents you can also get McCall's Magazine, the best fashion authority for women and girls—both publications for $2.25.

Our two-at-one-price offer includes:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues of 1918.
2. All the remaining issues of 1917.
3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1918.
4. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers of 1918.

All for only $2.25.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 50|100 (388.50) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John W. Sundahl and Coroline Sundahl, his wife Mortgagors, to First National Bank of Thief River Falls Mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September 1911, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of October 1911, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. in Book 5 of Mortgages, on page 255, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz:

Lots numbers four (4) and five (5) of Block number four (4) of Porters Addition to Thief River Falls, Minnesota, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 15th day of December 1917, at Ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 50|100 Dollars, and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five Dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated October 30th, A. D. 1917.

First National Bank of Thief River Falls,
Mortgagee

E M. Bishop,
Attorney.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of the Eleven Towns published weekly at Goodridge, Minn., for October 1st, 1917.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. W. Smith, who, having duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the Eleven Towns and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minn. Editor, H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minn. Managing Editor, H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minn. Business Manager, H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minn.
2. That the owners are: H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minn.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

H. W. SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1917.

(SEAL) PALMER O. TVEDT,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires April 29, 1924.)

A Mouthful of Concrete Will Discourage Any Rat

He will stop trying to get into your corn crib, granary or chicken house when you build foundations and floors with our

Universal Cement

Every rat on your premises is costing you, according to government estimates, the price of at least one bushel of grain per year, and more if he feeds on eggs and chicks.

When rats cannot steal grain they will be driven to your traps or poison—not otherwise.

Concrete foundations, walls, floors, sidewalks and steps give rats no harbor. Rat-proof your buildings with concrete. We have the UNIVERSAL cement and everything else you need to build.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minnesota

AN OPPORTUNITY

To supply yourself with Drygoods, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Caps, Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hose etc. at the most reasonable prices consistent with the present high cost of everything.

When in need of anything in the above line, call on us, we are here to supply your needs. All we ask is a chance to do so.

When in town make it a point to do your trading at our store, we will appreciate your business

P. C. HALVORSON
Goodridge, Minn.

ROSAIRE MORIN
Watchmaker & Jeweler

I am now in shape to give you the best of watch and jewelry repairing at the most reasonable prices consistent, with first class work. All I ask is a trial and am willing to let the work speak for itself.

Located in the M. J. Stephenson Building
Goodridge, Minnesota

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues of 1918.
2. All the remaining issues of 1917.
3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1918.
4. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers of 1918.

All for only $2.25.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 50 | 100 (388.50) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John W. Sundahl and Coroline Sundahl, his wife Mortgagors, to First National Bank of Thief River Falls Mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September 1911, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of October 1911, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. in Book 5 of Mortgages, on page 255, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given; That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage. viz:

Lots numbers four (4) and five (5) of Block number four (4) of Porters Addition to Thief River Falls, Minnesota, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 15th day of December 1917, at Ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 50 | 100 Dollars, and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five Dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated October 30th, A. D. 1917.

First National Bank of Thief River Falls,
Mortgagee

M. Bishop,
Attorney.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENET, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of the Eleven Towns published weekly at Goodridge, Minn., for October 1st, 1917.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county afroesaid, personally appeared H. W. Smith, who, having duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the Eleven Towns and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 442, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minn. Editor, H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minn. Managing Editor, H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minn. Business Manager, H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minn.
2. That the owners are: H. W. Smith, Goodridge, Minn.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

H. W. SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1917.

(SEAL) PALMER O. TVEDT,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires April 29, 1924.)

A Mouthful of Concrete Will Discourage Any Rat

He will stop trying to get into your corn crib, granery or chicken house when you build foundations and floors with our

Universal Cement

Every rat on your premises is costing you, according to government estimates, the price of at least one bushel of grain per year, and more if he feeds on eggs and chicks.

When rats cunnot steal grain they will be driven to your traps or poison—not otherwise.

Concrete foundations, walls, floors, sidewalks ane steps give rats no harbor. Rat-proof your buildings with concrete. We have the UNIVERSAL cement and everything else you need to build.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minnesota

AN OPPORTUNITY

To supply yourself with Drygoods, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Caps, Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hose etc. at the most reasonable prices consistent with the present high cost of everything.

When in need of anything in the above line, call on us, we are here to supply your needs. All we ask is a chance to do so.

When in town make it a point to do your trading at our store, we will appreciate your business

P. C. HALVORSON
Goodridge, Minn.

ROSAIRE MORIN
Watchmaker & Jeweler

I am now in shape to give you the best of watch and jewelry repairing at the most reasonable prices consistent, with first class work. All I ask is a trial and am willing to let the work speak for itself.

Located in the M. J. Stephenson Building
Goodridge, Minnesota

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

WILSON PLEADS FOR LABOR'S AID

Tells A. F. of L. United Support of All is Needed to Win War

GERMANY IS ACCUSED

Imperial Government Started War, President Declares—Pacifists and Critics Scored—Samuel Gompers Is Lauded.

Buffalo, Nov. 14.—A personal and eloquent appeal for the full support of organized labor for the government for the conduct of the war has been made by President Wilson. Speaking before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor he declared the war could not be won unless all factories unite in a common cause, sinking their differences.

Tribute To Gompers.

The President paid warm tribute to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and virtually called upon the federation to give him united support. He denounced pacifists and critics. He appealed for co-operation.

"Between Power and Freedom."

Discussing Germany the President declared flatly that Germany had started the war and that he was willing to await the verdict of history on that statement.

The creation of new instrumentalities for better co-operation between labor and capital was one suggestion by the President which was of prime interest to the delegates to the convention.

The President alluded to the present war as "The last decisive issue between the old principle of power and the new principle of freedom."

Tremendous crowds gathered at the railroad station and in the auditorium to greet the President.

The text of the President's speech follows:

"Mr. President, Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I esteem it a great privilege and a real honor to be thus admitted to your public counsels. When your executive committee paid me the compliment of inviting me here, I gladly accepted the invitation because it seems to me that this above all other times in our history is the time for common counsel for the drawing not only of the energies but of the minds of the nation together. I thought that it was a welcome opportunity for disclosing to you some of the thoughts that have been gathering in my mind during the last momentous months.

Would Banish Thought of Office.

"I am introduced to you as the President of the United States, and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow citizens who has come here to speak, not the words of authority but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another who wish to be frank in a moment more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception and act upon a new platform elevated above the ordinary affairs of life, elevated to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind.

"I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is, it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what it is for. You can explain most wars very simply, but the explanation of this is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history, and in my view this is the last decisive issue between the old principles of power and the new principles of freedom.

Germany Started War.

"The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it. But I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war. Remember what the position of Germany in the world was—as enviable a position as any nation has ever occupied. The whole world stood at admiration at her wonderful intellectual and material achievements and all the intellectual men of the world went to school to her. As a university man I have been surrounded by men trained in Germany, men who had resorted to Germany because nowhere else could they get such thorough and searching training, particularly in the principles of science and material achievements.

A Leader in Industrial World.

"Her men of science had made her industries perhaps the most competent industries in the world and the label 'Made in Germany' was a guarantee of good workmanship and of sound material. She had access to all the markets of the world and every other man who traded in those markets feared Germany because of effective and almost irresistible competition. She had a place in the sun. Why was she not satisfied? What more did she want? There was nothing in the world of peace that she did not already have and have in abundance.

Such Methods Unlawful Here.

"You have only to ask any man whom you meet who is familiar with the conditions that prevailed before the war in the matter of international competition to find out the methods of competition which the German manufacturers and exporters used under the patronage and support of the government of Germany. You will find that they were the same sorts of competition that we have tried to prevent by law within our borders. If they could not sell their goods cheaper than we could sell ours at a profit to themselves they could get a subsidy from the government which made it possible to sell them cheaper anyhow and the conditions of the competition were thus controlled in large measure by the German government itself. But that did not satisfy the German government.

"All the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams of the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world. They were not content with the success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority. I suppose very few of you have thought much about the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway. The Berlin-to-Bagdad railway was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far—because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could be got there. Look at the map of Europe now. Germany is thrusting upon us again and again the discussion of peace talks about what? Talks about Belgium, talks about Northern France, talks about Alsace-Lorraine. Well, those are deeply interesting subjects to us and to them, but they are not talking about the heart of the matter.

Germany After World Dominance.

"Take the map and look at it. Germany has absolute control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan states, control of Turkey, control of Asia minor. I saw a map in which the whole thing was printed in appropriate black the other day and the black stretched all the way from Hamburg to Bagdad—the bulk of German power inserted into the heart of the world. If it can keep that she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. If she can keep that her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it—always provided, for I feel bound to put this proviso in, always provided the present influences that control the German government continue to control it.

"I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of the Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the Pan-Germans. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples if it is used by free people.

Central Power Fears Germany.

"You know how many imitations come to us from one of the central powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief central power; and you know that it means that the people in that central power know that if the war ends as it stands they will in effect themselves be vassals of Germany notwithstanding that their populations are compounded with all the people of that part of the world and notwithstanding the fact that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be so absorbed and dominated.

"Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her. There have been such ambitions before. They have been in part realized. But never before have those ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

To Compound With Foe Is Disastrous.

"May I not say it is amazing to me that any group of people should be so ill informed as to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reform planned in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force?

"Any body of free men that compounds with the present German government is compounding for its own destruction. But that is not the whole story. Any man in America or anywhere else who supposes that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan-German plan is achieved and German power fastened upon the world is as fatuous as the dreamers of Russia.

"What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists, but their stupidity. My heart is with them, but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it and they do not.

Win War to Get Peace.

"You will notice that I sent a friend of mine—Colonel House—to Europe, who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world, but I did not send him on a peace mission. I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won. And he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes.

"All of this is a preface to the conference that I referred to with regard to what we are going to do. If we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of this country and the productivity of this country, is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

Labor Must Be Free.

"While we are fighting for freedom we must see, among other things, that labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do—see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war—but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved, are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your president, Mr. Gompers. And I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision and his statesmanlike sense of what is alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.

"Now to 'stand together' means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy, if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom. To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted, and I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the course of labor, but there are others who do the same. And that I am speaking of my own experience not only, but that I am speaking of others, when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists.

Parties Must Come Together.

"I am not saying these things to them personally yet, because I haven't had a chance. But they have to be said, not in any spirit of criticism, because I would like to see all the critics exported, but in order to clear the atmosphere and come down to business. Everybody on both sides has got to transact business, and the settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right things. Moreover, a settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face.

"I can differ with a man more radically when he isn't in the room than I can when he is in the room, because then the awkward thing is that he can come back at me and answer what I say. It is always dangerous for a man to have the floor entirely to himself.

"I always like to remind myself of a delightful saying of an Englishman of a past generation, Charles Lamb. He was with a group of friends and he spoke very harshly of some man who was not present. I ought to say that Lamb stuttered a little bit. And one of his friend said: 'Why, Charles, I didn't think that you knew so and so.'

"'Oh,' he said, 'I don't. I can't hate a man I know.'

Can Get Together If We Want To.

"There is a great deal of human nature, of very pleasant human nature, in that saying. It is hard to hate a man you know. I may admit parenthetically that there are some politicians whose methods I do not at all believe in, but they are jolly good fellows. If they only would not talk the wrong kind of politics with me I would love to be with them.

"And, so it is all along the line in serious matters and things less serious. We are all of the same clay and spirit and we can get together if we desire to get together.

"Therefore my counsel to you is: Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to cooperate with all other classes and all other groups in a common enterprise, which is to release the spirit of the world from bondage. I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distressed, my fellow citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands, and I want to say to everyone who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States.

Protests Against Unlawfulness.

"There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself a partner in destroying law. I despise and hate their purposes as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice, and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are. And so, I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere in any cause. Why, gentlemen, look what it means. We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world and democracy means first of all that we can govern ourselves.

"If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his own hands is not the right man to co-operate in any form or development of government and institutions. And some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare them with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere graduations of the manifestations of the unwillingness to co-operate and the fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel, but we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on shall not go on.

"There are various processes of the dilution of labor and the unnecessary substitution of labor and bidding in different markets and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labr, which ought not to go on—I mean now on the part of employers—and we must interject into this some instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all around. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised, but whether they are or not, we must use those that we have, and upon every occasion where it is necessary to have such an instrumentality, originated upon that occasion, if necessary.

"And so, my fellow citizens, the reason that I came away from Washington is that I sometimes get lonely down there—there are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so, and there are so few people in Washington who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about. I have to come away to get reminded of the rest of the country. I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing. And say to them: 'I am with you if you are with me.' And the only test of being with me is, not to think about me personally. But merely to think of me as the expression, for the time being, of the power and dignity and hope of the American people."

GERMAN PRISONERS HELP CARRY OFF BRITISH WOUNDED DURING THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD

© Underwood & Underwood

German prisoners captured during the battle of Menin road in the Flanders drive are shown in this British official photograph helping their captors carry the wounded from the battlefield. They are seen helping bear the stretchers, and as the shell in the background bursts too near for comfort they instinctively duck to avoid the flying splinters. In the foreground a few other German prisoners are seen crouching to avoid injury from their own shells.

ARMIES IN ITALY IN HEAVY DUEL

Italians and Austro-Germans In Battle Array Along Both Sides of Piave River.

ITALIANS HOLDING LINE

Teutons Fail In Encircling Movement After Several Attempts—Berlin Claims Capture of Prisoners.

London, Nov. 14.—Along the Piave river from the hilly region in the north to the Adriatic sea, the Italians and Austro-German armies are in battle array, the Italians on the western side and the enemy along the east bank.

The main army of the Austro-Hungarians and Germans has taken the place of the advanced guard, which has been scattered along the stream for several days and throughout the entire region the guns of both sides are engaged in duels. Thus far the enemy is using only five-inch guns, having been unable as yet to bring his heavier pieces into action. The guns of the Italians consist in considerable numbers of those they were able to bring back with them during the retreat from the Isonzo front.

Encircling Moves Fail.

The Italians are holding the line along the Piave and also in the region running westward through the hilly country from the vicinity of Feltre to the Sette Comuni. Several attempts made by the enemy to pierce the north front and encircle the Italian left wing have failed.

CHINA PROTESTS AT PLAN

Objects To Pact Made By United States and Japan.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Formal protest against the agreement between the United States and Japan regarding China has been lodged at the state department by Dr. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister, on instructions from his government.

The text of the document left by the minister was not made public, but it is understood that China objects to any such action affecting its interests without reference to the wishes of the Chinese people themselves.

News that a similar protest had been filed at Tokio has reached here unofficially.

SAMMIES "GASSED" BY ENEMY

Face Suffocating Bombs For First Time.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 13.—The infantrymen in the trenches and artillerists in the gunpits have had their first real experience with gas shells.

The Germans have let loose many during the last two days, making the use of gas-masks necessary. Shrapnel also has been freely used by both sides.

During a recent night the enemy machine guns were again turned on the American trenches, the Americans replying with an equal vigorous fire.

Solons Amazed at War Work.

With the British Army in the Field, Nov. 13.—The American congressional delegation has left the British front behind with a frankly expressed feeling of amazement at the magnitude of the British establishment. They left with openly asserted wonder at the terrific difficulties which had been overcome by the British in handling of the multitudinous problems of armies stretched hundreds of miles and the making of these armies into a single piece of machinery working in closest harmony.

KILLING BABY BY DRUGS

Chicago Physician Has Another Baby Bollinger Case.

Parents Administer Drugs Knowing Death Will Come Within Two Months.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—With the full knowledge that they will cause his death within two months, Paul Hodzirna, four years old, is being administered deadly drugs by his parents.

The drugs are being given the little boy under instruction of Dr. Harry J. Haiselden, who declares the child is suffering from an extremely small head, impaired breathing and other incurable ailments and would be a hopeless idiot if permitted to live.

"The child's mother has endured great mental agony since his birth and if he lived the suffering eventually would kill her," said Dr. Haiselden. She has had no rest for months because of the constant crying of the little one, who suffers intensely all the time.

Parents Give Consent.

"Some minor ailments might be cured by an operation, but it would not restore his mentality. The treatment I am directing will result in his death within two months. Opiates in the medicine prevent the child from suffering meanwhile. The parents agree with me fully and are administering the medicine I give them.

"Euthanasia, or painless killing by drugs, relieves pain and removes the horrors of death. The patient passes the dreamy existence of a lotus eater. Indian hemp and other milder drugs lessen a desire for food and the patient passes into the next stage within a month."

Dr. Haiselden became nationally famous through similar action in the Baby Bollinger case. He said today he had recommended the same treatment in a number of cases.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI DIES

Was Eighth And Last Ruler of Hawaii.

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 13.—Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, whose death has been expected for several days, has passed away.

The queen had been in bad health for many months. A week ago she began to fail rapidly and last Thursday physicians announced that the end was near.

The queen's death was announced by the tolling of bells and the half-masting of flags. Her old subjects among the natives, including chiefs of the old regime, immediately gathered together to mourn.

TAR AND FEATHER I. W. W.

Band of Twenty Receive Application At Tulsa.

Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 12.—Twenty members of the I. W. W. were taken from the police by a band of masked men dressed in black robes, who took them to the Osage hills, applied the lash, a coat of tar and feathers and warned them to quit the country. Placards were placed conspicuously throughout Tulsa bearing the warning:

"I. W. W.'s, don't let the sun go down on you in Tulsa."

They were signed "The Vigilance Committee."

Minneapolis Aviator Meets Death.

Minneapolis, Nov. 13.—Walter A. Jones is the fourth Minneapolis man to give his life in war service. He was instantly killed at Hicks Field, Fort Worth, Texas, when an airplane he was driving fell 800 feet. Either through loss of control of the machine, or through some mechanical trouble, the plane did a spinning nose dive, killing Jones, but only slightly injuring a passenger he had with him. Mr. Jones was 21 years old and for the last two years had been a student at the University of Minnesota.

KERENSKY LEADS ARMY IN BATTLE

Meets Rebels In Bloody Encounter Near Gatchina, But Result of Fight Is Unknown.

REBELS HOLD CAPITAL

Suffer Heavy Losses In Petrograd Street Fighting In Which Small Force of Cadets Is Wiped Out.

Stockholm, Nov. 14.—According to advices from reliable sources which have reached Ira Nelson Morris, the American minister, a bloody encounter has taken place near Gatchina between soldiers from the front, headed by Premier Kerensky, and Bolsheviki forces from Petrograd. The result of the battle was not reported to Mr. Morris.

Petrograd, Nov. 13.—Petrograd is still in the hands of the Bolsheviki after desperate street battles Sunday in which a handful of military cadets were exterminated or captured by members of the Bolsheviki, upon whom the inflicted heavy losses.

The Committee of Public Safety agents have gone to Gatchina to try to arrange a compromise between the Kerensky forces and the Bolsheviki.

The military cadets or "junkers", encouraged by the reported proximity to the capital of the forces of Premier Kerensky, made an ineffectual attempt to retain control of the city. This resulted in almost constant street fighting in various quarters.

DEMANDS PEACE TABLE PLACE

A. F. of L. Report, at Buffalo, Asks Representation.

Buffalo, Nov. 13.—Demand for "adequate and direct" representation of wage earners at the world peace conference is made in the annual report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, submitted to the federation in convention here. The report declares that the world war "must wipe out all vestiges of the old conceit that the nation belongs to the ruler."

Questions raised by the war occupy virtually the entire report. No room is left for doubt that the United States has the unanimous support of organized American labor in the war, and it is asserted with equal emphasis that the vital interests of the average citizen demand that he have a voice in the readjustments to come with the dawn of peace.

TURKS HALT FLIGHT; PREPARE FOR STAND

London, Nov. 13.—Turkish troops which have been retreating before the British in Southern Palestine are organizing for defense in the vicinity of Hebron, about 20 miles southwest of Jerusalem, says an official statement. British mounted troops are continuing to push forward to some sectors.

I. W. W. Threaten Russ Methods.

Omaha, Nov. 13.—A general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has been called to meet in Omaha, according to circulars distributed here. Local leaders of the I. W. W. claim that between 4,000 and 5,000 members of the organization will attend. The circular, dated November 5, says: "We must prepare to use methods not unlike those used by Russian labor, for they are surely being forced upon us. If not allowed to do business openly we will do it otherwise, for we will never lay down."

"CONTRABAND"

By RANDALL PARRISH

A War Sea Story Abounding in Adventure and High Romance

Copyright A. C. McClurg & Co.

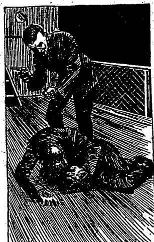
CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

—11—

"I know it will, if you remain on deck," she answered earnestly. "I—I have learned to trust you."

The hours of the night gave me ample opportunity for thought, and careful consideration. The wind held steady, and while the sea roughened somewhat this slight change was not sufficient to diminish our progress, or cause any swerving from the course set. All remained quiet forward, the watch on deck finding little to do other than their routine duties, and no member of the crew had any occasion to come aft, except those detailed to the wheel. There seemed no reason why I should remain on deck, yet the responsibility rested upon me, and the importance of the night's run prevented my having any wish to retire below. However, I found no occasion to interfere with the operation of the ship, and remained mostly on the main deck, where my watchfulness assured me there was no communication passed between forecastle and cabin.

The fog grew steadily more dense, until at dawn, we were steaming recklessly through a thick cloud of vapor, barely able to observe the surface of the sea, dull, sodden gray, a few yards in advance of our bow. The dense, watery folds swept along our sides, and the rigging dripped moisture onto the glistening deck planks. It was a gloomy, dreary morning enough and, even as the light of early dawn strengthened, I could scarcely distinguish a thing forward of the main mast. However, there was no slowing up of speed or sounding of siren. Convinced that we were now safely to the north of the usual course of ships, I preferred to take the chance of possible collision.



"Lie Still, D——You!"

My eyes were heavy from lack of sleep, and long staring out through the black night; my senses dulled by hours of inaction, during which nothing unusual had occurred to arouse me to realization of impending danger. I no longer even suspected trouble, or any active hostility forward. With the dawn the density of fog enwrapping us seemed to increase, and completely blot out every glimpse of sea and sky. Even Leayord leaned over the rail just above me, could scarcely be distinguished as a man, and evidently his eyes could not make me out at all; for he hailed doubtfully:

"Are you still on deck, Mr. Hollis?"

"Yes," I answered, staring up at his shadow. "A bad fog."

"It is, sir. Would we better reduce speed?"

"No, not yet; I am counting on open water, and would rather chance striking a stray than risk being overhauled by a British cruiser. The sun will split this mist before noon, and meanwhile we must make all the northing possible."

I heard his "aye, aye, sir," as I crossed to the port rail. I had reached a point nearly opposite the broken stump of the foremast when I was suddenly confronted by two blurred figures emerging noiselessly from the deeper shadow cast by a quarter boat swinging in davits. The fellows must have known who I was, and the path of my approach; no doubt had been close enough aft to overhear my conversation with Leayord. At least they were on me before I truly realized their near presence—the one gripping the arm I flung up in startled defense; the other driving his fist straight into my face, a sledge-hammer blow which sent me crashing back full length on the deck. Stunned, dazed as I was by this vicious attack, I made an instant's struggle, but was quickly crushed back, a merciless hand gripping my throat. Almost at the same moment the revolver was removed from my pocket, the cold muzzle thrust against my cheek.

"Lie still, d——you!" muttered a tense voice, and I knew the speaker for Jim White, "or I'll blow the whole top o' yer head off."

I retained sense enough to obey, White's knee pinning me to the deck, but some sound of my fall must have carried aft, for Leayord sang out through the fog:

"Forward there! What's all that racket about?"

White's fingers choked me into helpless silence, his knee crunching hard into my breast. It was Liverpool Red who answered sullenly:

"I knocked over a capstan bar, sir; never saw it in the bloomin' fog."

Leayord growled something, the words failing to carry to us against the wind, but a moment later, satisfied that no further investigation was to be made, Liverpool thrust White aside and lifted me to my feet, his eyes glaring into mine.

"One whimper from you, an' yer overboard," he muttered hoarsely. "Take it from me we know what we're about. Come on now, an' don't attempt nuthin'. There's nobody forard here ter give yer a hand. Take him by the collar, Jim."

With White's hand gripping me, and my own revolver at my head, any attempt to break away would have been simply suicide. The thick fog hid the scene from those on watch aft, and that the two men were reckless and desperate, their plans well laid, was evident. The gray light revealed their faces, and there was no mercy in the scowling eyes.

"Forward yer go, sir!" growled White, his fingers twisted in the jacket collar. "It's little more yer'l hav' ter say aboard this hooker."

"What do you propose doing? This is mutiny, men."

"Then it'll have to be mutiny. It's war, an' we're Englishmen; this ship's loaded with war stuffs, bound fer Germany. That sort o' talk means nuthin'—so come on, and stow that gaff."

They forced me around the bulk of the windlass to the head of the forecastle steps, slid back the door in its grooves and thrust me staggering down into the murky depths below. A slush light, swinging to a blackened beam in the deck above, cast a ghastly yellowish glare over the interior, revealing to me at least two-thirds of the crew, clustered about, evidently awaiting some such event. White held to my collar, but Liverpool closed the entrance, shutting out even that faint breath of pure air, before speaking a word.

"Well, we've got the main guy, lads, an' no shindy," he said cheerfully, "an' a gun came with him. Now a few o' us will see if we can persuade the first mate into taking a trip forward."

"Where's Billy Olson?" asked a voice.

"Oh, he's asleep below; there's plenty o' time to attend to him, an' we'll let the engine-room gang alone till we get control o 'the deck. Simms, you an' Harris better come along with Jim an' me on this job. Leayord is a husky buck, an' we might not get him foul like we caught Hollis here. We don't want to hurt nobody unless we have to. Where's the nigger Watson?"

"Right hyar, sah."

"Come on, then; it's your trick at the wheel in five minutes; the rest o' you fellers know yer business."

The five men slipped out cautiously, sliding the door shut behind them, and I stared about into the faces of those left with me, still dazed by the rough handling to which I had been subjected, yet fully aroused to the fact that the attack upon me had come from no sudden impulse, but was the first step in a carefully formed plan to gain possession of the ship. My duty was to warn the men aft of the approaching danger. How should I act? In a vague way I knew most of the faces of those grouped about me, but I could recall only a few names. They were a rough lot, typical foremast hands, many of pronounced foreign appearance, yet there was nothing especially vicious about them. Ordinarily they would obey orders without a complaint, but now they were evidently under full control of their leaders; yet the expression of their faces bespoke curiosity rather than hatred. Determined to test them I straightened up and placed a foot on the lower step.

"None o' that now," a voice growled as a hand gripped my arm. "You don't want ter git hurt none, do yer?"

I faced the speaker, a big, two-fisted giant with a red face and a slow drawl in his voice.

"You mean to hold me here?"

"Sure; we've gone too far on this job now fer to back down. Thar'd be a row ov a time if we turned you loose."

"You're an Irishman?"

"Twould be hard for a Dugan to deny that, sor."

"Well, Dugan, look here—you and your mates. You are sailormen, and know the rules of the sea. This is mutiny, and a mighty serious affair to be caught in, lads."

"We're not lookin' at it that way, Mr. Hollis. We shipped fer a peaceful voyage, not to run no cargo o' contraband fer the Dutch. This yere Indian Chief is chock-full o' munitions o' war—ain't that the truth, sor?"

"Yes," I admitted, "but shipped before war was declared. The sick man back there in the cabin has his whole fortune in this venture."

"Devil take him an' his fortune. The point is we're not Dutchmen, an' in wartimes it's no mutiny fer a crew to capture an inimy's ship."

"Who told you that?"

"Never mind who told us; it's the truth, ain't it?"

"Under some circumstances it might be," I said, casting my eyes about the ring of faces. "But the present conditions do not justify any such action. Now look here, Dugan; you fellows are in a mighty bad boat in this matter. You're merchant seamen; you've signed on for a peaceful voyage, and it is no business of yours what's below hatches. That's for the warships to find out. The Indian Chief is under American register. She's a neutral boat, and your act is mutiny on the high seas. You know what that will mean to you and your mates, don't you, if you're ever caught?"

"Who says that?"

"I do; and I know more of sea law than any of those fools who are steering you into this trouble. You kill a man on board here, and it is murder, and the whole bunch of you can be made to swing for it. Men have got life for less than you have done now. But I'll give you a chance."

"What chance, sor?"

"To stand by the ship. Set me free now, and back up the officers in maintaining discipline aboard, and not one of your names goes into the log."

"An' sail the bloomin' hooker to Hamburg?"

"Of course; that's the port you signed for."

There was an uneasy shuffling of feet, and a muttering of voices. The light was too poor to enable me to decipher the expressions on the faces of the men, yet I felt that my words were wasted. Dugan, however, voiced the prevailing sentiment.

"Not a d—— one ov us is fer making that voyage," he said grimly. "So stow yer tongue, mate." He winked at me facetiously, then glanced about at the others. "There's bigger wages comin' to us now than ever we signed on for."

CHAPTER XVII.

Held a Prisoner.

These words, and the laughter with which they were greeted, made clear to my mind the whole truth of the uprising. It was not so much the destination of the ship, or the nature of our cargo, which accounted for the widespread spirit of mutiny aboard, as it was the McCann money. These other things had been used to influence the men, to convince them that they had a right to seize the vessel, and refuse to continue the voyage, but it was the glitter of the McCann gold which had won converts to this theory.

One thing was certain—no argument of mine, no threat of punishment, would have any present effect on the fellows. While there might be among them some who would listen to reason, this big Irish brute of a Dugan had control, and he could only be overcome by physical force.

The one and only hope lay in my escape; in my raising an alarm in sufficient time to warn Leayord of danger. He was a fighting man, and armed; one cry would put him on his guard, and his position on the poop would enable him to put up a strong defense. These thoughts flashed through my mind as I stood there, staring into Dugan's face. I dared not glance about, or seem to harbor any plan of escape, yet I knew that all was clear between me and the three steps leading to the deck, and that the sliding door was not hooked. The fellows were gathered closely about us in a half-circle, Dugan alone being within reach of my arm. The only weapon I saw was a sea boot beside a chest to the right. The fellow must have felt some vague glimmer of my purpose, for he gripped my shoulder, his iron fingers pinching the flesh.

"None o' that now," hoarsely. "You can't fight the whole—"

I struck him with all the force I could throw into the swift blow, and he went staggering back into the ring of men, his hands clawing at the air. But for their bodies the fellow would have measured his length on the deck. The force of his fall, the unexpected suddenness of it, for the instant stunned the others, and gained me opportunity. With one leap I had the heavy boot in my hand, and swung it crashing against the face of the fellow between me and the lower step. He went over like a stricken bullock. A hand gripped for me, but missed its hold; there was a roar of anger, a rush of bodies, and above all other sounds Dugan's voice howling madly:

"Stop him, yer tarriers! Crack him on ther head."

I stumbled over the body on the lower step, yet had reached the door before the first man gripped my leg. I broke loose from his fingers, yet the instant of delay blocked escape. They were on me, their faces barely visible in the dim light, and I fronted them, fighting for life, striking fiercely with the great sea boot [illegible] a terrible weapon. Twice men fell, but there were too many of them, nor could I protect my rear. They swarmed to either side, and clambered up behind me; the low beams of the upper deck permitting no swing to my arms; one fellow gripped my feet, and another leaped at my throat. I was tripped and flung headlong, the full weight of a man's body crashing down on top of me. Then came oblivion.

How long I remained unconscious I never knew, but it must have been some hours, for when I struggled back to a vague sense of life once more, I was alone, lying on a mattress in a bunk. My head throbbed with pain, and I managed to lift one hand, assuring myself that my hair was matted with blood. Where was I? Had I met with some accident? It was only gradually that the vision began to reflect upon my mind—the attack on deck; the struggle in the forecastle; and then Vera Carrington. It was her face, her memory which aroused life, and gave me back the strength to struggle. The fate of the ship was of small importance to me, but the girl left alone and helpless among these ruffians, was a thought so filled with horror as to draw me back from the very gates of death.

I forced my eyes open, finding at first the light blinding, and for an instant stared up through a red mist. Gradually normal sight came back, and I realized that I rested in a bunk, gazing upward at the white-painted bottom of another. There was a splash of sunshine on the side wall, and I slowly turned my head toward the open port through which it streamed. Then I knew where I was lying—in the captain's stateroom. Why had I been brought there? What object could those villains have for giving me these quarters if they were really in control of the ship? Perhaps they were not; perhaps Leayord and Olson had been warned of danger in time to overcome them, and still retained command. That would account for my presence—but, if this was true, why was I left alone, uncared for? Why had they brought me here? Gradually the conception of their purpose dawned—a navigator; the need of a navigator. Without me they were helpless; without my knowledge and skill not one on board could tell where they were, or how to shape the course of the vessel. I was a necessity to them; in a way I held the villains still in my power; they dare not let me die—not yet! I cannot explain the new life this thought brought to me. I seemed to feel the strength of it injected into my veins, and I rose up on one elbow, and then, encouraged by this effort, swung my feet over the edge of the bunk and rested them on the deck. The hands of my watch told me it was after eleven. I got to my feet, clinging to the berth, and swaying weakly at first, but gaining strength with every movement. The chart still lay on the desk, our course pricked on it up until the day before, and the telltale compass told me the ship's bow was still pointed northward. I clawed my way across to the door, and tugged at the latch. It was locked.

This discovery vanished the least doubt. The men had won, and were in full possession. Fergus McCann was in control by virtue of his money, and his chosen lieutenants were Liverpool Red and Jim White. What their object might prove to be remained to be learned—but they must seek some obscure port, or some safe spot for shipwreck, sacrificing everything else to their own safety—and, to accomplish this they must use me. Lord! I gripped that idea strongly enough, my brain clearing as I realized the important part I must still assume in this odd sea tragedy. Perhaps I could not save the Indian Chief, but there was hope yet that I might be instrumental in preserving the lives of those whom my carelessness had imperiled.

How Long I Remained Unconscious I Never Knew.

There was water in the chocks of the iron washstand, and I bathed my face, scrubbing as best I could the congealed blood from my hair. The wound on my head had bled freely, but was not serious, and the application of cold water lessened the pain, and helped to restore my faculties. A fine breeze swept in through the open port, and I sat down on a stool to gather together in my mind every detail which might prove of future value. I was still sitting there, but by then alert and ready, when a key turned in the lock, and the door was cautiously opened. McCann's face appeared in the opening, but his eyes were upon the bunk, and he failed to observe me where I sat beyond the desk. He took a step within, still staring at the rumpled blankets, and I had a glimpse of the inflamed countenance of Liverpool just beyond his shoulder.

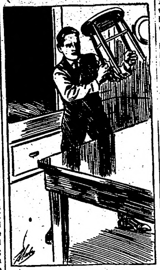
"Blow me!" he ejaculated in startled voice. "The fellow's not here; he's got away!"

Red laughed, and pushed past, but still blocked the door with his great body.

"Got away! Where could he have got to with the door locked? He's here all right."

I stood up and faced the two, the desk still between us, but took the precaution to grip the stool by one leg.

"I am certainly present," I said coldly, "if your reference is to me; but I advise you both to keep your distance. I'll brain the first man who attempts to lay hand on me."



"I'll Brain the First Man Who Attempts to Lay Hands on Me."

Red must have felt the challenge of my words, and I could tell he was in liquor by the vivid flame of his face. An oath broke from his lips.

"You tried that before; 'twill pay yer to be civil now."

"There were some of your ragamuffins who tasted the weight of my blow," I answered, "and I only hope it may be your turn next, you dirty dog of a mutineer."

"You'll git no chance to ever break your stool on me, d——yer," he roared, jerking a revolver from his jacket. "Do you see that? Well, we've got the ship—"

McCann grasped his sleeve.

"Let up on that, Red," he said shortly, his voice having a tone of command in it, which surprised me. "We didn't come here to beat Hollis up, but to talk with him. This is my game."

The other did not resist, only to mutter behind his teeth. The gun still glistened in his hand, but I felt no fear of the fellow, and returned the stool to the deck.

"Tell me what you mean, and be brief about it."

McCann's eyes met mine, and I read in them uncertainty. He was not yet quite sure that he had my measure; how far I would resist, or what form my opposition would take. Perhaps for a moment money did not seem to him quite so important a weapon as he had found it elsewhere.

"I'm sorry the crew beat you up the way they did," he began apologetically. "They are a rather rough set—"

"Don't waste your time over that," I interrupted in disgust. "I can deal with an out-and-out fighter, and still respect him, but your kind only engenders disgust. There is no love lost between us, Fergus McCann, so state your purpose plainly, and without lying."

"By God! I will," he snapped, "and I'll put it straight enough this time to satisfy you. The only reason I don't let Liverpool kill you is that you are more valuable to me alive. I've hated some in my time, but there never was a cur I despised worse than I do you."

"Thanks," I said quietly, "I am honored."

"And more than that, I pay my debts," his temper now entirely ruined by my pretense of indifference. "So I advise you to keep a civil tongue in your head—you're no longer in command of this ship."

I smiled at the two of them, calmly sitting down on the stool. I was not certain yet what hand I held, but determined to play the cards coolly.

"So you fellows are in control; and you come to me now with some sort of proposition. All right; what is it?"

"We need a navigator for a few days; one who will lay out the course we decide on."

"And I am the only one on board."

"You are by far the most competent," he confessed. "But you need not think from that we are helpless without you. I have no doubt I could figure the matter out fairly well if I had to, and I am perfectly aware that Miss Carrington possesses some knowledge of navigation. I imagine you might prefer doing this yourself, rather than having her compelled to show her efficiency."

"Where is Miss Carrington?"

"In her own stateroom; I have not seen her since we took possession of the ship."

"And the others—Bascom, and the officers?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Somehow or other we can't help feeling glad to wear garments that can be seen through.

RUINED CITIES OF FRANCE

Many of Them Have Taken on a Character of Permanency, So Endless Does War Seem to People.

There is a new kind of city on earth today, a strange, nightmare kind of a city that has taken on for the people of northern France almost a character of permanency, so endless is this war. People have lived through so much sinme August, 1914, that they seem to themselves to have been always at war, and, looking forward, they see nothing but long years of warfare. The ruined cities such as Arras have become a part of the natural order of things, and the strange life in them has come to seem a natural sort of life. Towns like this are found by the score where the slow pressure of the allies is forcing the Prussian back, says a war correspondent.

They are the towns that have been bombarded and bombarded again, taken and retaken, assaulted and captured, and cannonaded by those who held them the day before, until it is a marvel that one brick remains on another. They are full of ruined houses and shattered quarters of all degrees of destruction, and, stranger than all, they have blocks and sections that by some miracle escaped.

Here is a row of houses that might be in the far South, 200 miles from the battle front. The shutters are up and the streets are deserted, as though the people were late in rising. Here is a public square pitted with shellholes, one side fronted by a row of buildings, whole save for broken windows, the other bounded only by shapeless masses of brick and stone. Here and there a slow smoke curls upward from some gnawing fire. A hundred yards away there may be a stubborn family still occupying its old home, but nobody puts out the fire. The civilians are too hopeless and the soldiers are too busy.

And here is a house with the front sliced off by a shell and the rooms still all in order—a strange spectacle—with beds and bureaus and chairs and tables all in order, as though some enterprising furniture dealer had undertaken a new and ambitious form of window display. For the most part the noblest buildings, the churches and public halls and the towered relics of the Gothic period are gone—they furnish too easy a mark for the rangefinder. And ever and again a dull crash tells of another shell carrying on the barbarous work.

Blind Belief.

Swedish Consul Gustavus Swan said, in discussing the war:

"The exposures from Buenos Aires show that Germany believes all's fair in love and war. Germany duped my own government no less than the Argentine government.

"Germany, it is clear, believes all's fair in love and war as blindly as scientists believe in facts. Hence she goes horribly wrong, like the eminent New England scientist wrote to Tennyson one day:

"'Dear Sir: I find in a recent poem of yours, entitled "The Vision of Sin," the following unwarranted statement: "Every moment dies a man and every moment one is born." I need hardly point out that this calculation, if correct, would tend to keep the sum total of the world's population in a state of perpetual equipoise, whereas it is an established fact that the said population is constantly on the increase. I would, therefore, suggest that in the next edition of this poem the erroneous calculation to which I refer should be corrected as follows: "Every moment dies a man and one and a sixteenth is born." I may add that the exact figures are 1.167, but something must, of course, be conceded to the laws of rhythm.'"

Architects Go to France.

It is gratifying to learn that many architects have reponded to the call of the signal corps of the war department for volunteers from the profession to go to France and assist in the construction of aviation camps there, says an exchange.

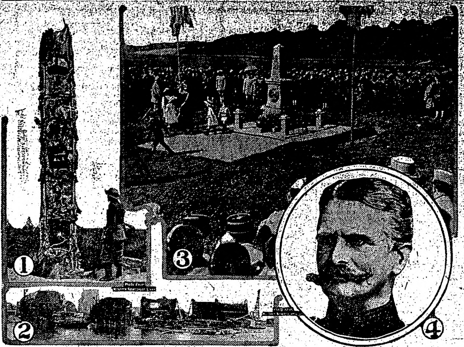
These men enter the national service as first lieutenants, as so many members of other American professions have done. They will provide the government with expert aid in the carrying out of a task which promises to rank among the most important of the war. The entente campaign in the air will be vastly increased next year if present plans hold. The number of machines to be put into service is expected to reach far into the thousands.

Chestnuts to Aid War.

British children all over the country wherever the chestnut tree grows are gathering horse chestnuts as told in the Christian Science Monitor. It is their particular contribution to the winning of the war, for ripe horse chestnuts have been discovered to provide a good substitute for the grain which is used in the making of munitions. It will be quite valuable service, for the computation is that every ton of chestnuts will save half a ton of grain. The gathering is organized by committees in connection with the schools, and woods and lanes see bands of young patriots enjoying their "war work" hugely.

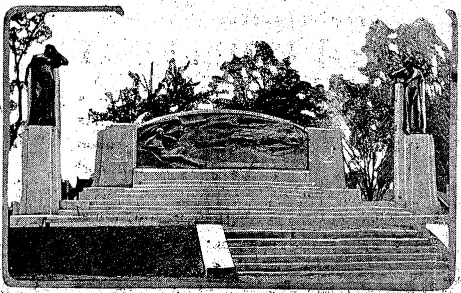
Vermont Increases Food.

The hope that the appeal for the production of more food might result in some increase of wheat-growing in the East has been justified in Vermont. It is estimated that 81,000 bushels of wheat were grown this year, against 25,000 bushels last year. The Vermonters have also done well along other lines, for the estimated yield of corn, wheat, oats, barley and potatoes in 1917 is 10,666,000 bushels, compared with 7,847,000 bushels in 1916.



1—German observation post in the hollow trunk of a shell-shattered tree. 2—Wooden ships in process of construction at the shipyards at Orange, Tex. 3—Scene at the unveiling ceremonies of the monument to Pegoud, famous French aviator, at Belfort. 4—Field Marshal von Mackensen, who directed the invasion of Italy by the Austro-German forces.

MEMORIAL TO INVENTION OF THE TELEPHONE



Brantford, Ontario, the town where Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1874, has erected a monument to commemorate the momentous event. Doctor Bell, the duke of Devonshire, governor general of Canada, and many other notables attended the unveiling. The figures in bronze on either side of the monument represent "Humanity" sending and receiving messages. In the large bronze panel in the center "Man" is represented surmounted by a figure symbolic of "Intelligence" and three floating figures representing "Knowledge," "Joy" and "Sorrow." The memorial is the work of Walter S. Allward, a noted Canadian sculptor.

ONE RESULT OF AN AIR RAID ON LONDON

This mass of ruins and destroyed dwellings is but one of many such mementos of "air raid week," in which the Germans paid visits of destruction to London. The German aviators dropped bombs throughout the Metropolitan district.

MOVING BAR OF FRENCH AVIATORS

This mobile bar, mounted on the wheels of a smashed airplane, is used exclusively by the men of the French flying squadron. Their bartender is an Annamite.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S BIT

Sir John Simon, the noted British barrister, has given up a practice of $150,000 a year to accept a secret commission, and it is understood he will devote his brilliant abilities to formulating and co-ordinating the terms which the allies will impose on the central powers when the time comes. Sir John, it is said, will have the rank of a colonel in the intelligence bureau of the general staff.

Tokyo Stock Exchange.

On the Tokyo stock exchange all margin money is held by the exchange itself and not by the broker, and the exchange may demand more margin whenever fall in prices makes this necessary.

She Will Learn.

Butcher—"Excuse me, mum, but I forgot to give you the bill for that there duck." Mrs. Newlywed—"Oh, no, you didn't. It was on the duck. I saw it when you wrapped up the parcel."—Judge.

OFF COME THE SHOES OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS

Photo From Western Newspaper Union

The first thing a German prisoner of war does is to take off his shoes and rest his feet. A group of boches captured by Canadians is here shown reposing in comparative comfort.

State Guard Is Eliminated In The New Army Plan

Identity of State Organizations Is Lost While This War Lasts.

SUGGESTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Reorganization Wipes Out Identity of Some Famous State Regiments—National Defense Act May Restore It After Conflict.

Washington.—War department officials, general staff officers and army officers generally frankly admit that the National Guard, as it was before the United States entered the war, is being gradually eliminated, certainly as far as this war is concerned.

The fact is that since Gen. John J. Pershing was sent to France a decision has been reached to reorganize the regular army and National Guard from top to bottom. This decision was made on General Pershing's urgent recommendation.

General Pershing's recommendations were the result of conferences in Paris between the American and allied commanders, and the new organization follows closely the lines of the present French organization, built up after three years of active fighting.

The recommendations of General Pershing were an entire surprise to war department officials and the general staff. The latter balked at first, but ultimately followed the plan recommended by the American field commanders on the theory that Pershing was on the ground and in a position to know what the British and French have found most effective in battering their way through the German lines.

That is the whole story. It is hard on National Guard organizations, especially the crack regiments, whose members have always taken great pride in them and striven to improve and perfect them.

For Keeping Identity.

At the outset the general staff plan provided for mustering into the federal service state units as such, each of them to be given a new regular army number, but to retain its identity.

When General Pershing urgently recommended that regiments be increased from 1,500 to more than 3,000, even crack National Guard infantry regiments, which had been recruited to full war strength were far below the required number. As finally perfected, the new organization provides for a regimental maximum strength of 103 officers and 3,652 enlisted men.

This explains why it has been necessary to merge one National Guard regiment with another. It has been stated repeatedly that the National Guard would next go to France. By combining two Guard units the general staff figured the war department would have a maximum of men in the enlarged regiment who had had some military training and experience.

On the other hand, if the recommendations of governors, senators and representatives and National Guard officers were followed and the ranks of Guard units filled up with drafted men from the same states, the majority of every regiment, with a few exceptions, would be composed of wholly untrained men. This would mean a much longer training period. As reorganized, army experts are confident the National Guard troops will be ready for service after a minimum training period in this country.

Superior Fighting Machine.

However disappointing the new organization may be to either National Guard or regular army troops, officials feel that there can be no doubt that every officer and man in both branches, as well as those now in the National army camps, want to see the most efficient fighting machine possible. Army experts devoted most earnest study and thought to the reorganization. They think they have perfected an organization which has no superior as a fighting machine.

In the reorganization New York's Guardsmen have suffered disintegration. For instance, the men of the First New York Cavalry and Squadron A find themselves today mere "dough boys," as in the past they termed the infantry. They are bidding final farewell to their horses, and the parting is a sad one, for many of the former cavalrymen have had the same mounts for several years.

The officers and men of the old First Cavalry are being split up among three units. The One Hundred and Sixth Machine Gun battalion will claim 550 of the enlisted personnel and the One hundred and Second Trench Mortar battery, the first of its kind to be organized in this country, takes One Hundred and Eighty One. The One Hundred and Second Ammunition Train will also claim a number of officers and men of the old regiment. Squadron A, too, has lost its mounts and the organization is now the One Hundred and Fifth Machine Gun battalion.

In the Spartanburg camp of the Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments, there are not enough men left to make a decent sized company. The historic commands have been drained of their men that more fortunate regiments in the first line might get their war quotas.

In some instances units from two states have been combined or are about to be thrown together. These are extreme cases, and they tend to stir up even keener resentment than the combining of units within a single state.

Missouri Protests.

The Fourth Missouri and Third Kansas furnish a striking illustration. Both of these regiments were below the strength required by the new organization. Both contained a large number of veterans.

When it was decided to combine them, Missourians immediately rose and protested the case in person to Secretary Baker, pointing out the injustice to both states and the damaging effect on the morale of the officers and men.

He said this was true, also, of the Second Missouri, which was slated to be carved up and transformed into machine gun battalions.

Governor Gardner used all of the arguments he could muster, but wound up by declaring emphatically that if the government could not do otherwise Mr. Baker could count on Missouri supporting him and doing its duty to a man. This case has not yet been finally disposed of, but it is entirely probable that Governor Gardner will lose.

Mr. Baker personally regrets the necessity for breaking up state units. Ohio, his own state, has some crack regiments, and the Buckeye state is being treated exactly as every other state. The first consideration is a military one. The government wants the best possible military machine and only efficiency was considered in perfecting the organization plans.

After the War.

If there are any definite after-the-war plans for the National Guard they have not been revealed. Military experts who discussed the matter declared that after the war the National Guard naturally will revert to its status under the national defense act, which was passed with a view to federalizing the Guard and making it more responsive to national authority.

But what will be left of the National Guard if the war lasts a long time, it is asked? When the Guard was shaken together after its service on the border it numbered approximately 150,000. Since that time many thousand Guardsmen have been discharged on account of dependent relatives. Its strength at the time the United States entered the war may be put at 125,000 officers and men.

Men who have enlisted since that time did so "for the period of the war, and will be automatically discharged when it ends. Meanwhile, it is fair to assume that many of the veteran Guardsmen will appear on casualty lists. At best, therefore, the National Guard proper at the close of the war will be nothing like as large as at present—378,000 men. Of course, many of the men who go through the war safely will re-enlist for peace time service.

For "Period of War."

What is true of the National Guard in this respect also is true of the regular army, two-thirds of which is composed of men who volunteered their services for the period of the war, and cannot be held after peace is declared. The terms of thousands of other men will have expired and they also must be released.

It will be recalled that the formal announcement of the war department, in defining the new organization, specifically stated that it was for "overseas service." It is but fair to assume that this organization is not now intended to be permanent and that there will be no disposition to maintain National Guard units as now organized after peace comes.

In fact, Secretary Baker has repeatedly informed the newspaper men that all plans for the army are temporary, or "for the period of the war." Congress took particular pains to specify that the selective draft law applied only to the war period and was not to be considered as an approval of the principle of universal military training as a permanent policy.

It is freely predicted that the men who do the fighting in France will see to it that congress provides for a permanent system of universal military training. When the National Guard troops returned from the border they were almost a unit in demanding universal legislation as a matter of common sense and elementary justice.

Even with a system of universal military training in vogue, it was pointed out, the National Guard would not necessarily be eliminated.

"SLAFETY FLIRST," SAYS WOO

Chinese Carrying $1,000 at New Haven, Conn., Tells Why He Goes Armed.

New Haven, Conn.—"Slafety first allee tlime."

This, according to vice squad officers, is the motto of Woo Yick, Chinese.

Woo, who is the proprietor of a laundry, was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Vice squad policemen said they found a revolver on his person.

"What are you carrying a revolver for?" Hauser asked Woo.

"Tloo many tough gluys in Cleveland," he replied.

"Have you got any money?" queried Hauser, thoroughly interested.

"Sure," replied Woo.

Searching his pockets, the officers were surprised to find $1,000, $500 of which was in gold.

Corset Saves Her Life.

Houghton, Mich.—The life of Mrs. Frederick Landroche of Hancock was probably saved by a corset stay. Her husband, arraigned in court on a charge of non-support, asked for permission to speak to his wife. This being granted, he pulled a revolver and fired twice. One shot went wild, the other was deflected by the corset stay.

ST. VITUS' DANCE GOOD FOR SERVICE

New York.—Little things like walking in one's sleep or being afflicted with St. Vitus' dance have naught to do with a man's ability to fight in the new National army, ruled a local examining board recently.

When a stalwart candidate informed the board he was afflicted with both "ailments" members winced. Then they considered the case and decided that he was "fit" for service.

"But I might get up some night and walk right into the enemy's camp," argued the applicant.

"Then the St. Vitus' dance will come in handy," said a board member. "You can jump right out again."

ROAD BUILDING

HURRY GOOD ROADS BUILDING

Country to Profit in Future From Highways Built as Necessity of Warfare and Defense.

It is the general opinion of motorists arriving in Washington from all parts of the country that the war with Germany is acting as a sharp prod to speed up road building.

Whatever the war costs the nation in dollars and lives, it will result in the building of thousands of miles of usable roads in all sections, for these highways are now rated as one of the necessities of warfare and defense, says Washington Star.

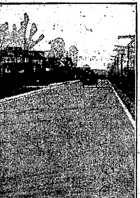
Possibilities of an invasion are remote, but now that it has been decided to send an expeditionary force abroad, it is certain that other thousands will follow, hence the mobilization of troops on the seaboard is something not to be overlooked.

Railroads are up to their ears in other work and have shown their lack of equipment to meet ordinary demands of a period of fast growth and an attendant increase of consumption. So other means may have to be relied upon to hustle the boys in khaki to the ports, whence they will sail for the front. For this purpose the motor vehicle is ready, and all it needs to add to its wonderful record of efficiency in a pinch is a system of roads which can be traveled in safety and at speed during all seasons.

Here on the East, where the troops will be massed before sailing, good roads are considered as of vital interest to the nation just as the raising of vegetables in fields and yards which heretofore have produced nothing.

Throughout the Atlantic area the road builders are hard at it, and, in spite of the urgency of the calls for men for other purposes, help is being enlisted in the cause.

An immense amount of road building work is being done in the South, and in the Central West thousands of miles of roads are under way, these forming the connecting link and making possible hurried trips if such are needed. Experts point out that automobiles can take an army of 100,000 men from the Middle West to New York in less time than can the railroads, and, when the highways are improved a great cut will be made in the running time of the motor cars.



Concrete Road in Maryland.

The West is not overlooking anything in the way of road building. There is not a state in which it is not one of the big movements, even in a part of the country which is least affected.

What Virginia is doing is being undertaken in greater or less degree by many Eastern states.

HIGH VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

Estimated Cost of $900,000,000 to Get Surplus Farm Products to Market or to Railroad.

After careful inquiry it has been found that the average haul of the American farmer in getting his product to market or to the nearest shipping station is 12 miles, and the average cost of hauling over the common country roads is 25 cents a ton per mile, or $3 a ton for a 12-mile haul. An estimate places the total tons hauled at 300,000,000 a year. On the estimate of $3 a ton for 12 miles this would make the total cost of getting the surplus products of the farm to the local market or to the railroad no less than $900,000,000—a figure greater than the operating expenses of all the railroads of the United States. If anything could make an argument for good wagon roads this statement surely may.

Litter in Hen House.

Litter kept on the floor of the poultry house should be removed whenever it becomes damp and filled with droppings that do not dry. Whitewashed walls make the poultry house lighter and more sanitary.

Patching Old Gravel Road.

Patching done in the proper manner when the road is wet, followed by a road drag, will maintain an old gravel road surface as good as new until it is so badly worn that an entirely new surface is required.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

RAISE RABBITS TO INCREASE MEAT SUPPLY

GROUP OF DOMESTIC RABBITS WHILE AT LUNCH

At four months the young Belgian hare should be ready for the table, and if it has been properly fed should weigh about six pounds or even more. This weight is about the best for market rabbits, and immediate sale is more profitable than keeping to maturity. Some breeders sell at 10 to 12 weeks and aim to have their stock weigh about 5½ pounds at that age. To do this requires that the animals be kept in small hutches where they can have but little exercise and that they be fed heavily from the time they are weaned. Under this treatment they grow very rapidly and are really superior for the table.

Market Returns.

It is not easy to state what a breeder should realize for market rabbits. Much depends on local conditions and especially upon the familiarity of the public with the excellence of hutch rabbits for the table. If the animals are new to a market, a demand for them will have to be built up, but as a rule they soon will become popular. Better prices usually can be had by selling directly to the consumer, thus saving the middleman's profit. One may make arrangements to deliver regularly or periodically to hotels and restaurants, but often a poultry dealer will agree to take a certain quantity at regular intervals. If members of the family look after the rabbits, so that there is no outlay for labor, and if the hutches are built at home, the cost of rearing may be greatly reduced and much of the income will be net gain. Although it must be admitted that rabbits require more care than usually is given to poultry on our farms, their management has the advantage that it is more interesting, especially to the younger members of the family.

Disposing of Surplus.

After selecting the best stock for breeding purposes it is well to dispose of the remainder as rapidly as conditions warrant. If those to be sold are to be marketed alive, all that is needed is to crate them properly and forward them to their destination. This is the better plan in hot weather, as the carcasses do not keep well. If carcasses are to be delivered the methods of killing and packing are important considerations.

Killing.

There are two excellent ways of killing the animals. The easier and probably the more humane is to dislocate the neck. Almost all gamekeepers know this method and can show the novice quickly how it is done, but probably a description will be understood. Take the two hind legs of the rabbit firmly in the left hand, place the thumb of the right hand just behind the ears where the neck joins the skull, the palm resting on the left side of the face and the fingers holding firmly under the jaws. Then stretch out the animal quickly and with force, pressing in the right thumb and bending the head backward. The dislocation will be felt distinctly. This method requires considerable strength, but when the knack of it is learned it entails less suffering than any other. Another excellent way of killing is to hold the rabbit up in the left hand, as in the first method, and then to strike a sharp blow on the back of the head with a round stick, stunning the animal. As soon as the neck is dislocated or the rabbit stunned the jugular vein should be cut with a sharp knife and the animal hung head downward to bleed.

Dressing.

The next step in preparing a carcass for market is to remove the paunch and entrails, as their presence would soon taint the meat. With a sharp-pointed knife make a longitudinal cut down the middle of the belly, dividing the skin and the thin abdominal walls, but being careful not to cut the intestines. Turn out the paunch and the intestines, but leave the lungs, liver, heart, and kidneys in place. Next make a slit between the large tendon and the bone of one hind leg and slip the other leg through the cut, so that the carcass may be readily hung up. It should hang long enough to stiffen before being packed.

Packing.

For packing the rabbits for market a basket or hamper of the ordinary shape and having movable flat slatted trays to enable one to pack the carcasses in separate layers is recommended. Such a hamper permits free circulation of the air not only on the edge but also throughout the package, and the carcasses packed in this way reach their destination in an attractive state, instead of in the messy condition so often seen in the wild rabbits marketed in America.

Cooking and Serving.

The cooking of domestic rabbits does not differ greatly from that required for domestic fowls, and an experienced housewife can prepare them in a variety of savory ways. As the meat is naturally somewhat dry, as much as possible of the juices should be retained in cooking it.

SKIMMED MILK FOR CALVES

Undoubtedly Good Feed, But Unless Fed With Care It Will Probably Be Injurious.

There is no doubt that skimmed milk is a good feed for calves but unless it is fed with care it will probably be injurious. Taken alone it is not a balanced ration. However, it is usually fed this way and the result is that the calf is liable to get indigestion, as shown by a bloated condition, capricious appetite and diarrhea. Most of this trouble can be avoided by adding a handful of oil meal, cornmeal or cottonseed meal, to supply, in a way, the fat that has been removed in the skimming. The milk should be given to them warm and never when it is frothy. Never allow a calf to drink all of the milk that it wants at one meal. It is bad practice to allow several calves to drink out of one trough, some of them will get too much. Care in feeding calves is of vastly more importance than "cures" for calf scours.

Feeding Also a Factor.

It is not breeding alone that is going to determine the future usefulness of the cow, but it must be supported by liberal feeding, daily care and careful observation.

PUT MACHINES UNDER COVER

Prices Have Advanced Greatly and Proper Care of Farm Implements Will Pay Well.

Word is being sent out to farmers over the country to take special pains this fall and winter to protect their machines. Prices have advanced greatly, and care of farm machinery will pay doubly well this year. So the word is going out:

To put machines under cover as soon as the season's work with them is over.

To go over every machine carefully as soon as opportunity will permit, tightening bolts, replacing broken parts, and oiling carefully to prevent rusting.

To paint machines, as painting lengthens the life of a machine. Bridge paint is suggested as the best for iron parts.

Sugar Beets for Feed.

Sugar beets make a very good feed for the cattle, but grain, clover and alfalfa should go along with them.

SCALES AND ACCOUNT BOOK

Demonstrate That Dairy Cows Are Very Responsive to Neglect or Shortage of Feed.

The scales and the account book show that dairy cows are very responsive to neglect or a shortage of feed during the changeable fall weather; and that it is far more difficult to return them to a gaining basis than it is during other seasons of the year. Cows are naturally declining in milk yields during the fall months, so it is important that they have good care and liberal feeding to counteract the natural tendencies.

Healthy Sow and Litter.

Pasturing the brood sow and her litter keeps them all in good health. The pigs will make satisfactory gains and there will be a decided saving of grain.

Separate Male Fowls.

It is better to separate the male fowls from the hens during the molting season.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

PARROT TEA-ROOM.

"I was the first parrot to come here," said the green parrot who was always called Greenie.

They Talk a Great Deal.

"I came next," said the blue and yellow macaw who was called Yellow Tail.

"And I came third," said the blue and red macaw who was called Blue Wings.

The other parrots chatted among themselves and tried to remember the order in which they came after the green parrot and the macaws.

"It's one of the greatest honors I know of," said Greenie. "The shop was named after me. They call it the Parrot Tea Room, and I was the only parrot in it at first. They had me sitting in my cage in the window to attract passers-by."

"Why do you call it a shop as well as a tea room?" asked Yellow Tail. "How can it be both things?"

"Yes, how can it?" asked Blue Wings.

"It's a tea room, true enough," said Greenie. "The people come to this room to drink tea and eat biscuits with jam. They eat a great deal and they talk a great deal—I'm not sure whether they eat more than they talk, or whether they talk more than they eat. It's hard to know. You see they do so much of both!"

"You do too," said Blue Wings.

"To be sure," said Greenie, "but we all do that. I do think it was a good thing though to call this place the Parrot Tea Room, for we're suitable birds to have around an afternoon tea party. We chatter and talk and we like to eat. Those are the things they do at a tea party, you know."

"How wise you are," said Yellow Tail. "But you have not yet told us why you call this place a shop too. Half the time you say it's a tea room and half the time you say it's a shop. And the people do the same thing. We find that we copy them."

"Yes," said the other parrots, "we copy them."

Greenie laughed hard at this. "Parrots always copy people," he said, "and I copied these people first. It was not an idea of my own to call this place both a shop and a tea room. But I heard some people calling it by both names—so I did too.

"It was just my nature, I presume. You know, the nature of a parrot."

All the parrots nodded their heads. "They call it a shop," said Greenie, "because they sell cakes and glasses of jams, and rolls and buns here. People buy them and take them home. A shop is a place where they sell things for folks to take home with them—or else to have sent home after them."

"They take home the tea and the cake they eat, don't they?" asked one of the little parrots. All the others laughed.

"To be sure they do," said Greenie. "But it's different when they eat the things."

"You mean it's different when they eat them here and when they eat them at home," said the little parrot. "That makes the difference between a tea room and a shop. And this place is both. Yes, it's a very fine place to be in."

"I've always thought it one of the greatest of honors," said Greenie, "to think that a tea room and shop were named after me. They do not call it the 'Parrots' Tea Room,' but the 'Parrot Tea Room.' Just one parrot, and that parrot is myself!"

Greenie Laughed at This.

Greenie swung himself around the bar of his cage and looked at the others.

"It's a great honor, Greenie," they said. They knew they must be polite to Greenie, for he was the special favorite and if he did not like them they would be sent away. They were all treated quite fairly by their mistress, but they knew Greenie was the one she loved best.

They certainly did not want to leave the tea room for they had such good times and it was splendid to have people feed them sugar.

"Well," said Greenie, "the most exciting time in my life was when I saw them painting a parrot on the window. They painted my very picture and then I stood on the bar of my cage in the window and the people began to come in! I was a great attraction. I'm a regular business parrot—I help make money for the mistress. And another thing, they have a parrot made out of wood hanging over the front door, as of course I could not go there, but they want to have something like me in as many places as possible."

May Be So.

Mistress—I should like to know what business that policeman has in my kitchen every night in the week?

Pretty Servant—Please, mum, I think he suspects me of neglectin' me work or somethin'.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter
We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

ALMOST HELPLESS

Mr. Reuter Went Through a Terrible Siege of Kidney Trouble. Doan's Brought Back His Health.

"After an injury I was in terrible shape from kidney trouble," says D. Reuter, North St., West Chicago, Ill. "I couldn't stoop because of the awful pains in my back and the steady, dull misery almost drove me frantic. I had to be helped out of bed mornings, the pains across my kidneys were so bad and nobody knows the agony I went through. I couldn't do anything and was almost helpless; it seemed I would never get well.

Mr. Reuter

"The urine passed far too often and burned like scalding water. The passages were scanty and I had no control over them. At times everything in front of me grew dark and I couldn't see for several minutes. I perspired profusely and I was thirsty all the time. For two years I suffered, trying medicine after medicine without relief. I was just about discouraged and didn't think I would ever be able to work again.

"Hearing about *Doan's Kidney Pills* I used them and four boxes cured me. My kidneys became normal, my back got well and strong and all the other troubles disappeared."

Sworn to before me,
JAS. W. CARR, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

FLORIDA—Get Special Offer on Splendid Land Near Jax. Especially adapted to trucking, fruit and poultry culture. Write Jacksonville Heights Imp. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

New Cause for Worry.

"With beef so high," says the Billville deacon, "we could compromise on chicken meat, but chickens air too destructive to raise where farm gardenin' is goin' on. Now, turkeys air more reasonable, an' we've had good luck with 'em, but who wants to live on turkey? Ef we tackle turkey week in an' week out, how kin we enjoy Christmas?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

His Wish Gratified.

"Ah," sighed the convalescent soldier at a base hospital, "what wouldn't I give for one breath of my native air!"

"Where d' you come from?" asked an ambulance driver.

"Frae Aberdeen."

"Aberdeen, eh? I came down from there before crossing. Wait half a jiff, and I'll see what I can do for you."

A little later there was a noise of throbbing engines, and a powerful motor car drew up before the veranda where the soldiers were sitting.

"Now, then," said the obliging driver. "Bend down to this wheel, while I unscrew the valve of this back tire. I pumped it up in Aberdeen before I left. Put your mouth right over it and take a good sup when I let her go."

Accommodating.

A real estate man was trying to sell a small farm by mail to a possible purchaser, a very precise and particular person. One day a friend asked him how he was making out on the deal.

"Oh, I've quit," he said in a tone of marked displeasure. "You see, he wrote for so many details and kept insisting on having more, that I got tired at last and wrote telling him if he would pay the freight both ways I would ship the darn farm down to the city for him to look at, and he never answered my letter."—Puck.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 cost $1,580,000,000.

"In most cases of Dyspepsia Coffee Does Not Agree"—

says a well known authority.

Many who use coffee—not knowing that it aggravates stomach troubles—could still enjoy a delicious hot table beverage and escape coffee's effects by a change to the wholesome, pure cereal drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Sergeant Joe Hope of Battery B, stationed at Waseca, died at Owatonna, died from injuries received in a railroad accident.

Archie Cyrs, 17, son of G. W. Cyrs, living near Ten Strike, was drowned in Grill Lake by breaking through the ice, while setting traps for muskrats.

David Benson, a pioneer of Renville, 79 years old, was seriously injured when he fell 15 feet from a ladder which he was using in pruning trees.

Lake Minnetonka carp were offered for sale by the state Wednesday, the first consignment of this fish to be placed on sale in Minneapolis as a state food conservation measure.

Lake Park's fourth annual colt show was held with several hundred farmers from the districts contiguous to the village in attendance. Cash prizes amounting to $170 were distributed.

If the coal situation does not improve shortly it is likely that a severe fuel shortage will be felt at East Grand Forks this winter. It is practically impossible to get a good shipment of coal regularly.

Pitching from the seat of a wagon, Louis Burke, Winona county farmer, was killed near St. Charles. His neck was broken. The physician says he probably was seized with a stroke of appoplexy which caused the fall.

Every soldier who is in the service from Renville will receive a box of candies for Christmas, which will be purchased by the school children. For the next ten days the children will contribute 1 cent each day to the fund.

Southern Minnesota's oldest sportsman has gone to the north woods in quest of big game. H. T. Doud, of Winona, in his eighty-third year, is on his thirty-first annual hunting expedition. Never has he returned without a deer.

A Red Wing sportsman was fined for "pursuing" ducks. He tried to coax or "shoo" the birds, within gunshot of a blind, where his companion was hiding. A state game warden arrested him. It was the first instance of a gunless hunter being arrested for illegal hunting.

Lawrence Altepeter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Altepeter of Crookston, has been declared the county boy pig raising champion and will be entitled to a free trip to the Minnesota State fair next fall. All boys who entered the pig raising contest fed and cared for a pig for four months.

State Dairy and Food Inspector Peter Schletty of St. Paul filed complaints against a Brainerd restaurant and against a woman conducting a dairy, charging them with selling milk below standard, being less than the required amount of butter fat. Both were found guilty and sentence suspended.

A bulletin board, containing church announcements, which appeared on the outside of St. John's German Lutheran church at Red Wing was ripped off by a vandal. "It was undoubtedly because the bulletin bore the word 'German' that it was destroyed," Rev. J. R. Baumann said. Members of the church are loyal Americans and have taken an active interest in war relief work.

Tolls on the high bridge may be eliminated at Red Wing shortly and the big steel structure spanning the Mississippi river, thrown open to public traffic free of charge. Under terms of agreement between Red Wing and Trenton townships tolls are to be eliminated on the high bridge as soon as the Wisconsin channel bridge is completed and thrown open to the public.

Denied the right to assist the government in the prosecution of the war because of an exceptionally low stage of water in the Mississippi river, steamboat men have found a new service and it has been offered to Uncle Sam. It probably will be accepted. Steamboats of the various lines probably will be used to aid in solving the housing problems at points along the river where war work is in progress.

Fred Gates, Winnebago, a lineman living at Blue Earth, was killed when he fell from a pole.

Mayor Neil Kelleher and the entire city administration were re-elected at East Grand Forks.

The monthly report of the Lake Park Creamery association shows that $4,879.73 was paid out to 160 patrons, or an average of $30.50.

At the next regular meeting of the Washington county commissioners considerable time and attention will be devoted to road matters in all sections of the county.

The plans for the reconstruction of the Great Northern viaduct over Sixth street at Crookston, to replace the present structure, have been agreed upon between the Great Northern engineer and the city engineer and are now being completed by the Great Northern Railway company to be presented to the city council at the December meeting.

Seizing of the wood on timber lands of the Grand Rapids section belonging to the state or non-residents of Itasca county, is under discussion. That an emergency exists under which whatever steps are deemed necessary for protection of residents of this section can be taken. The plan is to relieve an acute fuel situation.

Running for mayor without opposition John Long was elected at Cloquet to succeed Mayor Harry Dixon. A. J. Hunter was elected treasurer. Aldermen elected were: First ward, Tom O'Meara; Second ward, Ed. Solen; Third ward, George Solomon.

STATE OFFICIAL TO AID IN CAMP WORK

CHILD WELFARE DIRECTOR TO ASSIST FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AT TRAINING CAMPS.

CROPS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Wheat Yield Over Twice As Great As Last Year According To Estimates—Record Yield of Potatoes.

St. Paul.

W. W. Hodson, director of child welfare under the State Board of Control, now in the East on state business, will remain there temporarily to aid in Federal work in connection with training camp activities. Chairman Ralph W. Wheelock of the board of control has announced that leave has been granted Mr. Hodson at the request of the Natonal War Camp committee. It is probable the director will continue his state work with that of the federal commission while in the East.

* * *

Big Crops In State.

A summary of preliminary estimates of crop production for the state of Minnesota, as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Corn—Production this year, 86,900,000 bushels; last year (December estimate), 94,420,000 bushes.

Wheat—This year, 66,476,000 bushels; last year (December estimate), 27,555,000 bushels.

Oats—This year, 123,025,000 bushels; last year (December estimate), 88,112,000 bushels.

Barley—This year, 38,232,000 bushels;; last year (December estimate), 26,125,000 bushels.

Rye—This year 6,438,000 bushels: last year (December estimate), 5,025,000 bushels.

Flaxseed—This year, 2,600,000 bushels; last year (December estimate), 2,338,000 bushels.

Potatoes—This year 34,500,000 bushels; last year (December estimate), 16,300,000 bushels.

All Hay—This year, 5,197,000 tons; last year (December estimate), 6,384,000 tons.

Apples—This year, 482,000 barrels of 3 bushels; last year (December estimate), 422,000 barrels.

* * *

Home Guard To Get Rifles.

Minneapolis Home Guard units will be equipped with Krag-Jorgenson rifles within a few days, it is an- F. Rhinow. More than 1,250 rifles nounced by Adjutant General Walter F. Rhinow. More than 1,250 rifles have been requisitioned and are expected to arrive shortly. Announcement is made of the following promotoins:

Park Rapids—Company D, Tenth battalion, captain, David B. Lynch; first lieutenant, Anson E. Pimley, and second lieutenant, Allen W. Stone

Elmore—Company E, Sixth battalion, captain, William O. Dustin; first lieutenant, John T. Ingalls, and second lieutenant, Roy Woolery.

Biwabik—Company C, Eighth battalion, captain, David B. Cavan, and second lieutenant, Joseph E. Lunn.

Charles E. Caine, Morris, was commissioned to be first lieutenant and surgeon of the Ninth battalion, and Jesse A. Van den Berg, Albert Lea, to be second lieutenant in Company D, Seventh battalion.

* * *

Official Gets Verdict.

John P. Gardiner, assistant state labor commissioner, has been awarded $500 damages from W. A. Cameron of Cameron & Co., contractors, for assault and false arrest, by a jury in District Judge J. C. Michael's court.

It was the second trial of the case, a verdict of $1,353 in the previous trial having been set aside as excessive.

The case grew out of a dispute between Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Cameron

* * *

Fire Warning Issued.

Warning against the fire danger from defective flues has been issued by George H. Nettleton, assistant state fire marshal. A defective flue, he said, caused the recent fire that almost wiped out the town of Freeport, near St. Cloud, and the same cause is blamed for numerous fires reported now that heating plants are being put into operation for the winter. Careful inspections were advised to avoid the fire danger.

* * *

Coal Supply Short.

This winter's coal supply for the Northwest still is short more than 5,500,000 tons with but approximately navigation on the Great Lakes, accordingg to a statement to railroads received from the railroads' war board.

* * *

Draft Interference To Be Tested.

A case to test the constitutionality of the 1917 Minnesota law, prohibiting and penalizing interference with conscription has been set for hearing in the state supreme court December 7. The legal questions involved were raised in a demurrer to the joint indictment accusing C. H. Holm and Frank Holm with interfering with the draft by circulating anti-conscription literature. The Ramsey county district court overruled the demurrer and certified the case under a special law for review by the supreme court.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Sooner or later your good work or your bad work will find you out, and you will either get promoted or be given a seat on the toboggan.

NUT OMELET.

Put through a meat grinder, nuts to make a half cupful when ground. Beat three eggs very light, season to taste with salt and pepper and add three tablespoonfuls of cold water, add the nut meats and mix well. Put a little butter in the omelet pan and pour in the omelet mixture, lift the edges until it is firm all over, being careful not to scorch it, then fold and send to the table on a hot dish.

Unusual Cabbage Salad.—Shave or shred very fine one small firm head of cabbage, add a half cupful of chopped almonds that have been blanched, four or five ripe bananas also finely cut, mix with a cupful of sour cream, salt, pepper, and a dash of vinegar, if the cream is not sufficiently acid. Serve with crackers and cheese.

Different Dried Beef.—Put three tablespoonfuls of bacon fat on a frying pan, and add a half pound of dried beef picked in small pieces or cut in shreds with the scissors. Frizzle for three minutes, then put the beef on a hot platter. Place three bananas cut in halves crosswise and in quarters lengthwise, let them stand over the heat long enough to become thoroughly hot, five minutes will be sufficient time. Arrange around the beef and serve all piping hot.

Chili Con Carne.—Take all the seeds from two pods of chili pepper. Soak the pods in warm water until soft, then scrape the pulp from the skins, discarding the skins, saving the pulp and the water. Cut two pounds of round steak into small pieces and cook them in the frying pan in melted butter or sweet drippings until brown, and four tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until the flour is brown, add a clove of garlic in which two gashes have been cut, then the chili pulp and water, of which there should be a pint. Let simmer until the meat is tender, adding more water if needed. Season well. Soak a cupful of kidney or Mexican beans in soft water over night. Let simmer until tender, drain, and add to the meat, or they may be heated in a little hot fat and served in a dish apart from the meat.

The character of all work depends upon the intelligence of the person who performs it.

POPULAR DISHES.

The following dishes never lose their prestige, as they are choice and deserve their popularity:

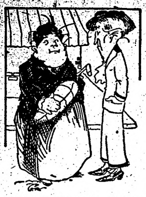
Chop Suey.—Cut tender, lean pork and chicken, one or both, into very thin pieces an inch and a half in length and a half inch wide. Saute these in fresh pork fat, have ready an equal amount of celery, cut fine, an onion cut in bits, add the vegetables to the meat, cover the whole with chicken, veal broth or boiling water and simmer until tender. Then add a few peeled mushrooms, as few or many as taste or convenience pleases, which should be cooked in a little fat before adding to the mixture. For a quart of the mixture stir in a tablespoonful of corn starch mixed with cold water, then add to the hot mixture. Continue stirring until the mixture boils, then add one or two tablespoonfuls of dark molasses, a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of china soy. The soy gives it the color and characteristic flavor. A substitute may be made for it by using a tablespoonful of kitchen bouquet and a little Worcestershire sauce.

Nesselrode Pudding.—Cook twenty large chestnuts or double the number of the smaller ones, in sugar sirup until tender. Cut six of the nuts in small pieces, the rest put through a sieve. Cook two tablespoonfuls each of currants and sultana raisins in the sirup until tender, then add the same amount of preserved pineapple and cherries or other fruit, to the pieces of chestnut and let them cool in the sirup. Cook the beaten yolks of four eggs, mixed with three-fourths of a cup of sugar in a pint of thin cream, cook until the mixture coats the spoon. Add the sifted chestnuts and pass the whole through a fine sieve. Cool and partly freeze, then add a cupful of whipped cream and finish freezing, add the fruit and nuts drained from the sirup and pack in a mold. Press the cover in place over a piece of wrapping paper and let stand in ice and salt an hour. Serve with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with fruit juice or with the following:

Pudding Sauce for Nesselrode Pudding.—Beat the yolks of three eggs until thick. Add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and beat again. Stir over the fire in a double boiler until the mixture thickens a little, then pour into a cold dish and beat until cold, light and creamy. Flavor to taste and then mix lightly with a cupful and a half of cream, whipped stiff. For deliciousness this pudding is hard to equal, but the fruit combination must be carefully blended.

Nellie Maxwell

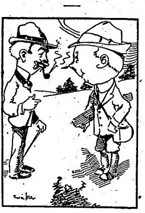
UNKIND



Mrs. De Fatt—My husband loves me dearly; he says that when I am away the house seems empty.

Mrs. De Slim—That is not love; that is a tribute to your size.

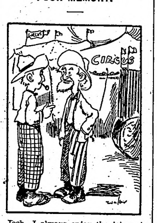
UNUSUAL



Dinks—What's been your luck fishing lately?

Winks—Remarkable. Everyone has been believing the stories I've been telling.

POOR MEMORY.

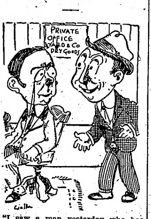


Josh—I always enjoy the jokes circus clowns get off.

Bosh—Because why?

Josh—Because I can't remember them from one year till the next.

SMARTY.

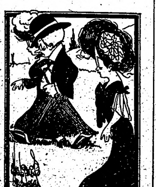

PRIVATE OFFICE YARD & CO DRY GOODS

"I saw a man yesterday who has been driving customers away from your store."

"Who was he?"

"A cabman."

NOTHING DOING.



Mrs. Newwed—There is Ella. She intends to marry old Gotrocks for his money.

Mr. Newwed—Well, she'll have to see him to get him to part with it.

Last in place But First in Choice
Certain-teed Roofing

The roof is the last to go on your building; but the selection of an efficient and economical roof is of first importance. If you will use

Certain-teed

Roofing

on your building you will get the most efficient roof, and will cut down the cost of the roof materially.

CERTAIN-TEED Roofing is economical to buy, inexpensive to lay, and it costs practically nothing to maintain. It is weathertight, fire retardant, clean, sanitary and gives the utmost roofing service over a period of years. CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply.)

There are many roll roofings, but only one CERTAIN-TEED. As it costs no more to lay a CERTAIN-TEED Roof than it does to lay a poor roof, it will pay to get the best, and save on renewals and upkeep. You can't tell the quality of roll roofing by its appearance, or by feeling of it; your only safety is in the label. Be sure it is CERTAIN-TEED.

Certain-teed
Paints and Varnishes

are made of the best quality materials and mixed by modern machinery to insure uniformity. Made for all uses and in all colors and sizes. Any dealer can get them for you. With paint and varnish, as with roofing, the name CERTAIN-TEED is a guarantee of quality and satisfaction.

Certain-teed
Products Corporation

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Memphis, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana

Had Permission.

Little Kinley had been told repeatedly not to take things to eat without permission. His mother found him one day with two pieces of loaf sugar in his hands while he was just swallowing another. "Oh, Kinley," she said, "I told you never to take things without asking for them." Raising a happy face to her, he said, "And I didn't, mother; I asked myself and myself said yes."

Repenting at Leisure.

Mrs. Houlihan (during the row)—Phwat a fool Oi was! Oi niver saw yez till th' day before me unforchnit marriage.

Houlihan—Faith, Oi wish ye hadn't seen me till th' day afther.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

MY SIGNATURE Paul F. Skinner ON EVERY PACKAGE

SKINNER'S MACARONI

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.

Purely Vegetable

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack Iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

MASQUERADE AND THEATRICAL COSTUMES for RENTAL
Write for special discount. L. Kopfmann, Costumer, Successor to Smith Costume Co. 813-F Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Stove and Furnace Parts
All Makes. Mail orders promptly attended to. ST. PAUL STOVE AND FURNACE REPAIR WORKS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

U. S. WAR BOARD IN PARIS COUNCIL

Col. E. M. House Heads Commission Now in Europe for Conference.

LANSING OUTLINES POLICIES

More Complete Co-ordination of All the Activities of Nations Engaged in Conflict Will Be Sought.

Washington.—With the announcement of the safe arrival in Europe of the American commission which will take part in the allied war council in Paris, the personnel of the commission and the objects which are to be sought by the American delegation are made public for the first time.

The participation by the United States in this council of the allies marks one of the most important steps taken by this country since America entered the war.

Henceforth the United States will have a voice in determining the actual strategy of the war.

Its officers will be party to the determination of where the enemy is to be attacked, where supplies are to go, what course is to be pursued with neutrals—in short, every phase of the war will, from this time on, concern the United States.

From this point to a single command of all the war forces of the allied nations is only a step.

Col. House Heads Board.

Col. E. M. House, who is recognized as the chief unofficial counselor of President Wilson, heads the war board now in Europe.

With him are representatives of every branch of the war government—army, navy, treasury, war trade board, shipping board, food comptroller and priority.

The delegation naturally divides itself up into departments, thus:

Colonel E. M. House, chairman, will act as spokesman for President Wilson on all diplomatic and political questions and matters of general policy.

Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations, U. S. N., will participate in discussions of allied naval operations.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, U. S. A., will discuss military operations and give information on military support United States can give.

Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the treasury, will represent United States on questions of loans and credits.

Vance C. McCormick, chairman war trade board, will assist in forming uniform policy on exports, licenses to shippers and rationing the neutrals.

Bainbridge Colby, member shipping board, will report United States progress in shipbuilding and discuss distribution of ship tonnage.

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representative of Food Administrator Hoover, will co-operate with allied commissioners in matter of food control.

Thomas Nelson Perkins, member priority board, will take up priority of shipments to our allies.

Gordon Auchincloss, son-in-law of Colonel House and assistant to Counselor Polk, will serve as chief secretary.

Essentially "War Conference."

Secretary of State Lansing, in a statement regarding the purposes of the commission, emphasized the fact that the conference is essentially a "war conference," although it is thought possible that the question of possible peace terms may come up for consideration.

Secretary Lansing's statement follows:

"The government of the United States will participate in the approaching conference of the powers waging war against the German empire, and has sent as its representative Edward M. House.

"The conference is essentially a "war conference," with the object of perfecting a more complete co-ordination of the activities of the various nations engaged in the conflict and the more comprehensive understanding of their respective needs in order that the joint efforts of the co-belligerents may attain the highest war efficiency.

"While a definite program has not been adopted, it may be assumed that the subjects to be discussed will embrace not only those pertaining to military and naval operations, but also the financial, commercial, economic and other phases of the present situation which are of vital importance to the successful prosecution of the war.

"There will undoubtedly be an effort to avoid any conflict of interest among the participants, and there is every reason to anticipate that the result will be fuller co-operation and consequently a much higher efficiency and a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

"The United States, in the employment of its man power and material resources, desires to use them to the greatest advantage against Germany. It has been no easy problem to determine how they can be used most effectively, since the independent presentations of requirements by the allied governments have been more or less conflicting on account of each government's appreciation of its own wants, which are naturally given greater importance than the wants of other governments.

General Survey Important.

"By a general survey of the whole situation and a free discussion of the needs of all, the approaching conference will undoubtedly be able to give the demands of the several governments their true perspective and proper place in the general plans for the conduct of the war.

"Though the resources of this country are vast and though there is every purpose to devote them all if need be to winning the war, they are not without limit. But even if they were greater, they should all be used to the highest advantage in attaining the supreme object for which we are fighting. This can only be done by a full and frank discussion of the plans and needs of the various belligerents.

"It is the earnest wish of this government to employ its military and naval forces and its resources and energy where they will give the greatest return in advancing the common cause. The exchange of views which will take place at the conference and the conclusions which will be reached will be of the highest value in preventing waste of energy and in bringing into harmony the activities of the nations, which have been unavoidably acting in a measure independently.

"In looking forward to the assembling of the conference it cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is a war conference and nothing else, devoted to devising ways and means to intensify the efforts of the belligerents against Germany by complete co-operation under a general plan, and thus bring the conflict to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

House Is Real Envoy.

Colonel House is the actual representative of the United States government on this commission; the others are merely his cabinet of advisers. He had been preparing for this mission for weeks before there was an inkling that the president meant him to represent the United States at the conference, and it is understood that he personally chose the delegates from the various departments.

There is no time set for the adjournment of the war conference. The very nature of the purposes that bring the representatives of all the allies together borbids a period being put to their labors.

In some form the congress will remain during the entire war, for until Germany is beaten there will be the necessity of co-operation that can only be obtained by a permanent board.

If there had been such a board in existence, for it means the direction of the war by a central body in authority over all forces, Italy would not be struggling for her life, it is declared. Such a board would have vetoed the advance of General Cadorna so far into Austria that the Teutons could trap him, or if the strategy appeared sound, they would have arranged for supplies and support that would have protected him in the positions he won against the divisions Germany brought from the Russian and Roumanian fronts.

In short, such a board will make it impossible for Germany to pursue successfully the Napoleonic plan of meeting her foes separately, and thus nullify the advantage they have in numbers and resources.

Stone Houses of Aleppo.

The stone houses of Aleppo are imposing and not without beauty. They are well preserved and tended, in contrast to the buildings of most eastern towns. The bazaars, and the khans, or wholesale establishments, are housed in stone buildings strong as forts. These are relics of older times, for Aleppo has been a city of traders for 20 centuries. The great iron studded doors have resisted the batterings of many a mob eager for the rich wares within. Some of the shops fronting these narrow streets house a stock of goods drawn from every corner of the earth. Steamer, railroad, wagon train, pack horse, caravan—the local merchant packs his goods for any form or settlement known to man. The shops are mean and insignificant looking enough from the outside, the traders have never heard of the Aleppo practice of making a window display in narrow frontage on the street, a door where he may squat and smoke, and behind him long rooms and galleries packed with rich wares; such is the usual arrangement for trade in Aleppo. And yet the city has been a commercial center since the days when Europe was a wilderness.

THE "KITE" BALLOON

A MOST ESSENTIAL UNIT IN MODERN WARFARE.

USEFULNESS LITTLE KNOWN

Government Offers Splendid Opportunity to Young Men Who Aspire to Become Air Craft Pilots.

Omaha, Nebr.—A branch of Uncle Sam's big army that the public has not yet heard a great deal about but which is to play a most important part in the war is the "Kite" or Stationary Balloon section for which about 1,500 men are now being trained at Fort Omaha preparatory to their departure for the front.

The usefulness of the "kite" or stationary balloon is not generally known. One familiar with its employment says that at the balloon schools an applicant for officers' commission must first qualify as a pilot of spherical balloons. Then they are taught to become pilots and observers in the "kite" balloons.

This balloon is allowed to ascend to a height of about 3,000 feet with a wire attached to it by which it is drawn down when desired by motor power.

In war, these balloons are located from three to five miles from the first line of trenches, and from the basket, two men, a pilot and an observer give the range and results of firing by telephone to the artillery. For this reason the section is known as the "eyes of the artillery."

On the western front, they are placed from one-half to a mile apart according to conditions, and are provided with parachutes attached to the men in the basket; in event of accident to the balloon the men parachute safely to the earth.

Applications for the Officers' Reserve School for this important and interesting branch of the service are still being received. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, not under 19 years of age or over 35. They must have a good education and three letters of recommendation.

After passing the examination required the applicant is enlisted as a first class private in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, and assigned to a school for training, the time of training depending upon the man's ability.

If he qualifies as an observation balloon pilot a lieutenant's commission is issued.

From the time of his entrance into the school until he is commissioned he receives $100 per month, quarters and food allowance. As 2nd lieutenant $1,700, lieutenant $2,000 annually.

Anyone wishing to apply for admission to this branch of the army should make their request for application blanks at once to the President Aviation Examining Board, Fort Omaha, Nebraska.

IGNORE FLAG OF TRUCE.

Teutons Fire on Life Boats In North Sea Engagement.

London—An appalling story of cold blooded massacres by Germans of crews of British North Sea convoys in a recent battle is told by the Norwegian newspapers.

The Tidenstegn said the German cruisers were observed at 6 o'clock in the morning and were thought to be British vessels, but at 7 o'clock, when there was more light, they suddenly began shooting and the convoy was terrified to see the British destroyer at the stern of the convoy begin to sink, although it fought to the end. The German cruisers, after signalling the vessels to stop, advanced on each side of the convoy, which they swept with all their guns at a range of less than 200 yards.

The German destroyers came up and helped to spread death and destruction on the defenseless ships, shells falling thick and fast. The Germans were not content to sink the ships, but shelled the life boats, and every living thing coming their way was mercilessly slaughtered. The survivors owed their lives to the high sea which was running, making the boats a difficult mark.

In the midst of the massacre, another British destroyer came up and immediately attacked, but soon was sunk in the unequal struggle. The German flotilla then cruised backward and forward along the sinking steamers, pouring a fresh and terrible rain of shells at a range of 100 yards. One shell went through the Swedish ship Wirndar, exploding in the life boat on the other side and killing all its occupants, 12 men and three women.

The other life boat rowed back to rescue the captain and two waitresses from the wreck. A shell struck the boat and killed five of its occupants, only the mate escaping by swimming. The Wirndar was a mass of flames and the two girls jumped into the sea. The captain was saved by clinging to wreckage. As the two young women were sinking, an English ship hoisted the white flag. The answer from the Germans was a shell which killed both girls. Twelve men of another ship had just got into the life boat when a shell killed them all.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

An automobile tire pump has been invented that is slipped over the crank shaft of a car and operated by its engine.

Pressing a lever with the foot locks the ignition in a new automobile thief defier and a special key is required to unlock it.

To permit loads to be carried the full length of an automobile running board a folding carrier of the lazy tongs type has been invented.

It is believed that, to an enormous extent, the bed of the ocean is covered with lava and pumice stone.

The rearrangement of England's coal traffic has been the means of saving 700,000,000 ton miles.

During 1916 there were 882 applications for patents in New Zealand. This shows about eight applications per thousand population, as compared with 3.7 for Great Britain, 4.4 for Australia, and 5.7 for the United States. Applications for improved milking machinery took the lead.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Recalled a Poem.

Billy was sitting with his mother by the fireside one night. Suddenly he announced, "Mother, you remind me of a beautiful poem."

"What is it, dear?" she asked, much touched.

"'Shoot, if you want to, my old gray head,'" said Billy with pride.

$100 Reward, $100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. $100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure.

Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

This is a sour world for the man with a sour disposition.

Unreal pleasures of life are the most expensive.

Wished Nearer Relation.

Ralph lived in the city, but is fond of his grandfather, a farmer, and often visits him. One day after one of his visits he sat for a long time in a deep study, and with a homesick look on his face, he finally said: "I wish grandpa was nearer related to me."

Mechanical Result.

"Every crank has his day."

"Yes, and so the world goes 'round."

For each bachelor who sighs because he is alone fully a dozen married men sigh because they are not.

Women are fast replacing men in the British printing trade.

ACID POISONING!

The most eminent physicians recognise that uric acid stored up in the system is the cause of gout and rheumatism, that this uric acid poison is present in the joints, muscles, or nerves. By experimenting and analysis at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce discovered a combination of native remedies that he called An-u-ric, which drives out the uric acid from the system, and in this way the pain, swelling and inflammation subside. If you are a sufferer from rheumatism, backache, pains here or there, you can obtain Anuric, double strength, at any drug store and get relief from the pains and ills brought about by uric acid; or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. Anuric which you will find many times more potent than lithia and eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you. Send a sample of your water to Dr. Pierce and it will be tested free of charge.

Anuric is a regular insurance and life-saver for all big meat eaters and those who deposit lime-salts in their joints.

37% More For Your Money

Get the Genuine

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25¢ for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9½c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store

A Minnesota Woman's Advice

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I suffered for many years with woman's weakness and kidney trouble. I would have dreadful backaches and pains through my side and stomach. I became very weak and nervous, could not sleep nor eat. I would have fainting spells and would fall right over. My doctor told me nothing but an operation would help me. I began at once taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and this medicine restored me to good health, which I am still enjoying to this day." —MRS. L. LARSON, 247 21st Ave. N. —Adv.

Notice to Sick Women

The Experience of These Women Prove That There is a Remedy for Your Illness.

Aberdeen, Idaho.—"Last year I suffered from a weakness with pains in my side and back. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I did so. After taking one bottle I felt very much better. I have now taken three bottles and feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine I have ever taken and I can recommend it to all suffering women."—Mrs. PERCY PRESTIDGE, Aberdeen, Idaho.

Kingfisher, Okla.—"For two years I suffered with a severe female trouble, was nervous, and had backache and a pain in my side most of the time. I had dizzy spells and was often so faint I could not walk across the floor. The doctor said I would have to have an operation. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking ten bottles I am now well and strong, have no pain, backache or dizzy spells. Every one tells me how well I look and I tell them Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did it."—Miss NINA SOUTHWICK, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 33, Kingfisher, Okla.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has restored more sick women to health than any other remedy.

At Your Druggist's

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Passed Along.

Dr. J. W. Smith of the Smith Farm and Stock ranch was a caller Monday. He informed ye pastor that old "Soaksby," a "stew" character around Hot Springs for many years, was gone. "Yes, he's gone," said the doctor, "but not forgotten. For more'n a year I've given him a free drink every morning, and last week he died and left a will, bequeathing his morning drink to his brother."—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Polite Camouflage.

"What an idiot Jimsby it!"

"Don't be so brutal. Why not call him a German diplomat?"

Not Wanted.

"Say, old boy, can I borrow—"

"Nothing from me, unless it's trouble."

HEAL BABY RASHES

That Itch, Burn and Torture With Cuticura—Trial Free.

A hot Cuticura Soap bath is soothing to irritated skins when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Use Cuticura for every-day toilet preparations to prevent such troubles. After this treatment baby sleeps mother rests and healment follows.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

His Money.

"The Lord knows how Binks made his money!"

"No wonder he always looks worried."

Not What He Meant.

Host—How did you sleep last night?

Mr. Crabbe—Lying down, sir; lying down.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting — Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Davy's Philosophy.

Old Davy Skinner, a fisherman on the Cape Cod coast, was noted for unfailing self-poise and economy of words. No one ever knew Old Davy to become in the least excited, nor did he ever waste a word.

One summer day he was rowing along in his boat, when a dory containing five or six young summer people was captized near him. Naturally there were screams and wild confusion, in the midst of which Davy rowed over to the scene of the disaster and said placidly to the young people who were clinging to the boat, screaming for help:

"Hadn't you better git in?"

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

A Costly Joke.

When Mrs. Ellen Butler of Manchester, being about to embark at Douglas, Isle of Man, for Liverpool, was asked what nationality she was, she replied three times in a loud voice: "German." She afterward said she did it for fun, but the magistrate fined her a guinea ($5) and costs.—London Observer.

Money doesn't make the man, but a little thing like that doesn't worry the man who makes the money.

It wouldn't be so bad if people who have nothing to say would let it go at that.

S. B. Hanks, dead in Winona, Minn., was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln.

Not Much Relation.

Betty had two brothers, Charles and David. "You know," said she, "dad and David were born in England and mother and Charles and I were born in America, so you see there isn't such a close relationship."

In Denmark large numbers of women are employed by the state as steamship pilots.

R. C. Morton of Columbus, O., has retired after serving one railroad 50 years.

Stewart Model C Phonograph

PLAYS ANY DISC RECORD

Price $7.75

EMERSON Double Disc Records

Price 25c Music on Both Sides

Dealers Wanted Everywhere

Send for catalog

MINNEAPOLIS DRUG COMPANY

HIDE TANNING

Horse and Cattle Hides tanned and manufactured into Robes—Coats—Mittens that will last a life time. Old Furs and Robes repaired. We buy Hides, Furs, Metals and Rubber, top prices paid. Write for prices and tags.

FOSTER ROBE & TANNING CO.

1620 5th St., S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Save the Calves!

Stamp ABORTION Out of Your Herd and Keep It Out!

Apply treatment yourself. Small expense. Write for free booklet on Abortion, "Questions and Answers." State number of cattle in herd.

Dr. David Roberts Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

—take a prompt and effective remedy—one that acts quickly and contains no opiates. You can get such a remedy by asking for

PISO'S

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 46-1917.

O. A. [illegible]
LAWYER
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Bring your loose HAY to Goodridge
We pay Highest prices
GILLER and GUINAN
For particulars call at The Eleven Towns office.

WANTED!
Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?
It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.
A Check Book
is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier.

Get Your Rubbers and Overshoes
From Us
Our Stock is Complete
Our Prices Are Right
See us before buying elsewhere
H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, Minnesota

Entered at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE FARM LOAN SECURITY COMPANY.

We, the undersigned, for the purpose of forming a corporation under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter Fifty-eight (58), General Statutes for 1913, and any amendments thereof, do hereby associate ourselves as a body corporate, and do hereby adopt the following Articles of Incorporation:

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. The name of this corporation shall be Farm Loan Security Company.

Sec. 2. The general nature of its business shall be to buy, sell, lease, let, improve or deal in lands and tenements; to buy, construct, improve, lease and sell houses and buildings; to acquire, own, sell, and otherwise dispose of, and deal in, stocks, bonds, mortgages, securities, notes and commercial paper of corporations and individuals; to mortgage, pledge, or otherwise change all or any part of the investments of the company or its property and rights; to do each and every thing necessary, suitable, or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes, or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enummerated, or which shal at any time appear conducive to or expedient for the protection or benefit of this corporation.

Sec. 3. The principal place of transacting the business of this corporation shall be in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Pennington, Minnesota, and such other places as may be decided upon by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II.

The time for the commencement of this corporation shall be November 1, 1917, and the period of its duration shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming this corporation are Lester E. Gesell, Thief River Falls, Minn., Katherine Gesell, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, and Oscar A. Naplin, Thief River Falls, Minn.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The management of this corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors, composed of not less than three and not more than six members.

Sec. 2. The names and addresses of the first Board of Directors are Lester E. Gesell, Thief River Falls, Minn., Katherine Gesell, Thief River Falls, Minn., and Oscar A. Naplin, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Sec. 3. The first officers of this corporation shall be: President, Katherine Gesell; Vice President, Oscar A. Naplin; Secretary and Treasurer, Lester E. Gesell.

Sec. 4. All of the above named officers and directors shall hold their respective offices aforesaid until the next annual meeting of the corporation to be held the third Monday in January, 1918, at which time and annually thereafter, a Board of Directors shall be elected from and by the stockholders of this corporation. Immediately after the election of directors, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the directors shall meet and elect from their number a President; and a Vice President, and from their number or from the stockholders a Secretary and a Treasurer. Any office except that of President and Vice President may be held by one person. The directors and officers of this corporation shall hold their respective offices until their successors have been elected and entered upon the discharge of their duties. The first meeting of the stockholders and of the board of Directors shall be held in the City of Thief River Falls on the 3rd day of November, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 11 A. M., respectively.

ARTICLE V.

The amount of the capital stock of this corporation shall be Fifty Thousand Dollars, which shall be paid in, in money or property, or both, in such manner, at such times, and in such amounts as the Board of Directors shall order. The capital stock shall be divided into Five Hundred Shares of the par value of $100.00 each.

ARTICLE VI.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation shall at any time be subject shall be the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

In testimony whereof, we have hereonto set our hands, this 20th day of October, 1917.

KATHERINE GESELL
LESTER E. GESELL
OSCAR A. NAPLIN.

In the Presence of
BARBARE VOTAVA
N. W. TARRANT.

State of Minnesota, County of Pennington, ss. On this 20th day of October, 1917 personally appeared before me Lester E. Gesell, Katherine Gesell and Oscar A. Naplin, to me known to be the persons named in and who executed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation, and each acknowledged that he or she executed the same as his or her free act and deed, for the purposes and uses therein expressed.

N. W. TARRANT,
Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls, Minn.

(COURT SEAL.)

State of Minnesota, Department of State, ss. I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded in Book E-4 of Incorporations on page 492.

JULIUS A. SCHMAHL,
Secretary of State.

Office of Register of Deeds, County of Pennington, Minn. I hereby certify that the within Instrument was filed in this office for record on the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1917, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book H of Miscl., on page 232.

N. J. ANDERSON,
Register of Deeds.
By EFFIE HAMRY,
Deputy.

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, - MINN

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

[illegible] by inheritance and tradition, so that the diversion of labor to industrial pursuits has been an almost impossible task confronting the British government, the National Geographic Magazine observes. The supply of agricultural labor constantly outruns the demand, thus keeping the wage scale extremely low. Caste also prevents people from leaving crowded districts and going to sparsely inhabited regions, of which there are many.

In time of distress the restrictions which caste throws about rescue and relief work would be exasperating if they were not so tragic. For example, in the terrible Orissa famine thousands of Santals perished, in the midst of ample supplies furnished by the government, before it was discovered that there is a peculiar tenet of their faith which forbids them to touch food cooked by Brahmins. It was also discovered that skilled weavers would not go to the ordinary relief work camps for fear that the hard labor would cause them to lose the delicacy of touch which they value so highly.

The Tempermental Artist.

The Art World Magazine is willing to admit that the public taste and preferences in art is not to be despised, and it thinks artists should consider those preferences. It says:

"An artist only honors himself when he never loses for one moment the thought of pleasing that great world-public. He should seek forever to captivate it, not merely by pleasing it, but by pleasing it so much that it will be delighted to take off his hat to him, thank the giver of all good things for having created him, and honor itself by nailing his name high up in the temple of fame. Thus he will win a niche in the heart of mankind, which means the immortal love of the race. . . . The truly wise and great artist digs down deep into the heart and soul of man, there to sense if he can what the race is feeling, thinking and longing to have expressed for itself—in the hope of being enraptured by the nobility of the forms in which the artist expresses the things which he finds there."

This being the era of pretexts, with war as the basis, the suggestion comes that our literary folk economize in the matter of adjectives. These and their associates, the adverbs, are looked upon as diseases of the vocabulary, the excess adipose tissue, so to speak. The authors of the ancient classics were not given to elaboration of substantives. It is a matter of regret that the tendency toward the use of adjectives is found in the war dispatches. That the superlative is being constantly appealed to is also regrettable. If our language, spoken and written, emerges from the conflict looking like the warriors, lean, lithe and limber, it will be a compensation for other losses.

From vacant lot and back-yard gardens a crop valued at not less than $350,000,000 will be taken before the season's end. So runs the estimate of the national emergency food garden commission, and its figures, it insists, are conservative. Considering that 1,175,000 acres above the normal acreage usually devoted to home gardens have been sown to vegetables this year by enterprising home gardeners, it is quite likely that the estimate is all that the commission claims for it.

The report from Berlin that it has been ordered that bronze statues be expropriated to be melted down for munitions sheds new light on the straits to which Germany is reduced by reason of the cutting off of her imports of raw materials. Even in Germany, however, there may be bronze statues that might well be applied to this use in the interest of art.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has recommended the elimination of the muffler cutout. Now, if it only will make a rule not to sell cars to the kind of men who use the muffler cutout life will be much safer and more pleasant.

A picture supplied by an international syndicate and printed in a number of newspapers in the country shows a royal personage of ancient lineage and an American soldier in close proximity. The soldier was a private of the United States regiment of engineers that lately passed through England en route to France that was inspected by his majesty, George V. There was a very marked contrast in the appearance of the two men. Attention is called to the contrast not to emphasize the virtues of democracy, not as it is exemplified in government, at least. The British are about as democratic as we are in their political institutions, says Nashville Banner. They keep the king through a queer conservation that possesses them and a love of old forms and usages. He is no more the ruler of Great Britain than is the American soldier with whom he graciously condescended to talk.

Wealth means independence. It means freedom to do big things and fine things. It makes youth hundred-handed, like Briareus. Old age with a competency petitions no old people's home, holds out no trembling and supplicating finger for a penny from a son. Young man, don't be a money bug, a financial interrogation, a mere accumulation point. But make money, and be decent and honest in the doing of it. Make money and keep enough of it for the day of opportunity and need. Poverty is not a virtue. Neither is honest wealth a crime.

An English inventor has perfected a scheme for treating the edges of paper money so that when run through a phonograph they testify to their genuineness by uttering words. Of course we all know that money talks.

DO NOT DELAY
Take advantage of this dear, season able weather
Fix that roof— We have the shingles
Build a storm house— Either Pine Flooring or Fir Ceiling
Make a room in the attic— Use Beaver Board and panel strips
A Machine Shed saves money— Build with Drop Siding
Bank your house, sure— Tar paper and Lath will do
Do Something! WINTER is almost here!
We have a good line of Storm Doors and Storm Windows
WINTON-NICHOLS LUMBER COMPANY,
Goodridge, Minnesota

THE HERO
Fanning Mill
Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity
Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.
Call in and let show you how it works
Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume XII. No. 47 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1917. $1.00 Per Year.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 08
Oats	.62
Barley	.97
Flax	3.00
Rye	1 58
Butter	.40
Eggs	.35
ye Flour	$5 60
ascot Flour	5.60

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

arm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

A full lineof Scandinavian story, and song books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Come to the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday evenings. Dance after show Saturday eve.

The Goodridge Literary Society will give a Rag Doll Social in the school house, Thursday evening December 6th Ladies please bring lunch for two and a Rag Doll.

There will be a slight change in the program at the Grand Theatre for Thanksgiving night. "War's Women" will be the feature shown in place of Libertine, as heretofore announced. Big dance after the show.

The Ladies Aid Society of Rhoda will hold their annual sale at Anten Johnson's place (the old Mike Koiski place) ½ mile north and ¾ mile east of Rhoda P. O. on Saturday Nov. 24th. A fine supper will be served at midnight. A free dance after the sale. Music by [illegible] orchestra.

Jay Payne and M. O. Seavey went to Warroad Friday for a few days hunt, Mr. Payne was successful in landing a doe.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gunneson and children of Ada, are visiting relatives here this week. Mrs. Gunneson is a daughter of A. C, Tvedt.

"Wars Women" at the Grand Theatre, Thanksgiving night. Dance after show with music by Greenfield,s Orchestra of Thief River Falls.

Rev. Schultz will conduct German seavices at Germantown next Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Thanksgiving services at Esplee Nov. 29th at 10:30 a. m. Lord's Supper will be administered in these services.

Don't forget the rag doll social at the at the school house Thursday evening Dec. 6th.

P. P. Palmer has received the storage batteries for his light plant.

U. S. Dept. of Agricultural wishes to purchase 200 tons of flax straw, loose and delivered at Goodridge at $4.00 to $4.50 per ton. If you have any for sale inquire first of A. B. Mandt, Goodridge. The department needs this straw for experimental purposes.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church will hold their annual business meeting on Tuesday December 11th 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and do such other business that moy come up.

Reiner News.

Who dares to complain about the weather now eays? This is what we can call perfect "Injun" summer.

The Ladies Aid of the Lutheran Free Church will have their auction sale at the school house one-half mile west of the Reiner Creamery on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 29th at 11 o'clock a. m. Lunch will be served. The proceeds to go toward the mission, Everybody invited.

Mrs. Tom Belland and son Melvin returned last Friday from two weeks visit with her parents at Nevis, Minn.

The road grader which the town recently purchased is doing excellent work, and at present is improving part of the mail road in the eastern part of Reiner.

Ole Tvedt from Golden Valley, Minn. is buying cattle in this vicinity.

Guy McEnelly left last week for Crookston, to attend school.

Our young people report a very good time at the Basket social given by Miss Arndt, who teaches school in Dist. 48.

Mrs. Carl Jacobson has been helping Mrs. Stenvick with her sewing for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Olson and family were guests at the Pete Refsnes home last Sunday.

Mrs. Gilbert Vraa is visiting relatives at Climax at the present time.

Miss Inga Olson has been staying with Mrs, O. Uglem the past week, during the absence of Mr. Uglem, who has been visiting his parents near Minneapolis, at the same time taking down a carload of cattle for Mr. McEnelly to South St. Paul.

Carl Jacobsen and his men have been rather busy in this community baling hay and is now employed at the Leslin farm.

Mrs. Emil Sigrud entertained the Ladies Aid at her home last Wednesday.

Star Notes

RENSLA-KOMPELIEN

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rensla, in Deer Park township, Wednesday the 14th, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony Miss Bella Rensla to Olaf Kompelien. A vast number of the happy couple's relatives and friends were present to witness the ceremony, and the wedding reception was given in the Erie Hall where both young and old enjoyed themselves from early in the evening till late the following morning, stepping to the tune of the "light fantastic." Miss Rensla is known as one o eastern Pennington's most popular and charming young ladies and Mr. Kompelien is the prosperous owner of the farm on which Erie village if located.

The young couple departed via Twin Cities for Lyon county to spend their honeymoon and have the congratulations and best wishes of their host of friendh for a happy and prosperous journey through life.

Edd Torgerson was a combined social and business caller at the homes of Fust Iverson, Toller Havet and Kistle Brekke Thursday evening.

Mrs. Ole K. Lien visited with Mrs Mrs. Knut Sundsdahl Tuesday.

The East Star Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Hans Svare Wednesday.

Peter Meyer was a transient caller in S. E. Star Monday.

Lnut Suddsdahl combined business with pleasure on a trip to Oklee and McIntosh, visiting relatives in the latter vicinity.

Halvor Syverson writes home from Western Canada that he likes the country out there first rate—"Its just like as if I had come to the old country"

Misses Diana Wold, Oppie Olson and Tedma Hoyt visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Z. J. Hole last Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sunsdahl visited at the Knut Sucsdahl home Sunday.

Some smart aleck had lugged a few bales of hay into the Vake school house entry the other evening. If such guys are so anxious to show off their carrying strength, why not errry in a few armsful of wood for "Miss Pedagouge" instead. The school heating apperatus is not a hay burner at any rate. Or probably it was that "pork burglar" of last winter's fame who had it in mind to make amends with a few hay bales,

Mrs. Birgit Danielson last Sunday entertained the families of H. K, Bjorneraa, Oluf Omlid, Ole and Olof Sunshabl, O. K, Lien, Ole Tharaldson, Taddeiv Havet, Andrew Vake and Z. J. Hole at her ranch in south-east Star.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Iverson and son Alfred visited Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mrs. Iverson's parents, John Bamerud's, south-west of Rhoda.

K. Sunadahl and H. Iverson drove to Oklee on a business mission Tuesday.

The "Strongface Sisters" gave a rehearsal at "Clover Nook" last Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Dina Wold, teacher in district No. 1, spent the week end at her home near Kratka.

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, — MINN

First Potato Show.

Pennington held its first potato show at Thief River Falls Saturday November 17th. Tnh show was a great success from every standpoint. There were 76 enteries, as follows: Ohio 30; Burbanks 12; Rurals 7; Early Rose 6; Cobbler 5; Triumph 4; Carmon 4; Sunflake, Early Six Weeks, Vermont Gold Coin, Russet and Early Harvest, each one, unnamed enteries 3.

A large crowd of actual farmers as a great number of townspeople were present in the auditorium where excellent speeches were delivered by Congressman Steenerson. S. B. Cleveland, representing the State and Fedtral government in a movement to place an agricultural agent in every county; Prof. McCall of the Agricultural College at Crookston and T. A. Hoverstad, agricultural expert of the Soo line.

Following the speaking an organization to be known as the Penninton County Potato Growers Association was perfected and the following officers were elected: Pres., Hans Anton, Vice-Pres., A. E. Anderson, Sec'y., Ross P. White, Treas., F. B. Conklin, Directors: William Korstad, Joe Oski, Dr. F. H. Gambell.

The following are Prize winners:

Swespstakes-Rev. R. L. Barackman.

Ohio—First, Rev. R. L. Barackman; second, Carl Jensen; third, Albert Johnson; fourth, F. B. Conklin.

Rurals—First, Hans Anton; secnnd; B. C. Linfeta; third, Ed. Aubol; fourth A. E. Moengen.

Burbanks—First, Ben Rosenthal; second, S. J. Johnson. third, K. O. Gigstad; fourth, August Swenson.

Irish Cobblers—First, Dr. F. H. Gambell; second, Henry Randorf; third, J. A. Jacobson; fourth, Gust Iverson.

All other varieties—First, Carl Jensen (Triuphs); second, John Lundquist (Russets); third, Peter Paulson (Early Rose); fourth, O. Fishberg (Carmon); fifth, Jerry Race (Sunflakes); sixth, Carl Jensen (Carmon).

Second Annual Poultry Show

The Pennington County Poultry Association will hold their second annual show at Thief River Falls, December 6th and 7th, 1917. Mr. C. E. Brown of the Crookston School of Agriculture, who gave the interesting and instructive talk last year at the poultry show last year will be with us again to act in the capacity of judge. He is an able speaker and will give some more points on the subject of raising more and better poultry and should be heard by all those who are interested in poultry and poultry products.

A splendid list of cash prizes amounting to nearly two hundred fifty dollars have been arranged for and every effort possible is being made by the officers and directors to make this the best showing of its kind ever held in this section of the state. This year the visitors will be impressed by the uniformity of the coops as well as by the splendid birds they contain.

Those planning on entering exhibits should notify the Secretary of the Association, Thief River Falls as the association is planning on purchasing uniform coops and the committee in charge would like to know as soon as possible about how many coops will be necessary.

Parent-Teachers Association.

Wednesday November 21, was parents day in our local school. A goodly number of ladies were present, but the men folks were conspicious by their absence. The ladies seemed to enjoy the visit and certainly the teachers and the pupils did. The former only hope that the parents will come more oftener even though no parents' day be designated. While ehe coffee and and the war bread sandwiches, prepared by and ferved by the booking class, were partaken of, Prin A. O. Halvorson proposed that a parent-teachers association be organized. The ladies present expressed themselves very much in favor of the movement. Frikay evenidg December 14th was set as the time for the first regular meeting, when permanent officers wiii be elected and other business nebessary in the association will be considered. The evening was chosen as the most suitable time of the day in order that the gentlemen might have a chance to attend. Mrs. R. H. McDonald was elected temperary chairman, and Mrs. M. G. Thoreson was elected temporary secretary. It was decided that the regular meetings be held at intervals of six weeks.

An association of this kind will be of of great benefit for the pupils, the teachers and the parents. It will go a great wrys towards solvidg many of the problems that arise in every school and especially a consolidated one. All parents in Consolidated School District Eight are urged to be present in the school house at the regular meeting on Friday evening December 14th. Be there and become charter members of this association.

More Money For Your
SCRAP IRON
There will be a car on the track at Goodridge on November 28, 29 and 30 at which place $7.50 per ton will be paid for all scrap iron. Boilers $2.50 ton less. I will also buy your cattle hides at the highest Market price. Save for me.
J. WEINSTEIN,
Minneapolis, Minn.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

A Mouthful of Concrete
Will Discourage Any Rat

He will stop trying to get into your corn crib, granery or chicken house when you build foundations and floors with our

Universal Cement

Every rat on your premises is costing you, according to government estimates, the price of at least one bushel of grain per year, and more if he feeds on eggs and chicks.

When rats cannot steal grain they will be driven to your traps or poison—not otherwise.

Concrete foundations, walls, floors, sidewalks ane steps give rats no harbor. Rat-proof your buildings with concrete. We have the UNIVERSAL cement and everything else you need to build.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minnesota

AN OPPORTUNITY

To supply yourself with Drygoods, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Caps, Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hose etc. at the most reasonable prices consistent with the present high cost of everything.

When in need of anything in the above line, call on us, we are here to supply your needs. All we ask is a chance to do so.

When in town make it a point to do your trading at our store, we will appreciate your business

P. C. HALVORSON
Goodridge, Minn.

ROSAIRE MORIN
Watchmaker & Jeweler

I am now in shape to give you the best of watch and jewelry repairing at the most reasonable prices consistent, wlth first class work. All I ask is a trial and am willing to let the work speak for itself.

Located in the M. J. Stephenson Building
Goodridge, Minnesota

STILL TIME TO FORWARD GIFTS

War Department Will Transport Christmas Packages for Boys in France.

LAST SAILING DATE DEC. 5

Official Statement Issued by Post Office Department to Eliminate Confusion Regarding Regulations.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—From all over the United States queries come to Washington concerning the exact rules governing the sending of parcels to the members of the expeditionary forces in France. Confusion seems to prevail everywhere. It is due to a number of causes, the principal one of which seems to be that the instructions were sent out piecemeal and that some of the first rules were amended.

Here is the official statement on the subject which I have just secured from the post office department:

Western Newspaper Union.

Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry with reference to parcel post packages for the American Expeditionary Forces, I beg to advise you as follows:

Parcel post for soldiers and civilians connected with the American Epeditionary Forces in France, when carefully packed and properly addressed, will be accepted by all postmasters for direct transmission through the mails. Such parcels may weigh up to seven pounds. Parcels for the soldiers and civilians connected with the American Expeditionary Forces may contain anything that is admissible to the domestic parcel post except perishables which may spoil on the long journey to Europe.

Parcel post for the American Expeditionary Forces need not be packed in wooden boxes, but should be carefully packed in the strongest kind of pasteboard box to assure its safe arrival at the front.

In addition to this parcel post service to the troops, the war department will undertake to carry Christmas parcels for the American Expeditionary Forces provided such parcels are sent "care the Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Pier 1, Hoboken, New Jersey," and are packed in wooden boxes not more than two cubic feet in volume, well strapped, and with a hinged or screw top. Such Christmas boxes may be sent to the Commanding Officer, Port of Embarkation, either by express or through the mails, and must not exceed 20 pounds in weight. The army will inspect the contents of each box and undertake its delivery from Hoboken to the addressee. The war department will receive Christmas packages up to December 5th.

Yours very truly.
OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Parcel Post Limit Seven Pounds.

It will be noted that parcels weighing seven pounds but no more can be sent through the post office department all the way to France.

The twenty-pound parcels which are intended for Christmas gifts and which are to be delivered on Christmas day are sent by the war department from its port of embarkation at Hoboken, N. J. These parcels, which must not exceed twenty pounds in weight, can be sent to the address given in Hoboken in any way that the sender chooses.

Of course the post office department has been handling the smaller Christmas packages all the way through to France, but in order to insure their delivery on Christmas morning it was necessary to mail them by November 15. However, the fact that the mailing was too late for delivery on Christmas day does not mean that packages cannot still be sent by parcel post. They can be sent any day in the year at the rate of 12 cents for each pound sent, and this rate holds from whatever point in the United States the package is sent.

How Packages Must Be Addressed.

Packages for the soldiers must be addressed to the individual, with his company and his regiment and then must be added the words "American Expeditionary Forces." It is not necessary to add the name of the country.

It will be noted that in the instructions given above and prepared in the second assistant postmaster general's office nothing is said specifically concerning the kind of things which may be sent to the soldiers and civilians connected with the expeditionary forces. It is perfectly proper to send sugar, provided it is properly wrapped. The reason sugar is spoken of here is because there seems to have been some misunderstanding about it.

Matches must not be sent in any circumstances. Neither must anything inflammable, except, of course, ordinary packing material, be included, nor must there be any chemical or fresh fruit in the packages. Candy can go if properly protected from mashing up and ruining other things in the mail. Jars of fruit properly sealed and protected against breakage can be sent. Nothing of an explosive nature must be put into the parcels.

It is necessary that the parcel post packages weighing up to seven pounds shall be wrapped so that the post office authorities may examine their contents. The rules for the packages which the war department sends are given explicitly in the above official communication. It is desired to accentuate the fact that parcels up to seven pounds in weight can be sent by ordinary parcel post at any time of the year, but that Christmas boxes which are to go by the way of the war department at the address given above will not be forwarded if they are received at Hoboken later than December 5.

BRIDGE BLOWN UP BY THE RUSSIAN ENGINEERS TO CHECK THE ADVANCE OF INVADING GERMANS

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

This remarkable photograph is one of the very few made during the war showing a bridge actually being blown up. The span can be seen buckling under the strain of the explosion, and water spouts all about, showing the effect of the mines planted in the river, can also be seen. The blowing up of this bridge was one of the episodes in the Russian retreat. Russian engineers mined the river and destroyed the bridge as part of the usual military tactics for delaying a pursuing enemy. They also blew up a neighboring village that had been used as a munition depot, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Teutons.

WINS WAR WORK GOAL

Campaign to Raise $35,000,000 Is Success

Early Reports Indicate That Quota Is Probably Exceeded By Country.

New York, Nov. 21.—George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the war work council announces that the war fund of $35,000,000 with which the Young Men's Christian association will provide care and comfort for the soldiers and sailors of America and her allies, has been raised.

While final figures will not be available for a day or two, Mr. Perkins stated reports from various parts of the country left no doubt the full amount and probably more, had been contributed. The campaign was begun a week ago.

Everywhere a Success.

"Reports received from every state in the country," said a statement issued by A. H. Whitford, campaign director, "indicate that the campaign is a great success. Many states have announced their intention of raising an amount larger than their allotment.

"It is clearly understood that the principal limitation in the work in the association among the enlisted men has been largely a lack of funds. The larger the fund the more efficient and the more extended will be the work as represented by the Red Triangle."

Minnesota Passes Quota.

Minneapolis, Nov. 20.—Passing the $1,000,000 goal, Minnesota reached the $1,047,500 mark at noon yesterday, in the National army and navy Y. M. C. A. campaign, E. W. Peck announced last night.

At least $1,200,000 will be collected in Minnesota, Mr. Peck believes.

UNIFIED CONTROL ESSENTIAL

President Cables to Col. House in Europe.

London, Nov. 20.—Col. Edward M. House, head of the American mission, has received a cablegram from President Wilson stating emphatically the United States government considers that unity of plan and control between all the Allies and the United States is essential in order to achieve a just and permanent peace.

President Wilson emphasizes the fact that this unity must be accomplished if the great resources of the United States are to be used to the best advantage, and he requests Col. House to confer with the heads of the Allied governments with a view to achieving the closest possible co-operation.

President Wilson has asked Colonel House to attend the first meeting of the supreme war council, with General Tasker H. Bliss as military adviser.

Gets Five Years For Making Threat.

Detroit, Nov. 20.—Jacob Yellin, a Detroit youth, was convicted by a federal court jury here of sending a threateneing letter demanding ransom to Edsel Ford, son of the automobile manufacturer. Yellin was sentenced to five years in Leavenworth prison and also was fined $1,000.

Girls Destroy Kaiser's Picture.

Boston, Nov. 20.—Portraits of the German kaiser and Prince Bismarck hanging in the dining hall of the German class at Wellesley college have been destroyed by girl students. This action followed an agitation by a former student.

Deed of Daring by Flyer.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The dispatches tell of the bestowal of the highly prized Italian gold medal on officers for deeds of heroism. Lieut. Castruccio, the dispatches say, was on board an airhip disabled by the enemy's guns and about to fall in enemy territory. Castruccio climbed over the gas bag and, creeping along in the direction of the prow, with his weight caused the airship to regain its balance. In great personal danger he remained there over an hour, allowing the airship to land within his lines.

LLOYD GEORGE IS TRIUMPHANT

Crushes Opponents in Ringing Speech of Defense in the House of Commons.

U-BOATS PERIL BEATEN

Premier Asserts Cause No Longer Exists to Fear Submarines of Enemy—Asquith Leads Opposition.

London, Nov. 21.—Defending himself against the first serious attack his administration has faced, Premier Lloyd George spoke in the House of Commons and his defense seemed highly successful. The prime minister's admirers call it a triumph.

The attack was focused upon two points—the character of the war council which the premier announced in Paris and the condemnation of the Allies' past strategy, which he pronounced in his Paris speech.

Lloyd George sent a thrill of jubilation through parliament when in the midst of an eloquent defense of the inter-Ally war council he suddenly switched to the submarine question and announced triumphantly,

"Five U-boats were destroyed last Saturday alone. There is no longer any ground for fear of the submarine peril."

Tumultuous cheering swallowed the second sentence. The House of Commons resounded for several minutes with an ovation such as has not been heard there since the fall of Bagdad.

Asquith Leads Opposition.

Former Premier Asquith was spokesman for the opposition. His speech was not an attack, but a sharp criticism of the new plan for Allied control of the war and a vindication of his own government, for which he remarked that he himself and the present premier had each had his particular share of responsibility.

It was keyed in a much milder strain than the first hostile outburst from the newspapers and sections of the Liberal and Conservative parties which greeted the premier on his return home.

TWO WOUNDED SAMMIES DIE

Others Cited By French Commander for Bravery.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 19—Two of the Americans who were wounded in the recent shell bursts have died at the field hospital.

A few infantrymen and engineers were wounded by shells and shrapnel. The first American artilleryman was wounded by a fragment of a German shell, which glanced off the gun the Sammy was serving. He was slightly injured about the head.

Three American officers, four noncommissioned officers and eight privates who participated in the recent trench fight were yesterday cited for bravery by the French commander.

Villa Moves on Juarez.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 20.—Soldiers of the United States border patrol have reported sighting numerous bands of armed Mexicans moving toward Juarez, both from the east and the west. These are believed to be Villa followers moving up for a general attack on the town.

55 Deaths in Camp in Week.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Fifty-five deaths occurred in national guard and national army camps during the week ended Nov. 9, it is officially announced. A mild form of measles is epidemic at Camps Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., and Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. Pneumonia was responsible for 30 of the deaths. Northern soldiers developed much less sickness than men from other sections. Meningitis was reported from several camps.

BRITISH CAPTURE JAFFA

Ottomans Continue Their Flight Before English.

Italians Hold Austro-German Armies in Check Along Piave River.

London, Nov. 20.—Jaffa, the important city on the Mediterranean coast, has been taken possession of by the British army in Palestine, the Turks who apparently are continuing their withdrawal northward, offering no opposition. The text of the official statement making this announcement reads:

"Jaffa was occupied by Australian and New Zealand mounted troops without opposition. The enemy appears to be continuing to the north."

All along the Piave river the Italians are holding the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in check. Nowhere have the invaders been able to cross the stream, and at several places where they previously had gained access to the western bank they have been brilliantly counter attacked and forced to withdraw to the river's edge.

SHOW THEMSELVES WORTHY

Secretary Baker Pays Tribute to Sammies.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Hardening of the Italian defense and the precision with which British and French re-enforcements are being delivered in the Italian war theater lead Secretary Baker in his weekly war review last night to contemplate the future in that field with confidence.

Further Allied offensives on the western front, after the lull of the past week, Mr. Baker says, are indicated by increased artillery fire and the nervousness exhibited by the Germans. The only reference to the sector of this front, where American troops occupy the first line trenches, is that the men have shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the American army.

FIVE CONGRESSMEN FIRED ON

Have Narrow Escape While Visiting Belgian War Zone.

British Front in Belgium, Nov. 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—Five members of the party of American congressmen and private citizens while visiting in the Belgian war zone had a narrow escape from death or injury whin they were caught in a sudden burst of German machine gunfire while inspecting the front line trenches near Dixmude.

The Americans in danger were Congressmen C. C. Dill of Spokane, Wash.; Congressman Charles B. Timberlake of Colorado; Congressman John F. Miller of Seattle, Wash.; Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington, and former Representative Stout of Montana.

RODIN, SCULPTOR, DIES

Paris, Nov. 19.—Auguste Rodin, France's great sculptor, is dead. The 77-year-old sculptor had been ill for only a brief time of congestion of the lungs. Auguste Rodin was born in 1840, in Paris. But it was not until he had struggled 40 years that he achieved anylike recognition from the art world.

Scouts Sell $100,000,000 Bonds.

New York, Nov. 20.—The success of the Boy Scouts' efforts in the second Liberty Loan was even more than anticipated. Boy Scouts of America brought in 500,857 subscriptions, amounting to $95,493,800, so far as definitely reported from cities and towns all over the country. It is estimated that complete reports will show the total amount secured to be over $100,000,000 and that the boys sold about one out of every eighteen bonds subscribed for throughout the country in the campaign recently closed.

ALL MEN LIABLE TO CALL FOR WAR

New Draft Registrations Allow Draft for Work as Well as Fight.

APPROVED BY WILSON

Full Strength of Country to Be Called and Only Extreme Disability Will Debar Men From Service.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Making practically every one of the more than 9,000,000 men registered subject to war duty, if not at the front then behind the lines, drastic new regulations for the draft have been approved by the president and made public by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Affecting more than 9,000,00 homes, the regulations mobilize the war strength of the country to a point where only a word is necessary to take a man from his desk or plow or work bench and put him in a trench or armored motor car or munitions factory or shipbuilding plant.

Here are some of the radical new provisions which give teeth to the revised rules.

Secretary of War Baker is given authority to revoke any exemption or disregard at any time the deferred classification and order of call of any registered man, if that man's special trade or qualification make him necessary for special service. Thus, if the army finds itself facing a sudden need for 25,000 chauffers, Secretary Baker is authorized to direct local boards to get the number of chauffers, no matter where they stand in order of call.

Voluntary enlistment in the regular army of men between 21 and 31 years of age will be completely stopped on December 15.

Discharged Men Recalled.

Men previously discharged for slight deformities, such as flat feet, will be recalled. They will not be sent to the front but will be put on government work either at army depots or where they are most needed.

Men employed in the building and fitting of ships for the navy and Emergency Fleet corporation are not subject to call as long as they remain in those employments.

Registered men for the first time are permitted, if they so desire, to enlist in the navy or marine corps. Permission to do so will be granted, however, only in case the number of the man is so far down on the order list that he is not subject to call in the second draft.

New Physical Examination.

An entirely new system of physical examination is ordered whereby a man is examined not only by the physicians of the local board, but by an expert board of seven specialists before being finally accepted or discharged from military duty.

The provost general marshal's office has been given the assistance of the entire postal machinery of the country in tracing down men who have moved from their original jurisdictions, leaving no addresses behind.

General Crowder said that it could not be made too plain that the regulations affect every one of the registered men not at present in the uniform of the United States.

The rules will become effective in part on November 20. They are to go into effect as a whole on a date to be set by the provost marshal general, which probably will be December 10.

INVITED TO VISIT ENGLAND

Samuel Gompers Gets Invitation to Great Britain.

Buffalo, Nov. 20.—President Gompers has been informally invited to visit England at the close of the present convention. The invitation was brought by John L. Hill and Arthur Hayday, fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union congress. Mr. Gompers has not indicated whether he will accept.

President Gompers addressed a meeting of the National Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks' association. It is said the organization contemplates a request for a 25 per cent increase in pay.

LOOK FOR DEAL WITH JAPAN

Washington Says Price Is Only Stumbling Block.

Washington, Nov. 20—Confidence that negotiations looking to the exchange of American steel for Japanese tonnage will be concluded successfully was expressed by officials here despite Japan's apparent refusal to sell her ships at the price offered. The question of price, it was said, is the only point that remains to be cleared up.

Switzerland Fears Belgium's Fate.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Alarmed that the circulation of rumors saying one set of the European belligerents has asked Switzerland's permission to move troops through her territory, may be seized by the other belligerents as a pretext to forcibly do the same thing, Switzerland has hastened to denounce the rumors as false. Some of the Swiss press regards the rumors as having been circulated by Germany with the design of seizing upon them as a pretext for moving troops into Italy over Swiss lines.

NORTHWEST IS PROVED LOYAL

Patriotism Made Manifest at Great Rally Held in the Twin Cities.

TALKS STIR AUDIENCES

Financier Born in Germany Pleads for Crushing of Prussianism—Vrooman Says Profiteering Must Be Curbed—Irish Leader Speaks.

Minneapolis, Nov. 19.—The Northwest's great loyalty gathering, called to wipe out the last traces of the stains of La Follettism, was transferred to Minneapolis Saturday.

On Friday delegates from every county in the state met in St. Paul, paraded the streets and listened to patriotic speeches. Saturday the general public in Minneapolis joined in the feast of loyalty.

There was a big mass meeting at the Auditorium in the afternoon, with Carl S. Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, and Otto Kahn, New York banker of German parentage, as the chief speaker. In the evening there was another mass meeting open to the public.

Prominent Speakers.

These were the speakers: T. P. (Tay Pay) O'Connor, for 40 years a member of the British house of commons and leader in the fight for Irish rights; United States Senators Knute Nelson and Frank B. Kellogg, Governor Harding of Iowa and Mrs. Nellie McClung, Canadian writer.

Otto Kahn, one of the country's most patriotic financiers, said that Germany of today was not the Germany Germans in America know. He said that the policy of frightfulness had permeated the whole Prussian ruling caste.

Conscience Superior to Blood.

"It is hard for us to speak against the country from which we sprung," he said. "But it must be done. Conscience must be superior to blood. Honor must be superior to race.

"The spirit of Prussianism and the spirit of Americanism cannot live in the same world. One or the other must go. Do we love liberty? Then meet and crush Prussianism."

Mr. Kahn said that American business men were giving of their all patriotically in this war. He denied vehemently that it was a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight."

To Be No Abnormal Profits.

Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, told his hearers that the President and every one associated with him were doing their utmost to see that there were no abnormal profits in this war.

"In the past war has generally been a hell of carnage at the front and a carnival of profiteering at the rear," he said. "It has meant a sacrifice of career, family, ties, income, health and life itself by farmers, artisans and other fighting men. But not infrequently to the unscrupulous merchants, manufacturers and financiers it has meant increased opportunity for graft and extortion from country and from fellow countrymen.

"But there is a new patriotism abroad in the land. This is a war in which the civilized patriotism and sacrifice is rapidly being as universal among non-combatants as is devotion and heroism among our soldiers at the front."

The parade in St. Paul was the real feature of the loyalty gathering. Every county was represented in the line of march. Some of the counties sent delegations numbering 250 persons.

Counties Send Bands.

When a great parade moved to the capital through the streets of St. Paul Friday afternoon there was evidence from every portion of the state where disloyalty has shown its head that "copperheadism" was no longer to be tolerated.

Glencoe, McLeod county, where Townley, Teigen and Bentall made their recent speeches, sent a band and 100 citizens. They carried banners attesting to the loyalty of McLeod county.

New Ulm and Brown county were represented with a large delegation of patriotic citizens and a band.

Wilson's Message Read.

At the afternoon meeting at the Auditorium, a special message from President Wilson was read by Frank W. Murphy of Wheaton, who presided.

Senators Knute Nelson and Kellogg spoke. At the morning session, Car Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, told the audience that the President and his advisors were doing everything in their power to cut down war profits.

Helping to Break Hindenburg Line.

O'Neil, Neb., Nov. 19.—Gustav Hindenburg, first cousin of the German general of that name, is the owner of $25,000 worth of Liberty bonds. He is 74 years old. "A few weeks ago I saw two Belgian children in Wyoming with their arms severed just below the elbows," said Hindenburg. "I asked them who did it. They said 'the Germans did it so that we could not take up arms against Germany.' I can't bear arms against Germany, but I can buy bonds like sixty."

"CONTRABAND"

A Romance of the North Atlantic

By
RANDALL PARRISH
Author of "My Lady of the North," "Maid of the Forest," etc.

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CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

—12—

"They're all right," broke in Liverpool, "except for some sore heads. We downed the owner and the second mate easy, but Leayord and the engineer made some trouble, and had to be soaked. We got 'em all quiet enough now, where they can't make any trouble."

"Where are they confined?"

He winked at me in a half-drunken leer.

"Which is none o' yer business—hey, Mr. McCann?"

The impudent manner of the fellow served to fully awaken me to a realization of the helpless position I occupied. I held back the first hot retort on my lips, and forced a smile.

"I get the idea," I said, pretending a good nature I was far from feeling. "I am to merely work under orders. Well, I'd rather do that than let you wreck the ship, and perhaps drown the whole company. What is your object in this affair? You surely don't hope to dispose of this vessel and cargo?"

"No, I don't," and McCann took a step forward, his hand resting on the desk. "To be frank with you, Hollis, this affair has gone further than I intended; it got the start of me while you held me prisoner aft here in the cabin. There's nothing for me to do now but work out of the fix as best I can."

"Mutiny, then, was not part of your original plan?"

"Not open mutiny—no. I'm no fool, and I know what that means. I started in to make the crew dissatisfied, so they would force you to put back to an American port. I offered them money, but with no intention of resorting to force. Then you locked me up, and this other thing happened. We've gone too far now to back out. We don't mean to get caught. So it's up to you to decide whether the Indian Chief remains afloat, and no lives lost; or whether the old hooker is never heard of again."

"You'd scuttle the ship?"

"That's for you to decide; it's my advice to you not to take the chance."

I could scarcely believe he meant this; the proposition was so absolutely heartless, so cold-blooded. I could hardly associate it even with Fergus McCann. Surely he was not in reality the utter villain he now coolly professed himself. My eyes left his face, and sought Liverpool, who was leering at me in drunken gravity.

"Is this true, Red? Have you fellows held council?"

"Some ov us have," he said sullenly. "Jim Dugan, Simms and me, we talked it all over with Mr. McCann here, an' agreed what wus best. That's why the two ov us come ter see you."

"Unless I consent to sign a report showing your desertion of the ship justified, you propose to sink the Indian Chief?"

"You an' Bascom—both ov yer."

"And if we do sign—what then?"

"You'll sail us within fifty miles ov the nearest open port, and we'll take to the boats, and leave you to be picked up."

"You'd report our condition ashore?"

"Nothin' was said about that. Yer drift would be southard, an' would soon bring yer in the track o' ships; besides there's enough left ter handle the sails ter give the hooker steerage way. We figured we'd be safe unless there was a big storm."

It was certainly a cold-blooded proposition, but the fellow's tone was so matter-of-fact I no longer doubted this to be their final decision. I played my last card.

"See here, Red," and I drew a paper from the drawer of the desk. "Do you fellows realize the value of this ship, and the cargo below hatches?"

"We don't give a darn."

"Well, you better, for it's a tidy little sum. Now, see here—I'll pledge the crew fifty thousand dollars, to be divided as you choose, if you will dock the Indian Chief at Hamburg."

"Who'll pay it?"

"The owner, within ten days of landing."

"An' if we get snapped up by an English or French cruiser on the way over, all we'd ever get would be a jail. That sorter plan don't make no hit with me nor my mates. We've talked it all over."

McCann struck the desk with his fist, impatient at the discussion.

"Your price is too low, Hollis. This is no piker's game. Red knows it is worth more than fifty thousand to me to get back to New York. So now, will you help us quietly, or shall we have to make you?"

"What is it you desire of me?"

"That you work out an observation once a day, and set the ship's course as we direct; then tell us when a certain point has been reached."

"What point?"

"Fifty miles northeast of St. Johns."

"And then what happens?"

"We will take to the boats, and leave you and your officers to do what you please with the ship."

"Are all the crew with you in this mutinous deal?"

The eyes of the two men met, and Liverpool blurted out:

"They'll all do what we say; there's none ov 'em yer kin count on fer ter fight on your side; but maybe there's a couple we won't hav' no use for when we take to the boats."

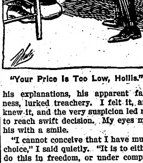
"Who are they?"

"Thar's no need o' my tellin' yer that."

"Well, even with those two this will only give us six able-bodied men; that is not enough with which to bring the Indian Chief into port."

"It will be all you'll have, anyhow," said McCann grimly. "And you are mighty lucky at that. The drift will be southward, and will take you directly into the steamer lane. All you need do is keep steerage way, and wait until you are picked up. You don't imagine we want you sailing into the harbor at St. Johns the same time we get there, do you? Come on now; stop this talk, and give us an answer."

For a long moment I stood motionless, staring out through the open port at the sunlit waters. It seemed to me my best course was to at least pretend to yield to their wishes. To acquiesce would insure me a measure of freedom on board, an opportunity to learn the exact conditions, and might enable me to save the ship from destruction. As to McCann, he had some object in all this far more important than appeared on the surface. He was never assuming this risk, or investing all this money in an illegal cause, without a more serious purpose than an idle desire to return to New York. He was taking a tremendous chance, driven by some impulse I could not comprehend. What was the secret—hate, revenge, greed, love? I would find out sometime; but now I could only grope in the dark, guessing at his motives. Yet I knew this—his promises were lies. He would make use of me; he would induce me to pilot the ship to the spot he desired to attain on the broad bosom of the ocean, and then—what? The man would never be fool enough to permit the Indian Chief to sail into any harbor to accuse him of such a crime. Back of all his words, his explanations, his apparent fairness, lurked treachery. I felt it, and knew it, and the very suspicion led me to reach swift decision. My eyes met his with a smile.



"Your Price Is Too Low, Hollis."

"I cannot conceive that I have much choice," I said quietly. "It is to either do this in freedom, or under compulsion. Naturally I prefer the former."

"You mean you accept our offer?"

"Yes; I will figure out the proper course, and report to you when the vessel is at the place you designate. That is all that is asked of me. In return I have your pledge that the ship will be left in good condition, with all who are loyal safe on board?"

"Yes."

"There is one more condition, McCann."

"What?"

"That Miss Carrington be left absolutely unmolested by either you or your men, until the time comes for you to take to the boats."

"Hah! So that is really where the shoe pinches!"

"We will not quarrel about it—either say yes or no."

"What do you mean by unmolested? Am I prohibited from speaking to the lady?"

"That is to be left to her choice, not yours. She is to retain the key to her stateroom; to eat alone if she prefers, and to see such associates aboard as she desires."

Liverpool laughed drunkenly.

"That ain't the argyment," he said easily. "So far as I see, that don't change things none. She's locked herself in anyhow, an' won't answer nobody."

McCann growled something which I took to be assent, and I was myself so anxious to ascertain our exact position as to have no desire for further argument. I could be of no possible value locked a prisoner in that stateroom; no protection to her. Indeed, if I refused to navigate the vessel, leaving the ship to drift blindly through these unknown waters, exposed constantly to peril, I would be guilty of a failure to do my duty almost as great as the crime of these others. On deck, knowing where we were and the direction in which we were going, the opportunity might arise for the accomplishment of much. I grasped the necessary instruments from the swinging [illegible] in my hands, turned toward the door.

"Come on, then," I said, ignoring the fact that I was any longer a prisoner. "Bring the chart, one of you, and I'll point out where we are to you on deck."

"Just hold on a minute," and Liverpool, blocking the doorway, pushed me back with his huge hand. "We're the bosses, not you. Git it out o' your head right now, mister, that yer the captain of this ship Indian Chief. Blast yer! ye ain't nuthin'; an' if yer attempt to play us any dirty tricks, I'll smash yer the same as I would a fly. Ain't that right, Mr. McCann?"

"Oh, Hollis understands, Red. He knows we've gone too far in this game to take any chances. Let him pass."

"Well," growled the giant, stepping aside, "I just wanted him ter know. I don't kill nobody in cold blood; but I'm goin' ter take keer of myself an' my mates. Yer git me, skipper?"

"Yes, I get you," I answered a bit wearily. "So let it go at that, my man; I know the time to fight, and the time to keep quiet. Now let's go on deck."

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Compromise and an Interruption.

Except for the absence of the regular officers from their stations, I should not have known any especial change had taken place on board the ship. Outwardly everything appeared about as usual as I emerged behind Liverpool, with McCann trailing behind. The latter paused to insert the key into the lock of the door, and I indulged in one swift glance about the apartment.

"Bascom occupies his own stateroom?"

Liverpool nodded ungraciously enough.

"And Miss Carrington retains hers?"

"We are not here to be interviewed, Hollis," broke in McCann sharply. "Go along on deck, and keep your tongue to yourself."

Realizing that silence was my best weapon, I made no response, but climbed the stairs. The decks were clean—had evidently been scrubbed that morning, and nowhere could I perceive any signs that the ship was in the hands of mutineers. Liverpool gripped my shoulder.

"Up the ladder with you," he ordered. "There's too little time left for gaping about here."

There were two men at the wheel, although one could have attended to the service, as the ship was at half-speed, and the sea far from heavy. I recognized both faces, but couldn't recall their names; the shorter fellow, deeply pitted, exhibited a fresh scar where I had struck him with my boot-heel the night before. He grinned good-naturedly, and pointed to the bruised flesh, as I caught his eye. White was evidently the temporary officer in charge, and the brutality of his face was clearly revealed in the bright light as he leaned against the rail. However, I had scarcely time to more than glance about, as the sun was already at the zenith. The others stood around silent, watching as I figured out our position on the back of an old envelope. I took my time at it, not only from my own anxiety to be accurate, but also because of other thoughts in my mind, yet the calculation was completed at last, and I lifted my eyes to McCann's gaze.

"Well?" he said.

I gave him the figures.

"You are sure this is correct?"

"As sure as I can be; the chronometer hasn't been corrected since the ship left Baltimore; except for possible variations on that account, the figures are right. Spread out the chart, and I'll show you where we are within ten miles. When did you furl the sails?"

"After we started up the engines again; while we had all hands on deck."

"Well," I announced, after a moment of measuring, "that would tally pretty close with the figuring. Our present position is just about here, where I put the red cross."

McCann took the compasses from my hand, and began to measure distances.

"Two hundred and ten miles to the northern extremity of Newfoundland—is that it?"

"A trifle more, I should say."

"This is St. Johns here; what southing does that give?"

"Over two hundred."

He studied the map a few moments longer, the three men talking earnestly while I left them, and walked over to the starboard rail. It was of no particular interest to me where they decided to go—the one port meant the same to me as another. McCann got up, rolling the chart in his hand.

"There is no use, then," he called, "of our going farther north?"

I turned and faced him.

"Not if your port is St. Johns; the course would be sou'-sou'west. Is there anything more wanted of me at present?"

McCann turned and spoke to the others, both answering him in low tones.

"No," he said stiffly. "We will send for you if you are needed again on deck."

"I am expected to keep below?"

"Below, and to your stateroom. If you attempt to converse with any of the crew, you will be locked in."

I passed them without a word, and clambered down the ladder to the main deck, aware of the grinning faces of the men at the wheel. Humiliating as the situation was, this was no time for resistance, or the exhibiting of a spirit of revolt. White crossed over to the rail and watched me until I vanished within the companion. I realized his presence without so much as glancing up. There came to me, as I passed at the foot of the stairs, a sudden eagerness to speak to Vera, to explain to her the situation, and bring to her a word of comfort. I crossed over hastily and rapped at her stateroom door. I felt sure there was a movement within, but no response. With lips close to the wood, I spoke.

"Miss Vera."

"Who is it?"

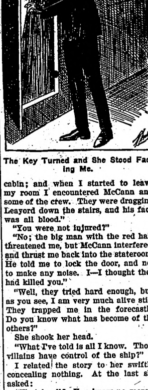
"Hollis; may I have a word?"

The key turned, and she stood facing me, her eyes filled with startled welcome.

"Why—I thought; they told me—oh! I am so glad!"

"They told you what?"

"Why, nothing direct. But there was fighting last night. I—I heard the struggle on deck, and then here in the cabin; and when I started to leave my room I encountered McCann and some of the crew. They were dragging Leayord down the stairs, and his face was all blood."



The Key Turned and She Stood Facing Me.

"You were not injured?"

"No; the big man with the red hair threatened me, but McCann interfered, and thrust me back into the stateroom. He told me to lock the door, and not to make any noise. I—I thought they had killed you."

"Well, they tried hard enough, but, as you see, I am very much alive still. They trapped me in the forecastle. Do you know what has become of the others?"

She shook her head.

"What I've told is all I know. Those villains have control of the ship?"

I related the story to her swiftly, concealing nothing. At the last she asked:

"That is all? You know no more?"

"No."

"Then the others must be alive, and on board. Surely you would have heard if any had been killed?"

"I believe so; they would not kill if possible to avoid it, as such a crime would render their own case more desperate."

"What—what are you going to do?"

"Frankly, Miss Vera, I do not know," I confessed. "I have had no time to think, and my head still throbs so from blows that I hardly realize the situation. I cannot hope to fight these men alone, and there can be no immediate danger—they are sailing the ship toward St. Johns."

"You believe they will take to the boats, and leave us aboard?"

"That would be their only safe course. They would never dare sail the Indian Chief into that, or any other harbor. They must land as shipwrecked seamen, tell their story, and then quickly disappear."

"I—I know that—but—but will they dare to leave us afloat, to be picked up by some vessel?"

I hesitated, but her eyes compelled an answer.

"I do not know," I said soberly. "It hardly seems possible they can contemplate such an act of villainy as the scuttling of the ship, and leaving us on board to drown like rats. That would be too horrid a crime for this age. White and Liverpool might be brutal enough, but surely not Fergus McCann."

"Why not Fergus McCann?"

"His education, his former life, the civilization in which he has been reared; he has lived among gentlemen."

"Gentlemen!" she echoed the word in scorn. "His associates have been principally gamblers and rounders. He is notorious in New York, and his money alone gives him entrance to decent circles. He doesn't know what the word gentleman means. If there is treachery behind this, it will be the plan of Fergus McCann."

"You know him better than I."

"I know of him longer; I have heard more tales, yet surely you saw what he was in the boat?"

"You believe, then, the intention is to scuttle the vessel?"

"Yes, I do."

"And leave us helpless on board?"

"Yes, Mr. Hollis."

I drew a deep breath, at this direct verification of my own secret suspicion.

"So do I," I returned in a whisper, "although I had no thought of telling you."

"You have some plan, then? You have considered what to do?"

"No; hardly that. There will be two days, at least, before we shall be close enough to the coast for them to take to the boats. Much may happen within that time; we may be spoken by some other vessel, even overhauled by a warship, and manned by a prize crew."

"You hope for this?"

"St. Johns is a naval base; the closer we approach the harbor the more apt we are to encounter a British cruiser."

Her fingers grasped my sleeve.

"But, Mr. Hollis, if all these hopes fail, and there should be no rescue, is there not something we can do? Must we remain here helpless, just waiting for death to come?"

I took the little hands in mine tenderly, and, with an effort, controlled my voice.

"Perhaps so, but we cannot be too cautious. Our only chance is to retain our freedom, and arouse no suspicion that we are plotting together. Can you learn where the others are confined, and get the word to me?"

"Yes," she said. "I—I think I can."

"What is it you think you can do, Miss Carrington?" said a voice quietly.

McCann stood in the open passageway leading to the steward's pantry, less than fifteen feet distant, a satirical smile on his lips, as he observed our familiar position. How long he had been there, and what portion of our conversation he had overheard, I had no means of knowing, and for the instant I stood speechless, my brain a blank. Not so with Vera. With a laugh, ringing out as naturally as though in full appreciation of some sudden gleam of humor, she withdrew her hands from mine, turned and faced him, executing a mocking curtsey.

"Hardly fair, Mr. McCann," she said, "to steal upon us like that."

"Perhaps not," he answered grimly, "but just now I am privileged to do as I please on board this ship. Answer my question—what is it you think you can do?"

"Perhaps an answer will be embarrassing."

"Stop the play-acting," he burst forth, advancing about the stair rail. "What were you talking about? I want a direct answer?"

The girl's long lashes shaded her eyes, but there was not the slightest falter to her voice.

"Captain Hollis," she said softly, almost regretfully, "had asked me if—if I thought I could learn to—to like him, and I said I—I thought I could. That—that was all."

McCann stared at the innocent, downcast face as though he half believed the words her lips uttered were deliberate lies; then he laughed mirthlessly.

"I see," he said with sarcasm. "No misfortune along other lines is sufficient to interrupt Mr. Hollis' love-making. My congratulations, captain, on even this measure of success."

The hot blood flushed my face, not so much at the words as the tone with which they were uttered. They conveyed to me a deliberate insult, tingling with a memory of the purpose he charged me with during our last interview. He had not quite understood me before, but now he felt convinced that under all the veneer I was his kind; and he instantly felt that he knew just how to deal with my case.

"Your congratulations are appreciated for what they are worth," I answered, unable to wholly restrain myself. "But we will let the discussion end here."

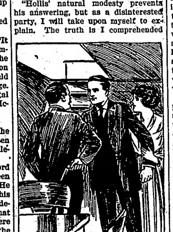
"Oh, will we? Well, perhaps you will recall that circumstances have changed since our last talk. You are no longer captain of this ship—I am; and I will say what I please on board. The first thing I propose doing is to tell Miss Carrington who and what you are."

Her eyes flashed over my face, then sought his.

"Do I understand," she asked clearly, "that I have been before a topic of conversation between you? What was the occasion?"

McCann laughed, not in the least embarrassed, and evidently convinced that his position was sufficiently strong to give him a clear advantage.

"Hollis' natural modesty prevents his answering, but as a disinterested party, I will take upon myself to explain. The truth is I comprehended from the first the real object of this fellow in seeking your friendship. I even compelled him to acknowledge that your father's money was the main attraction."



"You Dog of a Liar!"

I stepped forward, unable longer to restrain the action.

"You dog of a liar!" I said fiercely. "I know you are armed, but—"

"Wait, Captain Hollis," and her fingers caught my arm. "This matter involves me, and I wish to hear the facts. Go on, please."

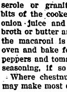
McCann grinned into my face, but kept one hand behind him, gripping his revolver.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The KITCHEN CABINET

A mind without convictions is like a road that begins everywhere and leads nowhere.

ECONOMICAL DISHES.



A ball or two of well-seasoned hamburger steak is sufficient to season a dish of macaroni or rice, making a most substantial dish. Break up a cupful of macaroni in inch pieces and cover with boiling water well salted, to cook until tender. Put a layer of the cooked macaroni in a casserole or granite baking dish, add bits of the cooked hamburger, a little onion juice and celery salt, a little broth or butter and water, repeat until the macaroni is used. Place in the oven and bake for a half hour. Green peppers and tomatoes may be used for seasoning, if so desired.

Where chestnuts are plentiful they may make most dainty, nutritious, and at the same time, attractive dishes. Chestnuts contain carbohydrates which need cooking to make them more easily digested. Score the shell and drop them into a hot frying pan to blanch, when blanched remove the shell and thin brown skin and the nut is ready for various uses. Cooked until tender, mashed and seasoned with fat which it lacks, salted and peppered, it may be served as a vegetable with steak.

Chestnut Cakes.—Shell and blanch some good chestnuts, then cook in boiling salted water until tender. Rub them through a sieve and to every half cupful add the yolk of an egg, salt, white pepper, celery salt, and onion juice and Worcestershire sauce, to season highly. Make into neat cakes, brush with beaten egg, roll in fine crumbs, and fry in smoking hot fat. Serve as meat.

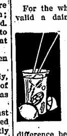
Mock Mashed Potatoes.—Cook a pound of chestnuts for a quarter of an hour, peel and skin them, and cook in a quart of milk until very soft. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, and a teaspoonful of salt. Rub through a sieve and serve the same as mashed potatoes. This makes a nice vegetable to serve with chicken, and it has the additional advantage that it can be eaten by those to whom potatoes are denied.

Deviled Chestnuts.—Blanch the nuts, then put them with a little olive oil into a hot frying pan, and salt and cayenne pepper and serve either hot or cold.

Chestnuts cooked until tender, then mashed and seasoned with a well-seasoned stock in which the nuts were cooked, makes a most acceptable vegetable dish.

Have you noticed that the women who have system in their work almost invariably appear to have the least to do?

FOR THE INVALID'S TRAY.



For the whimsical palate of an invalid a dainty is more acceptable, whatever it may be, if served in some unusual form. For the busy housewife who has but one pair of hands to perform all duties, time is a most valuable asset, and she has little for frills. However a few minutes spent in garnishing and arranging a dish will make all the difference between receiving and eating it with anticipation, or refusing it altogether. So many fetching things may be done with ordinary things in the home, for example, a whole set of dishes may be made from a few lemons. Cut the lemon that has a good projection for a spout into a cream pitcher, cut a ring of rind for the handle, scoop out the pulp and voila! a pitcher, not for cream, but for various jellies.

Cut a lemon the other way across, put on two little handles and have a sugar bowl, the half of a lemon a little smaller with one handle will be a cup. Pigs, using toothpicks for legs, may be made, eyes of black pins, delighting the heart of a child. With dates and figs, turtles, with peanuts various figures, even a whole man may be made by using toothpicks and cork.

Fruit Cream.—Beat the white of an egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and half a glass of grape jelly until it is stiff enough to stand. Serve in sherbet cups with a bit of whipped cream on top.

Rice Cream.—Blend a tablespoonful of rice flour with cold milk, add it to a pint of scalding milk, a pinch of salt and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, cook until well done. Pour out into a pretty dish and serve with cream and more sugar if desired. An egg dropped into a ramekin with a tablespoonful of cream, set in the oven in water and baked just long enough to set the egg, is delicious when seasoned with a dash of salt and paprika.

In all homes there are some choice bits of china, glass and silver, which will be used to advantage on the invalid's tray. Colored foods, like jellies and gelatin desserts look well in glass.

For the child a little thing to divert the mind while eating will often lead to his eating a good meal, without realizing that he is being forced to do it.

Nellie Maxwell

STRENGTH OF THE WARRING POWERS

Statistics Show Huge Preponderance in Favor of the Entente.

WORLD HAS A GREAT TASK

To Nullify the Plans of the Kaiser Is a Large Order—Strength in Wealth and Man Power of Nations at War Compared.

New York. — The comparative strength of the allies and the central powers is graphically shown by "The Balance Sheet of the Nations at War," which has just been compiled by the Bankers Trust company.

"The world has a great task still before it in order to nullify the plans of the Hohenzollerns," says the introduction. "The task must not be belittled, but it is at least interesting to see resources existing successfully to accomplish this task, provided that the nations of the world now opposed to Germany continue to co-operate intelligently and loyally until Germany and her allies have been absolutely defeated and their plans of world dominion rendered permanently ineffective."

Figures showing, for both sides, the combined area, income and interest charge, and cost of the war in treasure and men, are presented with the explanation that they have been gathered with great care from the "best available sources" and are believed to "reflect with substantial correctness the relative economic strength of the opposing groups of nations," although it is impossible to vouch for their absolute accuracy.

Controlled by Allies.

The allies, including the United States, are shown, by this tabulation, to control 19,526,000 square miles of the earth's surface, or 94.1 per cent of the total area held by the nations at war, as compared with 1,222,000 square miles, or only 5.9 per cent held by the Teutonic combination. The aggregate population of the allies, exclusive of the large Asiatic population tributary to the British empire, reaches the huge total of 473,250,000, or 76.3 per cent of the total of warring peoples, while that of the central powers is but 147,000,000, or 23.7 per cent.

Without counting Asiatics and Africans, the allies have available for military service 91,700,000 men, or 78.5 per cent of the total possible fighting men, while the Teutonic powers can command but 25,050,000, or 21.5 per cent. The number of men actually enrolled in the armies and navies of the allies is 21,400,000, or 66 per cent of the total, while the enrolled military strength of the Teutonic allies is 11,000,000, or 34 per cent, as shown by the following table:

The aggregate national income of the allies is placed at $82,100,000,000 and the interest charges each year at $3,891,000,000, which is 4.6 per cent of the income, while the combined income of the Teutonic alliance is estimated to be $16,600,000,000, and interest charges $1,970,000,000, which is 11.8 per cent of the income.

Regarding the cost of the war a table is presented showing that the allies have spent $72,200,000,000, or 64.1 per cent of the total cost of all warring nations, while Germany and her allies have spent $109,500,000,000, or 35.9 per cent.

In killed, wounded and missing the conflict has cost the allies 8,992,956 men, or 58.7 per cent of the total human losses, while it has cost the central powers 6,301,773, or 41.3 per cent of the total of 15,294,729 for last September.

In the introduction to the balance sheet it is pointed out that, while the exact figures are not available, it is a well-known fact that the surplus food producing sections of the world are practically controlled by the entente allies, either directly or through their control of the seas. The same is true, to a great extent, of territories producing metals and coal.

"Japan has not yet been an active factor in the European theater of the war," comments the pamphlet. "It has, however, effectually guarded the Pacific ocean. It has enrolled in its army about 1,500,000 men, out of an effective man power of 10,500,000. The entire army and navy, as well as the unenrolled man power, may be said to be still in reserve.

"While Russia has nominally about 5,000,000 men enrolled in its army and navy, it still has an enormous reserve, as the total number of men available for military purposes aggregates around 30,000,000.

Russian Situation Grave.

"The extreme gravity of the present situation in Russia is, therefore, apparent, especially when it is borne in mind that, if Germany can gain control of Russia or force a separate peace with Russia, even if Russia remained thereafter simply neutral, it would be possible for Germany to draw therefrom an enormous quantity of foodstuffs and the raw material for munitions of war. On the other hand, if Russia can be kept in line with the entente allies, it would seem that the Teutonic allies must be compelled to capitulate, at a reasonably early date, from sheer exhaustion.

"While considering the danger points we must not overlook the fact of the virulence of the Teutonic submarine campaign. It is impossible, however, to present figures in this connection which have statistical value.

"The fact should not be lost sight of that Germany now controls Belgium, northern France, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, and a large portion of Poland, having a combined population of about 32,300,000. It is true that men of all these nations are serving in the armies of the entente allies, and that Belgium is maintaining an independent army of moderate size. The control of these countries, especially Belgium and northern France, has given Germany a great advantage because of the supplies of coal and iron ore thus made available, and also because of the ability thus obtained to turn to use the factories of the manufacturing sections in making munitions of war.

"Just at the critical moment, when the scales were almost evenly balanced between the entente allies and the Teutonic allies, the United States, with its great wealth and resources, entered the conflict with a possible 22,000,000 men to draw upon, with its national wealth of $225,000,000,000, national income of $40,000,000,000, national savings estimated in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000 a year, and has thrown its weight into the scale, prepared to put behind the entente group effective co-operation to secure the success of the principles of democracy."

The task is called a "tremendous one," but, according to the views of the Bankers Trust company, there can be no doubt as to the ultimate victory of the United States and her allies.

FIGHTING STRENGTH.

	Original Man Power 18 to 45.	Present Man Power.	Army-Navy. Present Estimated Strength.	Pct. Present Man Power.
Entente Allies and the United States:				
United Kingdom	12,000,000	13,800,000	6,000,000	49.71
Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa	3,220,000		860,000	
France	9,000,000	6,500,000	3,000,000	46.1
Italy	8,000,000	7,700,000	3,000,000	38.9
Japan	10,500,000	10,500,000	1,500,000	14.2
Portugal	1,200,000	1,200,000	400,000	33.3
United States	22,000,000	22,000,000	1,640,000	7.4
Russia (excluding Poland)	34,000,000	30,000,000	5,000,000	16.6
Total	99,920,000	91,700,000	21,400,000	23.3
Teutonic Allies:				
German	14,000,000	9,400,000	6,100,000	64.9
*Austria-Hungary	12,000,000	11,150,000	3,400,000	30.5
*Turkey	4,000,000	3,500,000	1,000,000	28.6
*Bulgaria	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	50.0
Total	31,000,000	25,050,000	11,000,000	43.9
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Entente Allies and United States	76.3	78.5	66.0	
Teutonic Allies	23.7	21.5	34.00	

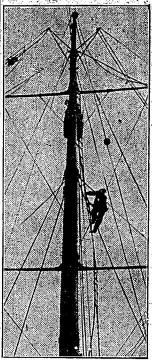
*Figures for these countries especially unreliable.

The combined national wealth of the allies is estimated at $553,000,000,000, or 80.5 per cent of the total of the nations engaged in the present conflict, while the wealth of Germany and her allies is placed at $134,000,000,000, or 19.5 per cent. Contrasted with this is the national debt of the allies, $83,960,000,000, or 14.7 per cent of their aggregate wealth, and the combined debt of the Germans and their allies, $38,500,000,000, which is 28.7 per cent of their aggregate wealth. The figures for the various countries are found in the following table:

WEALTH AND DEBT.

	National Wealth.	National Debt.	Pct. of Debt to Wealth.
Entente Allies and United States:			
United Kingdom	$ 85,000,000,000	$23,500,000,000	27.6
Canada	65,000,000,000	1,100,000,000	5.4
Newfoundland		85,000,000	
Australia		795,000,000	
New Zealand		830,000,000	
Union of South Africa		800,000,000	
Total British Colonies		3,560,000,000	
France	62,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	32.3
Italy	25,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	24.0
Japan	28,000,000,000	1,300,000,000	4.6
Portugal	5,000,000,000	1,100,000,000	22.0
United States	225,000,000,000	4,500,000,000	2.0
Russia (excluding Poland)	58,000,000,000	24,000,000,000	41.4
Total	$553,000,000,000	$83,960,000,000	14.7
Teutonic Allies:			
Germany	$ 82,000,000,000	$20,000,000,000	24.4
Austria-Hungary	40,000,000,000	16,000,000,000	40.0
Turkey	8,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	16.7
Bulgaria	4,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	23.9
Total	134,000,000,000	$38,500,000,000	28.7
	Pct.	Pct.	
Entente Allies and United States	80.5	68.5	
Teutonic Allies	19.5	31.5	

WATCHING FOR U-BOATS



The Germans have placed their hopes of victory in submarine warfare but owing to the measures taken by the allied governments the hope has not materialized. All merchant ships have been armored and every hour of day and night finds a man on watch for periscopes while standing high up in the crow's nest of the ship.

WINS BRIDE ON SOUP RECORD

Cook in Ohio Regiment Finds Way to Soften Heart of Alabama Girl.

Montgomery, Ala.—Robert Fisher of Company C of Lima, Second Ohio infantry, knows the way to a woman's heart. He met Miss Lillie Belle Sweatt of Greenville and won her hand upon proving to her that he was the best soup-maker in the Ohio guard. He proved his worth as a citizen by having the mayor of Lima and the chief of police of that city, as well, wire to the young lady that he was a regular fellow, and held down the position of second cook at the Manhattan hotel, Lima. He is at present second cook of Company C, and has promised his bride to save for her each day a portion of the soup made for the Lima soldiers at the camp.

SUSPECT EVASION OF U. S. COAL PRICES

Newcastle, Pa.—What are suspected to be methods of evading the coal price fixing regulations of the United States government are being practiced here, it is charged. Consumers, when offering their orders to some of the big mining companies, are told that the entire output has been sold to brokers. Inquiry at the brokers shows that the coal can be bought at a considerable advance over the set figures. Coal prices continue to advance here in spite of the government regulations.

CATS ARE UNPOPULAR HERE

Kankakee People Make Reprisals on Milk Dealers by Turning Felines Over to Them.

Kankakee, Ill. — Kankakeeans are getting rid of their cats, and incidentally making reprisals on members of the Milk Producers' association in this district because of the price of milk being raised two cents a quart.

The citizens declared that they could not afford to feed the cats on milk, so they took the felines to the farmers, who are members of the milk association, to feed.

One farmer had eight cats left at his door recently.

Ohio Girl Real War Bride.

Mineola, N. Y.—A real wartime wedding was solemnized at the camp of the rainbow division when Sergt. Walter Valentine of the 166th infantry formerly the Fourth Ohio, was married to Miss Mary Winter of Delaware, Ohio, at an outdoor altar by Chaplain Duffy of the 165th infantry. Sergeant Valentine and Miss Winter marched across the field, escorted by 800 soldiers of the Ohio regiment. The troops also escorted them to their automobile when they left camp on an 18-hour wedding trip.

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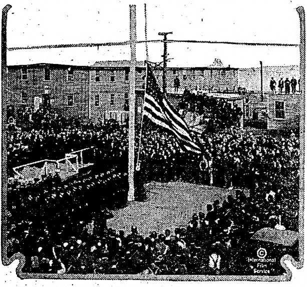
1—Mrs. Nellie M. McGrath, one of two women letter carriers employed in Washington, delivering her first letter. 2—Wreck of a German concrete shelter after the British guns had found it. 3—New photograph of some of the Russian women of the Battalion of Death, which tried to defend the Winter palace against the attacks of the Maximalist rebels.

OUTPOST DOGS ARE USEFUL TO THE ALLIES

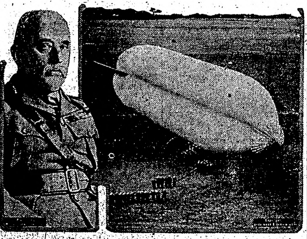
Far beyond the first line trenches of the allied forces these dogs with their keen sense of hearing stand guard. Long before the soldiers in the trenches hear the slightest sound the dogs detect the Germans crawling across the stretch of "No Man's Land" that lies between the trenches. When they hear a Boche making his way toward their masters they do not bark, for that would alarm the Germans. Instead they growl and the hair bristles up on their backs as a warning to the man at the "listening post" to be on his guard.

NEW DESTROYER PLANT IS OPENED



The Fore River shipyard having received large orders from the United States government for the construction of warships, merchant ships, and scores of torpedo boat destroyers, it has been found necessary to enlarge the plant and they have therefore taken the old government aviation field at Squantum and are turning it into a huge shipbuilding yard at the cost of $28,000,000. Photograph shows the Stars and Stripes being raised at the new yard. Naval men and thousands of employees took part in the ceremonies.

DEFENDING ENGLAND AGAINST RAIDERS



This massive dirigible balloon is but one of the great number of similar craft guarding the coasts of Great Britain from attacks by Zeppelins and German airplanes. At the left is Field Marshal Sir John French, at the head of the British home defense forces.

SAVED BY HIS PARACHUTE

British Official Photograph

Early in the battle of Menin road, in Flanders, a British observation balloon and its observer got into serious difficulties. The observer, to escape injury, chanced his life in the parachute. This British official photograph shows how the parachute carried him to safety in a tree-top. The observer let himself down from his precarious position by means of the parachute ropes, which enabled him to reach another truncated tree.

Met the Coal Dealer.

The Lady Reporter—How did you happen to lose the lightweight championship?

Kid McSwat—You see, it was this way, lady. I was cuttin' down all comers easy and then my manager matched me with a coal dealer.

Military Commands.

Nervous Subaltern (endeavoring to explain the mysteries of drill)—Forming fours. When the squad wishes to form fours, the even numbers take—

Sergeant Major (interrupting)—As you were! A squad of recruits never wishes to do nothing, sir!—Punch.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

COW'S PRIDE.

"It's perfectly delightful," said Mrs. Cow. "Yes, it is really very fine."

Mrs. Cow was talking to Mrs. Black and White Cow. To be sure they were both cows, but Mrs. Cow was always known by just her simple name, and Mrs. Black and White Cow was always called Mrs. Black and White.

Mrs. Cow was brown with a few white patches. She told someone when she was a little calf that she had never had a whole brown dress because her mother hadn't been able to afford to give her one, and she had had to patch it up with white.

All the creatures of the barnyard liked this story, and they also admired Mrs. Cow for telling it. "It's so much better," Mrs. Duck had said, "than to boast as if you could have everything under the sun. And our clothes aren't so important as our dispositions."

So now that Mrs. Cow had something special to say, Mrs. Black and White stopped chewing for a moment and looked at Mrs. Cow.

"I would love to hear it," said Mrs. Black and White. "What is so delightful and fine? It won't excite me to hear it, I trust, for I hate to become excited."

"It certainly won't excite you," said Mrs. Cow. "That is I am pretty sure it won't, for it didn't excite me. It just made me very happy and pleased. I do not like to become excited any more than you do, my dear. I enjoy chewing and taking my time over everything. I never look excited, do I?"

"No," said Mrs. Black and White. "You always look as if you were calm. But then that is the way a cow should be. We should never hurry. We are not meant to for none of our family have ever hurried. We've always enjoyed taking our time and eating and munching. Now and again we look up at people as they pass by but we look at everything calm."

"That is so," said Mrs. Cow. "But sometimes I think we have grown a bit lazy."

"Oh, don't say so," said Mrs. Black and White. "Laziness is the very joy of my life. Never to move quickly, never to eat quickly, never to grow excited—those are the joys of cow life."

"That's so," said Mrs. Cow. "I really meant that I sometimes think people do not appreciate cows enough. They are so used to seeing us move so slowly that they think we aren't worth much. They rather like the creatures who hurry and bustle even if they never get anywhere."

"It's strange that they can admire hurrying," said Mrs. Black and White, chewing slowly all the time.

"They should realize that we do all the work that is expected of us and we do it well," continued Mrs. Cow.

"Now Let Me Look Up About Cows in My Book."

"Isn't that enough?" asked Mrs. Black and White.

"It should be," said Mrs. Cow. "And I think that if ever they would stop hurrying and have a nice long time thinking about cows they would come to the conclusion that we were very useful and that we were a great addition to the world.

"And I do think now they are beginning to appreciate us a little more. That is what I have to tell you. They are beginning to think farming is a fine thing and that cows and chickens, ducks and geese, should be studied.

"What makes me extremely happy is that I saw a friend of the farmer the other day. The farmer was talking about his fine animals and he said, pointing to me:

"'There's a fine cow over there.' And what do you suppose the friend did?"

"I can't imagine," said Mrs. Black and White. 'Cows haven't a great deal of imagination you know!

"He said: 'Now let me look up about cows in my book.' I saw his book. It was on farming and on the outside of the book was my picture—yes, a picture of a brown cow with white spots. Just think, a cow on a book and all about the cow family in the book—for he said so."

"It's splendid," said Mrs. Black and White. "We are appreciated after all. And I'm honored to know you, Mrs. Cow, for you've gone on a book."

"I haven't gone on it myself," said Mrs. Cow. "It's my picture. But that is enough of an honor." And Mrs. Black and White agreed.

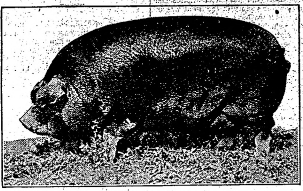
Young Diplomat.

"Say, mamma," said little four-year-old [illegible] "let's play I'm an awful looking old tramp. I'll come 'round to the back door and ask for a piece of pie and you get scared and give it to me."

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

WELL-BRED HOGS GIVE BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY OTHER BRANCH OF LIVE STOCK



SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF BROOD SOW.

No branch of live-stock farming gives better results than the raising of well-bred swine when conducted with a reasonable amount of intelligence. The hog is one of the most important animals to raise on the farm, either for meat or for profit, and no farm is complete unless some hogs are kept to aid in the modern method of farming. The farmers of the South and West, awakening to the merits of the hog, are rapidly increasing their output of pork and their bank accounts. The hog requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, and makes greater gains per hundred pounds of concentrates than any other farm animal, and reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers; and returns the money invested more quickly than any other farm animal except poultry.

In the trucking and mixed-farming sections of the United States hogs are used to consume various unmarketable substances. The value of milk is known on every farm, although it may not be fully appreciated, and any one who has fed pigs knows the keen appetite they have for milk and its products. In the neighborhood of many large dairies pork production has become a very prominent and lucrative supplement to the dairy industry. The hog is also a large factor in cheapening the production of beef. Hogs are placed in the cattle feed lots to utilize the corn and other feeds which the cattle have failed to digest and which otherwise would be wasted. Hogs following steers in many cases have increased the profit per steer by from $6 to $9. Farmers and hotel and restaurant owners are using kitchen refuse to produce salable pork. In fact, as a consumer of by-products the hog has no rival.

However, this propensity in many instances is being taken unfair advantage of through ignorance and lack of care. Milk products, animal offal, etc., which contain disease germs, especially those of tuberculosis, are given to hogs. This practice not only results in spreading disease but causes loss in the hogs themselves through condemnation at slaughter.

Hog-Growing Sections.

The first place in hog raising in the United States is easily with the corn-growing sections, where corn is the first grain thought of when the fattening of hogs is considered. It is, however, fallacious to argue that hog raising will not give profitable returns outside of the corn belt. The corn belt has great advantages for economical pork production, but it also has its disadvantages. The cheapness and abundance of corn in this section have often led farmers to use it as the exclusive grain feed. Breeding stock so fed does not thrive well and is not so prolific as when given a varied ration, and when used for fattening, an exclusive corn diet is not generally profitable. The work of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations during recent years has done much to show breeders and feeders the undesirability of this practice, and the increasing price of corn has forced farmers to economize in its use as much as possible.

The few states comprising the corn belt are the source of supply for a great amount of swine products, especially hams and bacon, that are consumed in other portions of the country. Yet the advantages of these corn-belt states are little, if at all, superior to those of many others outside of that district. The South has an abundance of vegetation. Cowpeas, soy beans, velvet beans and peanuts are leguminous crops peculiar to that section which have great value in pig raising.

The East is peculiarly adapted to hog raising in view of the fact that markets for fresh pork and cured products may be found in local communities as well as in the larger cities and the various coast resorts. As regards feeds, corn is being grown successfully in the East, and in some sections the average yield per acre is greater than that of the middle West. Clover, blue grass, and many other forage crops especially adapted for swine production grow rapidly in nearly every section of the East. In the trucking sections there is wasted annually a vast quantity of unmarketable products that might be used with profit in feeding hogs. The dairy districts offer an advantage to the hog raiser by furnishing such by-products as skim milk and buttermilk, which are especially relished and profitably utilized by growing pigs.

In the extreme West the alfalfa of the irrigated valleys and the clover of the coast districts offer a splendid foundation for successful pork production. In most of these regions there is an abundance of small grain, particularly barley, that may often be fed economically, while in some localities corn is a successful crop.

Location of Farm for Hogs.

The selection of a region is not of paramount importance in hog raising in the United States, for swine are successfully and profitably grown in practically all localities and on almost any type of soil; still, if the breeder is free to choose a location the following points should be considered:

An ideal location is on a well-drained farm possessing a rich soil that will produce grasses and other forage as well as the grains needed for fattening hogs. This does not mean, however, that only those farmers holding rich, level lands should raise hogs, for as a matter of fact hogs are most easily handled on farms that are somewhat rolling.

It is an advantage to locate in a hog-raising community. There are many small problems in management which cannot be touched upon in a general discussion of hog raising, but they may be learned through actual experience in one's own community. In such cases the older breeders have for a long time been in contact with local conditions, and a new man may profit by their experiences without spending several years acquiring one of his own.

SILAGE WILL DECAY AT TOP

Much of Loss May Be Prevented by Beginning to Feed as Soon as Silo is Filled.

More or less silage will decay at the top unless the silo is sealed over or unless feeding is begun soon after filling. To prevent much of this loss, some farmers seal the silo with three or four loads of green corn from which the ears have been removed, some use other sorts of heavy green crops, while others use sawdust satisfactorily. In every case it is advisable to soak this covering thoroughly with water and tramp it regularly for several days after it has been placed in the silo.

Humane Man Comfortable.

The humane man is comfortable when his stock is comfortable, and when they are ill at ease he is in the same condition.

The weeds destroyed and the manure produced by sheep on a farm ordinarily pay for the labor devoted to the flock.

Seed Wheat Treatment.

Treatment of seed wheat for prevention of smut is one of the common duties of agricultural agents this fall. Almost every weekly report received from these agents, by Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college, shows that at least one demonstration of this work has been given by the agent.

The man who sits down every day to rest and think and plan, will come out ahead of the one who thinks he never has time for such things.

Cheap seed corn may prove very dear; the seed corn that produces the best crop is the cheapest, no matter how high the cost may seem.

Save all the garden produce this year. You cannot afford to allow any to go to waste. Somebody can use what you can't.

Machinery, well oiled, thoroughly in condition, makes work easy and worry scarce.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

By VINCENT G. PERRY.

The village of Wattsville was hardly large enough to support one newspaper, and here it was with two. Fred Burnett, proprietor, managing editor, pressman and compositor of the Wattsville Advance, walked up and down the little room in front of his plant which he called the office, and bit at a match furiously. Wattsville had been without a paper for a long time, and the idea of starting up a weekly again was originally his. He was sure of that. He had come from the city and looked over the plant of the Echo, a paper that had not been published for ten years, and had decided it wasn't in good enough shape to put in working order. Not to be beaten in his effort to make himself a recluse from his friends, he bought out the plant of the Wainbright Advance and moved it to Wattsville to the little building it now occupied. In the meantime the Echo office had been sold by a real estate broker in the city, and the purchaser, who had bought the plant was a woman, the niece of the Widow Spur, of the village.

The idea of the thing was preposterous, he thought. Nobody could make the Echo plant work, let alone a woman.

"Poor thing—if she does know anything about newspaper work she will get a shock when she sees the Echo plant," he muttered.

He was right. Margaret Spur did get a severe shock when she saw the Echo plant. The real estate broker had told her it was in splendid working order, and her aunt had verified his statement. She was foolish to take the word of either, she thought.

If Margaret had belonged to another profession she would have wept, but her newspaper training had fortified her for just such disappointments as this one. Perhaps the plant wasn't as bad as it appeared, she thought, as she started to get things in better shape. As she worked over the type cases her mind went back to the city and the life she had left.

It was to find an occupation to take her mind off the biggest disappointment of her life that made her give up her position on the Times in the city and invest her savings in the country newspaper that proved to be so unpromising. The winter before she had been introduced to Tommy McKay at the Ironworkers' convention. He was representing the Tribune and she was reporting the convention for the Times. Tommy had a pleasant and attractive way, and as they sat side by side, chatting gaily, she couldn't help thinking that perhaps all the girls that wrote to her "Advice to the Fair Sex" column were not as silly as she had thought. The next day she missed her car and was late. Tommy lent her his notes, so that she would not miss the important points of the mayor's speech. After that kindness she couldn't very well have refused his invitation to the theater that evening. After the theater they went to a cabaret. He was the brightest boy she had ever known, and his sense of humor appealed to her.

The next summer they had their vacation at the same time. They met again at a seaside resort. The moonlight nights helped a lot, and before they had been there a fortnight they had decided that they couldn't very well get along without one another. Their happiness was brought to an abrupt ending when Tommy was sent for to take a position he had applied for in the North.

Margaret couldn't help running this all over in her mind as she worked.

The editor of the Advance stopped in front of the Echo office. It wouldn't be out of place to call on this Miss Spur. He could find out what she thought of the Echo plant.

Margaret heard the step in the doorway and turned around. As her eyes met the visitor's, she uttered a little scream and her handful of type fell to the floor.

"Tommy!" she gasped. "Tommy McKay!"

"Norma, what are you doing here?" he cried in surprise.

"Why, I'm the owner of this plant, Margaret Spur."

"You, Margaret Spur? Isn't Norma Cousins your right name? Why didn't you answer my letters?"

"Your letters, Tommy? I never received them." Norma was excited. "Tell me did you address them to Norma Cousins?"

"Yes; I thought that was your real name."

"It is only my pen name, the name under which I wrote for the Times. To think I never told you my right name! But didn't you get my letters, Tommy?"

"No, not a letter." Then it dawned upon him. "Did you know my right name isn't Tommy McKay; that that is only a pen name, too? My right name is Fred Burnett."

So that there would be no more mix-ups in names, the first issue of the Echo-Advance had printed at the top of the editorial column in bold type, "Fred Burnett, managing-editor; Mrs. Fred Burnett, news editor."

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

When There's Danger.

"Is it really dangerous to propose to a young widow?"

"Not unless you want to marry her."

Keep Doctor Away.

Close your mouth to overly rich foods and drinks and keep the doctor out.

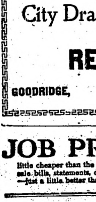
Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.



Let Us Be Your Waiter
We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

U.S. SENDS OUT DRAFT CALL TO 9,000,000 MEN

All Registrants Required to Fill Out Questionnaire Classifying Order of Call.

INVENTORY OF MAN POWER

Five Divisions to Be Formed Depending on Occupation and Claims for Exemption Allowed—Local Boards Will Help Registered Men.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Uncle Sam has begun the most gigantic inventory of man power ever attempted.

Preparations for the second draft were started when copies of the questionnaire for every one of the nine million men registered for military service were sent to the local exemption boards.

This questionnaire must be filled out by every registered man between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one. It will place in the hands of the government the life history of every registered man and will give a complete census of the men of military age in 87 trades, industries and professions. The questionnaire will classify all registered men for service.

Classification of registered men in the order of their liability for military service will be the first accomplishment of the questionnaire. Men will be classified in five divisions, the first division to be called the first and the fifth division last.

The classes and the order in which they will be called are as follows:

CLASS 1.

Single men without dependent relatives.

Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family.

Married man dependent on wife for support.

Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children; man not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.

Unskilled farm laborer.

Unskilled industrial laborer.

Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

Registrant who fails to submit questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

All registrants not included in any other division in this schedule.

CLASS 2.

Married man with children or father of motherless children where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for the reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings from the labor of the wife) available, and that the removal of the registrant will not deprive such dependent of support.

Married man, without children, whose wife, although the registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for the reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform and in which she is employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for her under conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without suffering or hardship.

Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.

Necessary skilled industrial laborer in necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS 3.

Man with dependent children (not his own), but toward whom he stands in relation of parent.

Man with dependent aged or infirm parents.

Man with dependent helpless brothers or sisters.

County or municipal officer.

Highly trained fireman or policeman, at least three years in service of municipality.

Necessary customhouse clerk.

Necessary employee of United States in transmission of the mails.

Necessary artificer or workman in United States armory or arsenal.

Necessary employee in service of United States.

Necessary assistant, associate or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of necessary industrial enterprise.

Necessary assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS 4.

Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.

Mariner actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States.

Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS 5.

Officers—legislative, executive or judicial—of the United States or of state, territory or District of Columbia.

Regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

Student who on May 18, 1917, was preparing for ministry in recognized school.

Persons in military or naval service of United States.

Alien enemy.

Resident alien (not an enemy) who claims exemption.

Person totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.

Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States.

Licensed pilot actually employed in the pursuit of his vocation.

Member of well organized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein.

Boards to Aid Registrants.

To aid the registrants in filling out these questionnaires and determining their classification legal advisory boards have been provided for each local exemption district. Disinterested lawyers have been taken into service to aid in the general administration of the law.

All exemptions made prior to this time or revoked. Every man not in the military service must fill out a questionnaire, and the merits of his case will be decided upon again.

Any person failing to fill out a questionnaire is automatically placed in Class 1 and liable for immediate duty.

Following the classification comes a series of general questions. There then follow eleven other series of questions which fit particular cases ranging from the man who claims physical disability to questions asked of men seeking exemption because they are divinity students.

The general questions establish a most intimate knowledge of the personal characteristics of the registrant. He must state every occupation at which he has worked during the past ten years, giving not only the name of the occupation, but the number of hours worked each week and a statement of his education.

In these questions the registrant is given the privilege of stating his preference of service, and may state whether he is willing to attend a night school fitting him for service prior to being called into camp.

There then follows a list of 87 trades and professions, and the registrant is given space to indicate which he has worked in and for how long a period.

Occupational List.

The occupational list follows:

Accountant; artist, dramatic or otherwise; auto and gas engine man (a) factory, (b) garage, (c) ignition system, (d) marine engines; auto and motor truck driver, baker, band instrument, barber, blacksmith (a) helper (b) forger; boatman, boilermaker, bookkeeper, butcher, canvas worker, carpenter (a) brigde, (b) cabinetmaker, (c) house, (d) ship; chemical industry worker, clerical worker, concrete worker, contractor, cook, dentist, detective, draftsman (a) architectural (b) mechanical, (c) topographical; druggist; electrician (a) instruments repair, (b) motors and dynamos, (c) outside work, (d) wiring; engineer, graduate, (a) automotive, (b) chemical, (c) civil, (d) electrical, (e) mechanical, (f) mining, (g) sanitary; factory worker, farmer, furrier, fire-fighter, forest ranger, foundry man (a) core maker and molder, (b) furnace man; grocer, guard, gunsmith, harness-maker, horseman, horseshoer, laborer, lawyer, lineman, (a) telegraph, (b) telephone; locksmith, longshoreman, lumberman, machinist (a) drill press, (b) general mechanic, (c) grinding machine, (d) lathe, (e) miller and planer, (f) toolmaker; mason, merchant, millwright, miner (a) digging and loading, (b) drill, (c) explosives, (d) timbering, (e) track laying; moving picture expert, nurse, painter (a) house, (b) sign, (c) scene; pattern-maker, physician, plasterer, plumbing trades, policeman, printer, quarryman, railroad man (a) construction, (b) operation, (c) maintenance, (d) repair; railway motorman, rigger (a) bridge, (b) building, (c) ship; salesman, sawmill man, seafaring man, sheet metal worker (a) copper, (b) iron, (c) tin; shipbuilder, shoemaker, stableman, steam engineer (a) motive, (b) stationary; stenographer, stock-keeper, structural iron and steel worker, student, surveyor, tailor, teacher, teamster, telegrapher, telephone operator, telephone repairman, tile man, typewriter, veterinary, watchman, welder, acetylene, etc.; wheelwright, wireless operator.

Many Questions Asked.

Persons claiming exemption on the ground of being aliens are asked to give the date of their birth, their birthplace, the time of their entrance to this country, the name of the vessel upon which they entered and their companions. They are also asked, "Are you willing to return to your native country and enter its military service?"

Claimants for exemption on grounds of dependency must answer a series of thirty-one questions, supported by affidavits of the dependents. These questions are most intimate, seeking a declaration of the exact amount of money contributed to the support of the dependent each month. Each registrant must also declare the amount of his income for the past twelve months and the amount of his property, real and personal. If a registrant owns a house he must state whether he rents it and if so how much rent he receives. Encumbrances upon property must be declared, as well as the amount of taxes paid in the past year. "Has your wife ever been employed?" is one question asked. "Is your wife trained or skilled in any calling?" "Do you or your wife live with her parents?"

The State News of the Week in Brief

An Epitome of All the Big and Interesting Events of the Past Few Days in the State.

Rev. Mr. Foote of St. Paul has accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Breckenridge and assumed charge.

One hundred Christmas boxes for the American soldiers in France were packed by the Moorhead Red Cross chapter and sent to the Minneapolis headquarters for shipment.

Eighteen Minnesota merchants paid fines totaling more than $750 last month for violations of the state pure food laws, Commissioner James Sorensen of the dairy and food department announces.

With road conditions growing worse daily, the prospects for relief of the International Falls wood famine grows more unfavorable. No hard coal can be secured by dealers, so the fuel situation is very serious.

Inheritance taxes of $793 were paid the state on the estate of Emerson Hadley, a St. Paul attorney, who died Nov. 11, 1916. Mr. Hadley left property valued at $89,565 to his widow, daughter and grandchildren.

Postmaster Henry J. Schaefer of Albany sent in his resignation last June and not until recently was it accepted by the postmaster general. Owing to the vacancy there will be an examination for the position at St. Cloud.

Several bad cases of black diphtheria have developed in the Kuppela family, living about four miles east of Plummer. Mary, eight-year-old daughter, and John, a 14-year-old son, passed away. The school in that district has been closed.

Fergus Falls Elks donated $150 to the Y. M. C. A. fund and $50 to the Knights of Columbus fund for the boys at the front. They also set aside $50 for the poor fuel bills in the city, besides making arrangements for their Christmas charities.

The little parks of the Great Northern at Barnesville will not receive their usual winter covering to protect the tender plants and shrubs this winter, as the officials of the Fergus Falls division refused the expense necessary for their protection.

Ten-cent milk for St. Paul and Minneapolis will not mean milk of poorer quality, James Sorensen, state dairy and food commissioner, said in commenting on the 10-cent milk price fixing order of the State Public Safety commission, which is effective now.

Red Cross organizations are now established and at work in the following Polk county centers: Angus, Beltrami, Chester township, Climax, Crookston, Erskine, Euclid, Fertile, Fisher, Fosston, Lengby, Mallory, McIntosh, Mentor, Neilsville, Trail, Tabor, Key West.

Andrew M. Halseth, Bemidji, who died in the transport service Nov. 5 from concussion of the brain, fell from a hammock, it is believed. He left Bemidji with the Bemidji division of Minnesota naval militia in April. His sister, Anna Halseth, is chief operator for the Northwestern Telephone company at Bemidji.

From now on all manufacturers, miners, dealers and foremen handling explosives in Minnesota will be obliged to take out licenses, and to keep itemized records of all such explosives that come into their possession, a telegram from Washington to Labor Commissioner W. F. Houk stated. The state labor department is charged with the enforcement of the law.

Sarah Olson, mother of Baby Ruth Olson, who is fighting George Weston, living near Faribault, for the return of her baby, is willing to take her chances on a jury of 12 men. Through her attorney, James B. Hickey, the mother asked Judge Childress of Rice county to have a jury trial. When the case goes to trial Nov. 23 a mother's right to her child born out of wedlock will be considered by the jury.

A new dividend of 15 per cent will be paid creditors of the defunct Osseo State bank about Dec. 15. The announcement was made by F. E. Pearson, state superintendent of banks and receiver of the Osseo institution, following the payment of $10,000 by the surety company on the bond of James B. Thompson, former cashier of the bank, who was sentenced to state prison for misappropriation of bank funds.

The entertainment committee of the Crookston Red Cross chapter has planned a series of afternoon or evening chain parties, each member of the committee to entertain four of their friends at a party, each one of the four bringing 25 cents for the Red Cross. The four guests are then to promise that they will each entertain four of their friends, who will contribute a quarter. Each of these guests will be requested to do the same thing, thus making a continuous chain. It has been figured up that this series for six weeks would raise $5,260.

Three persons, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Alar and a boarder, Peter Trepich, were killed at Virginia by an ax murderer. Their bodies were found in their home there with a note of warning to all other Austrian families who bought Liberty bonds or subscribed to the Red Cross. The bodies had been slashed with a knife in addition to being beaten with an ax.

Mrs. Peter Gaare, aged 45, was found lying dead on the kitchen floor at her home at Georgetown. Coroner C. G. Vincent is making an investigation. The body was fully clothed when found.

GOVERNOR BURNQUIST ISSUES THANKSGIVING DAY PROCLAMATION

St. Paul, Nov. 16.—His annual Thanksgiving proclamation has been issued by Governor J. A. Burnquist. The text follows:

"In the midst of preparations for the gigantic tasks before the American people, we are approaching Thanksgiving day this year with a special feeling of gratitude for the loyalty and patriotism manifested by the citizens of our state and nation. Today, as never before, are American hearts united with a desire to be of service to those who are so patriotically going forth to serve their country on the fields of battle. At such a time as this we realize the need of that inspiration, courage and endurance necessary for victory in the great war into which we have entered to advance the principles of justice.

"Notwithstanding the diversion of some forms of industry from peaceful pursuits to the national defense, progress is being made in all lines of human endeavor. Labor is everywhere employed. Farms have produced immense crops. Business is active. The state and nation are prosperous.

"Now, therefore, I, J. A. A. Burnquist, governor of the state of Minnesota, do hereby proclaim the last Thursday of this month, Nov. 29th, to be observed by all the people of our state, as a day of prayer for fortitude sufficient to secure a righteous peace and of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the many blessings vouchsafed to us as citizens of a free and prosperous republic."

President Woodrow Wilson's thanksgiving proclamation was issued last week.

In the last casualty list sent out from Ottawa, Ont., is the name of E. Anderson, Gonvick, Minn., listed among the wounded and missing.

T. F. Carter of St. Paul, a surveying engineer of the Great Northern railroad, has arrived at Mora with a crew and commenced running lines and staking out the yards and grounds for the long looked for new depot.

C. A. Exstrand, manager of the Spring Lake Shipping association, says that he has great difficulty in obtaining cars in which to make cattle shipments and consequently cannot list cattle for shipment until the cars are spotted.

Stillwater has contributed $1,800.69 to aid the Protective league in war aid. There have been 856 farmers of Washington county who contributed a quarter of an acre to an acre of products to the fund and market days are being held in the county.

Through the efforts of Lewis Hart the Perham band has secured a band instructor in O. B. Karr, formerly of Rolla, N. D. With the material of the present band Mr. Karr states that he will be able to build up a band that will be a credit to Perham.

In their attempt to stamp out the liquor traffic in East Grand Forks, several sacks of whisky consigned to parties in East Grand Forks, were ordered returned by Chief of Police Alber Hurst, acting on orders from the newly re-elected mayor, C. J. Kelleher.

Anthony C. Luskemeyer, 50 years old, president of the Melrose Granite company of St. Cloud, died after an illness of four months. With his brother John he organized the Melrose Granite company, which in the past 20 years has grown to be the largest monument plant in the world.

Charles Wirt is home at International Falls after a trip to Gemmell and vicinity, where he went in search of his fatherr. The latter is 72 years of age, who left home some time ago saying that he was going to take a job cooking in a small camp, but did not state where it was and has not been heard from.

Reports indicating the liveliest interest are coming to Crookston from the county chairmen of the Northwestern Minnesota counties in connection with the campaign for the National War Work council funds. Meetings were held as scheduled in the various counties with a fine attendance at each and committees organized to secure the money apportioned each county.

The Northwestern Telephone company officials, appearing before the state railroad and warehouse commission at the hearing held in Wadena, announced that the local telephone exchange was operated at an annual loss of $4,000 and that the new rates proposed by them would reduce that loss only $1,400 per year, still leaving an annual deficit of $2,600.

Eighteen per cent of the outstanding notes against the Dan Patch road, secured by collateral, will be paid off by the court order releasing $135,000 of the $270,000 in cash and negotiable notes being held by the receiver, C. E. Warner, according to J. O. P. Wheelwright, attorney for the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings bank. The order was issued by Judge Wilbur F. Booth of Minneapolis in his chambers.

Charles E. Colby, veteran Clay county newspaperman, will assume the management of the Hawley Herald. Mr. Colby recently disposed of the Headlight, published at Barnesville, to Archie Whaley, who has changed the name to the Clay County Leader.

John Wolfe, Jr., Fairmont milkman, asked exemption from jury duty on the plea that he had seventy-five customers and no one else knew the route. "What do you charge for milk?" the judge asked. "Eight cents," Wolfe said. "Excused," the court said.

BANK DEPOSITS NOW ARE $245,160,951

GAIN OF $34,000,000 IN PAST YEAR SHOWS THAT MINNESOTA HAS PROSPERED.

UNDESIRABLE GERMAN TEXTS

Commissioner Ames Reports Thirty-One Objectionable Instruction Books Are Used in Schools of State.

St. Paul.

Deposits of $245,160,950 in Minnesota banks show increases of $34,000,000 over those of a year ago and $19,000,000 since July 19. State banks now have a reserve of more than $43,000,000, or $25,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The number of Minnesota banks is 1,103, compared with 1,030 a year ago, and 1,081 on July 19. The figures are based on statements under a call of Oct. 18, compiled in the office of F. E. Pearson, state superintendent of banks, with comparisons under the calls of Nov. 17, 1916, and July 25, 1917. The latest totals show $280,252,392 in resources, $245,160,951 in deposits and $225,20[illegible],315 of loans. The reserve is $43,329,147, against a legal requirement of $18,052,303. Increases between July 19 and Oct. 18, were $19,384,000 in resources, $19,153,000 in deposits, $7,409,000 in loans and $10,932,000 in reserves, while the bills payable and the rediscount items decreased $748,000. Comparisons with Nov. 17, 1916, totals disclose increases of $36,395,944 in total assets and 34,319,428 in deposits.

The new figures, Superintendent Pearson said, reflect the satisfactory condition of state banks and the prosperity of Minnesota.

* * *

Undesirable Textbooks.

Thirty-one textbooks used in the study of the German language in the schools throughout the state were declared "undesirable" and "objectionable" in the report of Commissioner C. W. Ames to the Public Safety commission.

"Im Vaterland" and "Vorwarts" by Paul V. Bacon are characterized as notorious and "are so evidently prepared as a part of the German propaganda that I think that every German book written or edited by Paul V. Bacon might properly be banned from the schools on general principles."

The report divides the books into four classes. The first list comprises forty-seven books which are said to have "a distinct German atmosphere."

Seventeen of these books are regarded as objectionable, while in the other three lists only five or six in each are regarded as objectionable.

The committee was ordered to prepare a list of objectionable books and a "white list" of unobjectionable books, and to present them in the form of a resolution forbidding the use of the first list in the schools and offering the second list to select from.

* * *

Little Danger From Freezing.

With Minnesota's potato crop pretty well under cover, no great loss from freezing is predicted by Hugh J. Hughes, chairman of the state marketing committee of the Public Safety Commission.

Shortage of refrigerator cars is the Northwest's greatest menace, Mr. Hughes said.

"Our committee has conferred with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo line representatives concerning the protection of Minnesota's potato crop," Mr. Hughes said.

"It was agreed that potatoes now in shallow pits or other unprotected places should be cared for at once, and both the Northern Pacific and Soo lines agreed to furnish refrigerator cars to move such potatoes into storage or to the market. The Great Northern has no cars to supply."

* * *

U. S. Wants Workers.

The United States government is preparing to draw heavily on the resources of Minnesota for skilled labor in the ordnance department and the new shipbuilding program.

Labor Commissioner W. F. Houk of Minnesota received a call for assistance from both the ordnance and Federal labor departments.

Captain L. E. Van Dusen of the ordnance department calls for the names of machinists, drop forgers, pipe fitters, blacksmiths, electricians, toolmakers and turret lathe operators, with information as to their nationality, age and equipment.

The applicants will have to meet civil service requirements.

Commissioner Houk will put the matter before labor organizations, as most of this information is in their hands.

* * *

Discuss New Draft Plans.

Whether all single men are to be drafted before any married men are taken and other questions relating to the new draft regulations were the subject of a private conference held the other day between Governor Burnquist, Representative Van Dyke, Adjutant General Rhinow and his aide, Major W. A. Curtis, Edward Indrehus, of the Third district draft board of St. Paul and Postmaster Raths. Governor Burnquist, said the discussion developed nothing to be given to the public.

Nerves All Unstrung?

Nervousness and nerve pains often come from weak kidneys. Many a person who worries over trifles and is troubled with neuralgia, rheumatic pains and backache would find relief through a good kidney remedy. If you have nervous attacks, with headaches, backaches, dizzy spells and sharp, shooting pains, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They have brought quick benefit in thousands of such cases.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Mrs. Henry Zumach, Hutchinson, Minn., says: "My back ached day and night and at times I got so dizzy I thought I was going to faint. At night I had to place a pillow under my back for the slight relief it gave. I got so weak I couldn't lift anything and the medicine didn't help me. Finally, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they rid me of all the trouble. I don't have any cause for complaint now."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Want More Dogs of War.

Shepherd dogs, mountain dogs, watch dogs, rat catching terriers and bulldogs are requested by the war dog service of the French ministry of war, owing to the growing use of dogs for military purposes.

OLD SORES, ULCERS AND ECZEMA VANISH

Good, Old, Reliable Peterson's Ointment Stops Itching Instantly.

"Had 51 ulcers on my legs. Doctors wanted to cut off leg. Peterson's Ointment cured me."—Wm. J. Nichols, 40 Wilder St., Rochester, N. Y.

Get a large box for 30 cents at any druggist, says Peterson, and money back if it doesn't help you at once. Always keep Peterson's Ointment in the house. Fine for burns, scalds, bruises, and the surest remedy for skin diseases, pimples, itching eczema and piles the world has ever known.

"Peterson's Ointment is the best for bleeding and itching piles I have ever found."—Major Charles E. Whitney, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

"Peterson's Ointment has given great satisfaction for Salt Rheum."—Mrs. J. L. Weiss, Cuylerville, N. Y.

All druggists sell it, recommend it. Adv.

Recognized His Sermon.

Two of England's most famous actresses are "daughters of the manse," and Matheson Lang is the brother of the archbishop of York, Rt. Rev. Cosmo Lang. Barnsby Williams, who represents the characters of Dickens to the life, was educated for the church and was only a youth when he became attached as a preacher to a mission at Bow. So successful was he, writes a correspondent, that many of his sermons were sold at a penny a copy. He tells a good story of one of them.

"'Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin' ('Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting') was my text," he says, "and as I delivered the sermon with all the dramatic fervor at my command I created a sensation. Some years later I went to a certain church. The preacher was a well-known church dignitary. When he read out his text I pricked up my ears. Still higher did I prick them, till they nearly fell off my head, when, as the preacher read his sermon, I recognized my own juvenile effort."

Not a Bad Comparison.

"Why do they liken the world to an oyster?"

"Possibly because we all get something to eat out of it, but very few of us find pearls."

Had to Quit.

"Saw a woman in a real quandary this time."

"Where did it happen?"

"On a car. She couldn't hang to a strap and knit."

You not only have a right to your opinion, but you also have a right to keep it to yourself.

Grape-Nuts
A FOOD

TWO GREAT WORLD GRAINS

are combined in the perfected ready-cooked cereal —

Grape-Nuts

This appetizing blend of Wheat and Barley is over 98% Food.

ECONOMICAL
HEALTHFUL
DELIGHTFUL

You're Foolish to Suffer With Kidney Trouble

No one need be subject to constant pain and sickness from this cause.

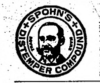
Dodd's Kidney Pills

A REMEDY

Save yourself from constant aches and pains, from long-continued debility, from eventual Bright's Disease and possible death. Don't despair. Don't neglect the warnings found in backache, pain in loins, stiffness, swollen joints, dizziness, sediment in secretion. They indicate surely the ATTACKS OF DISEASE.

Get immediately the great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Start now to check the ravages of the enemies to health. Be one of the thousands who rejoice in regained strength, vigor and happiness. But be sure to get the genuine—the box with DODD'S on the cover—the name with three D's.

Every Druggist Sells Them Under a Satisfaction-or-Money-Back GUARANTEE.



HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know that when you sell or buy through the sales you have about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive, no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

All the Same.

First Neighbor—My daughter is very patriotic. She isn't going to play any more German music.

Second Neighbor—I'm afraid that won't help any. She will probably play something else in place of it?—Judge.

SOFT, CLEAR SKINS

Made So by Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free.

The last thing at night and the first in the morning, bathe the face freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water. If there are pimples or dandruff smear them with Cuticura Ointment before bathing. Nothing better than Cuticura for daily toilet preparations.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Mustard Removes Odor.

After handling fish the unpleasant odor will be entirely removed if a little dry mustard is rubbed on the hands.

Most people are patient when there is nothing at stake.

Violette Wong is known as Mary Pickford of Chinese filmdom.

Stop That Cold At Once

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 47–1917.

Squaring Things.

A certain old farmer would never do any work of any kind on a Sunday, relates London Answers.

But one Saturday night rain fell in torrents, and when Sunday morning dawned the river was in flood and threatening to wash everything away unless some very hard work with pick and shovel was undertaken at once. The old man was in a quandary, but he saw bankruptcy looming very near.

Suddenly a bright idea struck him. "Away with you, lads," he cried to his hands. "Dig for your lives—and I'll put the clock back to Saturday night."

No More Light Cooking.

A socket for electric lamps has been put on the market which makes it impossible to steal electric light bulbs or to use the socket for any purpose which the owner does not intend. The new sockets will be a blow to those who live in furnished rooms and secrete an electric toaster or an electric iron in the bottom of their trunks to use when the landlady is asleep. The safety socket is so made that you can screw in any lamp or attachment plug, but once in, it cannot be removed. The socket only works one way.

Easy to Rid Home of Rats and Mice

There is no need of suffering from the depredations of rats and mice now that Stearns' Paste is readily obtainable at nearly every store. A small box of this effective exterminator costs only 35 cents and is usually sufficient to completely rid the house, store or barn of rats and mice. The U. S. Government has bought thousands of pounds of Stearns' Paste for use in cities where rats and mice are plentiful. The Paste is also efficient in destroying cockroaches and waterbugs. Adv.

United States Will Profit.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield says Germany's foreign trade will largely come to the United States.

Enthusiasm is to man what steam is to a locomotive.

To err is human—to lie about it is more so.

OUR BOYS IN FRANCE AND HOME PROTECTION

The men on the firing line represent the pick of our American youth. One in four of our boys at home was sick, rejected because of physical deficiency. Many times the kidneys were to blame.

If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce of the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily between meals. Then procure at your nearest drug store Anuric (double strength). This An-u-ric drives the uric acid out and cures backache and rheumatism.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month.

Step into the drug store and ask for a 60c package of Anuric, or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. Anuric, many times more potent than lithia, often eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you.

SUFFERED SEVERE PAINS

Mankato, Minn.—"About four years ago I became all rundown and weak through hard work. I could not eat, was bilious all the time, suffered severe pains in the back, in fact was distressed all over. I had several good doctors but did not get any relief. I went on suffering this way for about two years when my sister advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and three bottles completely cured me. I have never been bothered since. There is nothing better for women who are rundown or suffering with weakness of any sort."—MRS. GERTRUDE E. EVANS, 325 Belgrade Ave.—Adv.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Canada's Liberal Offer of Wheat Land to Settlers

is open to you—to every farmer or farmer's son who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is much higher but her fertile farm land just as cheap, and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land Sold at from $15 to $20 per Acre

The great demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Where a farmer can get near $2 for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre he is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming in Western Canada is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising.

The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. There is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

RECIPES HELP TO CONSERVE WHEAT

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS RENDER BREAD MAKING FROM BARLEY FLOUR SIMPLE.

LABORATORY MAKES TESTS

Division of Minnesota College of Agriculture Works to Save Supplies for Use of Soldiers Abroad and America's Allies.

St. Paul.—A conservation laboratory for the people of Minesota has been established by the home economics division of the Minesota College of Agriculture. In the laboratories of this division are being tested out recips to permit the saving of wheat, meats, fats and sugar, for the use of the soldiers at the frant and for Amirica's allies. The latest contributions from the laboratory is a list recipes for the use of barley flour, all of which have been tested and not found wanting. The list incldues recipes for bread, biscuit, cake, and doughnuts, which are as follows:

Barley Yeast Bread.

3 cups liquid (milk and water)
1⅓ tablespoons sugar
1½ tablespoons fat
1 tablespoon salt
1 cup yeast, compressed or dried, softened in some of the liquid
3½ cups barley flour
7 cups wheat flour.

Directions for making barley yeast bread using compressed yeast. Soften the yeast in some of the fluid. Combine the ingredients as for wheat bread. Mix into a dough. Knead and let rise to double its original bulk. Knead again and put into pans. When again double in bulk bake about 45 minutes.

Directions for making Barley Yeast bread using dried yeast. Make a sponge over night with 1 cake of dried yeast, the liquid, and part of the flour. In the morning mix into a dough with the remainder of the flour and knead. Let rise to rouble its original bulk. Knead again and put into pans. When again double in bulk bake about 45 minutes.

Baking Powder Biscuit

3 cups barley or 1½ cups white flour and 1½ cups barley flour
1 cup liquid
4½ teaspoons fat
6 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt

Cake.

1½ cups sugar
⅓ cup fat
3 eggs
1 cup milk
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
⅞ cup barley flour
1 2-3 cups white flour.

Note.—If pastry flour is used, use 1 cup barley flour and 2 cups pastry flour.

In dark cakes, molasses, spice, or chocolate, as high a proportion as one-half barley flour may be used.

Doughnuts.

1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons fat
2 eggs
1 cup milk
1⅛ teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 1-3 cups barley flour
2 2-3 cups white flour

U. S. TO AID IN SLAYER HUNT

McAdoo Wants Murderer of Virginia Trio Apprehended.

St. Paul, Nov. 20.—Characterizing the recent ax murder at Virginia, in which three victims were believed slain for buying Liberty bonds, as a peculiarly infamous and wanton crime, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo in a personal telegram to Governor Burnquist, urges every possible effort to apprehend the murderers and pledges unrestricted cooperation of the United States Treasury department to that end.

Secretary McAdoo's telegram to the governor read:

"I earnestly hope that every possible effort will be made to apprehend the people who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Paul Alar and Peter Trepich, whom the morning papers report as having been killed because they purchased Liberty bonds.

"It is a peculiarly infamous and wanton crime, and I desire to assure you of the fullest possible co-operation of this department in every measure you may take."

Auto Plants Offered to U. S.

Washington, Nov. 20.—An offer to the government of 300 plants for the production of parts and accessories for airplanes, submarine chasers and trucks was made by the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' association. The association pledged support to the automobile industries committee of the War Industries board.

Would Give Veterans Farms.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Senator Harding of Ohio believes that the government, as a war measure, should provide a farm for every soldier returning from the great war, who will consent to accept one. In the meantime, he suggests the experiment of placing on farms provided by the government, the dependents of soldiers and aiding them to cultivate the land. "Not everybody, possibly 25 per cent of the 2,000,000 men at the end of the war," Senator Harding said, "would want to go on a farm."

Before and After.

"Why are the stars so dim tonight?" she cooed softly.

"Because your eyes are so much brighter," he whispered, pressing her little hand.

They were engaged then.

"I wonder how many telegraph poles it would take to reach from here to the stars?" she murmured, musingly.

"One, if it were long enough," he growled. "Why don't you talk common sense?"

That was after they were married.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

A Relief.

"Is your wife knitting for the soldiers?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "And I am highly pleased. Henrietta now has some occupation for her needles besides creating new neckties just for the fun of seeing how their colors become me."

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfil the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

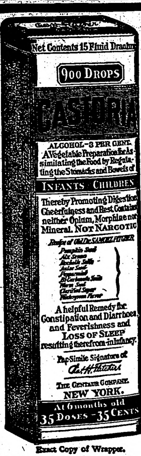
A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmers' Swamp-Root is due to the fact that, so many people claim, it fulfils almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Leon Daudet says German plotters in June tried to cause rebellion in the French armies.

No dramatist has yet equaled the pathetic touch of a friend in need.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachm
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

Young Women Are Told How to Find Relief from Pain.

Nashua, N. H.—"I am nineteen years old and every month for two years I had such pains that I would often faint and have to leave school. I had such pain I did not know what to do with myself and tried so many remedies that were of no use. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and decided to try it, and that is how I found relief from pain and feel so much better than I used to. When I hear of any girl suffering as I did I tell them how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me."—DELINA MARTIN, 29 Bowers Street, Nashua, N. H.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and is, therefore,

THE PERFECTLY SAFE REMEDY

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN. MASS.

Both Get Weary.

Tell everything you know and see if you don't get tired. The man you tell it to will also get tired.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household panacea all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming of up food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Give a man a good dinner and he will remain in a good humor for at least an hour.

How easy it is to think of the right excuse at the wrong time.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail [illegible] Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Prospective Competition.

"Where's the tape line?"

"I don't remember exactly," responded mother. "What do you want with it?"

"I was just reading over the measurements of the Venus de Milo," explained the daughter with embarrassment.

$100 Reward, $100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. $100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure.

Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Silencing Him.

Typewriter Girl—Will you kindly hand me the gum?

Gushing Bookkeeper — Certainly; with all my heart.

Typewriter Girl—No, thanks; only the gum, please.

To preserve ink, add from one and a half to two grains of salycilic acid to one quart of ink.

Big men with the toothache always look foolish.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Save the Calves! Stamp ABORTION Out of Your Herd and Keep It Out! Apply treatment yourself. Small expense. Write for free booklet on Abortion, "Questions and Answers". State number of cattle in herd.

Dr. David Roberts Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

Stove and Furnace Parts

All Makes. Mail orders promptly attended to.
ST. PAUL STOVE and FURNACE REPAIR WORKS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

COUGHING annoys others and hurts you. Relieve throat irritation and tickling, and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness by taking at once PISO'S

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
[illegible] River Falls, Minnesota.
[illegible] Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprieter

Bring your loose **HAY** to Goodridge
We pay Highest prices
GILLER and GUINAN
[illegible]or particulars call at The Eleven Towns office.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to u[illegible] and get the highest market price for same. We [illegible]an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprieter,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number Three

How War Methods Have Changed Everybody Must Help.

"Hello, Uncle Dan, Jimmie and I have been waiting for you."

"Sorry if I have kept you long," said Uncle Dan. "Your mother has been telling me how bashful I used to be. She said if a girl spoke to me I would blush to my hair roots. Well, I reminded her of the time your father first came to see her and the joke we played on them, so I guess that will hold her for a while."

Continuing, Uncle Dan said: "You want to talk more about the war, do you? Well, war methods have undergone many changes and they are still changing. No two wars are fought alike. In early times, the weapons were stones, clubs, spears, bows and arrows, swords, etc. In this kind of warfare, victory was with the strong right arm. Men of enormous size and strength were the great warriors. The invention of gunpowder, however, has changed all this. It has enabled men to kill one another at a considerable distance, and do it wholesale. The war, as we know it now, is a combination of chemicals, machinery, mathematical calculations and highly trained men. Just think of it! Airplanes, submarines, armored tanks, or caterpillars, poison gases, and curtains of fire are all used for the first time in this war; and they are destructive beyond anything heretofore known.

"The methods followed by the kaiser and his allies are simply devilish. He must answer in history to the killing of thousands of innocent women and children. He has broken every international law and every rule of warfare; he has bombarded hospitals and undefended cities, sunk Red Cross ships on errands of mercy; he has destroyed cathedrals and priceless treasures of art that can never be replaced; he has made slaves of his prisoners; he has tried to get us into war with Japan; his emmissaries have blown up our ships, burned our factories and fired our forests. He knows no mercy or honor. The most charitable view to take of this blood-thirsty tyrant is that he is crazy.

"One thing is certain," continued Uncle Dan, with great emphasis, "Our liberty, the safety of our homes and our country, and the security of the world demand the speedy and absolute overthrow of the kaiser and crushing out once and forever the reign of Prussian brutality."

"How about the German people," said Billie.

Uncle Dan replied: "The splendid German people were happy, thrifty, prosperous and contented. They have been tricked into war and made to suffer the tortures of the damned; they have been cruelly and systematically deceived. God grant that the real facts may get to them, and if they do, Lord help the kaiser!"

"Of course the allies will win," said Mrs. Graham.

"Probably so," said Uncle Dan. "But if we are to win, we must go the limit. We must check the awful destruction to shipping by the German submarines, or we may not be able to get food and supplies to our own men and to our allies; we must also put hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, of first-class soldiers in the battle line.

"Food is the first consideration," Uncle Dan continued. "No army can hold out against hunger. It has been said that food will win the war, and this is largely true. Hence the importance of the farm in the war plans of our country."

Mrs. Graham interrupted by saying: "In view of the importance of farming, don't you think, Daniel, that the farmers ought to be exempted from war service?"

"No, a thousand times no," said Uncle Dan, striking the table so hard to emphasize his protest that he tipped over a vase of flowers. "We must have no class legislation. The duty to serve is the common duty of all, and no class must be relieved of this obligation. The question of exemption must be a personal one and decided by the facts surrounding each case. In no other way can we have a square deal, and to insure this, it is the duty of congress to pass immediately the Chamberlain bill, or some such measure, which is fair to all classes. It would settle all these questions and do it fairly. Safety now and safety hereafter demands such legislation, and let me suggest that you and your friends get busy with your congressman and senators and urge them to prompt action.

"It is time for us to realize that we are not living in a fools' paradise; that this great country of ours cost oceans of blood and treasure and it is only due to the loyalty, sacrifice and service of our forefathers that we have a country, and it is our highest duty to preserve it unimpaired and pass it on to posterity, no matter what the cost may be. Our citizenship and their ancestors came from all parts of the world to make this country a home and enjoy its blessings and opportunities; hence, in the crisis before us, it is the duty of everyone to stand squarely back of our country and be prepared to defend the flag. Everyone in this crisis is either pro-American or pro-German. Great as the country is, there is not room enough for [illegible]

The ELEVEN TOWNS
H. W. Smith, Editor & Publisher

Entered at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as second class mail matter.

Who of us has not marveled at the good cheer and optimism that mark the letters which come from our lads at the battle front? We marvel, but in reality we have no reason to, for there is a principle at work in that matter that has general application. You have noticed, surely, that the people who are most discouraged and hopeless about the sin and sorrow of the world are not the people who come into closest and most vital touch with its misery. In nine cases out of ten at least, the out-and-out pessimist in regard to this poor old sinning, suffering world of ours, is not the man who has his sleeves rolled up, and is tremendously busy at the task of making it better, but rather the man who, with arms folded, is spending most of his time merely looking on. There seems to be something positively vitalizing in work, and to get really at a task is to get hopeful about it. There is one sure cure for pessimism, and that is to get busy at the task that is before you.

There is no such thing as freedom without responsibility. All law is a restriction of a liberty. Yet this is a free country because it is a country of law. Free speech has its limitations, just as free action, free love, free shooting or any other exercise of freedom. Those limitations begin where begin the welfare and peace of the community as a whole. No individual and no group can be free to disturb the peace or to work injury to the common safety by word or deed; and only by the enforcement of this principle can the real freedom of any individual or any group be preserved.

AMERICA'S STRENGTH.

Freedom of the American mind from the merely animal venom, the brutish antipathy that marks the inspiration given forth by the German militarists for the purpose of stimulating the people, is the badge of its Christian sincerity. This makes the American that much more to be dreaded as a foe, says Baltimore American. He goes to war utterly to destroy the works of the devil as represented by German policies. He goes to war utterly to destroy the German nation if it will not give up its idols. But he goes to war indulging the hope of saving the German people and having them evolve into a form of life and political institutions that will save them from such sacrifices as their leaders are now bringing upon them. Hence love of enemies means to fight them with the utmost vigor until the need for fighting is no more. This is moral reformation, an ethical sanitary crusade, the promotion of the reign of righteousness upon the earth. Love of enemies gives resolution to punish them in their wrongdoing and to save them in their sins by the primitive methods. This is the American Christian ideal of war action.

Speaking of Metallic Rings.

"I might have known that you would have refused me," said the poor but otherwise honest young man, who had failed to make an impression on the maiden's heart. "I noticed a metallic ring in your voice when I entered the parlor tonight, that bode me no good."

"And had you been a little more observant," she replied, "you would also have observed a metallic ring on my third finger, which Charlie Gotrox placed there last night."

Thirty seconds later his feet were following each other along the homeward trail.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 50 | 100 ($88.50) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John W. Sundahl and Coroline Sundahl, his wife Mortgagors, to First National Bank of Thief River Falls Mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of September 1911, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of October 1911, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. in Book 5 of Mortgages, on page 265, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz:

Lots numbers four (4) and five (5) of Block number four (4) of Porters Addition to Thief River Falls, Minnesota, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 15th day of December 1917, at Ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 50 | 100 Dollars, and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five Dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated October 30th, A. D. 1917.

First National Bank of Thief River Falls,
Mortgagee

J. M. Bishop,
Attorney.

Easily Arranged.

"But why are you so agitated and distressed? Surely you have been kissed before?"

"Yes," replied the beautiful girl, with tears in her eyes, "but it was done by some member of my family."

"Oh, well! I'm quite willing to become a member of your family."

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

Thanksgiving

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GROCERIES

See us before buying elsewhere
H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

DO NOT DELAY

Take advantage of this dear, season able weather

Fix that roof---
Build a storm house---
Make a room in the attic---
A Machine Shed saves money---
Bank your house, sure---

We have the shingles
Either Pine Flooring or Fir Ceiling
Use Beaver Board and panel strips
Build with Drop Siding
Tar paper and Lath will do

Do Something! **WINTER** is almost here!

We have a good line of Storm Doors and Storm Windows

WINTON-NICHOLS LUMBER COMPANY,
Goodridge, Minnesota

THE HERO
Fanning Mill

Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity

Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.

Call in and let show you how it works

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 48 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1917. $1.50 Per Year

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

State Board of Health

Mar[illegible]
Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2 08
Oats	.62
Barley	.97
Flax	3.00
Rye	1 58
Butter	.40
Eggs	.35
Vivo Flour	$5 60
Mascot Floue	5.60

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

A full lineof Scandinavian story and song books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Come to the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday evenings. Dance after show Saturday eve.

The Goodridge Literary Society will give a Rag Doll Social in the school house, Thursday evening December 6th Ladies please bring lumch for two and a Rag Doll.

"Wars Women" at the Grand Theatre, Thanksgiving night. Dance after show with music by Greenfield,s Orchestra of Thief River Falls.

U. S. Dept. of Agricultural wishes to purchase 200 tons of flax straw, loose and delivered at Goodridge at $4.00 to $4.50 per ton. If you have any for sale inquire first of A. B. Mandt, Goodridge. The department needs this straw for experimental purposes.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church will hold their annual business meeting on Tuesday December 11th 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and do such other business that moy come up.

The teachers in our local school left Wednesday evening for their homes to spend the Thanksgiving vacation. Miss Giefer to Thief River Fallls, Miss Anderson to Stephen and Miss Murray to Duluth.

The local school will be closed from Wednesday afternoon until Tuesday morning, in order that the teachers may spend Thanksgiving and the Sunday at their homes.

The farce comedy in one act, entitled "Han Von Smash", will be given in the school house next Thursday evening December 6th, following which a rag doll social will be held. Don't miss it.

Casper Lund was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

P. P. Palmer left Tuesday for Warren to attend to business matters.

Rosaire Morin left Tuesday evening on a busines mission to Crookston.

Henry Ronne of Erskine passed thru Goodridge last Thursday on his home after spending a few days visit with son-in-law, Pete Thornes of Malcolm.

Herb Johnson of Strandquist was a Goodridge visitor last Thursday.

Last Saturday the lady members of the Red Cross Chapter here, met in school. Mrs. Daniel Shaw of Thief Falls was present and instructed them how to make bandages far the soldiers.

A set of storage batteries have been installed in the electric light plant this week.

Speaking of Metallic Rings.

"I might have known that you would have refused me," said the poor but otherwise honest young man, who had failed to make an impression on the maiden's heart. "I noticed a metallic ring in your voice when I entered the parlor tonight, that bode me no good."

"And had you been a little more observant," she replied, "you would also have observed a metallic ring on my third finger, which Charlie Gotrox placed there last night."

Thirty seconds later his feet were following each other along the homeward trail.

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, — MINN

Million Letters In the Mails Today Bearing Magic Words "With the Colors"

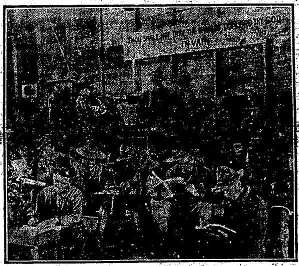
Keynote of the Splendid Work the Y. M. C. A. Does Among Our Men In Uniform Is Keeping Them In Touch With the Folks at Home.

STAMPED WITH STARS AND STRIPES AND RED TRIANGLE

Multifarious Ways in Which the Association Appeals to Your Boy, Your Neighbor's Boy, or Some Boy You Know and Love—Creates a Helpful Environment in Cantonment, on Way Overseas, in Front Line Trench and Beyond—First to Aid as He Comes Tottering Back—Give Your Share of the $35,000,000 Required to Accomplish This "Last Evidence That Somebody Cares."

IT was evening on the broad Hempstead Plain, Long Island, where the Rainbow division was spending its last night before embarking for France. It had been raining hard in the afternoon—a cold, steady autumn downpour—and there was nothing to suggest the rainbow in the outward aspect of the camp. Lines and lines of sodden canvas housed 27,000 men, gathered from 27 different states. The ground was dotted with pools and quagmires. Under the wet canvas it was damp and cold, with a penetrating chill. Lit by flickering candles, the tents were far from cheerful shelter for a man's last night in his native land.

But there were seven big tents where electric lights, numbers and friendliness made the night pleasant. In each of these a soldier was strumming on a piano; others were reading books and magazines; hundreds were writing letters home. Behind the raised counter at one end three or four young men were busy passing out notepaper and envelopes, selling stamps and weighing parcels, which the men were sending home. One of the soldiers said to me as I stood in the tent used chiefly by men from Iowa: "We came all the way here from Des Moines, and we were mighty lonely. Then we found this Y. M. C. A. on the job, and it's been a home and more than a home to us. It gave us what we wanted when we needed it most. We'll never forget it. The boys' best friend is the Y. M. C. A."



Music, Games, Good Reading and Correspondence Facilities in Y. M. C. A. Building.

Fine, Clean-Cut, Upstanding Fellows.

How close those benches were packed with men, bending over the long tables absorbed in their writing! What an appeal to the sympathies those great groups of soldiers make! Fine, clean-cut, upstanding fellows, some of them mere boys, one thinks immediately of the sacrifice they have made for the rest of us and how precious they are to some one back home. Somewhere, in far off farm or village or city street, there are parents or brothers or wives who would give all they possess for one glimpse of those sunburned faces as you and I see them on their last night before going across And it was with a throb of the heart that I watched them, bent over their letter paper, in one after another of those seven big tents.

These were the tents of the Y. M. C. A. On that last night in America the association was serving the soldiers in the best of all ways—giving them an opportunity to write home. On previous nights they had enjoyed boxing bouts, movies, concerts, dramatics and a score of healthy entertainments as well as religious meetings. But on this last night home ties were strongest. And perhaps that is the keynote of the splendid work the Y. M. C. A. least is on its way to you. Each one of our 16 cantonments, where the new national army is being trained, is using more than a million sheets of this paper every month. In the draft army alone that means 16,000,000 filaments of love every month reaching out from the great encampment where the men are being trained into the greatest army this nation has ever dreamed and binding them to the hearts at home. Multiply that by thinking of all the other places where Uncle Sam has men with the flag—in navy yards, on the high seas, in arsenals and officers' training camps and "Over There" in France. In all these places men are writing home. Those unassuming little sheets of notepaper gladden millions of hearts a day. They transfer more love from one part of the world to another than statistics can express. Statistics are pretty poor anyway when it comes to reckoning in terms of love and human tenderness. Let's put it this way: That the Y. M. C. A. is the biggest express company the world has ever seen, and the parcels it is handling are the loves and devotions of human beings.

World's Best Loved Trademark.

This war has made us think hard and fast. Your boy or your neighbor's boy or some boy you know and love has been called to do his share in the big job of policing the world for democracy and human liberty. Is it any comfort to you to know that wherever his duty may call him your boy will have a friend that will serve him in body, mind and soul? Are you glad to know that this friend will place books and magazines at his disposal, organize classes to teach him whatever he wants to learn, give him a pocket testament and invite him to join religious meetings of the faith that he was brought up in? Did you realize that the association provides athletic equipment for his favorite games, teaches him games if he knows none and holds concerts, lectures, movies, Bible classes, dramatic entertainments and every kind of wholesome amusement to keep him interested? Are you glad to know that this friend will go with him overseas, help to shield him from a score of difficult and dangerous temptations and follow him right up to the front line trench and beyond it? The last contact the soldier has with this life he loves so well is a cup of tea given him by the Y. M. C. A. free just before he goes "over the top" to a hand to hand struggle with the enemy. And as he comes tottering back from No Man's Land, wounded, but strong enough and plucky enough to keep on his feet, even before his wounds are dressed the Y. M. C. A. is waiting for him with tea and sweet chocolate, the great comforts of the man in the trenches. De

Continued on Last Page

More Money For Your
SCRAP IRON

There will be a car on the track at Goodridge on November 28, 29 and 30 at which place $7.50 per ton will be paid for all scrap iron. Boilers $2.50 ton less. I will also buy your cattle hides at the highest Market price. Save for me.

J. WEINSTEIN,
Minneapolis, Minn.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

A Mouthful of Concrete
Will Discourage Any Rat

He will stop trying to get into your corn crib, granery or chicken house when you build foundations and floors with our

Universal Cement

Every rat on your premises is costing you, according to government estimates, the price of at least one bushel of grain per year, and more if he feeds on eggs and chicks.

When rats cunnot steal grain they will be driven to your traps or poison—not otherwise.

Concrete foundations, walls, floors, sidewalks ane steps give rats no harbor. Rat-proof your buildings with concrete. We have the UNIVERSAL cement and everything else you need to build.

A. C. TVEDT & SON,
Goodridge, Minnesota

AN OPPORTUNITY

To supply yourself with Drygoods, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Caps, Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hose etc. at the most reasonable prices consistent with the present high cost of everything.

When in need of anything in the above line, call on us, we are here to supply your needs. All we ask is a chance to do so.

When in town make it a point to do your trading at our store, we will appreciate your business

P. C. HALVORSON
Goodridge, Minn.

ROSAIRE MORIN
Watchmaker & Jeweler

I am now in shape to give you the best of watch and jewelry repairing at the most reasonable prices consistent, wlth first class work. All I ask is a trial and am willing to let the work speak for itself.

Located in the M. J. Stephenson Building
Goodridge, Minnesota

WOULD CUT OUT ALL LUXURIES

Transportation Ban on 500 Non-Essentials Is Urged by Railroad War Board.

COMMODITIES ARE FIRST

Rail Pool to Give Priority to Essentials of War—Public Requested to Cut Traveling for Pleasure.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The committee which will operate eastern railroads as a unit will make several suggestions, two of which are:

1. A practical embargo on the transportation of luxuries.
2. A request to the public to reduce pleasure travel.

The operating committee, composed of operating vice presidents of the eastern lines, will meet here with the railroad war board. Many schemes already are under discussion for the maximum utilization of facilities for war busness.

Reluctant to Stop Luxuries.

It is beleved that the administration is reluctant to cut off the movement of luxuries until the Christmas trade has been supplied. This may take another week or 10 days.

It was learned that many retail dealers in luxuries are already in financial straits, due to the curtailment of their business due to the war, and the administration does not wish to precipitate any wholesale crashes in the business world. Railroads will insist, nevertheless that if they are to move coal, sugar, wheat and steel, the four great staples now held up, they must be relieved of some of the burdens which they consider non-essential.

Ask Reduction in Travel.

Reduction in pleasure travel on railways will be urged by the railroad war board through a campaign of advertising. There is no desire on the part of the railroads to diminsh necessary travel. But through unnecessary travel huge demands are made upon rolling stock, train crews and trackage. Although the railroads have cut their passenger equipment and stopped many of their trains, passenger travel is still increasing.

It has been already announced that the railroad war board has recommended that more than 500 articles be embargoes in transportation, classing them as "non-essentials." The fuel administration is also considering embargoing the use of coal and coke in the manufacture of these non-essentials.

GAVE LIFE TO SAVE FELLOWS

U. S. Gunner Threw Explosives Overboard When Danger Came.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Osmund Pratt Ingram of Pratt City, Ala. the gunner's mate lost overboard when a German submarine attacked the American destroyer Casin, October 6, deliberately sacrificed his own life to save his mates.

A report from Admiral Sims shows that Ingram, standing aft, where some high explosive depth charges were stored, saw the torpedo coming. Instead of rushing forward to save his own life, Ingram stuck to the spot, throwing overboard the high explosives which he knew would further endanger the lives of his fellows if they were detonated by the torpedo. He was the only man lost, being blown overboard by the explosion. The Casin got in under her own steam.

WAR BILL TO REMAIN HIGH

Second Year's Cost Will Equal That of First.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The second year of the war will cost the United States about the same as the first, according to estimated expenditures prepared at the Treasury department.

For the fiscal year beginning next July ordinary disbursements, not including loans to Allies, or interest on bonds yet to be authorized, are estimated at $12,701,000,000, as compared with $12,316,000,000 for the current year ending June 30, 1918. This estimate includes interest on the $9,500,000,000 government securities already authorized.

A large part of the sum must be raised by bonds.

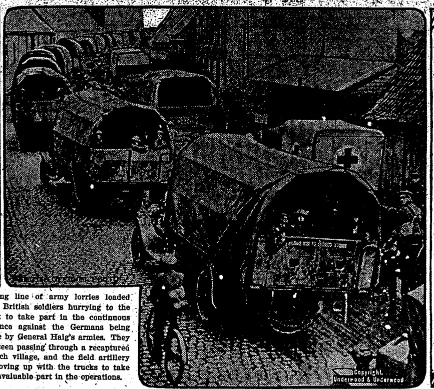
Bread Up 55 Per Cent in 16 Months.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Bread prices advanced 55 per cent in the 16 months ended October 1, while the price of flour advanced 249 per cent above the July, 1916, price, according to charts presented by the baking industry to the food administration.

Duluth Merchant Held by U. S.

Duluth, Nov. 27.—United States authorities have taken their first steps to deal with local persons alleged to have insulted Liberty bond salesmen in the recent Duluth campaign. It is intimated "blue cards," filled out by the salesmen, will play an important part in future activities of authorities. Gustaf Landin, 44, photographer, has been arrested on a state warrant, charging that on October 25 he used abusive and offensive language toward two Liberty loan salesmen who approached him to buy bonds.

BRITISH TROOPS BEING RUSHED TO THE FRONT TO KEEP UP GENERAL HAIG'S ADVANCE IN FRANCE



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Long line of army lorries loaded with British soldiers hurrying to the front to take part in the continuous advance against the Germans being made by General Haig's armies. They are seen passing through a recaptured French village, and the field artillery is moving up with the trucks to take its invaluable part in the operations.

MEDALS FOR SAMMIES

Fifteen U. S. Soldiers Given French War Cross.

Cannot Wear Decorations Until Permission Is Given by Congress.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 28.—The French general commanding the sector in which the Americans were stationed at the time of the first German raid on the night of November 2-3 has cited 15 American officers and men and on these the French war cross has been conferred. The men were decorated and were informed that they might keep the medals in their possession, but must not wear them until Congress gives its authorization.

The ceremony was an impressive one. An American major general presented the decorations and citations, giving the regimental colonel those for the men who were killed. They will be sent to their next of kin.

The French general, in referring to the action of the company, said:

"On the night of November 2-3, this company which was in the line for the first time met an extremely violent bombardment, when it seized arms and offered such stubborn resistance that the enemy though numerically superior, was obliged to retire."

The general specially cited in the order of the day Corporal James D. Bresham and Privates Merle D. Hay and Thomas F. Enright, "who died bravely in hand to hand fighting with the enemy who had penetrated the first line."

TO REDUCE BEER STRENGTH

Alcoholic Contents to Be Cut to Three Per Cent.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Orders reducing the alcoholic content of beer to 3 per cent will be issued soon by the food administration with the approval of President Wilson. At the same time the amount of grain used by brewers will be cut down approximately 30 per cent, although the volume of beer will not be decreased.

The food administration points out that since there is in the country two or three years' supply of whisky it is undesirable at the present time to stop entirely the brewing of beer, because of the possibility of driving the people to whisky drinking. The social question involved, it is declared, must be given equal consideration with that of food conservation.

TO OPERATE ROADS IF POOLING PLAN FAILS

Washington, Nov. 27.—Government operation of railways if the pooling plan does not afford relief from the present situation was being considered here as the committee of vice presidents of the Eastern lines gathered to perfect general plans to put the pooling arrangements into effect.

"English Are Good," Was Password.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—"The English are good and the Germans are bad," was the password whispered by the India revolutionists when they sought to identify each other during their activities against British rule in India. The answer was "The English are bad and the Germans are good." These mystic signals and other facts relating to the proposed revolution were revealed in Federal court here in the trial of 34 prominent men on charges of conspiracy to foment an uprising.

READY TO DRAFT ALIENS IN ARMY

Treaties Between U. S. and Allied Countries Provides for Military Service.

CONGRESS TO ACT SOON

Provisions for Reciprocal Drafting of Subjects of One Country Who Are Resident in Another Country.

Washington, Nov. 28.—When Congress reconvenes Secretary Lansing will be prepared to submit a number of treaties authorizing reciprocal drafting for military service of citizens or subjects of one country resident within the other country, so far have negotiations between the United States and the Allies on the alien slacker problem progressed.

Approval of such treaties by the Senate has been foreshadowed by a general demand on Congress for action to reach aliens in this country of draft age. Several measures had been launched in the Senate and House requiring drafting of such persons, but at the suggestion of the State department and upon its promise to accomplish the purpose by regular method of treaty stipulation, that legislation was postponed.

Many Seek to Escape.

In the meantime a great many foreigners resident in the United States have hastened to file their declarations of intention to become American citizens, in many instances with the express purpose of escaping military service under their own flags in event of a roundup of aliens in the United States by British, French and Italian recruiting officers.

By filing these first papers the declarent renders himself liable to draft into the American army. There is only one chance in four of his being actually drafted as an American, however, even after registration.

Difference in Standards.

The British-American military service treaty will be framed as a model for those between the United States and other Allied countries, though there will be some minor differences because of varyng laws fixing eligibility for military service.

FIFTY ITALIANS ARRESTED

Held by Milwaukee Police Following Bomb Explosion.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 27.—Fifty Italians have been arrested in a dragnet thrown out in the Third ward and are held by the police for investigation in connection with the bomb explosion in police headquarters.

Captain of Detectives Sullivan, who ordered the arrests, would make no statement, but it is understood that the action followed a partial confession of one of the men arrested earlier.

Deserter Sentenced to Death.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Sentence of death before a rifle squad has been imposed by a courtmartial upon an enlisted man of the American army in the United States, on his conviction of desertion with intent to join enemy forces. It was learned at the war department, however, that officials here are not satisfied at evidence adduced before the court that intent to join the enemy was established and the trial court has been asked for additional information to clear up the point.

3 U. S. FLYERS RESCUED

Had Been Lost at Sea for Nearly Sixty Hours.

Picked Up By French Patrol Boat After Sixty Hours of Suffering.

A French Port, Nov. 27.—Three American airmen have been picked up by a French patrol boat after having been lost at sea for nearly 60 hours. They were suffering from cold, hunger and exhaustion.

The three men, in a huge triplane hydro-airplane, left a French base in search of four enemy submarines which were reported operating off the coast.

When the men failed to return within the usual time other machines were sent out to search for them. The searching machines returned after several hours and reported that they had seen no trace of the missing plane or its crew.

The naval authorities then sent out a general warning to all allied boats off the coast and search for the Americans was continued.

About dusk a French patrol boat saw the missing machine drifting several miles out at sea. A boat's crew rescued the three men, who included Ensign Kenneth Smith, a former Yale student, who was pilot; Frank J. Brady of Newark, N. J., observer and gunner, and I. F. Wilkenson, mechanician.

COMING TO UNITED STATES

Former Czar's Daughter Is On Way to This Country.

New York, Nov. 27.—Miss Tatiana Nicholaevna Romanoff, second daughter of Nicholas Romanoff, deposed emperor of Russia, has escaped from Siberia through a camouflage marriage to a son of a former chamberlain of the emperor, and is now on her way to the United States chaperoned by an English woman, according to informaton made public here by persons connected with the Russian civilian relief.

The former grand duchess, who is 20 years old, made her escape from Tobolsk, the present home of the exiled czar, to Harbin, Manchuria, and thence to Japan, where passage was taken on a steamship for the Pacific coast.

Miss Romanoff is coming to the United States to "work in any capacity for the Russian civilian relief," according to a statement issued here.

NO GUARD ON GOTHAM FRONT

Soldiers Not Placed to Watch Piers as Planned.

New York, Nov. 27.—New York's water front did not go under martial law as ordered from Washington by the Department of Justice. After an extended conference at Governor's island between army heads it was announced "no definite action" had been taken. All information as to when the regular army would take charge of the water front under instructions to "shoot to kill" was refused.

Private Found to Be General's Son.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The identity of Private Martin D. Sibert, Twelfth United States infantry, increased greatly in prestige following the disclosure here that he is a son of Major General William L. Sibert. Young Sibert, without knowledge of his family, enlisted at Manhattan, Kan., and was written down as on unassigned recruit service in the Philippines. When his paternity was discovered he was sent to the Twelfth infantry as a full fledged private. He is just old enough to qualify.

WAR ON KAISER'S ALLIES IS URGED

Senator Stone, Former Pacifist, Says Move Would Simplify Matters.

AUSTRIANS IN WEST

May Be Facing Americans—Nations Declared Virtually At War—Stone Now Backs Administration.

Washington, Nov. 28. — From two sources come hints that this country will not much longer remain in the position of being compelled to protect herself from attacks while yet not warring upon Austria, and probability that the anomalous situation will be cleared by a declaration of war by the United States against the German ally.

Senator Lewis of Illinois and Senator Stone of Missouri both declared pointedly that the United States should declare war on all the allies of Germany.

Washington, Nov. 28.—"Exceedingly advisable to simplify a situation now anomalous" is the reason given by Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, for declarations of war by the United States against Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Opposed War Step.

"We are in fact," said he, "now at war with Germany's allies." Senator Stone's only reservation was that such action by Congress should be in harmony with the policy of the executive branch of the government. Although he voted against the declaration of war on Germany.

Supports Administration.

Senator Stone has reiterated that the war once begun has his whole support. His statement was taken as indicative of the agitation for war on Germany's allies, which will face Congress when it convenes Dec. 3.

Austrians in West.

"I have understood that some if not a large number of Austrian troops have been on the Western front," said Mr. Stone. "They may now or soon be actually fighting against American forces, the two forces firing at each other. Anyway, Austrians are desperately engaged in Italy, which is one of our Allies just as much as France or England."

Sees Long Session.

To have war formally declared against Germany's allies also, said Senator Stone, would simplify matters of domestic concern such as measures to prevent espionage.

New or amended war tax legislation, according to Senator Stone, who also is a member of the Senate finance committee, should not be undertaken until after a thorough survey of the situation. He said there was no doubt that in many respects the new war tax law can be improved and probably will be to remove inequalities and injustices. The session, he predicted, would be a long one.

BIG BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

War Legislation to Keep New Session a Busy One.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Continued stupendous appropriation bills and other war legislation will feature the session of congress which is to open Dec. 3, in the opinion of leaders here. In the wake of these right of way measures a host of others of domestic concern, such as prohibition and woman suffrage, will be pressed for consideration. Sentiment developed among representatives already here in favor of a declaration of war against Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria doubtless will be strengthened by the return of the party congressmen from a visit to the battlefronts. It is expected that the president may deal with the subject in his opening address to the joint session of congress.

JAPANESE SPURN HUN OFFER

Reject Kaiser's Offer to Desert Allies, Report.

Amsterdam, Nov. 27.—Germany has again attempted to detach Japan from the Allies and again has been refused, according to word reaching here. It was reported the Germans offered Chao to Japan and announced their willingness to discuss the future of occupied islands in the Pacific as the price of Japan's retirement from the war.

U. S. Aerial Officer Killed.

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 27.—Lieut. J. C. Matthews, 21 years old, of St. Louis, member of the aviation section, training at Taliaferro field, was instantly killed when his aeroplane fell from a height of 2,500 feet.

Ban on Teuton Insurance Companies.

Washington, Nov. 27—All Teuton insurance companies in the United States, excepting life, are ordered liquidated by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. Life insurance companies are confined to continuing existing contracts and the liquidated concerns are placed under Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer's control. The action is a blow at German espionage in this country. For months it has been suspected the enemy obtained information through Teuton insurance inspectors.

GETTING A BATH IN BOGOTA

Attempt Was Fraught With Much Difficulty and Considerable Profanity, According to Writer.

Ever since our arrival Hays and I had been threatening to patronize one of the two public bathhouses with a first-class bogotano reputation rumor had it existed in the capital, says Franck's Vagabonding Down the Andes. But in a land where the temperature rarely reaches 50 and the floors are tiled, it takes courage, and we had been satisfying ourselves and our duty to humanity by bravely splashing a basin of icy water over manly forms each morning on rising. By dint of strong resolutions often repeated to be up at six and visit one of the cases de banos we did finally manage one morning to find ourselves wandering the streets by eight, with towel and soap under our arms, and stared at by all we met. We discovered La Violeta at last, next door to a blacksmith shop. The keeper we woke up told us we might have a cold bath, but that the sign on the front wall: "Hot baths at all hours," was to be taken with a bogotano meaning.

A few mornings later we did actually find the other establishment open. We entered a large patio, the most striking of several buildings, within which was a round, or, more exactly, an eight-sided house, and in time succeeded in arousing the place to the extent of bringing down upon us a youth hugely excited at the appearance of a crowd of two whole bathers all at one time.

The youth assured us there was plenty of hot water. I won the toss and was soon stripped. But the shower was colder than the ice fields bounding the pole. When I had caught my breath I bawled my repertory of profane Spanish at the youth, who could be seen through a hole above pottering with some sort of an upright boiler and firebox, and now and then peering down upon me. Suddenly the water grew warm, hot, boiling, then, just when I had soaped myself from crown to toe in the steam, it turned as suddenly cold again, and an instant later stopped entirely. My eyes tight closed I shouted at the youth above.

"Es que el agua caliente se acago," he droned. "It is that the hotel water has finished itself."

There being no deadly weapon at hand I turned on a tap of ice-cold water and raced to the dressing room still half soaped. Hays, scantily clad, was gazing fiercely at the youth through a hole in the door.

"Then there isn't any more hot water?" he demanded.

"Not, now, senor, but there will be soon."

"Good. How soon?"

"Early tomorrow morning, senor."

"Why, you cross-eyed son of spigdom," exploded the ordinarily even-tempered ex-corporal, "I came here and stripped to an undershirt that I might dance in my bare feet on this tile floor in honor of Jose Maria de la Santa Trinidad Simon Bolivar! Get up on that roof and fire up or . . ."

The youth was already feverishly stoking armfuls of wood under the upright boiler, and by the time I left for home Hays was shadow boxing to keep warm with a fair chance of getting a bath before the day was done.

Could Exterminate Germans.

Experiments made since the German bombardment of Armentieres with a mysterious gas shell have disclosed that the poison was arsine, known in the laboratory as arsenlureted hydrogen, one of the deadliest fumes known to the chemists, according to a trench correspondent.

In Armentieres the gas from the shells continued its deadly work for nearly a week, although the shells were all thrown in one hour. More than 4,000 men, women and children died, many in convulsions and many stark mad.

The significant fact in regard to the arsine bomb which the Germans likely overlooked is that while the amount of the drug in Germany is limited, the allies have limitless supplies. If Britain and France wish to retaliate they could in less than a year manufacture these bombs in sufficient quantities to kill every living thing in the German empire.

It would be a question only of getting enough airplanes to carry and drop them.

Can You Beat It?

Once upon a time they published an order prohibiting gambling in Sing Sing. Two inmates were seen exchanging token money and they were haled to the court.

"What's the charge?" asked the judge.

"Alleged gambling," said the deputy.

"I thought all the cards, dice, gambling paraphernalia and such were destroyed."

"They were," answered the deputy, "but these two fellows were bettin' on whether it will rain today or not."

Distracting Attention.

"In the good old days town scolds were severely dealt with."

"So they were, but the ducking stool has gone out of fashion."

"Yes. About the only way we can hope to get any relief from a scold nowadays is to coax her into a motion picture theater and get her interested in a film."

Couldn't Be Worse.

Mrs. A.—I don't think their manners are particularly good. I wonder where they have been living?

Mrs. B.—I don't know, but their manners couldn't be any worse if they had been living at home all their lives.—People's Home Journal.

"CONTRABAND"

A Thrilling War Story of the North Atlantic

By RANDALL PARRISH

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CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

—13—

"There is not much to tell," he went on, almost jauntily. "I saw exactly how things were going before we left the boat. I knew Hollis' reputation ashore, and determined to warn you of his purpose, but had no opportunity. Besides, I felt you had so poor an opinion of me that probably you would not listen."

"You were greatly mistaken, Mr. McCann," she said pleasantly. "I would have gladly received your advice. You were my father's friend."

I could read the man's surprise in his face. The graciousness of her words was a shock, yet his egotism made him instantly her victim.

"You mean you trusted me? That you would have listened?"

"Most assuredly. How could you think otherwise? I knew you were not yourself in the boat, and the treatment to which you were subjected was brutal. I owed my life to you equally with Captain Hollis, and am very grateful. I have never forgotten that you have been a guest in our home, a business associate of my father's. Why should I not have confidence in you?"

I looked at her in amazement, but her eyes never met mine. What did this mean? Was the girl acting a part? Was she endeavoring to deceive him, or was she speaking now in deadly earnest? Nothing in her manner, or in the tone of her voice, gave me a clue. As for McCann, the very expression of his face pictured his delight, his conviction of her sincerity. It was almost too good to be true, yet his was not a nature to doubt his own attractiveness.

"I—I—you surprise me," he stammered, absolutely forgetting my presence. "I—I assure you I was actuated by the highest motives in all my efforts. My—my duty was to you, and your father."

He turned and faced me, the bully in him surging to the surface.

"I will converse with Miss Carrington alone."

To resist would have been utter foolishness. I could see the gleam of the gun in his hand, and realized that he only required an excuse to use it. More, there was nothing in the expression of the girl's face to inspire me to resistance. She did not even glance toward me, or exhibit the slightest interest.

With hands clenched in impotent rage, not even venturing a reply, I stepped backward. As I crossed the threshold McCann closed the door, and I heard the key turn in the lock. Trembling still with anger, and dazed by the strange action of the girl, I sank back upon the stool, realizing my utter helplessness. All she had done and said appeared so natural it never really occurred to me once that she might be acting a part, seeking in this way to gain McCann's confidence, in order to win from him the information we required. It was only as I sat there in silence, brooding over every detail, that this possible conception began to slowly dawn upon my mind. That she could trust the man in any way was practically impossible, for he had revealed to her his true character in so many ways the memory could not be blotted out.

As the full knowledge of this truth grew apparent, I was able to view all that had occurred later in a different light. She had simply accepted her one chance; had grasped with womanly intuition the single weapon left at her command. Girl as she was in years, her experience in the world had been that of a woman, and she instinctively realized her power—the power of wealth, of beauty, and of youth. It had been beautifully done, so deftly accomplished as to deceive even me. Aye! and the method had succeeded with McCann. I recalled the expression of surprise, of gratification, of awakened pride on the man's face. He had no power of resistance left; he was already putty in her hands.

True, but would he remain so? The game she played was a dangerous one; if she ventured too far she would discover the brute lurking in him still. And he had the power, the physical power, to wreak vengeance once he suspicioned deceit. And there was no one to help her if she made a single false step—absolutely no one; she was a lamb among wolves. Those fellows would never release me again, not for a moment. I would be compelled to take observations, to calculate position, to trace our sailing course on the chart, but not for an instant would I be left again unguarded, either on deck or in the cabin. McCann would see to that.

The afternoon passed, dragging its weary hours. Nothing happened to relieve the monotony and dread of solitude. No one approached the door of the stateroom, not even to offer me food, and my ears were able to distinguish no sound of movement in the main cabin. Occasionally footsteps passed along the deck overhead, and once or twice I heard the voice of Liverpool sing out some order to the men forward. The sun sank, its rays glinting across the waters, and telling me the ship held to its southwest course, but the ocean, so far as I could see, remained desolate, the horizon unbroken by a gleam of sail, or smudge of smoke. No echo of a cry reached me from any lookout aloft. The vessel proceeded quietly, no effort being made, apparently, to achieve speed. I judged our rate would not exceed eight knots, and decided there was either a scarcity of men in the stokehole, or else they were conserving fuel to attain greater speed during the hours of darkness. The bright sunlight began to fade into a purple dusk.

CHAPTER XIX.

A French Man-of-War.

No food was brought me during the afternoon, nor had I eaten all day, yet my mental state was such I had no consciousness of hunger. I had discovered no means of creating a light, although my eyes were sufficiently accustomed to dimness to enable me to move about my narrow quarters safely enough.

It must have been between eight and nine o'clock when the key turned in the lock of my door, and Liverpool looked in. The light from the swinging lamp in the main cabin flared into my eyes, blinding me, yet I recognized his face, and saw Dade close behind him, bearing a tray. Neither of them spoke, but Red, having assured himself of my presence, stood aside, and motioned the steward to enter. The latter deposited the laden tray on the desk, and backed out silently, every movement showing him thoroughly cowed by his guardian. Realizing that any word from me would only result in insult, I remained silent, and the two disappeared, closing and locking the door behind them. I confess I ate the food with relish, for it was well cooked, and served with some daintiness. After a second cup of coffee I felt much more like myself, rummaging through the captain's chest until I found some tobacco and a pipe, which I at once appropriated to my own use. No one returned for the emptied dishes, and I sat for a long while at the open port smoking, the blue spiral swept away by the rush of air, and my eyes on the starlit waters.

I had been sailor long enough to accept the ordinary perils of the sea as part of the profession. Nothing was too strange to be true at sea; and so it was not the position in which I found myself; not the possible fate of the Indian Chief, or of her captured officers, which weighed most upon my mind—it was Vera Carrington. If those villains scuttled the ship; if they took to the boats to save themselves, leaving us to drown like rats, what would they do with the girl? Would McCann dare to take her with him? Would he venture leaving her alive to bear witness to his crime? There was but one answer—not unless she was utterly in his power. Either he must quiet her by force, and thus bring her spirit to his will, or else compel her to marry him, and so legally seal her lips. And the man was perfectly capable of taking either course — whichever seemed easier.

This was the consideration which served partially to arouse me from coma. I could not continue to sit there waiting for Fate to approach; better far to go forth and meet it in manly fashion. I had a good strong knife in my pocket, and the lock of the door was a common one, the wood surrounding it soft pine. There was nothing in that obstacle to prevent my escape, and if I was discovered at large, my punishment would merely be confinement elsewhere. I had therefore nothing to lose, but everything to gain by the experiment. The hour was late, the night had thus far been a quiet one, and it was quite probable the fellow, comfortably situated, was drowsing at his task. Anyhow, I would make little noise, and the chance was worth taking.

The labor proved easier than I had supposed. The soft pine yielded easily to the sharp blade, and a very few moments sufficed to cut the lock clear, enabling me to open the door silently and take cautious survey of the main cabin. At first I doubted the presence of anyone, and had, indeed, ventured forth before perceiving the form of a man outstretched on the divan surrounding the butt of the mizzenmast. The fellow was asleep, yet restless enough to be dangerous. His face was in shadow, and I thought it best not to venture close enough to identify him, although the dim light revealed a belt about his waist, and the bulging butt of a revolver. Convinced that my only hope of accomplishment lay in the discovery and release of my fellow prisoners, I crept across the deserted cabin, and entered the passage leading forward. Somewhere amidships these were surely confined. There I was not destined to discover where.

I had taken scarcely a step when the companion door opened, and a man started down the stairs. Crouched in the darkness, I saw the sleeping guard, aroused by the noise, spring upright, and as the light fell on his face, I recognized a seaman named Dubois. The man on the stairs paused, gripping the rail, staring down as though momentarily blinded by the light.

"Is that you, Dubois?" he asked in the harsh croak belonging to Jim White.

"D—— you—you was asleep."

"I lay back to rest, but I was not asleep, monsieur—non, non."

"Well, we won't fight over that now. You're the only Frenchman on board, and we want you on deck. Go on up; I'll stay here. Aye, man, yer better leave the gun."

"Vat ees it, Monsieur White? Why they want me on deck?"

"What's the difference, you frog-eater? But I'll tell yer anyhow. There is a cruiser showing up off our port quarter, which has caught sight o' us. She looks Frenchy, and if there is a hail, it will be up to you to answer—you are the only one aboard this hooker who talks the lingo like a native, see!"

Dubois stood staring, his lips parted in sudden terror.

"A French warsheep; eet hail us?"

"Not yet; but they are bound to question us, all right. There! did you hear that? A shot across our bows, politely asking us to heave to; aye! and we are slowing down; come, hurry up on deck with you, Frenchy."

"But—but, monsieur, what ees it I can say? I know not ze words, ze—ze explanation."

"You speak French, don't you?"

"Oui, monsieur, oui, but—but I know not what to speak."

"Well, don't let that worry you. McCann will tell you—but God pity you, Dubois, if you fail to repeat it. Up with you now, and be lively about it!"

All thought of my former purpose vanished from my mind as I realized this new chance of rescue. At any risk I must attain quickly to the open deck, where I could create an alarm sufficient to awaken suspicion on board the approaching Frenchman. McCann's only hope of escape lay in some satisfactory explanation, which would lull the suspicions of the French commander—some lie smooth enough to prevent boarding and search.

Assured that White was beyond observation of any of my movements, I crept cautiously around the stair rail, and noiselessly mounted the steps. I found the after part of the main deck deserted, although forward of the mainmast I could perceive dark blotches along the port rail, where members of the watching party were observing the approach of the French cruiser. With heart beating like a trip-hammer, I made my way along the front of the cabin, until I ventured to peer over the port rail, secure that my presence on deck was screened by the deep shadows in which I lurked.

The gleam of the stars alone revealed the glittering surface of the sea, but the night was clear of fog, and the black outline of the French warship was plainly visible, approaching us at half-speed, and silently closing up the narrowing gap of water between the two vessels. I felt the heart come up into my throat as I gazed spellbound, every nerve in me throbbing painfully. A single voice echoing along those decks yonder could blow us out of the water. Even as I stared at the grim spectacle, the slim figure of a man appeared at the end of the bridge, and a voice hailed us in French.

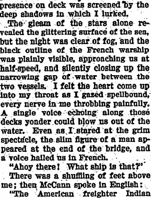
"Ahoy there! What ship is that?"

There was a shuffling of feet above me; then McCann spoke in English:

"The American freighter Indian Chief, bound for Liverpool."

"Is there anyone aboard who speaks French?"

I heard them hustle Dubois forward to the rail, and caught a word or two of McCann's swift threat hissed into his ear; then the frightened Frenchman stammered out an answer.



The Black Outline of the French Warship Was Plainly Visible.

"Oui, monsieur, je parle Francais."

"Then talk up; what ship is that?"

I could hear McCann prompting, and Dubois echoing the words put in his mouth.

"The Indian Chief, Boston, McCann, master, from St. Johns to Liverpool, two days out."

"Eh, what cargo?"

"Miscellaneous; mostly farm machinery."

A searchlight swept us fore and aft, but finally settled on the little group of men clustered together on the poop rail.

"You're north of your course."

There was an instant of hesitation; then Dubois' explanation:

"We ran before the storm last night, monsieur, having been struck by lightning."

"Ah, I see; that accounts for your stump of a foremast and the temporary wheel aft. What shape are your boats in?"

"Three of them left, monsieur."

"Send the captain, with the Frenchman, over with the ship's papers. Be lively about it."

"Oui, monsieur; what is the name of the warship?"

"The French cruiser Descartes, on patrol. Get your boat over."

What would McCann do? Was he ready for such an emergency as this? Had he taken the precaution to alter the ship's manifest, or even forged a new one? There was a moment of excited talk on the deck above me; then McCann descended the starboard ladder, and disappeared through the companion, evidently after the ship's papers. Liverpool's voice ordering the watch to lower number five boat, and stand by, sung out from the poop rail. McCann emerged from the companion, called up to Liverpool, waving his hand with a laugh full of confidence, and went forward. A moment later he was joined by Dubois, and the two men clambered over the rail and dropped into the lowered boat. His actions, his easy manner, startled me; those must be carefully forged papers in his pocket to enable him to proceed with such confidence. Slowly I lifted myself until I could peer over the side at the dark expanse of water between the vessels. The searchlight of the warship rested in a glare of white on the small boat bobbing up and down, revealing the men at the oars, and McCann and Dubois in the stern sheets. Neither glanced back, but I could see their faces clearly, and McCann was smiling as though at an excellent joke.

CHAPTER XX.

The Cruiser Leaves Us.

I was still clinging to the rail, and staring down at the light; I heard nothing, felt no premonition of alarm, when suddenly a hand gripped my throat, the great fingers stifling every effort to cry out. Before I could resist, or even brace myself, another hand was clapped over my mouth and I was fairly hurled back below the shelter of the rail, dragged across the black deck, and thrown through the opened door of the companion. This was accomplished so quickly, and with so little evidence of struggle, as to attract no notice from the Frenchman, from whose deck no doubt every eye was fastened upon the approaching boat. Half hurled, half dragged, I plunged into the dimly lit cabin, and it was not until I struck the lower deck that I even realized clearly what had occurred, or who were my assailants. I fell sprawling on one shoulder, but was as instantly on my feet, bruised, but otherwise uninjured, maddened by a rage beyond all control. White, emerging from the stateroom, through the port of which he had been viewing the scene alongside, startled by the sudden uproar, a revolver gripped in his hand, was the first face I saw.

"What the—" he exclaimed in bewilderment, but before he could say more my fist jammed into his jaw, and the fellow went over full length on the deck, the gun flying from his opening fingers. I had possession of it before he could stop me, and was backed against the door of a stateroom opposite, murder in my heart as I confronted the two who had flung me from the top of the steps. I recognized them now for the first time—Liverpool Red and Tom Dugan. But one thought seethed in my brain—to kill.

"Curse you both," I cried, covering them as they shrank back, "we'll end this thing right here."

Red gripped Rugan, holding the Irishman in front of him as a shield. My revolver covered them both, my fingers nervous on the trigger. Suddenly the door behind me yielded and I staggered back, unable to regain my balance until fairly within the stateroom. With a crash the door closed, instantly shutting out the surprised faces of the two men in the cabin; a key creaked in the lock, and Vera Carrington fronted me, her back against the wood.

"Were—were they trying to kill you?" she panted.

"They certainly did their best," I answered, "but it was my turn when you dropped me in here."

"You—you mean that I made a mistake—that you were in no danger?"

"I had the upper hand. I took this revolver away from White, and do not believe either of the others were armed. In another second I should have fired. Our only hope of rescue lies in creating an alarm; there is a French cruiser lying just off our port quarter."

"A French cruiser! We have been captured?"

"No; merely halted and questioned. The Frenchman does not even suspect anything wrong. I was endeavoring to sound an alarm when these fellows seized me, and threw me down the stairs into the cabin."

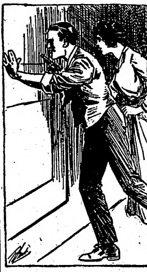
"But how did you get on deck? And where did you procure the revolver?"

"I cut my way out; the gun was taken from White. Don't block the way, Miss Vera! I must get to the deck again, or it will be too late."

"Is McCann out there?"

"No; only Red, and a sailor named Dugan. White is knocked out, and McCann has gone aboard the cruiser. He has forged papers with him. Let me go; I can fight my way through with this gun. Those devils will either make way or get hurt."

She stepped aside, and with no other thought but the necessity for action, I turned the key in the lock and flung the door open. The main deck was deserted; to my surprise, all three of the men had disappeared. With revolver gripped in one hand, I stepped forward, searching with suspicious eyes every dark corner, dimly conscious that the girl followed. I had attained the foot of the stairs, even advanced a step upward, before my progress was arrested. Suddenly the companion door was flung open and a mob of men confronted me, surging in through the narrow space from the deck. I drew instantly back, stunned by sight of McCann in their lead, realizing instantly that our effort to attain the open was already too late.



"There'll Be Six of You Dead If You Break In This Door."

"There he is!" he cried eagerly. "Get him, you men. Lively now; there's no danger; if he lifts that gun, he's a dead man."

I was staring straight into the black muzzle leveled at my head, but before I could move, or even determine what was best to be done, Vera stood between me and the mob on the stairs.

"Go back! back to my stateroom; he'll never shoot me. Please, please go back."

I was hot-headed enough to have fought them all, but to attempt resistance then would have endangered her life. I retained sense sufficient to know this, and that only force would cast her aside. I heard McCann mutter an oath, and Red roar out some order, punctured with profanity, yet did not truly comprehend what efforts were being made to block our retreat. Before a hand could grasp either of us, we were within the shelter of the stateroom, and the girl had closed and locked the door. Fists pounded on the wood in impotent rage, and I heard voices urging others to bring implements with which to batter their way in.

"McCann," I shouted, "call off your men! I have six bullets here; and there'll be six of you dead if you break in this door."

There was silence; then a mutter of voices—one angry with threat, others seemingly urging compromise. Whatever the argument, the advocates of peace seemed in the majority, for out of the hubbub McCann spoke loud enough to be plainly heard.

"There is no use of your threat, Hollis," he said, rapping on the door, "we have weapons as well as you, and you cannot fight alone against the whole ship's crew. The best thing for you to do now is to listen to reason."

"What has become of the French cruiser?"

He laughed, and I could hear Liverpool join in rather noisily.

"Five miles to leeward, and going strong. She'll be out of sight in two hours. There's no hope for you there, my man."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Answering Specifications.

"The jury in my case were a lot of fools."

"That couldn't be helped. The law requires a man to be tried by his peers."

You can't grow very great yourself by basking always in the shade of a fine old family tree.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

More dangerous than a little knowledge is much knowledge of things that aren't so.

FOR THE WHEATLESS DAY.

For breakfast we will have any kind of cereals except those containing wheat, for example, the old-fashioned oat meal will go well for this meal, provided it is well cooked, then for luncheon and dinner hot corn bread, rice muffins, steamed brown bread, bran bread, rye, and barley will give us a variety from which to choose. When preparing the breakfast oatmeal a larger quantity will cook nearly as soon, and the left-over amount may be put into a well-greased pan, and when cold cut in neat slices. This if fried nicely in sweet fat makes a most wholesome hot dish which will take the place of meat. We all know the value of cornmeal mush, both as a cereal and as a breakfast dish sliced and fried. Nuts, fruit, or bits of meat added to the hot mush make it more palatable and more nourishing.

In most of the breads a little wheat flour is essential to keep the materials together and when yeast is used to provide the gluten to hold in the gases so that the bread will rise.

Rice Muffins.—Sift together half a cupful of cornmeal, a cupful of pastry, a half teaspoonful of salt, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat one egg and one egg yolk, add a half cupful of milk, and when well mixed with the dry ingredients, add three tablespoonfuls of melted shortening with a cupful of boiled rice. Bake in well buttered muffin pans 25 minutes. The rice should be boiled tender and be quite moist.

When serving rice in various ways care should be taken to see that it is well done, as it is unwholesome under done.

Bran Bread.—Scald a cupful of milk, add two tablespoonfuls of shortening, a half teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of molasses. When lukewarm add a cake of yeast softened in a quarter of a cupful of water, add one cupful of entire wheat flour and bran to make a soft dough. Do not knead. Let stand well covered until light, cut down and turn into a breadpan. When doubled in bulk, bake one hour.

Ice is a large item in many households; care in quickly opening and closing the chest will make a great saving in ice. Some housekeepers wrap the ice in newspapers and keep a few folded and laid over the ice, which saves wasting.

He who has conferred a kindness should be silent, he who has received one should speak of it.

GOOD THINGS FOR STATE OCCASIONS.

Celery to be used for the table, should be thoroughly chilled. By adding a slice of lemon or a dash of vinegar to the water, the celery is kept white and made crisp.

Apple and Cheese Salad.—Wipe and pare apples and scoop out 24 balls, using a French vegetable cutter. Marinate with French dressing and chill thoroughly. Mash a cream cheese, and add a tablespoonful of chopped pimentoes, and three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt. Shape into 12 balls the same size as the apple balls and roll in finely chopped parsley. Arrange a bed of crisp heart leaves of lettuce, sprinkle over it the celery cut in fine strips an inch and a half in length. Arrange the balls on the lettuce and serve with French dressing.

Turnip Cones.—Wash and pare turnips and cut in cone or cube shape, using a vegetable cutter; there should be three cupfuls. Put them into a casserole, add a half teaspoonful of salt, one and a half teaspoonfuls of sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of sweet fat, a dash of pepper, and a half cupful of boiling water. Cover and boil until the turnips are tender, about an hour and a half.

Brown Giblet Gravy.—Pour off all the liquid in the pan in which the turkey has been roasted. From the liquid skim off six tablespoonfuls of fat and return it to the roasting pan, add six tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended, then cook until well browned. Pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, three cupfuls of stock. If you have none, use any vegetable water that vegetables have been cooked in, such as potato water, stir and cook until smooth, season and strain. To obtain stock cover the giblets, neck and wing tips with five cupfuls of cold water and let simmer until reduced to three cupfuls. The giblets are finely chopped and added to the gravy.

Lemon Filling.—One large or two small lemons, rind of juice, one cupful of sugar, a half cupful of water, one egg, a tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with the sugar. Cook all together until smooth and thick. The cake may be frosted with chocolate or simply sprinkled with powdered sugar.

Nellie Maxwell

GREAT BRITAIN FIXES PRICES OF FOOD

Rules Less Drastic Than Germany's, But Less Lax Than Ours.

EXPLAINED BY LORD RHONDDA

Chief Aim Is to Safeguard the Interest of Consumers First of All—Imposes Little Compulsory Rationing.

Washington.—Three general policies in food saving are now being maintained by three great nations, the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

The German idea is strict rationing of the consumer, and recently the United States food administration issued figures showing the present German ration, which is meager as to variety and far below average dietetic requirements.

The American idea in food saving is to secure voluntary co-operation, as far as possible, from both the public and the producer and handlers of food articles.

The British idea lies between the two. As little compulsory rationing as possible is imposed upon the general public. But there is a farreaching and rigid supervision of all food articles by regulating the manufacturers and merchants, by the establishment of maximum prices, and after December 30 rationing cards are to be issued for sugar.

What Lord Rhondda Says.

A statement just issued by Lord Rhondda, the British food controller, describing the British system of food control gives a succinct and a clear picture for comparison of the food-saving measures which are now being followed in the United States.

Lord Rhondda says:

"My aim is to safeguard the interests of the consumer, to do away with profiteering altogether, and to prevent excessive profits of any kind. The framework of our machinery is formed on the civil service. They are the administrators, but in all cases we secure the best available business men to advise them, as well as a number of expert committees dealing with almost every food commodity. The policy is to limit profits at every step from the producer to the consumer, and at the same time to regulate supply.

"A costings department under the direction of chartered accountants has been set up, through which the profits made by any manufacturer or retailer of food can be ascertained. The country has been divided into separate areas, in each of which a leading firm of accountants has been appointed by this department to do the necessary work. Reasonable profit based on prewar rates is added to the present cost, the price limits agreed on that basis, after consultation with the representatives of the trades concerned.

Sixteen Food Divisions.

"Decentralization is obtained by dividing Great Britain into 16 food divisions, consisting of so many counties. Each division is under the superintendence of a commissioner appointed by the food controller. In each of these divisions the borough, urban or rural district councils, or other local authorities, appoint local food committees, with limited powers and certain discretion, to carry out such regulations as regards price and distribution as may be issued from headquarters.

"Local tradesmen are registered with their local committees, and if any tradesman does not carry out regulations and orders he may be struck off the register and prevented from further trading. The various orders fixing or amending the maximum prices of meat, milk, potatoes, bread, etc., are communicated to the local committees, and the trades and public are informed through the daily and trades press. A staff of inspectors is kept at headquarters, and a number of sentences have been imposed by magistrates throughout the country for contravention of the regulations. The general penalty is a fine not exceeding $100, or a term of six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or both. This punishment may be inflicted for every several offense. I purpose to make the penalties more severe.

"While the prices of practically all essential foods are now under control, no compulsory rationing is imposed on the general public, although all public eating places are rationed as to the amount of meat, flour, bread and sugar which may be used in every week on the basis of an average for each meal. After December 30 only half a pound of sugar per capita will be permitted. This will be obtainable through a system of each consuming householder or consumer registering with a specified retailer, and securing from the local food committee a card entitling his household or himself to the ration. The retailer will keep a record of his deliveries to insure his not supplying any one customer in one week with more than the proper allowance. Arrangements for the issue of these cards are in progress, and they will form the groundwork should it become necessary later on to ration other foodstuffs.

Restrictions in Manufacturing.

"There are many restrictions in manufacturing. Flour made from wheat must be straight-run flour, milled to 81 per cent extraction, and it is compulsory to mix in 20 per cent of flour from other cereals and pulse, and permissible to mix in up to 50 per cent, while no bread may be sold unless 12 hours old. Following on restrictions of 50 per cent and 40 per cent, manufacturers are now restricted to the use of only 25 per cent of the amount of sugar they used in 1915. Speaking generally, the use of foodstuffs for industrial purposes and for the feeding of animals has been either restricted or prohibited. Waste of bread is a criminal offense.

"Appeals for economy in consumption have been made, and a new campaign is being organized to this end. The maximum price of the quartern loaf has been reduced to ninepence for cash over the counter. It was found possible to do this by subsidizing flour. I find it necessary to control practically all essential commodities. The danger that in reducing prices we may restrict supplies and increase consumption is obvious, but I think it can be largely overcome.

"It has been suggested that our recent fixing of meat prices will lead to excessive slaughtering. If it does, we are in a position to control the transport of meat, and we are taking steps to license the slaughter house. A condition of the license will be that no more than a certain number of cattle are slaughtered per week. We also propose to control the sales through the auctions, and we can limit the quantity there. In the course of a month or two we hope to be able to determine approximately what quantity of meat ought to go to each industrial area and to limit the quantity if necessary. Maximum wholesale meat prices for the whole kingdom have been fixed independently of the cost of transport, but we hope to meet the danger that producing areas, because of this, might get more than their fair share of supplies by fixing a flat railway rate.

MARATHON RUNNER DISPATCH BEARER

Henri St. Yves, Famous Sprinter, Now Carries Messages for French Army.

HAS MANY NARROW ESCAPES

Spotted by Germans While Carrying Orders, He Remains in Water-Filled Shell-Hole for Five Hours—Wants to Fly.

Paris.—Henri Saint Yves, the former marathon runner and now a dispatch bearer in the French army, has returned to Paris for a special 24-hour furlough, granted him because of a particularly perilous mission which he carried out in the course of his duties in the trenches in front of Saint Quentin.

While trying to carry orders from the advanced French trench line to a French machine gun crew which had established itself in a shell hole in the middle of "No Man's Land" half-way between the opposing lines, Saint Yves was "spotted" by two German machine-gun crews, also holding shell holes.

They opened a cross-fire on the former long-distance runner and he dropped into the nearest shell hole which was almost full of rain water. Saint Yves remained in the water with just his head above the surface to enable him to breathe, for five hours, or until after darkness. Then he crept out and made his way to the French machine-gun position, delivered his orders to the lieutenant in charge and made his way to the trenches again.

Sent to the Hospital.

Saint Yves had to go to a hospital for ten days, however, as the shell hole water in which he had been immersed so long was "gassy," having assimilated the poisonous properties of the gas shells from both sides which had been rained down in "No Man's Land." Several hours after Saint Yves emerged from the shell hole the poisonous water got in its effect.

Saint Yves was wounded in the leg last May, but has entirely recovered from that and asserts he will be able to run as well as ever if the war ever ends and he gets back into civilian life.

The marathon runner has applied for a transfer to the aviation, and his superior officers have indorsed his request. He expects to be called to an aviation school to begin his training at any time. Saint Yves will try to be brevetted as a fighting pilot for flying in single-seated machines.

"I hear that poor old Tom Longboat has been killed with the Canadians up near Lens," said Saint Yves. "Well, Tom was a wonderful runner, but no man ever lived that can run as fast as the Boche bullets.

"Our sector at the front—opposite Saint Quentin, where the Germans retreated to the Hindenburg line—is supposed to be quiet all the time, but we had a little fight up there a few weeks ago that was pretty lively. I was assigned as dispatch-bearer, carrying messages from the colonel up to the line, because the German bombardment had plowed up all the ground behind our first and second line of trenches and torn up the telegraph and telephone wires, and their artillery had also wrecked a lot of our wireless.

Had Narrow Escapes.

"I had several close shaves in crossing out in the open, with the German snipers potting at me from 1,000 meters away. A couple of big shells dropped pretty near me, too, but then you get used to shells, whereas machine guns and rifles always annoy you.

"Pretty soon I hope to be in the aviation service and after I get brevetted as a pilot and have some experience of flying at the front, I'm going to apply to be sent to America as an instructor for United States army aviators."

The wife and family of Saint Yves are now at Dieppe. Contrary to general belief, Saint Yves was never a waiter in a Paris cafe. Born in Rouen, he lived and worked there as a bicycle repair man prior to going to the United States eight years ago as a long-distance runner.

LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE.

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Satisfying the large appetites of our boys in France is a tremendous undertaking and hundreds of men are detailed to this duty alone. Sammy is without doubt the best fed of anyone in France. White bread, a luxury unknown to the French for a long time, is served to him daily. Thousands of loaves are baked and thousands of sacks of flour are consumed in supplying his daily needs. All the flour transported from the United States as well as most of the other foodstuffs he uses. Enlisted men detailed to the field bakeries which accompany the army look after Sammy's wants as far as the staff of life is concerned. The picture shows a big hunk of the kind mother used to make, and a hungry soldier.

SURGERY CAN CURE CROOKS

Michigan Judge Declares Half the Criminals in the U. S. Might Be Saved.

Chicago.—"Fifty per cent of the criminals in this country under thirty years of age can be restored to good citizenship under proper surgical attention."

Judge George W. Bridgeman of Benton Harbor, Mich., made that statement at the dinner of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons in the Hotel La Salle here.

"Seventy-five per cent of the criminals brought into the courts of this country are between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four years and 80 per cent of them suffer from physical disability," said Judge Bridgeman. "In most of these cases this disability is responsible for mental disability, manifested in crime, and it is capable of correction."

U. S. FORCES WILL BE ARMIES OF SPECIALISTS

Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.—General Pershing's injunction to make the American army an army of specialists is being carried out among the 30,000 Kentucky, Indiana and southern Illinois men in the National army in this camp.

A board of examiners quizzes each drafted man as to his business in civil life. It is the aim of the officers to assign every man to the post for which he is most fitted.

Chauffeurs have been assigned to the motor truck division, telegraphers to the signal corps, clerks and business men to the quartermaster's corps and athletes to bomb-throwing platoons. A board of nine psychologists is investigating mental fitness of all men.

TO CURE DEMENTIA PRAECOX

Form of Insanity Hitherto Regarded as Incurable Conquered by Physician.

Huntington, W. Va.—Two patients formerly afflicted by dementia praecox, a form of insanity hitherto regarded as incurable, have been discharged from the Huntington State hospital as cured. Experiments devised by Dr. L. V. Guthrie, the superintendent, having proven successful.

The cures were effected by the use of an intravenous infusion of normal salt solution. Other cases similarly treated are showing improvement. The treatment is based on an analysis of the blood of afflicted persons showing a deficiency of sodium chloride.

FAMOUS TENNIS CHAMPION TRAINS IN OFFICERS' RESERVE AT PLATTSBURG

R. Norris Williams, noted tennis champion, is one of the famous athletes in training in the Officers' Reserve corps at Plattsburg.

Many of the champion athletes of the country are training for officerships in this branch of the service. The ranks of the Officers' Reserve are filled with the best possible material, the best young blood in America.

The 5,000 men have arrived in camp and the training is under good headway. It is the largest officers training camp in the world. In three months time these men are expected to be ready to drill the men produced by the selective draft.

PLANTZ, STAR HALFBACK.

Eddie Plantz, left half of the Marquette football team, has been accepted in the aviation corps of the United States army. He passed the examination in fine style and is now ready for the call.

Eddie was the boy who went through the Jackies' line for the last and winning touchdown in the game against the Great Lakes Naval Training station eleven.

PRAISE FOR SWEDE RISBERG

Duffy Lewis Says Admirers Should Not Feel Discouraged Because He Played Bench.

Duffy Lewis is one ball player who was surprised that Swede Risberg was not in the thick of the fight for the White Sox. "Swede certainly played wonderful ball all season against us," says the Red Sox star outfielder. "In every series that we stacked up against him he would turn in fielding plays that were wonderful. He was hitting the ball hard, but many times it was on a line into some one's hands.

"This boy Fred McMullin must not be overlooked, however. He gave a good account of himself in the series, and it is a matter of record that the fellows who get in the game at the last minute always pull off some sensational stuff.

"Risberg's admirers should not feel discouraged over the fact that he played the bench, for he made good this year beyond a shadow of doubt, and there would not be a chance of getting him out of the American league."

© International Film Service

Swede Risberg.

McGraw Has Reasons.

There are three reasons why John McGraw is sorry that Edward Trowbridge Collins of Columbia didn't go in for a Rhodes scholarship instead of baseball. They are 1911, 1913 and 1917.

Hannes Changes Clubs.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finn runner, is a member of the Finnest-American Athletic club. The athlete was formerly under the colors of the Irish-American club.

Tom Halpin Through?

Tom Halpin, the Boston A. A. quarter-mile runner, is understood to have concluded his race activities.

GERMANS NOW KNOW BETTER

Wouldn't Believe Players Were Anything but Canadians or English Until Game Was Played.

Germans held prisoners in France wouldn't believe the American soldiers now behind the front were anything else but Canadians or perhaps British until they saw them play ball. Now they know better. A correspondent writing from the front tells the story thus:

The Sammies used to meet German prisoners on the road every day. Once in a while they would strike one who could speak English—and the story was always the same.

"You can't tell us you're American," said one German spokesman. "You're Englishmen in American uniforms. The Americans can't bring over troops because the U-boats are sinking their transports."

One day when the Sammies had an afternoon off two ball teams fought out the regimental championship on a typical old sand lot. Working in a distant field the German prisoners "stalled" on the job watching the game. One of the ball players met a German on his way back.

"Who won?" asked the prisoner in English.

"We did, 6 to 4."

The German gave in.

"You must be Americans, all right," he remarked sadly. "No Englishmen could play ball like you fellows did. I know because I used to be a fan when I was in America."

TEBEAU RETURNS TO DENVER

Denver Paper Suggests Former Kansas City Club Owner May Take Over Bears Next Year.

The Denver News prints a story in which it suggests that George Tebeau, selling his Kansas City club, may return to Denver and take over the Bears, keeping them in a reorganized Western league. Tebeau back in the Western league would be odd, considering baseball history of 15 years ago, but then stranger things have happened in baseball and many an old sore has been healed by time. If memory is right Tebeau's former connection with Denver ended when the Western league took his franchise away from him, on the ground that he was trying to wreck the league by assisting in organizing the then outlaw American association.

Indoor Tennis in New York.

The Eight indoor courts of the Seventh Regiment Tennis club of New York will witness many prominent players in action during the next few months. Play will begin with the regimental single matches on December 22d. The national single contests will begin on February 11th.

Augie Kieckhefer to Quit.

Augie Kieckhefer, star billiardist, has decided to abandon competition in the Interstate Three-Cushion league after this season, and go into his father's business. Augie has been a topnotcher in the circuit since its organization.

Barger to Lead Memphis.

Cy Barger, the former Brooklyn pitcher, was reappointed manager of the Memphis Southern League baseball club for next season. Barger bossed the Chicks the latter part of the 1917 season.

Jack Lelivelt Quits Game.

Jack Lelivelt, once with the Washington club, has finally quit playing ball. He has accepted his unconditional release from Kansas City and has gone to his home in Chicago.

Only Two Sports Pay.

Football and basketball were the only two paying sports at Columbia university last season. More than $40,000 was expended for athletics, with a deficit of more than $1,000.

LISTENING TO DRUM CORPS.

"It is just like listening to a drum corps when you come to bat with Ray Schalk catching," writes Oscar Vitt. "He is always whistling. He uses a trill note and occasionally bursts into song. A batter has to be on his guard all the time to keep his mind on the game, for this boy Schalk is always chatting or doing something behind the bat, I cannot figure how he manages to keep it up, for he works it on every batter throughout the game."

MAKES LONG BALK LINE RUN

Ora Morningstar Performs Unusual Feat in Contest at Detroit—Beats Hoppe's Record.

Ora C. Morningstar, the latest addition to Detroit's select family of billiard stars, gave another demonstration of his worth as a balk-liner extraordinary when he showed a run of 348 against one of Michigan's leading amateurs.

The match was to have a 300-point affair and Morningstar, in his third inning, continued to play until he missed on a difficult one-cushion across the table. In his effort to drive the object ball down the table and back again into position, which complicated the shot, a kiss from the object ball on its return robbed him of the count by a narrow margin.

Ora Morningstar.

However, he ran 488 points in three innings, showing runs of 40 and 100 in his first two times at the table, and averaging 162 2-3. This run is better than the best ever recorded in any match in this state. Hoppe's 257 being the previous record in Michigan.

MITCHELL MAY HAVE ERRED

Cub Manager May Have Passed Up Star When He Let Reuther—He Is Hard Hitter.

It may be that coming events will stamp Fred Mitchell as having passed up a trick. He cut Dutch Reuther away from the Cub payroll and the southpaw hitting pitcher became a member of Christy Mathewson's marvelous Reds. Reuther was doing fair pitching for the Cubs and his ability to be stationed most anywhere as a utility player makes him doubly valuable. He is one of the best hitting-pitchers in the big league.

NICHOLLS RESIGNS AS "PRO"

Gives Up Professional Golf to Enter Business—Expects His Release December 1.

Gil Nicholls announces that he has decided to give up professional golf and enter business. He said he had sent his resignation as pro to the Great Neck Golf club and expected to be released from his duties there on December 1.

Sharpe in Service.

Chester J. Sharpe, former Western high school athlete and Virginia Polytechnic football player, is on his way to San Antonio, Tex., to join the flying school corps. Sharpe recently passed his examinations for the aviation service.

Gharrity Has Confidence.

Manager Mike Gharrity of the Portland team of the Eastern league, believes baseball will pay next season. He is trying to buy the Portland club's franchise.

Is Champion Woman Shot.

Mrs. L. G. Vogel of St. Louis, who broke 88 out of 100 targets in the Grand American shoot in Chicago recently, is considered the champion woman trap shot of the country.

What Giants Discovered.

"If Cicotte has an illegal delivery, we have not discovered it," said Captain Herzog of the Giants. "What we have discovered is unusual control and a variety of pitches."

Kansas City Has Hunch.

In Kansas City they have a hunch that the American league plans to embrace that town next year.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

CHANGING PLACES.

"What's the matter, Mr. Sun?" asked the King of the Clouds. "You seem to be having a high old time."

"Well," said Mr. Sun, "I can't very well have a low old time because I am never low down in the world. I am always high up, and so I have a high time it's true. And I suppose it's a high old time, because time is old. There has been time as long as I can remember and that's a very long while I can tell you."

"It is indeed," said the King of the Clouds. "Have you any idea how old you are?"

"I haven't," said Mr. Sun. "I really have been so busy all my life that I have never counted the time. But I know it's such a long time that I couldn't possibly figure it all out. For it would take some one who could do arithmetic to find out."

"What's arithmetic and who can do it?" asked the King of the Clouds.

"Arithmetic is a lesson they study in school. School is a place where children go to learn about all sorts of things such as how to add two and two and how to spell words. They learn how to talk beautifully and they find out where they live in the world. They also study about other places and about the seas and the mountains."

"Gracious," said the King of the Clouds. "I am glad I don't have to go to school."

"So am I," said Mr. Sun, "but they seem to be quite happy. I suppose they become just as used to it as we do to shining and raining."

"I suppose so," said the King of the Clouds. "But why are you having such a frolic today?"

"I heard the earth whispering to the breeze," said Mr. Sun, "that some of the raindrops were leaving. The earth said that Mr. Sun was drawing them to him, and I laughed for it was quite, quite true."

"I think I'll have to have a frolic soon," said the King of the Clouds.

And the sun drew water from the earth through his powerful ray workers. What fun he did have and how he laughed and shone and sparkled.

A few minutes later some wild ducks flew high up in the air. "Where are you going?" asked the sun.

"We're going to fly far out in the bay," they said. "Do you see?" And they pointed with their wings beyond the city and beyond the country, near the place where the ocean and sky were all that could be seen. The bay was very near the ocean, and it was only a little distance beyond.

"We're Going to Fly Far Out," They Said.

"I think," said Mr. Sun, "that I will join you. I will move along slowly and will shine where you go, for the King of the Clouds sent some of the army of raindrops out there this morning."

"To be sure I did," said the King of the Clouds. "Well, if you go out there, they can come in here. We'll just change places, eh?"

"The very idea I had in mind," said Mr. Sun.

"Are you coming, are you coming?" called the wild ducks. "We are in a hurry today, for we need good, quick flying to make us feel better. We're greatly in need of exercise."

"I'm coming, I'm coming," said Mr. Sun.

So Mr. Sun followed the wild ducks out into the bay and then he shone down over the great ocean. The raindrops left as soon as Mr. Sun appeared, and they began to play about where Mr. Sun had been shining and where he had been drawing the raindrops from the earth.

The people down on the earth said, "The sun drew water from the earth and that's a sign of rain. To be sure, here is the rain. And probably quite nearby the sun is shining. It always seems so strange that in one place it may be raining and in another the sun may be shining."

But they didn't know that this time the sun and rain had arranged to change places and that the sun was shining just where the raindrops had been playing!

But the King of the Clouds chuckled as he heard the people talk.

Making a Venetian Blind.

The boss of a woodworking shop in West Philadelphia was examining an Irishman as to his fitness for a job as a cabinet maker.

After a somewhat lengthy examination, the foreman asked: "How would you make a Venetian blind?"

"I'd poke him in the eye wid me screw-driver," answered the tired Celt. —The American Boy.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

UNIFORM PIG CROP

One of the First Considerations in Selecting Original Herd.

CONFORMATION OF GOOD SOW

Many Judges of Swine Regard Good Roomy Females as Being Especially High in Fecundity—Male Is Half the Herd.

In feeding hogs for the market, as also with any other class of meat animals, larger returns are obtained when the stock is as nearly uniform as possible, and as it is very profitable for each farmer to breed his own feeders, particular attention should be given to the selection of the original breeding stock. Uniformity is of primary importance, for to have a uniform crop of pigs there must be uniformity in the breeding herd, and to obtain this must be one of the first considerations in selecting the original herd.

The Sows.

The females of the herd may be obtained by purchasing bred sows or gilts safely in pig to a boar of recognized worth. As it is often difficult to obtain a sow which has shown herself to be a good breeder by the previous litters she has produced, it is advisable for economy's sake to purchase bred gilts. These should be about twelve months old, being bred after the age of eight months, and if possible all should be in pig to the same boar. Here is the first opportunity to practice selection for uniformity; whether pure-bred or not, the sows should be similar in color, marking, type and conformation. The type of the sows selected should be the one which the market demands. While there is some variation between the different breeds, it is largely a matter of characteristics, as a good individual, no matter what breed it represents, if properly fed and managed will make economical gains.

Conformation.

In conformation a brood sow should show first of all femininity. This is well marked in the hog if a close observation is made, and is characterized by quality and refinement in all parts of the body. The bristles are finer and less erect than those of the boar, giving the sow a smoother appearance. The forehead is smoother, the neck much thinner, and a little longer in proportion to the rest of the body. The shoulders are not as heavy, although they must not be narrow, for such a condition is an indication of lack of constitution. By no means accept any breeding animal that is narrow-chested, for it is a sure indication of lack of vitality and consequently of breeding ability. Ample capacity in the middle should be provided by well-sprung ribs, and long, deep sides. Many judges of hogs regard good roomy sows as being especially high in fecundity, and this characteristic is certainly no detriment to their conformation.

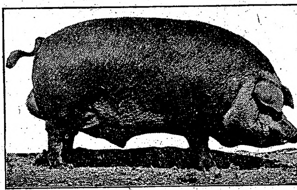
A sow should show the type demanded in a market animal, namely, a strong, wide, deeply fleshed back; smoothly covered shoulders; plump, well-rounded hams; and a trim, neat underline. A wide, well-developed pelvic cavity will insure easy parturition, and the udder should be evenly and well developed and have at least 12 teats. Her legs should be strong and well placed, have good clean bone, and strong, straight pasterns. It is not of as great importance to have perfect feet and legs in a sow as in a male, but she should show no weakness at this point. A sow should have scale and size, combined with quality. Strong, clean, hard bone, trim joints, neat ears, fine, glossy bristles, and freedom from folds and wrinkles in the skin, are all indications of quality. A large, raw-boned sow, having plenty of capacity and size, but lacking in femininity and quality, is one of the poorest investments a breeder can make, for her pigs will be slow to develop, hard to fatten, and lacking both in numbers and in uniformity.

Selection.

If possible, the first purchase of sows should be made from one herd, for in this manner it is easier to get uniformity. Uniformity goes deeper than the mere visible type or conformation; it is determined by past ancestry and is controlled by the characteristics contained in the germplasm. The germplasm is continuous, extending from individual to individual, and any member of the chain shows in its visible conformation only a few of the possible combinations. In other words, a sow may not produce offspring similar in type to herself, unless her ancestors were of the same type. By selecting the sows from one herd, it is not only possible to choose animals similar in visible type, but they are apt to be similar in dormant characteristics as well. In buying such animals the farmer is not purchasing separate individuals to form so many breeding units, but rather kindred individuals, all parts of a single established line or type which will blend together to form a single breeding unit.

The Boar.

The farmer who lives in a community where it is possible to obtain the services of a good boar, and who has only a few sows, will not find it profitable to keep a male simply for use in his own herd. However, if he has six or more sows, or if it is impossible to get the use of his neighbor's boar when necessary, it will be well to purchase one of his own. It is often desirable to delay the purchase of the boar until some time after the original female stock has been selected. If the gilts were bred at the time of their purchase, the service of a boar will not be needed until several months later, when it is necessary to breed for the second lot of pigs. This is not only a saving of money at the time of starting the herd, when expenses are apt to be very heavy, but it also gives the breeder time to study the original sows along with their offspring and select a boar that will correct their faults.



BOAR IS MOST IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL IN HERD.

GARDEN POINTS FOR WINTER

Spread Manure Free and Turn Under Unless Ground Is Too Wet or Frozen—Mulch Strawberries.

(By L. M. MONTGOMERY, Ohio University.)

If the ground is not too wet or frozen, continue to spread manure freely and turn it under. Fall plowing will assist in making the organic matter available. It will also bring to the surface multitudes of the larvae of harmful insects and will cover up others normally nearer the surface so as to prevent their emergence next spring.

Mulch the strawberry bed, after the ground freezes, with three or four inches of coarse straw. This will protect the plants from alternate freezing and thawing. When partially raked aside in the early spring, the mulch will serve to retain the moisture and also keep the fruit clean.

The tops of the asparagus bed should be cut, thrown into the fire and burned by this time. After the ground freezes apply a heavy coat of manure.

Good Food Is Essential.

Good food, and plenty of it, will turn the tide for successful poultry keeping and make the work a pleasure.

Make Use of Milk.

Be sure to make use of milk if there is plenty to be had, whether it is whole, skimmed, sweet or clabbered.

Demand for Guineas.

There is an increasing demand for guineas, particularly from hotels and restaurants in the large cities.

Carriers for Shipping.

Eggs and poultry are sent by parcel post in carriers that are made and approved for such purpose.

No Public Benefactor.

He is nowise a public benefactor who keeps two cows to do the work of one.

Mistake With Little Pigs.

It is a mistake to feed the pigs sour milk when they are learning to eat.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

STUPID ANIMALS.

"The ostrich in his yard in the zoo was grinning," said Daddy, "and of course as every-one knows he looks even more foolish that way than any other. The ostrich is far from being a bright bird.

The Ostrich Grinned.

"He was not grinning at anything special. In fact, if you had asked him, and if he had been able to tell you, he would have said that he was grinning at absolutely nothing at all. He was just grinning!

"The camel was sitting down in his zoo home, and he was chewing as hard as he could. His mouth went from side to side as he chewed and he also grinned in a very silly fashion.

"Don't you ever wish you had a short neck?" asked a sparrow who had hopped just outside the giraffe's cage.

"'No, I don't bother to wish about anything,' said the giraffe.

"'What's the trouble?' asked the sparrow. 'Are you too discouraged with life?'

"'No,' answered the giraffe. 'I am not discouraged. I simply cannot be bothered with such things.'

"'That seems funny to me,' said the sparrow. 'It wouldn't be natural to live without fights and wishes and trying to get things. I can't understand you at all.'

"'Don't bother,' said the giraffe. 'I am sure it is too much trouble.'

"'It wouldn't be any trouble if I could only understand you,' said the sparrow. 'I've thought about it and thought about it, but it never did any good. You have always been a puzzle to me.'

"'I don't see why you ever bothered to think about it,' said the giraffe.

"'You really don't see why any creature takes the trouble to find out about anything, do you? Are you so terribly lazy?'

"'Oh, I'm not energetic,' said the giraffe, 'but the chief trouble with me is my mind.'

"'Your mind?' repeated the sparrow as he hopped on a nearer bar, so he wouldn't miss a word of what the giraffe was saying.

"'My mind,' said the giraffe again. 'I haven't much, you know. In fact, I don't believe I have any at all. Perhaps a wee scrap, but it certainly doesn't amount to anything. So as I haven't any sense, and very little mind, I never think about anything. You see, I couldn't if I tried!'

"'I see,' said the sparrow. 'But doesn't it make you very unhappy to think that you are so stupid?'

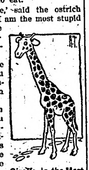
"'I don't think about it,' said the giraffe. 'I just am stupid, and that's all there is to it.'

"'Isn't there anything you bother to think about?' asked the sparrow. 'Or is it impossible for you to think about anything?'

"'I think about my food,' said the giraffe. 'I am very fond of hay and all sorts of vegetables. I also like mulberry leaves, and I absolutely love milk. I would rather have it than water any day.'

"'Well,' said the sparrow, 'I am glad you have some things to be interested in, and that is quite a list of different kinds of things to eat.'

"'Listen to me,' said the ostrich from his yard. 'I am the most stupid animal in the zoo. You mustn't believe the giraffe.



Giraffe Is the Most Stupid of All.

"I am far more stupid than you are," said the camel, as he went on chewing.

"The ostrich grinned even when he scolded the giraffe for boasting. 'You always take all the praise you can get,' he said, 'and you praise yourself too much.'

"'I shouldn't think it was praising himself to say he was so stupid,' said the sparrow.

"'We think it's fine to be stupid,' said the camel.

"'There is certainly no accounting for tastes,' said the sparrow.

"And as he left the zoo and flew back to his luncheon of bread crumbs, he heard the keeper say:

"'The camel and ostrich are very stupid, but the giraffe is quite the most stupid animal of all.'

"So the sparrow knew that the giraffe must be feeling quite satisfied, and that the camel and ostrich were comforting themselves that at least they were very stupid."

More Important.

Assisted by a small son, a war gardener was striving manfully with his work, and after a special effort leaned, for a moment, on his spade, and looked around him.

His assistant also rested.

There was a moment's expressive silence, and then the boy remarked with conviction: "Father, this isn't gardening—it's farming."

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If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

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GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

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Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

MATCHED SET FOR AFTERNOON.

When the talk is of richness and luxury in winter apparel, the terms are usually velvet and fur. They have joined forces in the outer garments of women and do their luxurious part for her, whether to provide warmth or to suggest prosperity. Presses, suits and coats are trimmed with furs, and hats borrow of an opulent world, furs for their decoration.

One of the handsomest little accessories of dress which the season has presented appears in a cape of velvet bordered with fur and a hat made to always keep it company. The cape fulfills the mission of those beautiful scarfs which women carry to protect themselves from drafts and to "dress up" the costume. It does not promise much warmth, but it has other virtues to commend it. This set is useful for wear at the afternoon concert or club meeting, or wherever one may have any need for it.

The cape pictured is made of black silk velvet, scalloped about the edges, and is lined and piped with blue silk. A fringe of skunk fur set in between the velvet and silk lining extends all round the cape. It is gathered with several rows of shirrings at the neck, to form a narrow standing collar, and it ties at the front with long ties of narrow black grosgrain ribbon. This is finished at the ends with balls of the fur capped by shirred blue ribbon like the lining.

AN ARISTOCRAT AMONG FROCKS.

In the small hat, with drooping brim, the facing and piping about the brim-edge are of the blue silk. The crown is cut in sections, and fur fringe is sewed in the seams that join them. Grosgrain ribbon, like the ties, is fashioned into a little bow with two loops and two ends and placed at the front of the hat. Small balls of fur, made just like those on the ties, are sewed to the ends of the bow, and finish the trimming.

This black satin frock will provoke a longing to possess it in the hearts of women who love simplicity and distinction in their clothes. These two attributes belong to it and they contribute as much as richness of material, or more, toward making any dress elegant. This particular model, made up in the season's darker colors, would remain as chic and aristocratic looking as it is in black.

It is cut on long, almost straight lines, with a little hint of severity in them and it is intensely modern looking—a fashion of today for the woman of today. A straight-line long-waisted bodice supports a long tunic with three close-set rows of shirring at the top where it is joined to the bottom of the bodice. The tunic is faced up about the bottom and embellished with 18 parallel rows of machine stitching put in with a perfection of workmanship that is beautiful. The bodice fastens down the front with satin-covered "acorn" buttons and the same kind of buttons, pendent on heavy silk twist, finish the long, close-fitting sleeves. The neck has a Chinese collar of white washable satin and there are narrow, plain turned-back cuffs of this satin. The neck in this model might be differently treated without detracting from its good style. It might be finished with a high collar having rows of stitching and a narrow turnover of white satin next the face for those who find the Chinese collar unbecoming.

One of the best bits of strategy on the part of the designer of this frock appears in the narrow, flat sash, made of the satin, that is placed at the normal waistline. It encircles the waist and is crossed in the back with the ends brought round to the front and looped over. They reach below the knees and are finished with long silk tassels. The chances are that occasional snap fasteners about the waistline hold them in place always. There is a plain underskirt of lining faced up with satin.

Julia Bottomley

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Mrs. John Harry of Fergus Falls has received a telegram that her brother, Arthur Bates, was killed in action on the battlefield in France.

The Aitkin-Crow Wing county sanatorium at Brainerd for treating tubercular patients will be completed in February at a cost of $40,000 and be occupied in the spring.

The mayor and chief of police of Lester Prairie and 10 other residents of that village have been indicted by the McLeod county grand jury on a charge of being members of a raiding party that assaulted owners of the Klatt hotel July 16.

A large delegation of Pipestone county automobile owners went to Omaha to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the King of Trails association. The route for the trail between Sioux City and Ortonville, Minn., will be decided.

As a result of alleged disloyalty utterances and publications 15 indictments have been returned against Faribault residents by a grand jury, and J. E. Palmer, assistant attorney general, has gone to aid James P. McMahon, county atorney, in the prosecutions before District Judge A. B. Childress.

F. S. Schwalen, a Triumph banker, arrested several weeks ago on a charge of interfering with the sale of Liberty bonds, appeared in court at Fairmont and was fined $100 by Judge E. C. Dean. When his case was called Schwalen appeared before the court wearing Liberty Loan and Red Cross buttons. He told the court he had subscribed to the Loan and Red Cross fund, and for that reason was given a light fine.

Effort to co-ordinate Minnesota organizations engaged in patriotic service will be made by representatives of the State Public Safety commission at a conference in St. Paul soon. Announcement of the proposed conference is made by C. W. Henke, publicity director of the commission, who said the undertaking is along lines laid down at a meeting in Chicago which was called by Arthur E. Bestor of Washington, whom President Wilson has placed in charge of national patriotic work.

The Rev. S. M. Kelly has been formally installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Red Lake Falls. Mr. Kelly went there from Stephen, Minn., where he had been pastor for two years.

Four hundred delegates attended the annual convention of the Minnesota Union, American Society of Equity, which was held in St. Paul. The real business of the session were the discussion of market problems, and plans for extending the organization.

St. Paul's mild epidemic of smallpox assumed serious proportions when 10 new cases were discovered. Officials of the health department, who have supervised the vaccination of approximately 1,500 persons since the present epidemic started a month ago, assert that it will be necessary to vaccinate at least 2,000 more to halt its spread.

E. B. Ford, Mrs. Elizabeth Ford and Edward Bosky, indicted on a charge of disloyalty in connection with the publication of the Faribault Referendum, entered pleas of not guilty before Judge A. B. Childress. The charges of disloyalty are the outgrowth of certain items published in the newspaper of which the defendants are owners and editors.

All the patriotic organizations of Minnesota will be represented at the annual convention of the National Security league, to be held February 21, 22 and 23 in Chicago. The meeting this year will be in the nature of a national war time council, which will call in for consultation the Red Cross, state safety commissions, civilian relief societies and all the other organizations brought about by war exigencies.

Two recent announcements from Washington marked progress in preparing for future operation of the selective draft in Minnesota. One stated that December 1 had been set as the date on which all local boards should begin preparations for putting into effect the new classification system for drafted men. The other stated that Dr. William J. Mayo had been named chief of the medical advisory organization for the state.

A new industry has been born in Minnesota—the production of sheep on the long unproductive cutover lands of the northern counties. This was the word brought back by Prof. W. A. McMorrow of the State Agricultural school and D. E. Willard, development agent for the Northern Pacific railway. They attended a series of meetings arranged by the newly organized Minnesota Sheep Growers' association and reported the farmers enthusiastic over the project to put a "flock of sheep on every farm."

Thomas McLaughlin, Jr., who was assaulted and robbed of a sum of money in the vicinity of South Hastings, and who was taken to the Latts hospital for treatment owing to his critical condition, is reported as improving. His assailant as yet has not been arrested.

The importance of more pure bred cattle in Minnesota to prepare for the enormous European demand, which is sure to follow at the close of the war, was emphasized at the annual banquet of the Minnesota Aberdeen Angus Breeders' association in St. Paul.

STATE TO SELL IRON ORE UNDER LAKE BED

OFFICIALS OPEN NEGOTIATIONS TO DISPOSE OF RICH DEPOSITS NEAR AURORA.

WANT ONLY ENGLISH TAUGHT

State Safety Board Urges Exclusive Use in That Language in Public and Private Schools of State.

St. Paul.

Negotiations for the iron ore under Syracuse lake, near Aurora, estimated at 3,000,000 tons, which will bring the state $1,500,000 in royalties, have been opened by Fred B. Snyder of Minneapolis, representing a mining company, with Governor Burnquist, State Auditor Preus and Attorney General Smith, as representatives of the state.

The offer to purchase the ore under Lake Syracuse is the first made under the new law providing machinery for the sale of such ore, the title to which is held to be in the state. The law fixes a minimum royalty of 50 cents against the 25-cent minimum that obtains in most iron mine contracts now affecting state property.

The state officials agreed that F. A. Wildes of the state mining department will make an immediate investigation and report. Arrangements for a sale by competitive bidding will be perfected at another meeting.

* * *

Want Only English Taught.

The exclusive use of the English language in all public and private schools in Minnesota is urged as a patriotic duty of school officials in a resolution adopted by the Minnesota Public Safety commission and made public by Commissioner C. W. Ames, to whom it was referred for revision. Foreign languages are to be prohibited except as a medium for the study of those languages themselves or for religious instruction.

The Public Safety commission took up the subject first on a complaint that a private school in Dodge county was giving instruction in German exclusively. C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of education, was requested to investigate, and the resolution is the result of recommendations by Commissioner Ames based on findings in the survey. The commission previously inquired into the suitability of various German text books used in Minnesota schools, with the result that a large number were reported undesirable.

* * *

Board Clashes With Rhinow.

A clash between state draft officials and District Board No. 3, St. Paul, over exemptions for about 250 men in the new Second Minnesota Field artillery regiment and steps toward the removal of the Ramsey county local board, White Bear, have been made public at the office of Adjutant General Rhinow at the Capitol.

Inclined to believe that enlistment in the Second artillery should entitle a man to draft exemption, especially after the new regiment was granted Federal recognition, state draft officials appealed to authorities at Washington for a reversal of ruling to the contrary.

A telegram from Provost Marshal General Crowder was interpreted to authorize such exemption for the present, but the St. Paul district board rejected the construction placed on the message.

Major W. A. Curtis, chief draft aide to General Rhinow, then announced that local boards would be requested to reopen each of the 250 cases hinging on the question, to remove jurisdiction from the district board.

* * *

State Hygiene Board Named.

The Minnesota Public Safety commission, meeting behind closed doors at the Capitol, approved the formation of the Minnesota Social Hygiene commission and Governor Burnquist later appointed 52 members of the organization. The commission is to assist in the control of venereal diseases and in the better enforcement of laws governing social conditions in the state; to promote the education of the people in social hygiene and to afford protection and employment to the socially unfortunate.

* * *

Koch Must Remain.

Hugo V. Koch, St. Paul, will not be permitted to resign from the Eleventh division draft board, even to take up other Federal work connected with the prosecution of the war.

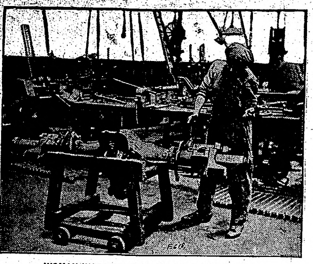
The announcement was made by Major Curtis, chief draft aide to Adjutant General Rhinow. Major Curtis notified Mr. Koch that local board members are under Federal draft and his services cannot be dispensed with at this time.

* * *

To Push Brewers' Suit.

With the final warning having been given, the attorny general will proceed to institute suit against all breweries where action is justified in the face of evidence of violation of the state laws, it was asserted at the Capitol. The seriousness of the safety commission's attitude was emphasized by Ambrose Tighe, commission counsel, who asserted a concerted effort will be made to see if illegal sales may be stopped without resorting to prohibition. Evidence already is at hand, he said.

ENGLISH WOMEN BUILDING MOTORBUSSES



WOMAN WORKER AT WORK ON A REAR AXLE.

One of the great surprises of the war has been the wonderful manner in which women have come to the fore and carried on work formerly done by men. In many cases the work was of a highly technical nature, requiring long experience and practice. Yet, in the course of a few months it has been possible to train women to carry out in a very efficient manner a great deal of this work.

The photograph was taken in the plant of the London General Omnibus company, which has not only been able to train women as conductors, but actually employs them in the highly technical branches of motor engineering, which they carry out efficiently in practically all its branches.

When it is considered how many people intrust their lives to motorbusses built by these women it will be readily realized how efficient these women must have become to be intrusted with this class of work.

Not only are they building motorbusses, but also motortrucks and other cars much in demand by the war department for service both in England and on the fighting front.

TRY GREASING CAR

Gives Owner of Machine Sensation of Having New Auto.

HAVE SPRINGS LUBRICATED

Vehicle That Beforehand Had Registered Every Bump in Road Appears to Be Floating Along—Squeaks Disappear.

It is a great revelation how much better an automobile runs after having the springs thoroughly lubricated. A car that beforehand has registered every bump in the road in no uncertain way appears to be floating along, after the spring leaves have had a full supply of graphite and grease. Not only do the squeaks disappear, which is comforting to the ears, but the whole car appears to be lighter and full of life.

Try it out on your car and see what a tremendous improvement it makes. The effects of full and complete spring lubrication are many. Tires seem to do better service. The car rides better. You can be sure you are helping to lengthen the life of the piece of machinery you have bought.

Attention to Lubrication.

Taken all in all, there is nothing that makes a car stand up and perform like careful and consistent attention to lubrication. You can be sure of getting maximum service out of a car that hasn't been neglected. If you do neglect it, you can be just as sure that you won't get anywhere near what you are entitled to.

It is safe to say that a very large percentage of the troubles that motor car owners have is due to their failure to attend to the proper upkeep of their machines. If they are neglectful of this feature, they not only pile up expense upon themselves—they help to damage the reputation of the car they have bought.

It is a delicate matter for the automobile dealer to have to tell the owner that he isn't doing his share. A lot of motor-car owners think the dealer is merely trying to pass the buck. But those who have had service station experience are only too familiar with the neglect of essentials shown by owners of cars. They have seen too many cases of cars that come in "dry," along with the walls of the owner that the car is a "lemon."

Pleasure to Owner.

Looking after his car ought to be a sort of pleasure to the automobilist. He ought to be able to spare a little time in each week to do the outstanding necessary things. If he doesn't think any more of the money he has invested than the spending of this time amounts to, he must be a reckless sort of person.

All this is not so much intended for the man who has a chauffeur or the man who keeps his car in a garage, where they look after it right along. But men of this type owe it to themselves to make sure that the essentials are being performed. It is too easy for a hired driver or a garage man to neglect things for a day or so, until finally the time runs into a week or more and the car actually begins to suffer.

The majority of motorists attempt to look after their cars for themselves. Most of them do not appreciate for a moment just how much lubrication amounts to.

And here's another thing. After you have had your springs thoroughly greased, try a set of leather spring covers. They'll keep the grease in and the dirt out. Your lubricant will last longer and the effects of it will be so much the more prolonged.

KEROSENE IN A CARBURETOR

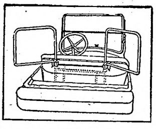
Practical Device Offered by Leading Manufacturer—Tried Out in Foreign Market.

Motorists have realized for some time that a shortage of gasoline was inevitable at some future time and while the increasing price of gasoline has not been a serious drawback to the use of pleasure cars, has been an item of moment in the operating expense of commercial vehicles of various kinds. A practical kerosene carburetor has been recently offered by a leading manufacturer that has been in process of development for several years and which was thoroughly tried out in the foreign market before it was introduced for domestic consumption, according to Scientific American. The carburetor will handle kerosene, benzol, distillate or any hydrocarbon with a final boiling point below 600 degrees. It can be utilized on either commercial cars or pleasure autos because it permits of flexible engine operation by throttle control.

EXTRA WINDSHIELD FOR AUTO

Protection From Wind Afforded Passengers on Rear Seat—Swung to Any Desired Angle.

Passengers in the rear seat of an automobile may now have the same protection from the wind as formerly only the passengers in the front seat have been accustomed to having. This is accomplished by the use of the auxiliary windshields shown in the accompanying drawing. Two small swinging windshields are attached to the ends of the robe rail on the back of the front seat of the car. These are pivoted so they may be swung into whatever position desirable. If the wind comes "quartering" from one side they may be swung at whatever angle is necessary to protect the passengers, so that each passenger in the rear seat will have a clear glass windshield between himself and the wind.



Extra Windshield.

UNGUARDED DITCH A MENACE

Causes Many Automobile Accidents, Says American Highway Association in Recent Report.

The unguarded ditch at the side of the road is a growing menace to motor travel, according to the American Highway association. Formerly, says a recent report, when roads were used only by horse-drawn vehicles, the deep side ditch and the high, narrow embankment were not particularly dangerous. Between the driver and the horse there was enough combined intelligence to avoid accidents at such places.

But with the advent of the automobile the conditions have changed. If a car is forced off the hard road way on to soft shoulders even the most skillful driver will sometimes lose control of it. In such cases there is a real danger to the occupants of the car.

A record compiled by state authorities in Iowa showed that 353 cars turned turtle in a period of three months.

Friendship of America One of the Greatest Needs of Russia

By DR. FRANK BILLINGS
Head of the American Red Cross Special Commission to Russia

Russia's greatest need today is sincere friendship from the outside. In her struggle for a constitutional and democratic form of government, America can be of immense service, not so much in the way of gifts of money, but by letting the people of Russia know what is going on in this country, and what the United States is doing in the war. Russia is absolutely without any American news that is worth while. Most of what they hear about the United States in the war comes to them through pro-German propaganda, and is to the effect that this country is fighting for pecuniary gain; that the United States is a vassal of England, and that England wants to rule the world. They have not heard a word of President Wilson's reasons why we are in this war.

However, America is looked to by the Russians as their best friend. The further cementing of friendly relations will aid Russia in its war operations, and the Red Cross, through its relief work already done and that which will be carried on, will do much to bring this about. The Red Cross commission to Russia has established a well-organized office, with an efficient personnel in Petrograd and on the road as transportation agents.

Russia turns to America as her best friend, and if America will recognize the great power of the people of Russia, their inherent goodness of character and stability, their desire for order, their desire for democracy, by the help which America can give she will cement that friendship for all time.

With the American Red Cross firmly established in Russia, it is to be the policy to furnish such material as may be needed in the care of the sick and injured soldiers, and some degree for the civilian population. The members of the cabinet of the Russian provisional government, the sanitary department of the army, the Russian Red Cross, all the relief organizations, and the "All Union of Zenstvos" have expressed their gratitude for the aid which the American Red Cross has already afforded. A continuation of this good work by the American Red Cross will be one of the most potent factors in cementing that friendship which is so much desired.

TO THE HOME GIRL

By Edgar Rice Burroughs.

You have laid down your knitting to read the paper. The chances are fifty-five or better that you are knitting a sweater that won't fit or a scarf that is too narrow or too wide, for some soldier or sailor, and the other end of the bet—and it may be the safer end—is that you are knitting a mustard-colored sweater for yourself.

The boys need sweaters and scarfs, and more still they need something that you can give them—and not interfere with your knitting. They need association with the sort of girl you are—the good girl, the home girl—the sort of girl they went to see on "beau night" back in Syracuse, or Escanaba, or Nampa, or Hermosa.

There are soldiers passing through your home town, or, may be, there is a great cantonment near you. What are you doing for these boys that a knitting machine couldn't do? They are the same kind of boys that you have always known—they are the best boys, the cleanest boys that the country has produced.

You can give them something infinitely finer than a sweater—something that will warm them more than a scarf. You can give them a memory of virtue, and character, and patriotism to take to France with them that will represent an ideal to them—an ideal of home, mother, sister, and sweetheart, of all that personifies country, of all of which the flag is the emblem—an ideal to fight for, to die for. You can give them this if you will open your home to them, if you will place in your window some sign that will say to them that any man in the uniform of our country is welcome there.

Many of these boys have never before been away from home. They are homesick. They are worked hard five and a half days a week and then they go to town on leave. By that time they are ready for anything that will help them forget their homesickness. Here is where you can help.

There are girls who meet them on the street corners—little fools who mean no harm and do a lot of it—and there are other girls, who live under the red light, and serve, unwittingly, the kaiser.

From these two classes you can protect the boy who has gone away from his home to learn to fight for you and your home. If a bad woman may hang a sign in her window to lure men to destruction, it is your duty to display an emblem upon your home that will offer these men the home life which is the only antidote for the homesickness which drives them to purchase evil companionship.

Photographic Lens and the Human Eye Are Quite Alike.

That the human eye and the photographic lens are very much alike in design and operation is a well-known fact. If you look through a photographic lens you will see nothing clearly. To perceive the image, says the Popular Science Monthly, a piece of ground glass or a plate or film is necessary. A plate is a piece of plain glass which acts as a support for an emulsion. This emulsion decomposes when struck by light, and the decomposition is made visible by a process called development. With an ordinary photographic plate only one such impression, or image, can be obtained. With the motion-picture film, however, a fresh piece of film is continually exposed to the lens.

Just such an arrangement exists in the human eye. An emulsion called visual purple acts as a film of great latitude, renewing itself as soon as it is struck by the light and discolored. It adapts itself to various intensities of light, protecting the retina from too brilliant a glare at all times.

Grinding Wheels Must Do The Very Finest of Work.

Grinding wheels have fine work to do, writes Ellwood Hendrick in the Scientific American. Limits of irregularity as low as 0.0005 inches and 0.00024 inches are often given. And it should be remembered that when 0.00025 of an inch is being ground, the heavy slide that carries the wheel and wheel spindles moves forward only half that distance.

If a piece of tissue paper were split twelve times consecutively, it would have the thickness under which these machines have constantly to work.

And yet, when we consider the forces present in a wheel weighing 200 pounds rotating at a speed of 1,200 revolutions per minute, we are not reminded of a watchmaker's lathe, despite the exquisite precision of the operation.

Around the World.

Many of the ostriches of South Africa are incubator hatched.

Most of the inhabitants of Bagdad live in the cellars during the day.

The potatoes of Greenland seldom grow larger than the marbles used by the small boy.

Rabbit hair is supplanting wool in the felt hat making industry of Australia.

El Paso's jail has steel "sun parlors" in which prisoners may get fresh air and sunshine without possibility of escape.

The wreck record of the Baltic sea is greater than that of any other body of water in the world. The average is one a day throughout the year.

Gayly Decked Fijians Do Artistic Dance Imitating a Tide Rising on a Reef

The Fijians are perhaps the best dancers in the world. One of the most curious dances that they practice is one representing a tide rising on a reef. The idea to be conveyed is that of a tide gradually rising on a reef, till at length there remains only a little coral isle, round which the angry breakers rage, flinging their white foam on every side. At first the dancers form in long lines and approach silently, to represent the quiet advance of the waves.

After a while the lines break up into smaller companies, which advance with outspread hands and bodies bent forward to represent rippling wavelets, the tiniest waves being represented by children.

Quicker and quicker they come on, now advancing, now retreating, yet, like true waves, steadily progressing and gradually closing on every side of the imaginary islet round which they play or battle after the manner of breakers, springing high in mid-air and flinging their arms far above their heads to represent the action of spray.

As they leap and toss their heads the soft white masi or native cloth—which, for greater effect, they wear as a turban with long streamers and also wear round the waist, whence it floats in long scarf-like ends—trembles and flutters in the breeze.

The whole effect is most artistic, and the orchestra does its part by imitating the roar of the surf on the reef—a sound which to them has been a never-ceasing lullaby from the hour of their birth.

Fireflies Have Code of Signals and Utilize Them to Conduct Flirtations.

Fireflies are not flies, but beetles. Their light is emitted from three segments near the tip of the abdomen. There seems to be no doubt of the fact that it is provided by nature as a means for exchanging signals between the sexes at mating time.

When darkness falls the males emerge from their daytime hiding places and fly about. A little later the females climb to the tops of blades of grass and remain motionless, showing no light. A male passes by and flashes his lamp. The female flashes back. Instantly he turns to the spot whence the signal came and alights. He signals; she replies. Thus the courting is accomplished.

The tropical fireflies, much larger in size, belong to another family—that of the click beetles. Their glow is continuous, not intermittent. In Cuba the natives use them in lanterns in place of a candle, so bright is the light they give, and women on festive occasions attach them to their garments or fasten them in their hair.

Steel Glasses for Soldiers.

Steel spectacles are the latest addition to the equipment of the Netherlands army for modern warfare. The commander in chief has ordered that they shall be supplied to all the machine-gun sections of both infantry, hussars and fortress artillery, as a protection against splinters of projectiles, flying chips of stone and the like. Stocks of the glasses will be kept in readiness to serve out to infantry in case of war.

New Place to Sprinkle Salt.

Scatter a little salt from the saltshaker along the whole length of the window-sills right under the sash when cold weather comes. A fine, even coating of salt at this line will prevent snow or moisture getting between the bottom of the sash and the sill and freezing, thus making it impossible to open the window.—Good Housekeeping.

Strategy.

Lady—I like the house very much, but I hear that it is haunted.

Landlord — My dear madam, I attend to that personally. The ghosts only appear to tenants who do not pay their rent and refuse to move out.

She Was Troubled.

Mrs. A.—Are you troubled much in your neighborhood with borrowing?

Mrs. T.—Yes; a good deal. My neighbors never seem to have a thing I want.

Advantageous Marriage.

Mrs. Jiggs—So your daughter married a surgeon?

Mrs. Noggess—Yes; I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis.

Hereditary Instinct.

Boarder—Madam, I am told your father was a railroad official.

Landlady—So he was. What of it?

Boarder—Nothing, only it accounts for your tendency to keep cutting down the fare.

Mutual Complaints.

"My husband accuses me of extravagance. I spent $10,000 last year."

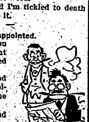
"I wouldn't mind being scolded on that basis. I have to stand for the same accusation on $20 a week."

The Quicker the Better.

Hack—I suppose you always let your wife have the last word.

Peck—Yes, and I'm tickled to death when she gets to it.

Disappointed.



"What did you get out of that will case?" asked the first lawyer.

"A hundred and fifty thousand dollars," replied the second lawyer.

"Good round sum, eh?"

"Yes, but I thought the old man left more than that."

Up-to-the-Minute.

"Is Mabel still devoted to that young man who owns the 12-cylinder car?"

"No. She passed him up for an army aviator."

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE Paul F. Skinner ON EVERY PACKAGE

More Is Required.

Business talent that is confined to looking pleasant in an easy office chair seldom gets a man anywhere.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

From the smoke and fumigation, men seems to think himself a sort of plum tree.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

The German rat is frantically trying to figure what became of the hole by which it entered the trap.

FIERY RED PIMPLES

That Itch and Burn Are Usually Eczematous—Cuticura Quickly Heals.

It needs but a single hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the most distressing, disfiguring eczemas, itchings and burnings to prove their wonderful properties. They are also ideal for every-day toilet use.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

To listen to people who tell you things for your own good is harmless—and it affords them a lot of pleasure.

Greatest Sugar Exporter.

Figures compiled by competent authority a few months ago showed that since the beginning of the European war the United States, already known as the greatest sugar consuming country, had also become the world's greatest exporter of refined sugar. From 100,000,000 pounds in 1913, our sales of sugar to other countries increased from 500,000,000 pounds during the first year of the war to 1,500,000,000 during the year 1916. Formerly Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and France were large exporters of refined sugars.

It's a striking coincidence that the things a boy likes to throw at break easiest.

THE NEW METHOD
(By L. W. Bower, M. D.)

Backache of any kind is often caused by kidney disorder, which means that the kidneys are not working properly. Poisonous matter and uric acid accumulate within the body in great abundance, overworking the sick kidneys; hence the congestion of blood causes backache in the same manner as a similar congestion in the head causes headache. You become nervous, despondent, sick, feverish, irritable, have spots appearing before the eyes, bags under the lids, and lack ambition to do things.

The latest and most effective means of overcoming this trouble, is to eat sparingly of meat, drink plenty of water between meals and take a single An-u-ric tablet before each meal for a while.

Simply ask your favorite druggist for Anuric, double strength. If you have lumbago, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, begin immediately with this newest discovery of Dr. Pierce, who is Chief Medical Director of Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y. Send 10 cents for trial pkg. Large package 60c.

Costs Less and Kills That Cold
HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE
The standard cold cure for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c.
At Any Drug Store

A PROMINENT ST. PAUL WOMAN.

St. Paul, Minn.—There is not a medicine on the market that can compare with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was never very strong and after the birth of my little girl, about four years ago, I was in a very serious condition. I could scarcely move, I was in such a weakened state. I could not get out of my bed. I just thought I never would get well again. I began taking 'Favorite Prescription' and most heartily endorse its use."—MRS. EDNA McCLELLAN, 28 Thompson Ave.

Liquid or tablets. All druggists.—Adv.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
WHAT YOU SURELY NEED
is a healthy, active, industrious liver. Small doses of these pills taken regularly insure that. You may also need a purgative sometimes. Then take *one* larger dose. Keep that in mind; it will pay you rich dividends in Health and Happiness.
Genuine bears signature Brent Good
Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

ROSY CHEEKS or HEALTHY COLOR indicates Iron in the Blood. Pale or colorless faces usually show its absence. A condition which will be much helped by CARTER'S IRON PILLS

Backache of Women

How this Woman Suffered and Was Relieved.

Fort Fairfield, Maine.—"For many months I suffered from backache caused by female troubles so I was unable to do my house work. I took treatments for it but received no help whatever. Then some of my friends asked why I did not try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and my backache soon disappeared and I felt like a different woman, and now have a healthy little baby girl and do all my house work. I will always praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to women who suffer as I did."—Mrs. ALTON D. OAKES, Fort Fairfield, Maine.

The Best Remedy is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Thousands of women have proved this

Why don't *you* try it?

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Many an old maid would like to meet the old Adam.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The less a man cares the more love a woman wastes on him.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Some men's opinions are as positive as a stone hitting the side of the barn, and about as potential.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

At the Dance.

She—My French heels hurt me this evening.

He—Yes, they hurt me, too.

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmers' Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Opportunities that have passed seldom come back to the man who waits.

Domestic quarrels are the coupons torn from the bonds of matrimony.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Save the Calves!
Stamp ABORTION Out of Your Herd and Keep It Out!
Apply treatment yourself. Small expense. Write for free booklet on Abortion, "Questions and Answers". State number of cattle in herd.
Dr. David Roberts Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS
may be checked, and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of
PISO'S

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
Thief River Falls, Minnesota
Probate Practice Legal Papers Drawn

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Bring your loose **HAY** to Goodridge
We pay Highest prices
GILLER and GUINAN
For particulars call at The Eleven Towns office.

WANTED!
Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?
It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.
A Check Book
is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with
Farm rs State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

Why Delay
Put in your order now for a new
Suit
Or
Overcoat
Only a few weeks left before Christmas. Get your in before the holiday rush. Let us take your measure TO DAY.
H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, Minnesota

[illegible] keeping them in touch with home.

Magic Words, "With the Colors."

In these times there are some letters that mean more to us than any we have ever read before. They are written on sheets of paper stamped with the Stars and Stripes and the red triangle of the Y. M. C. A., and they bear the magic words, "With the Colors." There are many more than a million such letters in the mails now while you read this. Perhaps one at [illegible] that the Red Triangle is called "the best loved trademark in the world." One soldier in France has called it "the last evidence that anybody cares."

If every thinking citizen could see with his or her own eyes something of the actual work being done for our men by the association there would be no question of the Y. M. C. A. having to appeal to the public for money. Rather than let this essential work falter for an instant rich men would sell their motorcars, poor men would forego coveted possessions or even necessities. The work must go on, because there is no one thing that contributes so much to the spirit and efficiency of the troops. The Y. M. C. A. is working night and day to help the government win this war. And every penny that is given to aid the work is a direct assistance to the health, happiness and strength of your boy and mine.

Snapshots of Kaleidoscopic Work.

In all the big cities in France where our men pass through in large numbers the Y. M. C. A. is operating hostels, where they can get beds and meals at a minimum cost. In London the American Y. M. C. A. has erected a large building for our soldiers and a clubhouse for American officers.

There are Y. M. C. A. dugouts right behind the front line trenches, where the soldiers can get hot drinks, crackers and other comforts at all hours.

Over 2,000 men who had been rejected on account of physical disability have been able to get into the British army by reason of the physical work of the British Y. M. C. A.

A fleet of motor cars leaves the big Y. M. C. A. headquarters in London at midnight every night to pick up soldiers who are wandering about the streets without any wholesome lodging in which to spend the night. These cars are operated by Englishwomen of position and refinement, who report that they never meet any discourtesy at the hands of the soldiers. The importance of this service can be estimated by the fact that at least 50,000 soldiers are on leave in London every week. Over half of these sleep in Y. M. C. A. beds every night.

Entertainment on Vast Scale.

The Y. M. C. A. has erected a big auditorium, seating 3,000, in each of the big draft camps, and huge chautauqua tents, seating 2,500 in the other encampments. The association is running a 22-week entertainment circuit among the camps and is paying 16 companies of entertainers, who are traveling to 30 camps performing before the men.

In each of the draft camps the Y. M. C. A. has ten secretaries engaged in educational work. The association is seeing to it that every man who cannot speak English is taught to do so. In many of the camps the association has a singing director, who is teaching the men to sing the popular and martial airs that do so much to keep up their spirits.

Of 64 Y. M. C. A. men at Camp Dix only three are being paid full salaries. In all the camps the majority of the Y. M. C. A. men have left lucrative positions to do this work simply because its appeal is irresistible to any red blooded man. Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch singer and comedian, now on his farewell concert tour in the United States, is giving all his spare time to the service of the association and is singing to the soldiers at all the camps he can reach.

In one of the draft camps the Y. M. C. A. is supervising athletics on 120 playing fields, providing full athletic equipment. The winners of the interregimental games will play the champions of the other camps.

One of the greatest services rendered by the association is the making out of money orders by which the men can send their pay home to their families. In some of the big camps the Y. M. C. A. is providing banking facilities for the men as well.

A Red Triangle Dugout in the Trenches.

Do Your Bit With a Tenner.

This month (November) the Y. M. C. A. must raise $35,000,000 to carry on its work among our soldiers and their allies until next July. Of this $35,000,000 about $24,000,000 will be spent on the work with our own troops or about $10 for every man in Uncle Sam's uniform. If everybody who has received letters from soldiers and sailors were to contribute $10 the task would be easy. Are your boy's health and happiness and clean soul worth $10 to you?

Your town mayor, your pastor, your school superintendent will know who is the treasurer of the campaign committee in your county or town. Otherwise send a check or money order to Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer, 124 East Twenty-eighth street, New York city.

Only sacrificial giving by millions of givers will make possible the continuance of this vast work for American soldiers and for those of our allies.

PASSING OF THE SWORD.

The war department order eliminating the sword as part of the equipment of the officer in the organization of the new National army is quite in line with the accepted practice in the embattled armies in Europe since the beginning of the war, but it none the less marks the passing—perhaps final—of one of the most cherished, albeit useless, badges of the military profession, says Philadelphia Public Ledger. This ancient weapon is abandoned for two good reasons: It is no longer of real service either as an instrument of offense or of defense, and it is a distinguishing mark which makes its bearer a conspicuous target for the enemy sharpshooter. The cavalry saber will probably remain for a time, where cavalry can find anything to do, for this form of the sword is to the trooper what the bayonet is to the infantryman. Notwithstanding the admitted uselessness of the sword, its passing will be regretted. It may still linger awhile as a ceremonial adornment, a symbol of military rank far from the field of active service, but, like all antiquated things, must finally succumb to the inevitable and be banished from the kit of the real soldier.

We learn from the Cape Girardeau Republican that a farmer of Millersville, that county, drove into Jackson, the county seat, the other day carrying in one automobile and one wagon products of the farm which sold for $1,380 cash. The by-products consisted of wool, feathers, poultry products and garden truck. Time was when the average farmer would not have fooled with any of these products, except wool; considering them good for use by the womenfolks in trade at the village store—as, indeed, they were. But the world is calling for the products and by-products of the American farm as never before, says St. Louis Republican. The farmer who neglects the call and allows things to go to waste for which there is an active cash demand is the one who will still have a mortgage on his place instead of a tractor and an automobile.

Press Gang at Church.

The cursory examinations which many recruits allege they received in the earlier days of the war were far greater tests of endurance and stamina than the recruit of 50 years ago was wont to receive. In those days, if a man could count all his limbs and had sufficient teeth to enable him to crunch the hard army biscuits and salt beef, or bite off the end of a cartridge before putting it into his old Brown Bess, he was certain of being accepted.

In earlier times, however, there was no pretense at medical examination at all. When Queen Elizabeth resolved to assist in raising the siege of Calais in 1596, the lord mayor and aldermen of London received instructions to raise a thousand men for this service, and on Easter Sunday they proceeded to several churches with their constables, fastened the doors, and selected from the congregation the number of men required. Without any medical examination they were equipped and sent to Dover.—Tit-Bits.

Typical American Eloquence.

Following is the peroration of a speech delivered in an intercollegiate oratorical contest in central Kentucky, 1896:

"Standing upon the last decade of the grandest century ever measured by the flight of worlds, 'I dipt into the future as far as human eye could see; saw the vision of the world and the wonder that would be;' saw the American continent formed; saw it the great sun of the solar system of nations around which all revolved, giving life and liberty to each and prosperity and happiness to all; saw its ports filled with the argosies of commerce; its brow blooming with the wreath of science; the breath of heaven blessing its flag; yet, in the vigor and buoyancy of youth, scorning pessimism and decay, marching ever onward to the accomplishment of its grand and glorious destiny."—Exchange.

The No-Breakfast Plan.

The breakfast-eating habit often creates an abnormal stomachic condition, says Physical Culture Magazine. If one is in perfect health, and arises with a keen appetite for breakfast, there will be no occasion for omitting the meal. There are, however, but few in perfect health, and the omission of breakfast gives the stomach a chance to adjust itself. It has an opportunity to develop a keen appetite for the particular character of nourishment most needed by the body at that time. The no-breakfast plan is a splendid means of properly adjusting one's appetite, both as to quantity and character of food.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 80 | 100 (388.80) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John W. Sundahl and Coroline Sundahl, his wife Mortgagors, to First National Bank of Thief River Falls Mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September 1911, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of October 1911, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. in Book 5 of Mortgages, on page 255, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage, viz:

Lots numbers four (4) and five (5) of Block number four (4) of Porters Addition to Thief River Falls, Minnesota, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House in the City of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 15th day of December 1917, at Ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 80 | 100 Dollars, and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five Dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated October 30th, A. D. 1917.

First National Bank of Thief River Falls,
Mortgagee

J. M. Bishop,
Attorney.

Do Your Repairing
Now is the time to fix things around the Farm and the Home! Do your repairing before the snow and cold weather stop you. We have a big supply of
Building Materials
for your immediate use.
WINTON-NICHOLS LUMBER COMPANY,
Goodridge, Minnesota

THE HERO
Fanning Mill
Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity
Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.
Call in and let show you how it works
Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XII. No. 49 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 6, 1917. $1.50 Per Year.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge. Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.69
Barley	1.67
Flax	3.06
Rye	1.62
Butter	.40
Eggs	.85
Vivo Flour	$5.60
Mascot Flouo	5.60

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

A full lineof Scandinavian story and song books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Come to the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday and Sunday evenings. Dance after show Saturday eve.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church will hold their annual business meeting on Tuesday December 11th 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and do such other business that moy come up.

Irving Quist of Thief River Falls was a Goodridge visitor Wednesday.

Frank Hits returned Monday from Minneapolis where he had spent a week with his family.

Louis Bergeron and Ed. Abbott of Grygla were business visitors in town Wednesday.

All those having books belonging to the Minnesota Free Traveling Library are requested to return same to this office at once as we have received notice from the library commission to return same immediately.

Miss Hilda Christianson who is employed in a store at Adams, N. D. arrived here Thursday morning to spend a short while visiting her folks. She returned Monday morning.

The dance given here Thanksgiving evening was attended by a record breaking crowd. Excellent music was furnished by Greenfield's orchestra of Thief River Falls.

The teachers in the local school returned Tuesday morning from their respective homes where they had spent the Thanksgiving vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Tvedt autoed to Thief River Falls Monday evening.

Engineer Monks of Thief River Falls was in town Wednesday evening. He had been down to High Landing to inspect the approaches to the bridge which is now completed. He stated that the contractor who did the work of filling done a first class job.

If you have any hay to bale, we are in that business. Give us a call.
Joe Fisher, Goodridge, Minn.

Anyone wishing to buy the wood from an acre of land, good sound poplar with quite a few saw logs mixed in, price $20, call or write to H. C. Iverson, Erie, Minn., Section 22, Star Twp.

Miss Thelma Gilbertson, who is attending the North Star College at at Warren arrived here Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving at her home.

Arthur Tvedt came up from Thief River Fallg Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving at his home here. He was accompanied by Ernest Zeh.

A first class single bed, complete with spring, good as new, price $5, call or write to Gust A. Iverson, Erie, Route 1, Sec. 26, Star Twp.

Rev. Schultz will conduct English Services at the Erie Lutheran church next Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

The Eastern Star Ladies Aid will hold an auction in the Erie hall on Saturday Dec. 15th. Lunch at noon for 10 cents. Everybody Welcome.

Johnson-Gunderson.

Thankagiving afternoon at two o'clock in the Goodridge Lutheran church occurred the marriage of Miss Anna Gunderson to Bennie Johnson, Rev. Bjornson performing the ceremony. Miss Carrie Urdahl was brides maid and Harold Gunderson was best man.

We join their many friends in wishing them a bright and happy future.

Bids Wanted.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of Dist. No. 50 for the sale of a frame building 14 x 18 ft. 10 ft. posts and an addition 8x8 ft., 6 ft. posts. Said bids to be delivered at the clerk's office by Dec. 15, 1917.

The board reserves the right to reject every or all bids.

A. W. Hanson, Clerk of Dist. No. 50, Erie, Minn.

Red Cross Notes.

During the past few weeks 25 new members have been received into the Red Cross Chapter here, making a total of 94 members. Below is a list of new members:

Samuel Rouze
Rev. O L. Opsata.
Marie Limesand
P. A. Johnson
Harry Halvorsen
Ed Fiskevold
Fred Solley
H. Simonson
James Cullen
Mrs. Christian Christsanson
L. G. Smith
Carl J. Olson
Mrs. Ole Gaare
Mrs. Karl Korstad
John Hoppe
E. H. Besancon
Mrs. E. H. Besancon
Ed Eells
A. T. Olson
Christ Vad
Walter Peterson
John S. Johnson
Torjus Hemmestvedt
Aug. C. Lieberg
Rosaire Morin

Highlanding News

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Swanson and children were guests at the A Hammersten home Thanksgiving day.

Hilda Hammersten ane Thelma Nelson came home from school Wednesday afternoon to spend Thanksgiving.

Last Eriday mornsng at one o'clock a loving couple were trying to get Goodridge over the telephone. They rang, rang, rang and rang, they did'nt get Goodriuge but they got the midwife. What do you know about that?

Mrs. B. Oaerum and and children returned from Grafton, N D. Saturday after visiting friends and relatives for two weeks.

A. T. Olson was a business visitor a the Sever Nelson heme Sunday morn.

Will Korstad is building a large residence on his farm at Highlanding and expects to move up from Thief River Falls before Xmas.

The High Landing bridge is now completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanders and children visited at Henry Eliasons Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elo Sanders and children and Mr. H. Eliason's visited at Chr. Thoresons Sunday evening.

The High Landing Ladids Aid will mhet at Elo Sanders home Thursday Dec. 6th.

Star Notes

John Homme just finished drilling a fifty-some foot well for Mr. Svansjord south of Erie. A strong vein of good water was secured.

"Sub Urban" sold his "Bronchomo" the other day, and is now in a deep which to buy, whether roller skates, stilts or an aeroplane.

The Thanksgiving Masquerade Ball at the Erie Hall was well attended and the usual good time is reported.

Mrs. M. A. Iverson departed Monday morning for Lakota, N. D., where the old lady expects to mrke her future home with her son, P. J. Iverson.

Mesdames Lee and Tharaldson were brief afternoon callers at Clover Nook Friday.

All the school ma'ams are again at their task of "molding plastic minds" after enjoying Thanksgiving festivities at their respective homes.

William B. Torgerson, Cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Oklee was a business caller in the Erie uicinity Friday.

Reiner News.

(Too late for last week).

The farmers have been rather busy making fire breaks for their hay, as the prairie fires has been raging for some time, but had to retreat very suddenly for the snow that fell last Sunday night.

Ed. Tronnes, T. Morken, and Arthur and Walter Peterson transacted business at Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Alfred Stenvick returned last week from Bemidji where he has been employed for some time.

Mrs. J. Peterson arrived here last Saturday from Grand Forks to visit her daughter and son, Mrs. T. Morken and A. Peterson.

John Erickson returned last Tuesday from Holt where he has been visiting for a week.

T. Morken Sr. left last Friday for Crookston after spending a few days with his son T. Morken at this place.

Miss Alice Besancon and Agnes and Herman Aakre arrived Wednesday evening from Thief River Falls to spend Thanksgiving at their homes.

Gilbert Vraa left Tuesday for Climax Minn. Mrs Vraa will accompany him back.

Constance Aakre, Mr. and Mrs. Morken and Walter Peterson autoed into Goodridge last Thursday evening to attend the literary meeting at the school house.

The No-Breakfast Plan.

The breakfast-eating habit often creates an abnormal stomachic condition, says Physical Culture Magazine. If one is in perfect health, and arises with a keen appetite for breakfast, there will be no occasion for omitting the meal. There are, however, but few in perfect health, and the omission of breakfast gives the stomach a chance to adjust itself. It has an opportunity to develop a keen appetite for the particular character of nourishment most needed by the body at that time. The no-breakfast plan is a splendid means of properly adjusting one's appetite, both as to quantity and character of food.

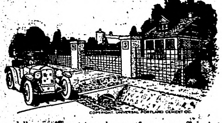
TYPISTS MAKE BAD ERRORS

Slips Are Very Amusing in Some Instances, and Hard to Explain in Many Others.

If some lady typists can make a mistake they will, and some of their efforts are very amusing, a humorist relates. One typist produced the remark, in regard to a rather conceited man, that "his one weakness was onion sauce," the real word being "omniscience." Another, in an obituary of a great theologian, spoke of his belief in the "immorality of the soul." Just the omission of the "t" from "immortality" made all the difference.

Some few years ago a speaker at a meeting waxed very sympathetic over the death of the wife of a manager of the company at some fever-stricken place in West Africa, and the reporters who were afterwards getting out this speech together to save time were in a jocular mood. At the end of the pathetic oration the one who was dictating said, for a joke, and to amuse the others, "Loud Laughter," and the foolish girl, who was as much a machine as the typewriter at which she sat, actually put the words in. Moreover, they appeared in print in a financial newspaper, and a very humble apology had to be made by the editor afterwards, although any explanation of the "slip" was impossible.

Make Those Farm Improvements NOW!



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Every dollar you invest to make your farm more efficient, to save a portion of your feed or lessens your labor brings dividends and increases the value of your place.

START AT THE FRONT with concrete gate and line posts, taut fencing and with a clean driveway. Shut out the rats with concrete floors in corn cribs and poultry houses. Make your barn and hog house sanitary with concrete. Save ten per cent of the corn fed to the hogs by building a concrete feeding floor.

Concrete can be safely and easily placed during cold weather. Ask for printed instructions and let us supply you with UNIVERSAL PORTLAND cement and other building material.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Phone 51 Goodridge, Minnesota

AN OPPORTUNITY

To supply yourself with Drygoods, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Caps, Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hose etc. at the most reasonable prices consistent with the present high cost of everything.

When in need of anything in the above line, call on us, we are here to supply your needs. All we ask is a chance to do so.

When in town make it a point to do your trading at our store, we will appreciate your business

P. C. HALVORSON

Goodridge, Minn.

Stop! Look! Listen!

We have a full line of Christmas goods to offer for the Christmas trade and a big line of Jewelry that we will sell at a discount in price from now untill Christmas, and all other goods in my store will be sold at cut prices.

G. C. Gulrud

Hardware Store

Goodridge, Minn.

ROSAIRE MORIN

Watchmaker & Jeweler

I am now in shape to give you the best of watch and jewelry repairing at the most reasonable prices consistent, with first class work. All I ask is a trial and am willing to let the work speak for itself.

Located in the M. J. Stephenson Building

Goodridge, Minnesota

PROTEST MADE TO RUSS PACT

American Ambassador Enters Official Objection to Proposed Armistice.

GERMANS MADE OFFER

Incomplete Returns Show that Bolsheviki Have Carried Election in Petrograd—Russian Officials Go on Strike.

Petrograd, Dec. 4.—Major Kerth, American military attache, has been instructed by Ambassador Francis to make a protest on the part of the United States, similar to that entered by heads of entente embassies here, to negotiations for an armistice between Russia and Germany. Omission to join the protest entered by other allied ministers was due to the fact that it was based on the London agreement against a separate peace, to which America is not signatory.

Ambassador Francis, however, has assumed the attitude that all aid America has extended to Russia, and all recommendations to that end by him were made with the express understanding. Therefore, he believed himself justified, in the absence of instructions from the state department at Washington, to enter a protest against independent action of Russia in the matter of an armistice.

Bolsheviki Carries Election.

Incomplete returns from the election for the constituent assembly indicate the Bolsheviki have carried Petrograd, receiving 272,000 votes against 211,000 for Constitutional Democrats and 116,000 for Social Revolutionaries.

The report of representatives sent through the German lines by Ensign Krylenko, Bolsheviki commander-in-chief, to begin negotiations for an armistice have been given out here. It shows that the agreement to take up negotiations were made in behalf of Germans by their commander-in-chief. It was agreed that the conference should be held at German headquarters at Brestlioovsk.

Government Employes Strike.

Petrograd, Dec. 4.—Employes of the ministries of finance, agriculture and communications have refused to recognize the authority of the Bolsheviki and have begun a strike of two days.

BLAST AND BLAZE ON WHARF

$1,000,000 Fire in Barred Zone in Brooklyn.

New York, Dec. 4.—A $1,000,000 fire in the barred zone on the Brooklyn waterfront which was preceded by an explosion resulted in 1,800 employes being held for examination by federal authorities. The men were herded into one of the extensive yards of the Morse Dry Dock and Repair company, part of whose plant we destroyed and will not be released, it was declared, until the cause of the mysterious explosion is discovered.

The fire, which was not brought under control until midnight, originated in the carpenter shop of the E. P. Morse plant at Fifty-sixth street and spread to the sleeping quarters of the men. Four alarms were sent out. Fire Chief Kenlon and Deputy Chief O'Hara directed a large force of firemen in subduing the flames.

MRS. DE SAULLES ACQUITTED

Slayer of Husband Quickly Freed by Jury.

Mineola, N. Y., Dec. 4.—It required but 1 hour and 43 minutes for a jury in the supreme court here to reach a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Mrs. Bianca de Saulles for the murder of her divorced husband, John L. de Saulles, former Yale football star and clubman, at his home near Westbury, L. I., the night of Aug. 3.

In the verdict no reference whatever was made to insanity. It was a plea of temporary loss of accountability which formed the basis of the defendant's case.

DEMAND 40 PER CENT RAISE

Railroad Men Make Formal Application for More Pay.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—An increase of 40 per cent in wages is the request made by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Order of Railriad Conductors on almost every railroad in the United States. Vice President of the Brotherhood James Murdock admitted the increase had been asked for.

Water Plant Blows Up; 1 Killed.

Fairmont, Minn., Dec. 4.—The water and light plant at Lakefield, Jackson county, blew up, killing Peter Nelson, engineer, and injuring three other men. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is believed that the boilers went dry. The blast shook the entire town.

Cannon Urges War Money Supply.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Adequate appropriation by congress for further prosecution of the war were predicted by former Speaker J. G. Cannon upon his return for the new session. "Sentiment as far as I can observe," he said, "is for a vigorous prosecution of the war, to bring it to a successful end as early as possible. The financial needs will be great, both of ourselves and our allies. Of course, we can't provide for the whole shooting match, but congress will respond adequately to the needs of the situation."

ITALIANS FIGHTING HARD TO SAVE THEIR COUNTRY FROM THE INVADING TEUTONS

Italian mobile antiaircraft gun in action north of Venice, where, as all along the line from the Adriatic to Lake Garda, the Italians are fighting heroically to hold back the invading Austro-German hordes. At the left is General Diaz, who replaced Count Cadorna as commander in chief; at the right is the count of Turin, cousin of the king, commander of the Italian cavalry that fought so nobly during the retreat from the Isonzo.

SHERIFF IS SUSPENDED

Governor Removes Sheriff Wagener of Ramsey County.

Charged With Failure to Prevent Rioting in Connection With Street Railway Trouble.

St. Paul, Dec. 5.—Governor J. A. A. Burnquist has suspended Sheriff John Wagener of Ramsey county. The action was taken on the request of the St. Paul association, which filed a written complaint charging the sheriff with failing to prevent rioting and disorder by striking street car men and others in St. Paul.

Ernest H. Davidson, St. Paul realtor and former director of the St. Paul association, was made acting sheriff. Mr. Davidson took charge of the office at once and began plans for organizing his forces to prevent a repetition of the disorder.

State Capitol Under Guard.

A guard of 40 men from the Fourth Minnesota infantry under Lieutenant James Dorsey has been established at the state capitol at the direction of Governor J. A. A. Burnqust.

Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow, who executed the order, said that the guard will be continued indefinitely. The action is attributed to street railway trouble and danger of further disorders in St. Paul.

General Rhinow said he was not informed whether a military guard is still being maintained at Governor Burnquist's home or whether one is to be established.

Governor Burnquist said that any home guardsmen on duty now were called out by county authorities and not on his order.

U. S. Official Coming.

Chief of point of interest in the car situation has shifted from St. Paul to Washington, D. C.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, and Louis F. Post, acting secretary of labor, will confer at once with G. W. Ames, member of the Minnesota public safety commission, United States Senator Kellogg and Congressman C. C. Van Dyke of St. Paul. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is also expected to go over the situation.

At the same time a personal representative from the United States department of labor will arrive in Minneapolis to make an inquiry and report direct to his superiors in Washington.

U. S. TROOPS KILL BANDITS

Slay Twelve Across Line After Attack Is Made.

Indio, Texas, Dec. 4.—Mexican outlaws opened fire on one of the American cavalry patrols five miles from here, wounding Private Keist in the thigh and leg. The American troops stationed here immediately crossed the river into Mexico, opened fire on the little settlement of shacks and killed 12 of the bandits, including Felipo Romero and Rafael Venasalado. The shacks where the outlaws sought shelter were burned after the occupants had been driven out.

Reichstag Votes New War Credit.

Amsterdam, Dec. 4.—Berlin advices received here say the Reichstag has finally adopted a vote of credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, with only the Independent Socialists voting in opposition. Count von Roedern, secretary of the imperial treasury, stated that the total yield of the assessed war tax this year, estimated at 5,000,000,000 marks, was better than estimated in last year's budget. This tax and defense contributions of assessed property taxes raised during the war will yield more than 6,000,000,000 marks.

LONG CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

Treasury Department Calls For War Appropriation of $13,504,357,939.

PRAYERS FOR VICTORY

Washington, Dec. 4.—With the first call upon it appropriations totaling $13,504,357,939, both houses of the United States win-the-war Congress convened at the stroke of noon.

This sum—an average expenditure of $37,000,000 a day for the next year—is Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's estimate of war and necessary internal expenses during the next 12 months.

Prayers For Victory Offered.

Prayers for victory were offered in opening of both houses.

In his prayer opening the Senate session, Rev. Forest J. Prettyman, Senate chaplain, said:

"We face the mightiest task ever confronting any generation.

"We thank Thee that we have taken our place on Thy side, in behalf of the brotherhood of nations and peace throughout the world."

Senate Attendance Large.

In his opening prayer, the House chaplain asked that "in this, the darkest hour of human history, help us, a people, to appreciate the gravity of the situation and unite us in bonds of patriotism that we may throw all our moral, intellectual and physical force into the conflict with grim determination to win or perish."

Attendance in the Senate was unexpectedly large. Sixty-seven of the 96 senators answered roll call.

Husting To Be Honored.

Senator La Follette arose immediately after the formal organization of the Senate formally to announce to the Senate the death of his colleague, Senator Paul O. Husting of Wisconsin, who was accidentally shot while hunting.

"This is not the time to pay adequate honor to the memory of Senator Husting," said La Follette. "At a later time I shall ask that a day be set aside to pay honor to him."

The Senate at once adopted a resolution of "profound regret" over Senator Husting's death, and as a further mark of respect adjourned at 12:14 until Tuesday.

MOB BURNS NEGRO AT STAKE

Take Him From Sheriff in Tennessee Town.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Dyersburg Tenn., says that Ligon Scott, a negro alleged to have attacked a white woman Nov. 22, was burned at the stake in the public square there. The negro was arrested in Jackson, Tenn., and was being taken to Dyersburg in an automobile by the sheriff and his deputies when a mob met the officers and relieved them of their prisoner. Scott is said to have confessed.

"Slacker Officers" Must Make Good

Washington, Dec. 2.—The issue over "slacker commissions" took a new turn when the war department announced a new policy had been adopted that will force every officer in noncombatant service to "make good" or be discharged. This follows the action of Secretary N. D. Baker in ordering that no man of draft age be given a commission where there is an older man available, and that no commissioned officer shall be assigned to duties that can be done as efficiently by civilians.

URGE WAR ON AUSTRIA

Senator Lodge Takes Firm Stand For Action.

Massachusetts Republican Says American Declaration is Necessary to Complete Allied Unity.

Washington, Dec. 4.—With the assertion that it was essential to complete unity among the allies, Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the foreign relations committee, has declared unqualifiedly for war on Austria.

"I have always thought we might as well have declared war against Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria when we made the declaration against Germany," he said. "We have sent the mission, headed by Colonel House, abroad to secure unity of action. A prerequisite of unity, I believe is for ali to be fighting the same enemies. It would make our position more intelligible and greatly facilitate unity of action for our government to formally declare war against all of Germany's allies."

NEED "SOMETHING TO READ"

Sammies Send Plea to People Back Home.

With the American Army in France, Dec. 4.—Officers of the American soldier units in training here have asked the Associated Press to inform the American people that the soldiers lack reading material. They said that the comparatively small quantity of magazines and newspapers which have been arriving have eagerly been read by the men. Some of the publications passed through dozens of readers' hands until the pages actually were in fragments and were thus read by others.

"GERMANY WILL BE BEATEN"

Message Sent by General Pershing to American People.

New York, Dec. 4.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, who recently returned from Europe, where he went on a mission for the Y. M. C. A., brought back with him a message to the American people from General Pershing, American commander in France. The message said:

"Tell them there is no ground for the heresy that Germany can not be beaten. Germany can be beaten, Germany must be beaten and Germany will be beaten."

JOLIET "BAD MEN" ESCAPE

Saw Steel Doors—Beat Guards Into Unconsciousness.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 4.—Posses are pursuing 13 convicts who escaped from the Joliet penitentiary.

The men, in solitary confinement because of creating disturbances in the cell houses last week, broke out of the cells and sawed through three steel doors.

Albert Chanelli, guard, and John Carlson, captain of the night guard, who were encountered in the corridor, were beaten into unconsciousness.

Wilson Raises Price of Anthracite.

Washington, Dec. 4.—A general increase of 35 cests a ton has been added to the price of anthracite coal at the mines by President Wilson to meet a proposed wage increase for anthracite miners. The new prices are effective immediately and will add more than $30,000,000 to the public's annual coal bill. The wage increase was agreed on by operators and miners' representatives contingent on higher coal prices. When negotations were ended the operators and miners asked that prices be raised 45 cents.

GERMANS MAKE SECOND ATTACK

Teutons Launch Great Offensive in Attempt to Break Through the British Lines.

ALLIES' LINES HOLDING

Heavy Battle Progresses Over Considerable Front in Which British Meet the Onslaught Brilliantly.

With the British Army in France, Dec. 5.—In a second great attempt to break through the British defenses in the Bonnelieu sector and pinch off the salient which General Byng recently drove into enemy territory, the Germans have launched another offensive. The German assault was launched against La Vacquerie shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning and spread rapidly. Within two hours a heavy battle was in progress over a considerable front, from La Vacquerie southward toward Vendhueile.

The enemy was employing great forces of infantry which were sent forward under terrific artillery bombardments from a concentration of guns which the Germans had perfected since the smashing of the Hindenburg line.

By noon there were indications that the German onslaught might equal if not exceed in fierceness their drive which carried them through the British front south of Gonnelieu last Friday.

British Meet Shock.

The British infantry and artillery had met the shock brilliantly and were holding their own strongly through the first grim hours of fighting. The Germans approached La Vacquerie from the east and southeast, and at the outset it appeared that the attack was comparatively local. In their initial charge the enemy came up against a stone wall and they were forced to fall back. They kept coming in waves, however, and finally secured a footing in the town, but immediately were ejected.

Intense fighting at close quarters followed and as this progressed the Germans developed an offensive operation further down the line. By 11 o'clock their artillery was maintaining a drum fire against the whole front involved. As the day wore on the German attack also spread northward toward Masnieres and became even fiercer.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO AMERICANS

French Give U. S. Engineers Credit For Braveness.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Many American soldiers have died bravely on the Cambrai front, where they have been assisting the British in countering the terrific thrusts of the Germans, according to an official communication received from the French government.

High tribute to the gallant conduct of the Americans, who were of the United States army engineer corps, is paid. They were engaged in operating and building military railroads, when they were caught by the encircling move of the Germans. Previous dispatches had told that the American engineers were in action, but no word of casualties had previously been received. Names of the men slain and the exact number is not known here. The French cable says:

"We must remark upon the conduct of certain American soldiers, pioneers and workmen on the military railroad in the sector of the German attack west of Cambrai and Nov. 30.

"They exchanged their picks and shovels for rifles and cartridges and fought with the English. Many died thus bravely, arms in hand, before the invader. All helped to repulse the enemy.

"There is not a single person who saw them at work who does not render warm praise to the coolness, discipline and courage of these improvised combatants."

ROUMANIANS ARE COMING

Mission From That Country Coming to America.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The Roumanian government has decided to send a special mission to the United States with the members of the newly established legation at Washington. The head of the mission will be the new minister, Dr. Constantin Angelesco, former minister of public works.

"I shall be glad," said Dr. Angelesco, "to present to the great statesman, President Wilson, and to the American people the salutations of my sovereign and the Roumanian people, united in the desire to tighten the bonds with the great American democracy."

"Collect Cables" War Time Swindle.

Dilworth, Minn., Dec. 4.—A warning to relatives of engineers sent to Russia recently from the Northwest to watch for men with "collect cablegrams" purporting to come from their husbands and others in Russia was issued here as the result of the appearance of a man who tried to collect $16 on a cablegram for Mrs. Anders, wife of one of the engineers here. The woman refused to accept the message and notified the police. No trace of the man has been found and police have been notified to watch for him.

Long Endured Pains Ended by Dodd's Kidney Pills

Thousands Find Relief
IN THE RELIABLE OLD SAFEGUARD
DODD'S Kidney Pills

In all parts of the country, every day, sufferers from kidney troubles are saying: "Goodbye, backache; goodbye, pains; Dodd's Kidney Pills have settled you for good." They know the efficacy of this fine old remedy which so many people have employed with success. You can be free from kidney ills, from eventual Bright's Disease and possible death, if you start immediately to tone the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills. Be sure you see on the box the name with three D's. It protects you.

Every Druggist Sells Dodd's and refunds your money if dissatisfied

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 49--1917.

Otherwise Engaged.

"Have you heard from your boy Josh?"

"Not in a long time," replied Farmer Corntossel.

"Why, he ought to write every day."

"Well, we don't think so. His object in enlisting was to work with a rifle, not a fountain pen."

Lots Yet to Be Done.

There may come a time when you'll be ashamed to admit that all you did in the great war was to buy a few Liberty bonds.—Exchange.

Natural Affinity.

Manager—Do you want this role?

Actor—Is there any "dough" in it?—Baltimore American.

An amateur is a very young person who believes he keeps all the professionals grieving.

New Zealand has 164 butter and 392 cheese factories in operation.

Spain in 1916 produced 24,778 flasks of quicksilver.

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Write for prices
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PERSISTENT COUGHS
are dangerous. Relief is prompt from Piso's Remedy for Coughs and Colds. Effective and safe for young and old. No opiates in
PISO'S

"Contraband"

The Best Sea Story of the War That Has Been Written

By Randall Parrish

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CHAPTER XX—Continued.

—14—

"You showed forged papers?"

"Aye; that was easy enough; you never supposed I was such a fool as to overlook that, did you? We are from St. Johns to Liverpool, with a miscellaneous cargo. The fellow swallowed my yarn as though it was sugar candy. And the best of it is, that is the only war vessel patrolling these waters; we have a cinch."

"Not without me," I answered calmly, after a pause in which my mind gripped the situation. "The telltale compass shows you are three points off your course now. I'll talk with you, McCann, but if I continue to navigate this ship it will be at my own terms, and you'll either give me what I ask, or we'll fight it out here and now."

"What are your terms?"

I took time to think, determined to demand every concession I dared ask, assured that I held the winning hand.

"Well," I said finally, "this coast to the west of us is no joke at any season of the year, and there are sea currents along here to fool any seaman. You can take the chances if you want to, but it is my belief you fools will have this ship on the rocks within twenty-four hours, if you trust in blind reckoning."

"D—— it," sung out Liverpool hoarsely, "we don't need no sermon on the dangers of the deep. Stow the gaff, an' tell us what yer want."

"I will," I snapped back. "The freedom of the ship for both myself and Miss Carrington. Our meals are to be served privately, and the lady is not to be addressed by any one of you."

"My Gawd," exclaimed a muffled voice, "you don't want much! Who are you, the czar of Russia?"

"I am the rightful captain of this ship," I returned stiffly, "and the only man on board capable of navigating her. You can accept my terms, or leave them; and those are not all. McCann, I am talking to you, not that sea scum."

"All right; go ahead. What else?"

"I am to retain this revolver for protection, and the key to my stateroom; Miss Carrington is also to retain her key. When you men desert ship, which I know you plan to do, the Indian Chief is to be left in seaworthy condition. That's all."

"Enough, I should think. You must consider your services indispensable. However, I accept the terms, providing you agree to do what we ask in return."

"That I navigate the ship to within fifty miles of St. Johns; notify you when we reach that point, and give you correct sailing directions."

"That is what we want."

"Good; I accept. Take your men out of the cabin."

I stood motionless, still gripping the revolver in one hand, listening to catch every sound the other side of the closed door. There was a muttered discussion, the words mostly inaudible, although I heard enough to convince me that McCann was urging acceptance of my conditions on the ground that it would be impossible for me, alone, and under surveillance, to add to their danger. Some words were added in so low a tone as to fail to reach my ear, but whatever they were, they evoked a laugh, and seemed to restore the dissatisfied to better humor. Liverpool took sides with McCann in the dispute, and the two united must have prevailed, for the men finally dispersed, and we could hear their heavy sea boots tramping up the stairs.

Relieved of the strain, I turned to meet the questioning eyes of the girl.

"That—that was better than fighting—wasn't it?" she asked almost anxiously.

"Yes; I lost my head for the moment, and could only think of reaching deck, and shouting an alarm to the cruiser."

"It was too late for that."

"Yes; we know it was now, and probably I would never have reached there alive. I am very thankful to you."

"To me!" Her lips smiled, although her eyes remained grave. "Why, I merely opened a door—besides, even that act was supremely selfish."

"I cannot conceive how."

"You do not? Yet surely you can realize what it would mean to me to be left alone on board with—with Fergus McCann. I do so despise the creature that I shrink from even looking into his eyes. It—it was to avoid meeting him again that I locked the door."

"He talked with you, then?"

"Yes, at the table. We were alone for a moment, and it was his manner which frightened me rather than any words said. I left the table without speaking. He—he followed me, however, and tried my stateroom door."

"Saying nothing?"

"No; it was locked, and—and he laughed and went away."

"I suspect the man is almost as much afraid of you as you are of him," I said quietly, "and is puzzled what to do with you."

"Afraid of me—why?"

"Well, if you were not aboard, his problem would be a much easier one to solve. The lives of none of the rest of us would weigh much in the calculation."

"And you think my life does?"

"Undoubtedly. McCann is a villain by nature; he was born with criminal instincts, which have no wise been changed by the possession of wealth. But he is fully awake to the peril of his position. The fellow is a coward back of all his bluff, and I do not think his criminal instincts are bloodthirsty. But he has drifted into a desperate situation, from which he must extricate himself at any cost."

"You mean—oh, not that?"

"I mean there is but one sure solution—dead men tell no tales."

CHAPTER XXI.

A Plan to Save Ourselves.

She stood with hands clasped, and parted lips, her eyes wide open with unconcealed horror, for the moment unable to utter a word.

"You—you actually think that, Mr. Hollis? You mean he would be willing to—to murder all on board to protect himself?"

"If assured such an act would bring safety, I do not believe he would hesitate at even that crime. To be perfectly plain, Miss Vera, it is my judgment that your presence on board presents the only problem unsolved."

"My presence! Why, he has no cause to fear me. No one knows where I am. If I never appeared alive again, not a soul could ever account for my disappearance."

"True, and probably McCann is fully aware of these conditions. But he wishes you alive, not dead. That is what makes the problem."

She crossed the narrow space of deck, and grasped my coat in her fingers.

"Oh! this is too terrible! He—he cannot imagine it possible—"

"And why not?" I interrupted. "He is all-powerful on board. He judges the virtue of others by his own standard. He dreams that you might even make that bargain to preserve life."

"That I would marry him?"

"Marriage would seal your lips; would win him safety, and also your subjugation and wealth. It is a stake worth playing for, surely."

"And the others? What would be the fate of you and the others if I made that hateful bargain?"

"In no way different, I imagine, from what it will be if you refuse," I said soberly—and my hand closed on hers. "McCann has no intention that we shall ever put foot on shore. He would be a fool to permit such a thing."

"You think it all planned out?"

"In detail; McCann, Liverpool and White know exactly what they intend doing. Their questioning of me, and their scrutiny of the chart, convinces me of this. I even believe now I could name the other men of the crew who will be in their boat, when they abandon ship—Dugan, Dubois, Sachs and the negro, Watson, with perhaps two others I am not so sure of. Why, Miss Vera, you heard what I was compelled to assent to a moment ago. I am to pilot the Indian Chief to within fifty miles of the harbor of St. Johns, timing our arrival at that point to some hour of the night. I am to give McCann notice of our arrival there, and furnish him with exact sailing directions to complete the course. This means that the crew expect to abandon the ship there, and take to the boats. There are enough remaining in good condition—and just enough—to carry them all, but the Indian Chief will be left with none to rescue those of us who are left on board in case of accident to the vessel."

"And you anticipate accident?"

"I believe the ship will be deserted in an unseaworthy condition—either with her bottom pierced, or her seacocks open; and that those of us left aboard will be so confined as to be practically helpless to save the vessel from going down."

"And the men in the boats will get ashore, scatter and never be heard from again. No one will ever learn what became of the Indian Chief, or that we were aboard?"

"The French cruiser will report having spoken us at sea. That will be the last word. The truth will never be made clear. Our fate will be another sea mystery, never explained."

"Some of the crew might talk later—in liquor."

"There is always that danger, and McCann is farsighted enough to guard against it as far as possible. The boats will easily become separated in the darkness. If the others are ever picked up, it will be accidentally by some ship at sea—and there are almost no ships in this ocean. There are few flaws in the plan, as I have figured out."

She did not answer, her eyes on my face, her expression exhibiting the horror she felt at this vivid picture which I had drawn. Then she slowly, gently withdrew her hand from my grasp, sinking into a chair, her head bent forward.

"You—you really believe they actually plan to do all this?" she asked at last. "And what—what about me? You suggested that—that marriage might save me from this fate. Do you think so ill of me as to imagine I would ever consent to such a bargain?"

"What I may imagine has nothing to do with the case, Miss Vera. My thought, and that of Fergus McCann, is not liable to be the same on any subject. The only hope he can have of ever winning you is through threat. He possesses power and can assail you with deadly peril. It is my belief that he contemplates doing so."

"That he will offer me choice of marriage with him, or death?"

"Yes; it will not be put in just so brutal a form, for the fellow has a certain polish over his villainy, but it will mean that."

"Loan me the revolver."

"For what purpose?"

"To kill the brute, if ever he dares such a proposal. Mr. Hollis, I would die before I would ever permit his touch! Marry him to save my life! Why, I am so ashamed I cannot look you in the face; cannot even find words to express my detestation of such a suspicion."

I stepped forward, and my hand gently rested on the bowed shoulder.

"My dear girl," I said earnestly, "look at me, and believe my words. Lift your eyes; I want you to read the truth in my heart. It is not your life alone; it is mine also, and the lives of nearly all the others aboard, which are at stake. For the sake of us all I am going to ask of you a sacrifice."

There had been a mist of tears in the uplifted eyes, but as I paused this had vanished.

"A sacrifice?" she stammered. "That I marry that man?"

"God forbid! No; but that you encourage him to think it possible."

"Oh, I could not—I could not! Do not ask that of me."

"But listen," I urged eagerly, forgetful of all else in the earnestness of my plea. "Vera, listen before you make decision. The only possible hope lies in the freedom of one of us aboard. I can so juggle figures as to keep the ship safely at sea for another day and night, but no longer.

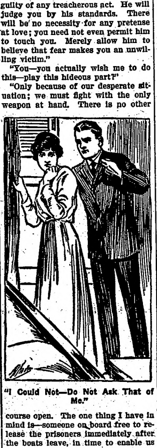
"Someone must be free to act and plan. I cannot, nor any of those men confined amidships. By winning McCann's confidence; by seeming to yield to his desires, you will be allowed freedom on board. You can demand it as the price of your surrender. All else must depend on your woman's wit."

"But—but could I convince the man of my sincerity? I—I detest him so."

"He will want to be convinced; your mere consent will satisfy him. You must not look at this from your standpoint. He is conceited and cowardly. To save his own life he would be guilty of any treacherous act. He will judge you by his standards. There will be no necessity for any pretense at love; you need not even permit him to touch you. Merely allow him to believe that fear makes you an unwilling victim."

"You—you actually wish me to do this—play this hideous part?"

"Only because of our desperate situation; we must fight with the only weapon at hand. There is no other course open. The one thing I have in mind is—someone on board free to release the prisoners immediately after the boats leave, in time to enable us to prevent the ship's going down."



"I Could Not—Do Not Ask That of Me."

"But—but, Mr. Hollis, would—would he not insist upon my going with him in the boat?"

I walked twice across the narrow space of the deck, conscious that her questioning eyes followed me.

"Yes," I admitted, pausing to study her face. "You might even be obliged to do that. You must front this possibility, although the necessity may be avoided. But McCann's boat will make St. Johns. He dare not resort to force once you are ashore. I do not count that a serious danger—only he must not suspect your purpose until too late to prevent his interfering with your action. Nor will you be unsafe with him in the open boat, for the two of you will not be alone. Your greatest peril will be while aboard this ship, and completely in McCann's power."

"The open boat will not be long at sea?"

"Not to exceed a few hours probably; Liverpool and White are seamen enough to see that it is equipped with a sail, and if the wind be favorable, they will make land quickly. But there is even a chance that you need not take this risk."

"What chance?" the full measure of her emotions finding evidence in her voice.

"If Leayord or Olson could be secretly released, or even if you could be assured that I was free to attain the deck at the proper moment, and thus able to release these others, we might best play a bold game. By urging some excuse you could delay leaving the ship until after all the mutineers were over the side, and in the boats. McCann might remain on board with you, but he would be only one man to handle. Once we had control of the ship, we could defend the decks, and prevent those ruffians from returning on board, at least until they surrendered all arms, and agreed to such terms as we offered."

"That—that would be a most desperate expedient," she said dejectedly, "its success doubtful. You would be terribly outnumbered, and without weapons."

"I do not see it so. Outnumbered, yes; but with every advantage of position. Those fellows could not clamber up the side, unless it be one at a time. Besides, the major part of the crew are doubtless mutineers against their will, and would be glad enough to return to duty if promised protection. I doubt if there be three revolvers on board. I have one of these, and McCann carries another. Really the plan looks feasible to me."

She arose and crossed over to the open port, gazing out in silence across the waste of waters, the wind lifting strands of her ruffled hair. She remained there motionless so long I became impatient.

"Have you no answer to make?" I questioned at last. "You think the scheme impracticable?"

"No; it is not that," but without changing posture or glancing about, and I felt there was a deadness in her voice, far from encouraging. "But—but I do not like the part assigned to me."

"You fear you might find it difficult to carry out the deceit?"

She turned and faced me, and there were tears in her eyes, which she swept indignantly away with a swift gesture.

"You have used the right word," she exclaimed, no longer hesitating in speech. "I am not accustomed to deceit, Mr. Hollis; I have never learned how to lie, or conceal my true feelings. I am not afraid physically; it is not that; but you ask me to permit this fellow to make love to me, and I am to encourage his hopes, and pretend to yield to his advancements. You ask me to lower my womanhood, to take my place on a level with a girl of the streets, and pretend to sell myself for a price. Is this your conception of my character?"

It was as though she had slapped me in the face, yet I was ready, half anticipating she might assume this position.

"No; but I believe you willing to sacrifice your conception of what ordinarily seems right to save this ship, and the lives of those aboard; to preserve Philip Bascom's fortune. There need be no love making, no pretense at love. You seemingly yield to force, surrender to fear; that would be the only way in which McCann would expect to gain your consent."

"You—you wish me to do this?"

"It appears to me as our only hope."

"And if I do, you will not despise me? You will not feel my action unwomanly?"

"I feel that of you! Never; why, it would be impossible for me to conceive of your acting unworthily!"

She held out her hand.

"Then I will try," she said simply, her eyes uplifted to mine.

CHAPTER XXII.

Words of Love.

My hand-clasp tightened, and the long lashes shaded her eyes, concealing from me the mystery of their depths, a brighter color flooding her cheeks. Outlined against the open port, and the blue of the water beyond, the fresh young beauty of her face was almost a new revelation. The words she had spoken, her manner, her sudden surrender to my wish, perplexed me, and completely overcame my effort at self-control.

"Why did you ask me that?" I questioned, scarcely aware of my words.

"What?"

"If I would despise you; would deem your act unwomanly?"

"Because—because I had to know. It does not even yet seem right to me—altogether. I—I could not do such a thing unless you approved."

"You have faith in me, then?"

"Yes—yes; I—I believe in you."

"And you mean you would have refused to take such action if I had not urged it upon you, and had failed to assure you that doing so would in no way lower my respect for you?"

Her eyes flashed up questioningly into my face, only to be instantly lowered again.

"Yes."

"Not even to save your own life?"

"I have always felt there were conditions more to be dreaded than death," she answered slowly. "Mere association, such as you describe this adventure to be, with Fergus McCann, may not be such a condition—yet I shrink from it. I have chosen my course, not because it may preserve my life, but for the sake of the others helpless on board this miserable vessel; because of the crippled man locked in his own cabin; because of the mother praying for him in Philadelphia. Oh! Mr. Hollis, can you not understand?"

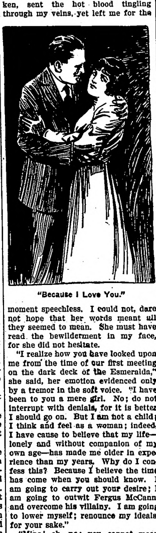
"Vera, why do you question me like this? Why should you hesitate, doubt, when you realize, as you must, that only through you, and your power over McCann, Philip Bascom's life and fortune can be saved?"

"Because I would not save them at the cost of your respect."

"Mine! You think that of me?"

"Yes," she said, and now her eyes met mine frankly. "I think that of you, Robert Hollis."

This avowal, quietly, honestly spoken, sent the hot blood tingling through my veins, yet left me for the moment speechless. I could not, dare not hope that her words meant all they seemed to mean. She must have read the bewilderment in my face, for she did not hesitate.



"Because I Love You."

"I realize how you have looked upon me from the time of our first meeting on the dark deck of the Esmeralda," she said, her emotion evidenced only by a tremor in the soft voice. "I have been to you a mere girl. No; do not interrupt with denials, for it is better I should go on. But I am not a child; I think and feel as a woman; indeed, I have cause to believe that my life—lonely and without companion of my own age—has made me older in experience than my years. Why do I confess this? Because I believe the time has come when you should know. I am going to carry out your desire; I am going to outwit Fergus McCann, and overcome his villainy. I am going to lower myself; renounce my ideals, for your sake."

"Mine! oh, no; you cannot mean that—there are others."

"Yes, there are others. I sympathize with, and am glad to serve them. Yet their fate alone—even my own peril—would never have led me to make this decision. I trust you, and am willing."

"You care, actually care that much for me?"

"Is there any disgrace, any unwomanliness in saying so? We are in desperate stress, all of us. Even death may be but a few hours away. This is no situation to be ruled by social conventions, or lack of frankness in speech. I do care for you, Robert Hollis; you would have known it longer ago if you were not blind in such things. You have cared for me ever since we were in the boat together. Is this not so?"

"Yes, but I never thought—"

"Of course not; you are not the sort of man who would. You have not made a life study of women; perhaps that is why I trust you so thoroughly. If—if you had made love to me, Robert Hollis, I would have laughed at you; but—but now I do not feel like laughing at all."

"You do love me! You—you love me?"

"Oh, you mustn't compel me to say that! It is enough to confess I care; that I am interested. If it was not for the desperate chance I am about to take, I should never have said these words. We simply must understand—you and I. I cannot go to Fergus McCann pretending to yield to his desires, to conform to his wishes, without you comprehend first of all that I do this not even to save my own life, but—because I love you."

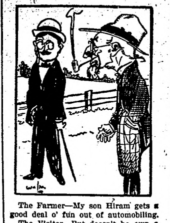
"You love me? You really love me?"

"As woman never loved before, I believe," she answered gravely. "I love you."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The hardest crop to raise—money.

RIGHT IN IT

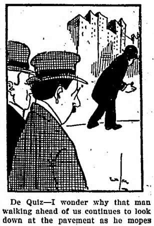


The Farmer—My son Hiram gets a good deal o' fun out of automobiling.

The Visitor—But doesn't he own a machine?

The Farmer—Of course not. He's one o' the county constables.

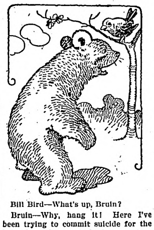
FORCE OF HABIT



De Quiz—I wonder why that man walking ahead of us continues to look down at the pavement as he mopes along?

De Whiz—Don't you know him? That's Highup, the professional aeronaut.

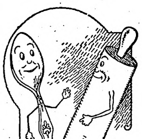
DISAPPOINTED



Bill Bird—What's up, Bruin?

Bruin—Why, hang it! Here I've been trying to commit suicide for the last three hours, and that amateur hunter can't hit the side of a house.

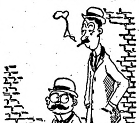
COOKING UTENSILS



Sugar Spoon—I'm one of those golden spoons that get born in people's mouths.

Rolling Pin—You haven't got anything on me in the wealth line. I'm rolling in dough all the time.

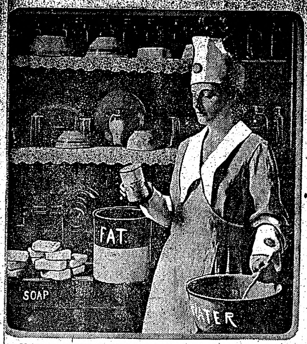
A HOT ONE



The Tall Man.—I'm a self-made man.

The Short Man—Don't brag—the job ain't completed yet.

MEAT DRIPPINGS MAKE FINE SOAP



Making soap from the drippings of meat is the practical war work of Mrs. O. O. Van den Berg of Washington, who is shown at her desk in the uniform of the United States food administration. The drippings are saved until six pounds are accumulated. This, with one can of lye, will make 15 cakes of hard soap, delightful for the bath and excellent for washing fine fabrics or laces.

TELLS EXPLOITS OF THE SEEADLER

Navy Department Gets the Story From Captain of an American Schooner.

WRECKED ON CORAL REEF

Seventeen Ships Captured by German Raider in Spectacular Cruises in Two Oceans—Hoodwinks British by Clever Ruse.

Washington.—The full story of the cruise of the German commerce raider Seeadler has been obtained by the navy department from Capt. Haldor Smith of the American schooner R. C. Slade and three other mariners, who landed at Tutuila in an open boat September 29 after being marooned on Mopeha island by the master of the Seeadler when the raider grounded and was abandoned.

The Seeadler, formerly the American ship Pass of Balmaha, was captured by a German submarine and sent to Bremen and fitted out as a raider. A picked crew was placed aboard, some of whom spoke Norwegian, and sent out into the Atlantic under the guise of a Norwegian ship.

The ruse worked so well that after leaving Bremen on December 21, 1916, the Seeadler was held up by the British auxiliary cruiser Highland Scout, examined and passed.

Captured Seventeen Ships.

Captain Smith learned that while cruising in the Atlantic 13 ships, valued by the Germans at 60,000,000 marks, were captured and four in the Pacific.

Relating the story of the capture of his ship, the Slade, Captain Smith said:

"I left Sydney on April 24, 1917, and proceeded without any incident until the evening of June 17, when the second mate reported to me that a ship was firing on us. She was about eight miles off. There was a heavy squall starting eastward—wind favorable to this time, and I thought it possible to get away and kept holding on. But she kept firing on me at intervals of about five to ten minutes and was coming up on me fast.

"I concluded that there wasn't any use and I lowered down spanker, clewed down topsail, hoisted the American flag, and hove to. Shortly after the prize officer came aboard and a doctor and about ten men. These officers were in uniform. They told me to leave the ship and to go on board the raider and they would give me time in the morning to pack my clothes.

"They took all our men aboard the raider except the cook. Next morning I went back on board with all my men and packed up. We left the ship with our belongings on June 18. We were put on board the raider again. Shortly after I saw from the raider that they cut holes in the masts and placed dynamite bombs in each mast and put fire to both ends of the ship and left her."

Captain Smith said the raider was a full-rigged ship of steel or iron, about 2,300 tons, propelled by oil [illegible] lix Graf von Luckner.

When the men from the Slade arrived aboard the raider they found nine prisoners from the American schooner A. B. Johnson of San Francisco, captured three days before. On July 8, Smith stated, the schooner Manila was captured and dynamited after nila was captured and dynamited.

For about three weeks the raider kept beating up and down looking for passing ships. Meeting none, they went south to Mopeha on July 31, anchored on the lee side of the island, and on August 2 the ship was driven hard and fast ashore. After working all afternoon they gave her up as lost and took ashore everything they could move, including the boats, gear and wireless. The wireless plant, a very powerful one, was set up between two coconut trees.

On August 23, Captain Smith related, the German officers fitted up and armed a small boat and started for the Cook islands or the Fiji islands, where they hoped to capture an American ship and come back for the crew. Count von Luckner, the master, was in charge. They were never heard of again at Mapeha island.

On September 5 a French trading schooner from Papeete, the Lutece, put in at the island. First Lieutenant Kling took a motor boat and machine gun and captured the ship. She had a large cargo of flour, salmon and beef and a supply of water. Kling and his crew dismantled the wireless plant and left the island in the Lutece that night, leaving 48 souls, including the Americans.

A small boat had been left behind, and the marooned men fitted it up. The captain of the Manila, with a small crew, started out in the boat for Tahiti on September 8. They failed to reach Tahiti and returned exhausted on September 16. Captain Smith, with three men, took the small boat and managed to reach Pago Pago ten days later.

Recent dispatches indicate that the captain of the Seeadler and five of his crew were captured on September 21 off the Fiji islands by Fijian constabulary. What became of the men who left Mopeha island in the Lutece is not known.

British Get Honor Stripes.

London.—British soldiers who have served in the great war will henceforth bear a distinctive mark of their service on their uniform. The war office announces that a chevron stripe will be immediately issued to every soldier who serves overseas in a theater of war. Soldiers whose service dates back to 1914 will be given a red chevron, and those whose service began after that year will get a blue stripe. An additional blue stripe will be awarded for each aggregate of 12 months' service. The new stripes will be worn by officers as well as privates.

Coffee From Velvet Beans.

Quitman, Ga.—The velvet bean, so abundantly grown in the South, is being put to an entirely new use in this section and is no longer classed as a stock food exclusively. A hotel started the movement by the announcement to a large number of traveling salesmen that the coffee served was made from velvet beans, after the dinner had been finished and the guests were profusely complimenting the proprietor for the splendid "Javva." One of the guests, claiming to be an expert connoisseur, had taken the third cup.

DANCER TAKES VEIL

Mlle. Eva Lavalliere, who for years was one of the familiar figures of Parisian life and long favorite at the theater des Varieties, has left the stage to take the veil.

The actress has sold all the luxurious furnishings of her apartment, divided her dresses, furs and jewels among her friends, and will soon enter the order of Carmelites.

Typhoid Wiped Out in France

Professor Vincent Conquers the Most Dangerous Enemy of the Republic.

HELPS INCREASE MAN POWER

In Former Wars More Soldiers Perished From This Disease Than by Bullets—Fever Has Vanished From Belfort District.

Paris.—One of France's most dangerous enemies has now been vanquished—typhoid fever, and the victor is Professor Vincent, an officer of one of the French medical schools.

The war has shown that the most deadly of fevers is at the mercy of science. Tyhoid fever was always a great enemy of armies in the field. It has been established that in wars previous to the present one more men died of typhoid than by bullets and shells.

Typhoid Epidemic Started.

At the start of the present struggle a typhoid epidemic started in October, 1914, and increased through the winter of 1914-1915.

Professor Vincent set out to stop the epidemic by using a vaccine which he had discovered four or five years previously.

Already, from 1911 to 1914, most of the French soldiers under arms had been vaccinated. But the mobilization men arrived in different depots in hundreds of thousands.

Doctor Landouzy, head of the medical service in the Belfort district, had 100,000 men vaccinated. Three months later typhoid fever had entirely disappeared from his district, and it was proved that only in districts where men had not been vaccinated was typhoid to be feared.

Number of Deaths Smaller.

At present vaccination is obligatory everywhere, and, thanks to this, the number of typhoid cases dropped from seven in January, 1915, to 0.025 in March, 1917.

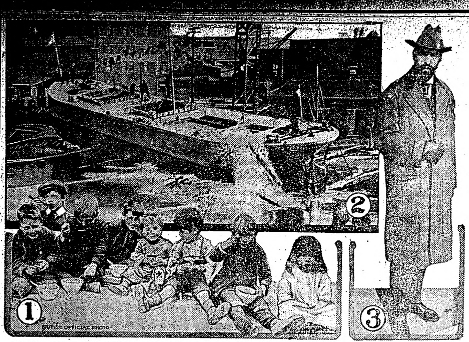
The number of deaths through typhoid had also dropped to such an extent that now they have to be reckoned on an average of 10,000 men. So far, for the present year, only 0.04 deaths in 100,000 have been recorded.

"It is permissible to affirm," says Professor Vincent, "that preventive vaccination, for which the antityphus laboratory of the Val de Grace furnished the army zones with 5,513,073 doses of vaccine, has saved a considerable number of men for the country.

"If the morbidity and mortality experienced from November, 1914, to January, 1915, had been maintained and on the hypothesis that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men had been sent to the front during that period, the number of cases would have been more than a million and the number of deaths 145,000."

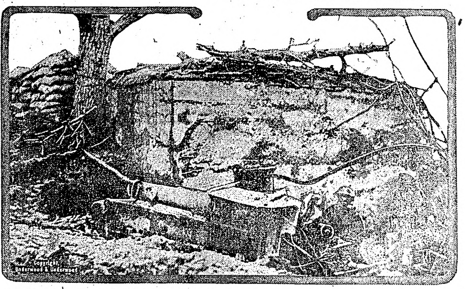
MANY WEALTHY MEN AMONG CONSCRIPTS

San Antonio, Tex.—The per capita wealth of the ninetieth (90th) division of the National army in training at Camp Travis is $650, and the average subscription for Liberty Bonds is $105 per man of the more than 33,000 men on the rolls. The conscripts composing this division were taken from all walks of life and all classes in the states of Texas and Oklahoma. Five men are worth, in their own name, $500,000 each, 20 of the recruits can sign checks for $100,000, 42 are worth, in property, more than $10,000 each, and one man is said to be the sole heir to an estate estimated at $3,000,000. There are more than 400 young men in this camp who are doing the first "real work" of their lives, and all of them are over twenty-one years of age, but they are among the happiest in the ranks.



1—Group of English children who were made homeless by one of the German air raids over London. 2—Launching of the first concrete freighter built in Canada. 3—Augustus C. Post, the famous American aeronaut who has just arrived from abroad, where he organized a foreign service committee for the Aero club of America.

ONE OF THE GERMAN "PILL BOXES" ON THE WEST FRONT



The terrific British and French gunfire in Flanders has caused the Germans to abandon intricate trench structure for defense purposes, and they have now devised concrete and steel outposts defended with machine guns known as "pill boxes." They are proving less formidable than the trenches. One of them is here shown after its capture by the British.

JOHN F. HYLAN AND HIS FAMILY

International Film Service

John F. Hylan, mayor-elect of New York, and his wife and only daughter, Virginia, photographed in their Brooklyn home.

STRAFING THE BOCHES NEAR ANGRES

One of the efficient Canadian batteries stationed near Angres engaged in "strafing Fritz."

GIRL WORKERS WEAR MASKS

When working in a cotton fumigating plant at Bush terminal, Brooklyn, girls have to wear masks for protection against poison gas used in the process. All cotton shipped into port is fumigated with deadly gas.

Simple Remedy.

In these days of nervous prostration, called by some "nervous prosperity," because it is so prevalent among the idle rich, this story of the famous Doctor Abernathy, who did not believe in coddling his patients, is apropos:

A patient, a wealthy woman, sent for him and he found it was a case of nerves.

"Doctor," she said, "I feel a terrible pain in my side every time I put my hand to my head."

"Then, madam," said the doctor, "why in the name of common sense do you put your hand to your head?"

No Waste Allowed.

In the airplane factories in Great Britain, absolutely no waste is allowed. Even the sawdust is sucked up through giant shafts to be transformed into gas, which in turn is used to generate electricity to drive the machinery. The whole power of the plant is supplied by its own waste, a notable instance of up-to-date economical methods.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

SANDHILL CRANES.

"Good-morrow," said the Sandhill Crane to his wife.

"Good-morrow," she said.

"How do you like the zoo?"

"It makes me feel quite jolly," she said.

"It makes me feel the same way," said Mr. Sandhill Crane. "I really don't mind it at all, though I can't say I like the children much. They're forever looking at me, poking their queer fingers at me, and saying:

"'See that funny creature over there!'"

"I haven't heard them say that," said Mrs. Sandhill Crane. "It would certainly annoy me very much, too. Was that why you were so angry the other day?"

"Yes, the very reason," said Mr. Sandhill Crane. "Some children were very rude to me, and if I had been able to get near them, I would have shown them what I thought of them."

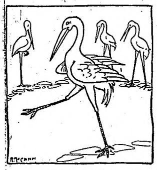
"Why didn't you?" asked Mrs. Sandhill Crane. "I never knew you were a slow bird. I should think you would have been able to reach them. I am surprised." And Mrs. Sandhill Crane held her head high in the air and started to walk off.

"My dear," said Mr. Sandhill Crane. "Pray return. You have not heard all of my story."

"True," said Mrs. Sandhill Crane. "Perhaps I was unfair to you. Well, I will return." And she walked back again and stood near Mr. Sandhill Crane.

"You must remember," he began, "that I have a fence around my home and that I cannot always get at things when I want to. Now, the children were on the other side of the wires and I could not reach them at all.

"I thought at one time I would be able to reach them because they were so near me, and then I would have given vent to my anger."



Mr. Sandhill Crane Would Show a New Step.

"I am sure you would have," said Mrs. Sandhill Crane.

"I dislike children especially," he said. "And the keeper didn't give me any chance at all. He called to the children to keep away from me. He asked them if they wanted to be hurt and they said they did not.

"I was surprised to hear that, because if they had not wanted to get hurt, why did they stand so near me and make such rude remarks?"

"It certainly looked very much as if they wanted to be hurt," said Mrs. Sandhill Crane. "But then, my dear, you have a great deal more temper than I have."

"I can't help it when I am teased, or when children get too near me, for I am not used to them. But I would fight them if they ever came within reach. It doesn't look as though they would, though, for the keeper gave them a great warning about staying at a 'safe distance' from me."

"Was that what he called it?" asked Mrs. Sandhill Crane.

"Yes," her husband answered.

"I think that's a great honor," she said. And Mr. Sandhill Crane looked very happy.

"Do you?" he asked. "Then I will surely have to dance a dance of joy."

"Let me join in, too," said Mrs. Sandhill Crane.

"We won't ask old Whooping Crane, because he has too much to be happy about as it is. He is so handsome and has such beautiful white plumage while we are the color of slate—gray-blue. He is a great deal larger than I am, too, so I won't talk about him any more or it will make me unhappy."

"That's right, don't let's talk about him," said Mrs. Sandhill Crane.

"And I really have nothing to complain about, for even the keeper knows I can be fierce if I want to be and that I won't be trifled with."

So the Sandhill Cranes were joined by other members of their family, their cousins and their uncles and their aunts. They danced! Yes, really and truly danced, and of all the strange dances you have ever seen their's were quite the strangest.

But they looked as if they were having a very gay, jolly time.

Every few minutes Mr. Sandhill Crane would show the others a new step, and after he had shown them he would chuckle and then shriek: "The keeper knows I'm not an animal to be trifled with. I can dance and I can fight!"

Don't Run Without Winding.

Why is a watch like a river?—Because it doesn't run long without winding.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

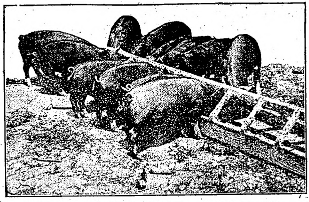
HOG FEED PROBLEM

Most Satisfactory Ration Necessarily Is Wholesome.

MIXTURE TO PREVENT WORMS

Where Pastures Are Luxuriant It Is Possible to Carry Breeding Sows on Pasture Alone—Best Age for Breeding.

The same good judgment required in the selection of stock is very necessary in the feeding and management. Good selection will be rendered ineffective if the feeding and management are not such that the animals will thrive and yield a good increase. The real problem in swine feeding is to supply sufficient nutritive material for building and repairing the body and furnishing sufficient energy to lay on fat. The most satisfactory ration must necessarily be made up of feeds which are wholesome, relished by the hog, and at the same time reasonable in cost.



CHEAP AND CONVENIENT WEANING TROUGH FOR PIGS.

It has been asserted by various experienced feeders of hogs that a mixture of charcoal, ashes, lime, salt sulphur and copperas kept where the hogs can eat it will tend to prevent worm infestation. There is no positive experimental evidence, however, in support of the idea that such a mixture will prevent worm infestation, and it is of value therefore as a source of mineral matter in the diet, and perhaps as an appetizer and tonic, rather than as a worm preventive. A balanced ration may furnish all the necessary feed nutrients, yet the system of the hog craves mineral matter. The mineral matter is not under control, and in order to make sure that the hogs have an abundant supply, free access should be given to a mineral mixture. The following is a formula for such a mixture:

Charcoal Mixture.

Charcoal	1 bushel
Hardwood ashes	1 bushel
Salt	8 pounds
Air-slacked lime	4 pounds
Sulphur	4 pounds
Pulverized copperas	2 pounds

Mix the lime, salt and sulphur thoroughly and then mix with the charcoal and ashes. Dissolve the copperas in one quart of hot water and sprinkle the solution over the whole mass, mixing it thoroughly. Keep some of this mixture in a box before the hogs at all times, or place in a self-feeder.

Dry sows can be placed in a pasture by themselves and given very little grain. Those which show an exceptionally run-down condition from suckling their pigs should be separated from the rest of the herd and fed grain until they regain breeding condition. Where pastures are very luxuriant it is possible to carry breeding sows on pasture alone, but in such case their condition must be studied closely by the breeder, in order to be sure that they are receiving enough nourishment from the pasture. Hogs require attention regardless of condition, age or sex, but the management of the brood sows is the surest test of the breeder's skill.

Age of Breeding.

The age at which a young sow is first bred will depend upon her development, but it is seldom advisable to breed her before she is eight months old. A very young sow seldom produces a large litter. Another objection to early breeding is that a young sow has not the strength to stand the strain of nursing a litter of pigs, and her growth may be checked to such a degree that she never fully develops.

A sow farrows 112 to 115 days from the date of conception. By keeping a careful service record, the breeder is therefor able to determine accurately when to expect the pigs and to make his arrangements accordingly.

It is common practice among farmers to require their sows to produce two litters a year. Although the sows have had good care, they will naturally be run down somewhat in condition, because the greater portion of the food consumed has been utilized for the production of milk.

The sow needs a rest before she is bred again, and the time for this is between the weaning and breeding periods. Intelligent feeding will bring the sow from a thin condition into a good, strong, vigorous condition in a short time. When this is done she will be in proper condition to assume her duty when breeding time arrives. If the sow is bred in a thin, run-down condition, she must resume work immediately, and she will naturally be weak and subject to the inroads of disease. A little cold contracted in this condition may cause death, while a strong healthy sow will resist such attacks. It is the general belief that sows in good vigorous breeding condition conceive more readily, thus shortening the farrowing period for the herd.

Two Litters a Year.

There is no good reason why a sow should not produce two litters a year when properly handled. To accomplish this the sow should be bred to farrow, say, for example, in march, and bred again to farrow the early part of September. A sow bred about November 15 will farrow about March 6 to 9. The pigs should nurse eight weeks. The sow should be rebred by May 20 so as to farrow on or after September 8. The pigs could then nurse until November 3. The chances for profitably rearing two crops of pigs from a sow annually are undoubtedly far better in regions of mild climate and short winters than where the winters are long and severe.

Management During Pregnancy.

During pregnancy two facts must be borne in mind. The first is that the sow is doing double duty. Not only is she keeping up her own bodily functions, but the development of the litter is an increasing drain on her system.

Corn should not be fed in large amounts to breeding stock, because it does not furnish enough bone and muscle-forming constituents to properly develop the unborn pigs.

Calendar Showing Dates of Breeding and Farrowing for Sows, Based on 112-Day Gestation Period.

January.... April....	February.... May....	March.... June....	April.... July....	May.... August....	June.... September.	July.... October....	August.... November....	September. December....	October.... January....	November.... February....	March.... December....
1..22	1..23	1..20	1..21	1..20	1..20	1..20	1..20	1..21	1..20	1..20	1..22
2..23	2..24	2..21	2..22	2..21	2..21	2..21	2..21	2..22	2..21	2..21	2..23
3..24	3..25	3..22	3..23	3..22	3..22	3..22	3..22	3..23	3..22	3..22	3..24
4..25	4..26	4..23	4..24	4..23	4..23	4..23	4..23	4..24	4..23	4..23	4..25
5..26	5..27	5..24	5..25	5..24	5..24	5..24	5..24	5..25	5..24	5..24	5..26
6..27	6..28	6..25	6..26	6..25	6..25	6..25	6..25	6..26	6..25	6..25	6..27
7..28	7..29	7..26	7..27	7..26	7..26	7..26	7..26	7..27	7..26	7..26	7..28
8..29	8..30	8..27	8..28	8..27	8..27	8..27	8..27	8..28	8..27	8..27	8..29
9..30	9..31	9..28	9..29	9..28	9..28	9..28	9..28	9..29	9..28	9..28	9..30
May	June	10..29	10..30	10..29	10..29	10..29	10..29	10..30	10..29	Mar.	10..31
10..1	10..1	11..30	11..31	11..30	11..30	11..30	11..30	11..31	11..30	10..1	Apr.
11..2	11..2	July	Aug.	12..31	Oct.	12..31	Dec.	Jan.	12..31	11..2	11..1
12..3	12..3	12..1	12..1	Sept.	12..1	Nov.	12..1	12..1	Feb.	12..3	12..2
13..4	13..4	13..2	13..2	13..1	13..2	13..1	13..2	13..2	13..1	13..4	13..3
14..5	14..5	14..3	14..3	14..2	14..3	14..2	14..3	14..3	14..2	14..5	14..4
15..6	15..6	15..4	15..4	15..3	15..4	15..3	15..4	15..4	15..3	15..6	15..5
16..7	16..7	16..5	16..5	16..4	16..5	16..4	16..5	16..5	16..4	16..7	16..6
17..8	17..8	17..6	17..6	17..5	17..6	17..5	17..6	17..6	17..5	17..8	17..7
18..9	18..9	18..7	18..7	18..6	18..7	18..6	18..7	18..7	18..6	18..9	18..8
19..10	19..10	19..8	19..8	19..7	19..8	19..7	19..8	19..8	19..7	19..10	19..9
20..11	20..11	20..9	20..9	20..8	20..9	20..8	20..9	20..9	20..8	20..11	20..10
21..12	21..12	21..10	21..10	21..9	21..10	21..9	21..10	21..10	21..9	21..12	21..11
22..13	22..13	22..11	22..11	22..10	22..11	22..10	22..11	22..11	22..10	22..13	22..12
23..14	23..14	23..12	23..12	23..11	23..12	23..11	23..12	23..12	23..11	23..14	23..13
24..15	24..15	24..13	24..13	24..12	24..13	24..12	24..13	24..13	24..12	24..15	24..14
25..16	25..16	25..14	25..14	25..13	25..14	25..13	25..14	25..14	25..13	25..16	25..15
26..17	26..17	26..15	26..15	26..14	26..15	26—14	26..15	26..15	26..14	26..17	26..16
27..18	27..18	27..16	27..16	27..15	27..16	27..15	27..16	27..16	27..15	27..18	27..17
28..19	28..19	28..17	28..17	28..16	28..17	28..16	28..17	28..17	28..16	28..19	28..18
29..20	29..20	29..18	29..18	29..17	29..18	29..17	29..18	29..18	29..17	29..20	29..19
30..21	......	30..19	30..19	30..18	30..19	30..18	30..19	30..19	30..18	30..21	30..20
31..22	......	31..20	......	31..19	......	31..19	31..20	......	31..19	......	31..21

The KITCHEN CABINET

They will ask you "What have you done?"
Not, "Who were your ancestors?"
The famous veil in the sanctuary
Is not reverenced by the faithful
Because it came from the silk worm.
—Saadi, the Persian Poet.

THE MELLOW MARSHMALLOW.

Many a common dish is changed into a most tasty one by the addition of a few marshmallows. Drop in the cut-up marshmallows while heating the icing for the cake; they will melt entirely if fresh and make most delicious frosting. To make pudding sauces melt them in a little grape juice if the sauce is to be served with a fig or plum pudding, a little vanilla if used with prune or date or with gingerbread.

Cream pie, chocolate pie or custard is made quite elegant by decorating the top with quartered or whole marshmallows just before putting on the meringue.

An apple pie made of thickened apple sauce covered with marshmallows instead of a meringue is both delicious and pleasing to the eye. The pie should be set in the oven to puff and brown the mallows before serving.

Fudge, cream candy and boiled icing stay moist longer and are creamier if marshmallows are added to them.

In any candy they may be dropped in and stirred until dissolved while the candy is cooking.

Delightful marguerites are made by putting a marshmallow, dented in the center, where a bit of butter, a nut or a bit of dried fruit may be placed, all on a round cracker, browned in the oven.

When serving children cocoa, a marshmallow pleases them better than cream for a garnish to the cup of cocoa or chocolate.

A boiled custard is improved by adding a handful of marshmallows to the custard when cooking.

Gingerbread cut in squares while hot with a fork, the pieces broken open and a marshmallow placed sandwich fashion in each, then set in the oven to melt, served with whipped cream and a cup of tea, makes a most delectable cake for an afternoon tea.

Dates and prunes stuffed with marshmallows add variety. Mixed with various fruits, a bit of salted dressing and whipped cream, makes a salad hard to equal for deliciousness.

WHOLESOME DISHES.

When roasting mutton, lamb, or in fact any good-sized cut of meat, if one uses a sharp knife, making soft pockets to insert bits of fat, onion, garlic, pepper, or other seasoning, the meat will be much better seasoned than with the usual all-over method which is too apt to overseason the gravy.

Corn Chowder.—Take an inch thick slice of fat salt pork, and one small onion, one and a half cupfuls of corn, one and a fourth cupfuls of sliced potatoes, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, one and a half cupfuls of hot milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Cut the pork in bits and cook in a frying pan until brown and all the fat is tried out, add the onion and cook it until yellow. Pour boiling water over the potatoes and cook five minutes, then drain. Pour a cupful and a half of boiling water on the onion and pork and simmer 20 minutes, strain this water over the potatoes and cook until they are nearly done, then add the corn, milk and butter with seasoning. Serve very hot with crackers that have been soaked in boiling water, then added to the chowder. Codfish may be used in place of the corn, or in fact any fresh cooked fish.

Graham Cracker Cake.—Take one and a fourth cupfuls of sugar, one and a half cupfuls of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs, a teaspoonful of salt and the same of soda, with 32 graham crackers rolled very fine. Mix and bake in two layers. Use lemon filling.

Chicken Croquettes.—Make nice, shapely cakes of well-seasoned mashed potato, cook until brown in hot fat. Remove to a hot platter, make a deep depression in each, fill with hot minced and well seasoned chicken, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs or riced egg yolks for a garnish.

Boiled rice with tomato, chopped green pepper, a little onion added to a very small amount of meat, will make a most filling main dish. Bake in the oven until thoroughly heated through.

Creamed Potatoes.—The very best creamed potatoes are prepared from the freshly cooked vegetable. Cut the potatoes in cubes and cook in boiling salted water. While they are cooking prepare a rich white sauce, using four tablespoonfuls of butter and four of flour, cook until thick, then add a pint of milk, the richer the milk the better, the white sauce, season well, then stir in the well-drained potatoes, piping hot. Grated cheese or onion juice may be added if desired. Mixing the hot potatoes in the seasoned sauce, they are better seasoned than the cold potatoes will be when added.

Nellie Maxwell

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

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Solve Your Baking Problem.

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
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Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
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Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

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An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

Based On Cost Per Tablet
It Saves 9½c.
HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE
BROMIDE
No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9½c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store

Tragedy of the Cuisine.

"Did you tell the cook she must economize?"

"Yes," replied young Mrs. Torkins. "She asked me what it meant and I said to avoid waste. She said she had no more waist than I have and it was nobody's business anyhow; and she's going to leave tomorrow."

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

It Has All Been Said.

"Are you getting ready to make a big speech in congress?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum; "not unless a new topic develops. I think I have offered or listened to every possible observation on every conceivable subject available up to this time."

NEVER FAILS TO END MISERY OF PILES

Stops Itching at Once.

"Hundreds of people in this vicinity," says Peterson, "know of the mighty healing power of PETERSON'S OINTMENT in eczema, salt rheum, old sores, itching skin, ulcers, pimples and all diseases of the skin. They know it cures these ailments—that it is guaranteed to cure them."

Now I want to say to every sufferer from piles, either blind, bleeding or itching, that I will guarantee that a 30 cent box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT will rid you of piles or your druggist will return your money.

"For years I suffered terribly with itching and bleeding piles. I tried everything and despaired of ever getting rid of them. It gives me great pleasure to state that Peterson's Ointment entirely cured me, and I sincerely recommend it to all sufferers."—Yours truly, David A. Seymour, Supt. of Parks, Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

An Opportunity.

"Do you think Bliggins wants to fight for his country?"

"Undoubtedly. He never missed any other chance to fight. He now has the opportunity of his life to put a belligerent disposition to a good account."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

The Draft.

Said a "rooky" to his companion, both bound for military service at Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, O.:

"Say, what put the chill in Chillicothe?"

"I don't know. What did?"

"The draft."—Indianapolis News.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

A political victory only lasts about forty-eight hours. Then the struggle begins to prevent a future defeat.

The difference between a skin-deep beauty and the other kind is that you get the other kind at the drug store.

After the Movies Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Beautiful Customs and Traditions of the Christmas Season

By VALENTINE YARNALL.
In Philadelphia Public Ledger

BUT do you know aught of the first observance of Christmas? Of the first celebration by the masses in general of Christmas as a great holiday? And do you know the origin of the various things that are a part of our modern Christmas — the Yule log, the mistletoe, the holly wreath and the Christmas card?

The word Christmas is "Cristes Maesse," the Mass of Christ, first found in 1038, and "Cristes-messe" in 1131. In Dutch it is "Kerstmisse;' in Latin, "Dies Natalis;" in Italian, "Il natale," and in German, "Weinachtsfest." These are, of course, based on the Christian celebration of Christmas as the birthday of Christ.

We are told that the pagan countries of the world held festivals before the birth of Christ and that as Christianity spread the early church sought to replace these pagan festivals with Christmas festival. The old pagan nations of antiquity had a tendency to worship the sun as the giver of light and life. These festivals took place near the winter solstice, the shortest day in the year. This holiday was called Saturnalia by the Romans and celebrated with great merriment.

Among the people of the north great fires were kindled to Odin and Thor and sacrifices of men and cattle were made. The ancient Goths and Saxons, called this festival Yule, which is preserved today in the Scottish word for Christmas. The early Teutons celebrated by decorating giant fir trees as celestial sun trees. The lights represented the flashes of lightning overhead; the golden apples, nuts and balls symbolized the sun, the moon and the stars, while animals hung in the branches were as sacrifices.

It is related that Christmas was not among the early festivals of the church. The first evidence of the feast, according to church historians, is from Egypt. And December 25 was not the day celebrated with any uniformity in the early days of the church. The celebration of December 25 spread to most parts of the East in the fourth and fifth centuries. At Rome the Nativity was celebrated December 25 before 354; in the East, at Constantinople, not before 379.

As Christianity supplanted paganism, many of the old customs were carried along to be handed down through the ages. We have distinct evidences of Christmas celebration in "Merrie old England" in the Anglo-Saxon days of Alfred. The holiday season then began December 16 and ended January 6. With the rise of Puritanism the existence of Christmas for a time was threatened. And this extended to this country with those Puritans who brought an anti-Christmas feeling to New England.

By degree of the Roundhead parliament in 1643 and the general court of Massachusetts in 1659, the observance of Christmas was officially banned by England and the New England colonists. But the restoration of English royalty brought about the restoration of Christmas, and in 1681 Massachusetts repealed the law of 1659. And so Christmas has remained through the centuries and is celebrated now through the entire civilized world.

Always, but particularly at Advent, the Norwegian makes much of hospitality. On Christmas day, if you were to call to see him, his first courtesy would be to offer you a pipe of tobacco, and at dinner, which is usually more simple than that of other races, national hymns are sung between the courses.

In Sweden, where in truth it is evident that "cleanliness is next to godliness," the industrious housewife has the entire house renovated for the festival. Nor do they forget their annual friends, for before they sit down to their own dinner a sheaf of corn is fastened to a pole and placed in the garden. This is done in order that the birds may not be without their share of the enjoyment.

Another beautiful custom in Scandinavia is that of placing in a row a pair of shoes belonging to each member of the household. This is done on Christmas eve, and signifies that they will live together in harmony for another year.

When Christmas comes in Germany the whole family prepares to go to church. They form in line, probably in the order of their ages, and, armed with lighted candles, march to the service. As the edifice has no other light than that furnished by the candles, it makes a very pretty effect to see them appearing one by one until they have spread over the entire church. With this service the season is supposed to begin. In every house the tables are spread with all sorts of good things, and the lights are left burning the entire night. This is done in order that the Virgin and the angels will find something to eat when they pass.

Some of the superstitions are very quaint and beautiful. One existing in some parts of Poland and elsewhere is that on the night before Christmas the heavens open and the scene of Jacob's ladder is enacted, this, however, being visible only to saints.

Candles are put in the windows in certain parts of Austria, so that the Christ Child may not stumble in passing through the village.

In Bulgaria they have a curious custom. No one will, if it can possibly be avoided, cross a strange threshold on this day. It was an early custom among these people to put corn in the stockings. The head of the family would sprinkle some in front of the door, saying, "Christ is born," and the reply from the family was, "He is, indeed." More corn was then taken and put in the fire, and wishes would then be made for the family, for the house, for the cattle and for the crops. A brand was saved from the fire and placed in the notch of a tree, that assuring them of plentiful harvests for the coming year.

A maiden in Suabia, in order to know something of the appearance of her future husband, would draw one from a bundle of sticks; if it were short, he would be short; if it were long, he would be tall; if it were crooked—and so on.

Another method of learning of the appearance of a lover (this time his features) would be to pour melted lead into a bowl of water, and, from the shape which the congealed metal took when it cooled, imagine some one who appeared like that.

Christmas eve in Russia is a very bustling time. (Remember, this means prewar and prerevolution times in Russia.) The peasants prepare to, and eventually do, form into a procession and march through the village. They are sure to pass the houses of the nobility, the mayor and other officials, stopping at each one to sing carols and receive, in return, copper. This habit of begging is called "Kolenda." A masquerade follows the procession, and as soon as the evening star arises the supper is spread.

Paris indulges in one great fete the night before Christmas. It finds everyone eating a sumptuous dinner, and the restaurants are taxed to their greatest capacity, for on Christmas eve, if at no other time of the year he has a full meal, the Frenchman has it then. At the Foundling hospital in Lyons a practice is maintained which (in the light of recent statements about the decreasing birth rate in France) is somewhat humorous. A royal welcome is prepared for the first infant received that day. This special honor, however, has a very beautiful meaning—it being intended to contrast the humble story of our Savior with that of this foundling.

In sunny Italy a sumptuous banquet is prepared, consisting mainly of fish cooked in many different ways. Fish is eaten for a week previous to Christmas and its feast day. The churches are largely attended and the Italian is careful to see that his children go also. The children have their part of the rejoicing in what is called the "urn of fate." In some receptacle, preferably an urn, are placed written fortunes, and the children and their friends, in the order of their ages, draw lots. Great merriment is occasioned by some of the ludicrous results. This is to them what the Christmas tree is to the American child.

Peru presents a scene of varied activity at this time of the year; people are bustling to and fro and having a jolly good time; suddenly the church bell rings, calling them to the midnight mass. The interest of the next morning, Christmas day, is usually centered about a bull fight, the most popular one of the year and one in which it is said the women take more interest than the men. After this there is a religious pro-

From Germany we get the Christmas tree; Santa Claus from Holland; from Belgium and France the Christmas stocking, and a "Merry Christmas" from England.

And a Merry Christmas it was, with its ruddy glow from the kindling Yule logs and the gleam from the pearly berries of the mistletoe. There are early records of the mistletoe having been used as a decoration, and it was held in great reverence by the Celtic nations.

The bringing in of the Yule log had origin in a really interesting manner. In the days when England was young it was the custom of the serfs to bring fuel with them to the baronial hall. The dinner which they received there was to last as long as the wood burned. This was called bringing a "wet wheel." The wet wheel was usually a green branch or limb of a tree, and it is obvious how, since their dinner depended upon the size of the stick furnished, the stick eventually became larger and larger until it assumed the proportions of a log. The term "Yule" which is prefixed to it simply signifies that it is a log of the "Yule" season.

In the old days the feast of St. Martin, November 1, opened the Christmas season. From that time on mummery and merriment were king.

Elizabethan England, and even England of a later period, is rich in traditions and superstitious beliefs.

Anyone turning a mattress on Christmas day would die within the year; but the baking of bread was commended, and loaves baked on that day would never grow moldy.

Yule cakes were supposed to have miraculous power, and on them representations of Jesus were sometimes pressed.

In some places in Oxfordshire every maid servant had the privilege, and frequently exercised it, of asking a man for ivy to decorate the house. If the man assented, well and good; but if he refused, the maid stole a pair of his breeches. The next day they could be seen nailed to the gate on the highway.

The first maid to pass under this evergreen on Christmas day was sure to be married within the year, and equally sure of being kissed—for that was the penalty to be paid by any maid who passed under it. After each offense a berry was plucked, while the privilege was supposed to cease with the last berry.

For anyone but a dark-skinned person to cross the threshold first on Christmas day was considered unlucky in parts of Scotland, the reason for this being that Judas had red hair. No one would think of giving a light or matches at this time in certain counties, and the bees were supposed to sing all night Christmas eve, although previous to this a sprig of holly had been placed on the hive. Mortals who die on that night are certain of immediate and perennial happiness.

But enough of these children of the imagination, citizens of the past. Do we not hear, just outside our chamber door, a youthful choir singing a carol, as did Washington Irving on that Christmas morning when he was at Bracebridge hall? And, through the night, were there not voices either blended with, or a part of, our dreams, which sang the news of a Savior born?

The singing of carols is not peculiar to England, where it was introduced by the Puritans. In France they are similar in character to those of the nation across the Channel, and are called noels. In Italy the Calabrian shepherds are itinerant musicians and choral singers. At the season of Advent they come down from the mountains to the cities singing their peculiar hill music. Lady Morgan gives an interesting account of the piety of these shepherds. Having seen them stop every year in front of a carpenter's shop in Rome, to sing and play, she questioned them of the reason for this. They replied that in that way they gave honor to St. Joseph, who was a carpenter also. The name of these singers is piferari.

The word "carol" is really formed upon two other words: Cantare, to sing, and rola, an interjection of joy. Therefore, the term carol need not be confined to Christmas music, although that is the general use of the world.

In Wales and Ireland the custom of singing carols is better preserved than in England, as is also the case in France.

Of the origin of the Christmas tree, we have many beautiful legends, of which that of St. Boniface is not the least. Unfortunately, it is too long to have more than a mere mention of the recognition that is due it in an article of this character.

A Scandinavian myth tells of its having sprung from blood-saturated soil, where two lovers met a violent death, and always thereafter on Christmas eve lights were seen to burn in the branches.

On of the French legends of the thirteenth century speaks of a gigantic tree which the hero discovers. Its branches were covered with burning candles, and on the top floated a vision of a child. Not understanding the meaning of this, he asked the pope for an explanation. The pope's reply was that the tree represented mankind; the child, the Savior; the candles, good and bad human beings.

Some writers have found a connection between the original Christmas tree and Yggdrasill, the giant ash tree of Scandinavian mythology, which spread its branches over the whole world; others point to the pine tree used in the Bacchanalia, which was crowned with the image of Bacchus, and again there are those who speak of the custom of the ancient Egyptians, who at the time of the winter solstice decorated their houses with the branches of the date palm—these are all referred to as probable progenitors of our custom of trimming a tree and decorating our buildings. Similar trees were used on festive occasions by the Hindus, sometimes artificial and of priceless value, being formed of pearls and other precious stones.

Whatever may be said, there is no certain knowledge of the use of the trees as we now have it before the sixteenth century. We find it appearing at Strassburg, in Germany, at about that time, and for 200 years it was maintained along the Rhine. After this period, during which it was gaining strength, it suddenly flashed over all Germany. This was at the beginning of the nineteenth century, in the 50 years succeeding this sudden growth it had struck its roots into all Christendom.

The preparation of it for the eyes of the young in Germany, the country where the modern practice originated, is an affair of great secrecy. It is kept in a separate room, which is locked, and into whose mysteries none but the mother is initiated.

At six o'clock in the evening of the day before Christmas the door is opened and in the children rush to receive their presents, which are hung on and spread all about the tree. Then the children present their gifts to their parents, and then to each other, and the whole surprise is over before Christmas eve has passed. Probably this explains the lassitude that is experienced the next day—which feeling, nevertheless, is not solely characteristic of Germany.

America received its first tree through the German immigrant, who brought it with him. But for a long time the festival did not receive recognition because of the laws forbidding it. It was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century that these laws were repealed, and after that it took some time for it to emerge from the state of quiescence into which it had been forced.

To our country belong the honor of being the birthplace of the Christmas card, which, sadly enough, together with other Christmas remembrances, has degenerated in some cases to a mere business convention.

The custom first started with the school pieces which the schoolboy of the middle nineteenth century was to read at the annual school exercises always given at this time of the year. The original flourishes of embellishment on these cards, upon which the pieces to be read were written, grew into an elaborately designed poem or maxim, good wishes or what not.

Tusser, in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," said, and wisely, too:

> "At Christmas play and make good cheer,
> For Christmas comes but once a year."

Happy are those who profit by this advice, and more happy those who maintain, in some form, this spirit through the 364 days which intervene before another such time returns.

Had To Give Up
Was Almost Frantic With the Pain and Suffering of Kidney Complaint. Doan's Made Her Well.

Mrs. Lydia Shuster, 1838 Margaret St., Frankford, Pa., says: "A cold started my kidney trouble. My back began to ache and got sore and lame. My joints and ankles became swollen and painful and it felt as if needles were sticking into them. I finally had to give up and went from bad to worse.

"My kidneys didn't act right and the secretions were scanty and distressing. I had awful dizzy spells when everything before me turned black; one time I couldn't see for twenty minutes. Awful pains in my head set me almost frantic and I was so nervous, I couldn't stand the least noise. How I suffered! Often I didn't care whether I lived or died.

Mrs. Shuster

"I couldn't sleep on account of the terrible pains in my back and head. Nothing seemed to do me a bit of good until I began taking *Doan's Kidney Pills*. I could soon see they were helping me; the backache stopped, my kidneys were regulated and I no longer had any dizzy spells or rheumatic pains. I still take *Doan's* occasionally and they keep my kidneys in good health."

"*Sworn to before me.*
F. W. CASSIDY, JR., Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Touch of Nature.

The scene is a crowded bus. A soldier, back from the trenches, sitting in a corner near the entrance, put his hand into his pocket for his fare, and pulls out a shilling and some coppers. The bus jolts violently and, to the soldier's dismay, the shilling slips from his fingers just as the lights go out, as they always do in London, in these days, when a bridge is being crossed. The passengers with one accord begin to grope for the soldier's shilling. "'Fraid it rolled off, mate," says the conductor. Then lights go up again, and discover three passengers each holding out the shilling.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Quinine That Does Not Effect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

Wrong Home.

Timson was naturally a patient man. He had listened as young Fudwiddle talked, had watched him squeeze Maria Timson's hand under the tablecloth as he made havoc of the two-shillings-a-pound sirlion at the supper table, and had yawned all in vain as a hint that the time of leave-taking was considerably overdue.

When the young man sat himself down at the piano and began to sing, Timson muttered "Good-night," gruffly, and stalked up to bed.

An hour or two later the music was still in full swing.

"Maria!" shouted Timson, from the top of the stairs, "what's all that noise about?"

"Noise, father!" said Maria, in horrified tones; "why, it's Mr. Fudwiddle singing, 'I Love That Dear Old Home of Mine.'"

"Oh! does he?" came from the landing. "Well, just tell him this ain't it."
—London Tit-Bits.

Senatorial Procedure.

"I am now beginning to understand about senatorial procedure."

"Huh?"

"If it's a poker game it's a meeting. A request for a small loan is an interview. If a few senators gather to sample some prime old stuff it's a conference."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

One man may speak of another, but one woman can't talk for another with any degree of satisfaction.

Henrietta, Okla., women are working in a coal mine.

INSTANT POSTUM
POSTUM CEREAL

Instant Postum fits the spirit of the times perfectly. It is Purely American
Economical (without loss of pleasure)
Convenient (ready for instant use)
and is a pleasing, wholesome, drug-free drink good for both young and old.

"There's a Reason"

HOW TO CLEAN CAR

Warm Water Recommended and Avoid Some Chemicals.

WET SPONGE QUITE HARMFUL

Complete Bath for Auto Is at Best a Time-Consuming and Troublesome Operation, Especially During Winter Season.

Paint and varnish manufacturers will say that any chemical cleaner and polisher will contain substances injurious to the high finish of the car. This may or may not be true of several of the chemicals now on the market, but certain it is that a car, already neglected beyond the possibility of rehabilitation by means of soap and water, can be made almost new by the frequent and proper use of proper grades of such cleaners, writes H. W. Slauson in Leslie's.

Nature's own solvent, water, is still considered by automobile manufacturers as the best cleaner. This water should not be any warmer than is necessary to dissolve the accumulated dust and mud. Warm water tends to soften varnish, while cold water has the opposite effect and is one of the best hardening agents available. The less soap that need be used the better for the finish of the car, for the mud and stain removing qualities of soap must lie in its combination with a chemical which also tends to remove the varnish. However, immediate rinsing with cold water, so that all traces of soapsuds are removed, will not damage the car seriously if soap of the proper kind has been used.

Mistake of Many Owners.

A mistake which many owners make is to rub the mud and dust off the highly finished surface with a wet sponge. The particles of dust and grit thus wiped off form an abrasive which scratches the mirror-like surface of a new car, and care should, therefore, be taken to flow a gentle stream of water over the surface to be washed so that the mud will be loosened and the dust rinsed off. The sponge should only be used to assist the flow of this dust and mud. After the car has been thoroughly rinsed with clean, cold water, a well-wrung chamois skin should be used to remove the excess moisture and to assist in uniform drying.

But the complete soap and water bath for a car is at least a time-consuming and troublesome operation, and, especially in winter time, it is an uncomfortable if not dangerous occupation. It is little to be wondered at, therefore, that many preparations have been placed upon the market to remove dust, mud and grease and to polish the car without the use of water.

Renew Neglected Car.

The car which has not been cared for properly or which is beginning to give evidence of the need of a new coat of paint or varnish can be temporarily rehabilitated as often as desired by the use of one of the abovementioned cleaners and polishers, for the reason that no water is used with them. They are applied either by means of a soft rag or in the form of a fine spray from an atomizer and are used directly on the mud and dust. Included in the composition of such cleaners is an oily chemical which coats each particle of dust and mud so thoroughly that it is rendered harmless and cannot scratch the surface of the car.

Metal Parts Will Rust.

If you have detachable wheels, remember that the metal parts may rust. Every time you change a wheel cover the metal contact surfaces with grease, otherwise the detachable wheel will no longer be detachable.

HINTS ON CAR LUBRICATION

Not Enough Attention Is Given to Matter by Drivers of Machines—Drain the Crank Case.

(By H. L. THOMSON, Oklahoma Experiment Station.)

Not enough attention is given by drivers of automobiles to the changing of the lubricating oil in the crank case. Fresh oil is poured in the crank case from time to time, but no thought is given to what happens to this oil.

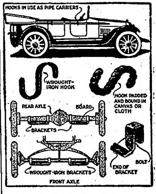
The oil breaks down into gum and carbon as it wears out, neither of which will lubricate. Pouring fresh oil into this mixture simply dilutes it. There is also water, which will separate from oil into the bottom of the crank case, as well as dirt and material which will have a tendency to clog up the strainer of the oil pump and cause serious trouble.

Once in every 2,000 miles the crank case should be drained of oil and the oil strainer cleaned. A gallon of kerosene is put in and engine run for about a minute, and the kerosene drained off. It is surprising how black and dirty this kerosene will be, and what dirt it will bring out with it. Then when fresh oil is put in the crank case the engine has a clean oil. Under such treatment the bearings will stand up for a long time without taking up. The wear on the whole internal mechanism of the motor will be much less. In addition to this, the driver will save many dollars in fuel bills. Friction is greatly increased on the inside of the engine when carbon and gum are present in the lubricant, and it will take more power to run an engine, and the engine will have less power to drive the car. Changing the oil as often as this is apparently an expensive procedure, but really is the cheapest insurance for long life that the engine can have.

HAULING BRACKETS ON AUTO

These Devices Are Useful in Carrying Pipes, Ladders, Poles and Similar Articles.

Two simple methods of adapting an automobile quickly for business purposes are shown in the sketch, writes G. A. Luers of Washington, D. C., in Popular Mechanics. The S-shaped wrought-iron hooks, padded in cloth or canvas, are used by a plumber to convey long sections of pipe handily. The brackets are used by a paper hanger in transporting scaffolding. They are made of wrought iron, as shown, to conform to the axles of the car.



Detachable Brackets.

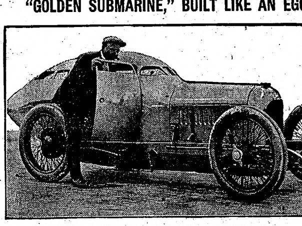
They Believe in Signs.

More than 20,000 road signs for touring motorists have been erected in Ontario the last few years by the Ontario Motor league, nearly 3,000 of them during the last year.

Iceless Refrigerator.

An iceless refrigerator has been invented for automobile tourists or campers, the food container being surrounded by a water bag that is kept cool by evaporation.

BARNEY OLDFIELD'S RACING MACHINE, "GOLDEN SUBMARINE," BUILT LIKE AN EGG



UNIQUE RACER BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR OLDFIELD.

The ordinary racing car, because of its shape, creates air eddies and currents that force the car to push a mass of air along in front of it and pull along another mass in back of it by suction. It requires a certain amount of power to move these masses of air. This leaves less for the actual propulsion of the vehicle whose speed is correspondingly decreased. Hence greater speeds than ever before attained by racing automobiles should be made possible by the unusual egg-shaped body which Barney Oldfield, the famous automobile racer, had made for him. It is known as the "Golden Submarine." Except for the projecting hood over the engine, Oldfield's car is the nearest approximation to a perfect streamline body ever made. Even the pan under the engine is blended into the body in such a manner as to present as little surface as possible against the propulsion of the car through space. The body is completely inclosed and has none of the usual flat surfaces and angles.

Automobile makers have learned much from the airplane builder concerning the construction of bodies that part the air easily and so cut down wind resistance.

Brief Items of State News

Three bank clerks, several railroad office employes and a number of other local young men of International Falls will enlist at once and the majority of them will enter the radio service.

Plans are well under way for the second annual industrial short course to be offered by the St. Cloud Technical high school, which will open on Monday, Jan. 7, and will continue for 12 weeks.

Archie Stone, member of the legislature from Stevens county, and H. A. Le Lashmutt, late city editor of the Morris Tribune, have enlisted in the aviation service. The former will go to the training camp at Berkley, Cal., and the latter to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The state game and fish commission sent a big shipment of white fish and tulibee to Red Wing. The fish were placed on sale at all the meat markets in the city at exact cost to the state in marketing the supply, white fish at 12 cents per pound and the other fish at 8 cents a pound.

Verdicts of not guilty in the cases of Oliver Smith of Morristown and William Van Hout of Dundas, charged with disloyalty, were returned in district court at Faribault. Smith was accused of saying that the Unitted States never should have entered the war and Van Hout of stating he wished the president were dead.

While all of the figures for the ore shipments from docks at the Head of the Lakes were not obtainable it is believed in shipping circles at Duluth that the season will show about equal to 1916 and may exceed it. Last season the Duluth, Missabe and Northern shipped 21,455,245 tons and to date this year has shipped 20,270,617.

The water and light plant at Lakefield, Jackson county, blew up, killing Peter Neison, engineer, and badly injuring three other men. It is believed dry boilers caused the explosion. The blast shook the entire town. Lakefield is without electric lights or water from the city system as a result. The explosion blew the roof from the brick building and the walls were badly shattered.

Without one casualty in Minnesota, the big game season has ended. The number of hunters was below normal, because many of the former big game hunters were stalking foes in Northern France. Hunting was largely confined to residents, who sought to hang up a deer to keep down the high cost of meat during the winter. The number of moose killed in Minnesota was proportionately higher than usual

Stockholders of the Clay County Creamery association have decided to build a modern creamery building in Moorhead to cost about $6,000.

Thomas A. Donlin, manager of the Thompson yards at St. Cloud, enlisted in the forestry service for the engineers' corps and left for Fort Snelling, where he has been ordered to report.

A bowing well yielding 100 gallons a minute has been located at Lincoln by Harry W. Peterson, while drilling. The flow was struck at a depth of only 90 feet. Flowing wells are very rare in that section of the country.

An appropriation of $1,000,000 has been made by the Minnesota public safety commission to be used in perfecting the organizzation and supplying equipment for the Minnesota home guard, this action being taken on advice of Secretary Baker of the department of war.

About seventy-five beavers in the large colonies in Itasca State Park will be killed under a special permit issued by Commissioner Carlos Avery of the state game and fish department. The pelts will be turned over to Commissioner Avery for sale at auction and the proceeds will be credited to the park fund.

Sheriff Kelly of Crookston has announced that if he enters any so-called soft drink emporiums in East Grand Forks under a search warrant, that he will confiscate all intoxicating liquors and fixtures connected with the sale of them in any way, such fixtures being the bars, tables, chairs and any other fixtures pertaining to the sale of the liquor.

Leech lake has been opened up as another state fishery lake and fishermen may now operate with net in securing the rough fish that are so plentiful in this lake and a menace to the game fish. The netting is done by permit from the State Public Safety commission under the direction of Carlos Avery as superintendent and with S. A. Selvig of Redby as inspector.

Coal dealers of Minnesota are asked to carefully distribute their supplies of hard coal in a letter from Judge McGee. Judge McGee calls attention to the practice in some of the smaller cities, where a few families buy the whole supply of hard coal received by the local dealers leaving many families with none. He suggests that some coal be sold to everyone who can use it as the supply of that variety is more plentiful.

George E. Rice of Foley has been appointed judge of Burton county by Governor Burnquist, Judge Rice will fill the vacancy caused by the enforced resignation of Judge F. C. Lane who was drafted and is now at Camp Dodge. Frank J. Conway of Waseca was appointed judge of the municipal court in that city to succeed the late Judge Peter McGovern.

Nearly 200 Crookston people, includcluding the Home Guard and the Citizens' band, went to Ada on a special train to participate in the ceremonies incident to the opening of the new Great Northern depot at that place.

An Average Load.

"There goes what you might call the average suburbanite."

"How do you place him?"

"He's carrying home something his wife asked him to get at a department store, a steak, a head of lettuce and a new record for his phonograph."

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.

Serious Objection.

"Did you tell the cook that she must economize?"

"Yes."

"And what did she say to that?"

"She said we could eat as little as we wanted to, but her family couldn't live on less than she's been taking home every day."

HEAL ITCHING SKINS

With Cuticura Soap and Ointment—They Heal When Others Fail.

Nothing better, quicker, safer, sweeter for skin troubles of young and old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Once used always used because these super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious, if used daily.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Old Stuff.

"What started this row?" inquired the judge.

"Fighting talk. He called me a minion."

"What had you called him?"

"A varlet."

"You're both about eight hundred years behind the times. That might have been fighting talk during the middle ages. It isn't now."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Like the Drafted Men.

A number of volunteer soldiers were waiting to be "shot" when one of them remarked: "In a way this compulsory vaccination makes us conscripts."

"How so?" he was asked.

"We are forced to bare arms, aren't we?" he replied.

Natural Place.

"So Bill dressed up his story?"

"Yes, and then took it to a swallow tale party."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Some Reason.

Probably Delilah's hair was getting thin and she became enraged at Samson because he refused to name the brand of hair tonic he used.

General Tendency.

"It costs Algernon three cents to send you a letter now."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "as with most articles the prices goes up, but the quality does not improve."

A Russian Proverb.

With God go over the sea; without him, not over the threshold.

Evansville, Ind., now has a rabbit cannery.

SELF DEFENSE

Defeat Backache and Kidney Trouble With Anuric

Many people in this section have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found that Anuric was the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric" (double strength). You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as stone in the bladder. If you want quick relief buy Anuric now (60c a package)—or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. This will prove that "Anuric" eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar.

It's the Same Story Everywhere

Lavalle, Wis.—"After having a severe attack of grip last winter I was troubled with backache across my kidneys and had such aching pains in every joint of my body I thought it must be rheumatism—never had anything like it before. I am 64 years old. One day I read an article in our paper that described plainly just how I felt, so I sent to Dr. Pierce for a trial package of the Anuric Tablets. After taking them the rheumatic pains left me, and I was greatly benefited."—MRS. EMMETT DARROW, P. O. Box 117.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I became all run-down and weak. At times was very miserable. I saw Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription advertised as being good for this condition. I got it and am in better health than I have ever been."—MISS JULIA CARROLL, 1312 4th Street N.—Adv.

Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation
The Great Vegetable Remedy
Puts You Right Over Night
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Genuine bears signature Brent Good
Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price
Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills

STRANGLES
Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.
SPOHN'S COMPOUND
Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease, 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 the dozen. All druggists, harness houses, or manufacturers.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.
SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near $2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.
You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.
Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.
There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or
R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Exciting Sport.

"Smiley says all sport is too tame."

"Why don't you suggest airplane polo to him?"—Lamb.

Not So Bad.

"Is this son of yours adolescent?"

"Oh, no, sir; he's just a little queer in the head."

New York poor are lessening use of milk because of price.

St. John, N. B., is Canada's second city in volume of customs receipts.

Extremes.

"What is to be done with all these bills on hand?"

"Why, foot 'em."

Not a Clean Take.

"Can Alice take the high C?"

"Not without knocking off some of the bars."

Chicago registered 1,706 auto thefts in the first half of this year.

New York reports 861 auto thefts in six months.

Overworked Women must learn not to neglect their health
How Women are Restored to Health
Spartanburg, S.C.—"For nine years I suffered from backache, weakness, and irregularities so I could hardly do my work. I tried many remedies but found no permanent relief. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great change for the better and am now well and strong so I have no trouble in doing my work. I hope every user of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will get as great relief as I did from its use."—Mrs. S. D. McAbee, 122 Dewey Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.
Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'Bryan, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.
YOU CAN RELY UPON

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Bring your loose **HAY** to Goodridge
We pay Highest prices
GILLER and GUINAN
For particulars call at The Eleven Towns office.

WANTED!
Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?
It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.
A Check Book
is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accoun. today with
Farmrs State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

Why Delay
Put in your order now for a new
Suit
Or
Overcoat
Only a few weeks left before Christmas. Get your in before the holiday rush. Let us take your measure TO DAY.
H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number Four

Military Training Necessary for Safety and Defense.

"Say, Uncle Dan," said Billie, "Jimmie and I have been looking up about war in the encyclopedia at school. We found that in the war between Germany and France in 1870-71, Germany lost in killed and wounded 28,000 soldiers while France lost about six times as many, and besides that, she lost every battle. We asked Professor Slocum why this was. He said that the German army was highly trained and ably commanded, while the French soldiers were poorly trained; and that their war department was honeycombed with jealousy and politics; that the officers were not much good, and that's why France lost the war and so many men. What do you think about it, Uncle Dan?"

"Well," said Uncle Dan, "Professor Slocum is right. By inefficiency France lost that war, together with two of her best provinces—Alsace and Lorraine—and had to pay a billion dollars indemnity money. France today learned her lesson by that sad experience, so she put in universal military training, and as a result, her soldiers now know how to fight and how to protect themselves. They are losing less men in the war than the Germans. France also put politics out of her war department, so that expert authority, instead of bureaucratic stupidity, now directs the army. The result is, France has one of the best and most efficient armies every assembled, and this shows what thorough training and good leadership means in warfare. This saved France in this crisis, as well as the liberties of the world."

"As war is now conducted, there is no place for an untrained man. A body of 10,000 well trained soldiers properly handled could defeat five times their number of raw recruits and do it every time with comparatively small loss to themselves. Proper training alone will reduce the death and casualty rate one-third of what it otherwise would be, and right here is an unanswerable argument for universal military training.

"Our government has no moral right to force her men into war service without properly training them for it. To do so is simply murder, hence the frantic effort that is now being made to give her soldiers some training before they are sent to the front. If we are to win this war, it will take trained men to do it, and it will take trained men to win any other war that may come upon us in the future. If we must fight, let us fight to win and not to lose."

"That's the stuff," said Billie.

Continuing, Uncle Dan said: "Our government has expended about $300,000,000 to put up cantonments and training stations in order to train the men called by the selective draft. When these men are trained the training stations should be immediately filled with younger men, say those in their nineteenth year, to receive six months of intensive military training along the lines of the Chamberlain bill. This will be of immeasurable benefit to them individually. It will do them more good than any other two years of their whole life; it will make them strong, manly, self-reliant, quick to see and quick to act; it will equip them for a successful life. In short, it will rebuild American manhood and will also give the government a body of trained men to draw from in case it is necessary to defend our flag and country. We must settle this question of universal military training immediately, otherwise these training camps may be demolished. The adoption of universal military training will be notice to the world that from then on we will be prepared to defend ourselves promptly and efficiently, and this will do more to keep us out of war in the future than anything else we could do."

"Do you think, brother," said Mrs. Graham, "that there will ever be another war?"

"I have no doubt about it," said Uncle Dan. "So long as men are selfish, so long as nations are ambitious to acquire territory, so long as population presses and demands more room, so long as there remains a scramble for world trade—so long wars will be. When the time comes that we reach the high plane for which we hope and dream, when all will recognize the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, then, and then only, will wars cease. When that day comes doors will need no locks, banks will need no vaults to protect their treasures, but that day is a long way off.

"The only safe and sane plan is to be able to defend ourselves at all times. Therefore, every citizen should insist that senators and congressmen shall provide for universal military training, so that never again shall the country be caught so completely unready as this war found us. Fortunately, in this case, our enemy has been held back, so we have had a few months in which to prepare. This advantage probably will never come again. It is however our salvation today.

"Because she was ready, Switzerland is an island of peace in a sea of war. Safety first is good, but safety always is better. In strength there is safety. You never saw a tin can tied to the tail of a bulldog. There is a reason."

TO SETTLE FAMILY ARGUMENT

Friendly Wagers Between Husband and Wife Serve to Quench Frequent Dangerous Quarrels.

Here is a plan by which a great many family quarrels have been averted for a certain couple. They used to quarrel all the time.

Before, the wife would say:

"My dear, you'll make a mistake if you do so and so."

And the husband would reply:

"My darling, you are altogether too fussy. I know my business. Kindly let me alone, will you?"

Then would ensue a row of fearful dimensions that sometimes would shake the house, startle the servants and scandalize the neighborhood.

But now they do differently.

When they disagree they do it thus:

"Well, dear, if you think you're right, suppose you back your opinion? If I'm wrong I'll give you half a dozen pairs of gloves."

If she feels pretty confident she backs her opinion with a box of cigars, and the agreement is carefully signed by both and locked up. Then one or the other pays when the decision is reached. The young woman has an income of her own, so the arrangement is a fair one, which it might hardly be were she compelled to take her husband's own money to pay for his cigars.

Gambling is, of course, a wicked thing to do, but it checks wild assertions and smothers, in this case, many a fire that would burn up comfort.—New York Evening Post.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 50 | 100 (388.50) Dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John W. Sundahl and Coroline Sundahl, his wife Mortgagors, to First National Bank of Thief River Falls Mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September 1911, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pennington and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of October 1911, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. in Book 5 of Mortgages, on page 255, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said Mortgage. viz:

Lots numbers four (4) and five (5) of Block number four (4) of Porters Addition to Thief River Falls, Minnesota, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Pennington County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Pennington County at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Thief River Falls in said County and State, on the 15th day of December 1917, at Ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Three Hundred Eighty-eight and 50 | 100 Dollars, and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five Dollars Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated October 30th, A. D. 1917.

First National Bank of Thief River Falls,
Mortgagee

M. Bishop,
Attorney.

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Saturday December 22, 1917

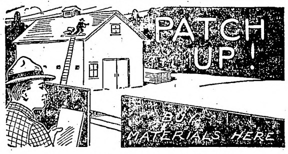
I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early



This is mighty good weather for getting fixed up about the place.

You know sometime, somehow this work has to be done. Why not take time by the fore lock, come in, get the materials and have the plrce as good as new?

You will be surprised at how little expense you can accomplish this transformation and at the satisfaction which results.

WINTON-NICHOLS Lumber Company
IF ITS BUILDING MATERIAL WE HAVE IT.
GOODRIDGE MINN

THE HERO
Fanning Mill

Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity

Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.

Call in and let show you how it works
Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume XII. No. 50 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 13, 1917. [illegible]

Extra **Morin & Stephenson** Extra

Agents For The

Musikland Phonographs

Plays Edison, Columbia, Pathe, Victor, Par-O-Ket and also all of cheap disk records

No Special Attachments Needed. A $200.00 Tone Phongraph at One Quarter the Cost

On Display At

M. J. Stephenson's

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.69
Barley	1.16
Flax	3.09
Rye	1 64
Butter	.40
Eggs	.40
Vive Flour	$5.60
Mascot Flouo	5.60

ocal News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

arm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N epot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

A full lineof Scandinavian story and ong books just received at M. J. tephenson's.

City and Farm Property for ale. Goodridge Land Co. Call t the Farmers State BanK.

Come to the show at the Grand heatre Saturday and Sunday evenngs. Dance after show Saturday eve.

Will Korstad has completed his new ouse on his farm at High Landing household goods arrived here ednesday.

"Wars Women" at the Grand heatre New Years Night, Tuesday an. 1st 1918. Dance after the show vith music by Greenfields Orchestra of hief River Falls.

Joe Fisher, of Mohall, N. D. who has een up here putting up hay, left last riday in reponse to a telegram stating hat his barn and contents, on his farm t that place had been destroyed by ire. In a letter to one of his men ere he stated that, 14 head of cattle and 6 hogs were burnt up.

Joe Greenfield, director of the Thief River Falls Band, was in town Thursday, finding out the proposition of organizing a band here. A list has been circulated among the business men here, to see what they would do in regard of subscribing funds for the support of a band, and it depends on the people of Goodridge whether we will have a band or not. We have the instruments and all we need is to get busy and start practicing. When the list is presented to you do your bit. There is nothing that livens a town up more than a good band.

Clifford McBrair, formerly employed in the depot here, but who since spring has been working at Grygla, passed thru here Monday, enroute for his home at Cincinnatti, Ohio where he will visit his folks for a few days before offering his services to Uucle Sam.

Good work all winter offered in good factory, viz. Moline, Illinois. For further particulars inquire of agents for John Deere Plows. Agents Goodridge Merc. Co.

The Goodridge Literary Society will give a play, entitled. "As the Twig is Bent", in the school house, Friday evening Jan. 25th. The cast of characters have been chosen and the work of practising has commenced.

Edwin Christianson, of Minneapolis, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Christianson. He left again Sunday evening for Winnipeg, Can., on a business trip.

Anyone wishing to buy the wood from an acre of land, good sound poplar with quite a few saw logs mixed in, price $20, call or write to H. C Iverson, Erie, Minn., Section 22, Star Twp.

A first class singlebed, complete with spring, good as new, price $5. call or write to Gust A. Iverson, Erie, Route 1, Sec. 26, Star Twp.

Saturday evening, Dec. 22 an entertainment and basket social will be held in the Esplee school house ½ mile west of the Esplee P. O. Everybody come.

If you have the cash now is the time to buy your shoes and overshoes at a low price.

P. C. Halvorson.

Bids Wanted.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of Dist. No. 50 for the sale of a frame building 14 x 18 ft. 10 ft. posts and an addition 8x8 ft., 6 ft. posts. Said bids to be delivered at the clerk's office by Dec. 15, 1917.

The board reserves the right to reject every or all bids.

A. W. Hanson, Clerk of Dist. No. 50. Erie, Minn.

All those having books belonging to the Minnesota Free Traveling Library are requested to return same to this office at once as we have received notice from the library commission to return same immediately.

The Goodridge Grain Company has received a car load of flour and feed:

Mascot per sack	$5.50
Shorts, per ton	40.00
Bran, per ton	36.00
Corn Meal, 10 lb. sack	.75
Graham, per 24 lb. sack	1.50
Whole Wheat flour, 24 lb. sack	1.50

The Rag Doll Social given in the school house last Thursday evening was well attended and a good time was had by all present. A neat little sum of money was realized.

A few boys Mackinaw coats going at bargain prices at P. C. Halvorson's.

Wilson Urges War On Austria.

President Wilson's address to congress is described by many who have heard it as the greatest speech he has ever delivered.

The message is being printed and read throughout the civilized world.

In it our Commander-in-Chief recommends war on Austria, declaring that nation is but a vassal of the Kaiser, reaffirms U. S. determination to win the war, urges more strict alien enemy laws and discusses in simple, eloquent language, other subjects vital to the nation.

President Wilson's message is printed in full elsewhere in this issue of the Eleven Towns.

If you are an American, the message is for you. Read it.

Evidently She Had Not.

The small boy was teasing his mamma for candy all during the preparation for a trip downtown, when finally, exasperated, she said: "Claude, if you don't stop mother will be angry. If I see fit when we get there I'll buy some, otherwise I'll not."

He was quiet during several visits in and out of the downtown stores, when finally he said: "Mother, have you seen your fit yet?"

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Fur, write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

Reiner News.

Gustav Halvorson returned last week from Iowa where he has been employed this fall.

Marshall Race and Stella Stenvick Students at Goodridge High school spent thanksgiving at their homes here.

Gladys Johnson entertained a few of her friends at her home Saturday evening.

Miss Olga Brimseth of Climax Minn. visited with her sister Mrs. E. Vraa last week.

Walter Peterson returned last Saturday evening from Grand Forks where he has been visiting his folks for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolland and family of Erie, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vraa Thanksgiving day.

The rag ball social held in school house, Dist. 57 was well attended in spite of the cold weather last Saturday evening. A good time is reported

E. Aakre transacted business in Thief River Falls Tuesday and Wednesday.

Alfred Stenvick departed for Nekoma, N. D. last week.

Mrs. Eiler Halvorson will entertain the ladies aid next Wed. Dec. 19th.

Miss Magna Erickson entertained a number of friends at a dinner last Sunday.

Gunder Tveit called at the Aakre home last Sunday evening.

The Reiner shipping association held a business meeting at the school house ast Saturday.

NEWLYWEDS DINE ON STEW

Wifey Prepares Dainty Morsel With Own Little Hands — But Physician Must Be Called for Hubby.

The cook had insisted on a day off, and young Mrs. Freshly-Wedd was in a quandary and her stunning new house gown of twisted percale, muses the Detroit Free Press.

"I'll make a stew—anybody can make a stew!" she cried.

And she proceeded to make a stew. In the icebox she found seven frankfurters, a dozen fried oysters and three pickled herring.

"How fortunate—meat is the very importantest thing!" she exclaimed. And she chopped it all up and added three cupfuls of salt and two of pepper so as to be sure not to forget the seasoning. Then—because she knew that a stew must have lots of variety—she put in a glass of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of grated nutmeg, two packages of Saratoga chips, a can of salmon and a half cake of bitter chocolate.

At 6:30 Freshly-Wedd came home—her Ben, stalwart and handsome, who had never known an hour's illness in his life.

"Phew!" he exclaimed. "What's that smell?"

"It's a stew I made for you wiv my own 'ittle hands," she told him.

"Divine aroma!" cried Freshly-Wedd, and forthwith sat down and ate two big platefuls, while his wife watched him so eagerly that she forgot to eat any herself.

Three hours later, in response to a hurry call, Doctor Blister drove up and rang the front doorbell. Query: Who was the patient, and why?

Gone Forever.

In the meantime, what has become of the old fashioned man who gave away all the pennies he received to children?

Thought for Day.

There are in the world few things that are worth having.

Hundreds of Things For Christmas

It will pay you to do your Christmas Shopping at High Landing

100 Boxes of fancy Christmas Apples for 1.95 a box

Phone right away or have your neighbor bring you a box of these apples.

Ludefisk, cranberries and all good thihgs to eat for Christmas at

30c. Coffee for 25c. Special Discount for Christmas doings

KARL KORSTAD

High Landing, Minnesota

AN OPPORTUNITY

To supply yourself with Drygoods, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Caps, Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hose etc. at the most reasonable prices consistent with the present high cost of everything.

When in need of anything in the above line, call on us, we are here to supply your needs. All we ask is a chance to do so.

When in town make it a point to do your trading at our store, we will appreciate your business

P. C. HALVORSON

Goodridge, Minn.

JERUSALEM IS WON BY BRITISH

Holy City Surrounded, Is Abandoned by Ottomans—Held Good Omen.

LONG UNDER TURK RULE

Christianity's Most Hallowed Spot In Possession of Mohammedans, With Two Brief Interludes, for 1,200 Years — England Hails Allenby's Victory.

London, Dec. 12.—Allenby's Christian army will today enter Jerusalem where Mohammedans for hundreds of years have held sway. Bethlehem, the cradle of Christianity, will also be in Christian hands this coming Christmas.

London, Dec. 12.—After being surrounded on all sides by the British troops, Jerusalem has surrendered. Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, has announced in the house of commons.

Held by Turks for Centuries.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British forces marks the end, with two brief interludes, of more than 1,200 years' possession of the seat of the Christian religion by the Mohammedans. For 673 years the Holy City has been in undisputed ownership of the Turks, the last Christian ruler of Jerusalem being the German emperor Frederick II., whose short lived domination lasted from 1229 to 1244.

Ottoman Efforts Collapse.

Apart from its connection with the campaign being waged against Turkey by the British in Mesopotamia the fall of Jerusalem was the definite collapse of the long protracted efforts of the Turks to capture the Suez canal and invade Egypt. Almost the first move made by Turkey after her entrance into the war was a campaign against Egypt across the great desert of the Sinai peninsula.

Retreat Began In 1915.

In December, 1915, the Turks had been driven back as far as El Anish, about 85 miles east of the Suez canal. In December, 1916, the British stormed El Anish and a few days later severely defeated the Turks at Maghdabeh, about 60 miles to the south on the same front. Two weeks later the invaders had been driven out of Egypt and the British forces crossed the border into Palestine.

Allenby Works Near Coast.

On March 7 last the British forces captured El Khulil, 15 miles south of Jerusalem. El Khulil is the modern name of ancient Hebron. The campaign lapsed into stagnancy through the heated period.

Early in November the British captured Beersheba, 40 miles south of Jerusalem. Similarly a coastal column became active. By the seventh of the month the city of Gaza was in their hands and the British were pursuing the Turks northward after having inflicted casualties estimated as in excess of 10,000. General Allenby, the British commander, kept his forces near the coast in rapid motion and pushed on to Jaqa, the port of Jerusalem, in mid-November.

By November 22 the British had pushed within five miles of Jerusalem on the northwest and on December 7 General Allenby announced that he had definite possession of Hebron. Jerusalem thus was virtually cut off on all sides but the east.

Objective of Crusaders.

In sentimental and romantic aspect the capture of Jerusalem far exceeds even the fall of fable-crowned Bagdad. The modern city of Jerusalem contains about 60,000 inhabitants and is the home of pestilence, filth and fevers, but in historic interest it naturally surpasses to the Christian world all other places in the world. Since the days when Joshua wrested it from the hands of the Jebusites, to make it the capital of the Jewish race, Jerusalem has been prized prey of half of the races of the world. It has passed successively into the hands of Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabs, Turks, the motley crowds of The Crusaders, finally to fall before the descendents of that Richard, the Lionhearted, who strove in vain for its possession more than 700 years ago.

Good Omen for Triumph of Right.

The news spread like wildfire throughout London. Its fall was heralded as a good omen. The most cherished Christmas gift which could be given the world of democracy and the hosts fighting for Christian justice and peace and freedom is this gift of the Holy City to world Christians again after having been held by infidel hordes for centuries.

Former Canadian Premier Dies.

Bellville, Ont., Dec. 11.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, premier of Canada from 1894 to 1896, is dead here after a week's illness. He was 94 years old.

Sprinkled the Kaiser.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Frank Vandergrift was arrested at Los Angeles when he attempted to end the miseries of Kaiser Wilhelm burning in hades and was brought before a judge. A film company claimed Vandergrift turned a hose into a thrilling "hell" scene where the "kaiser" was sizzling at the expense of quantities of crude petroleum, and, besides, considerably dampened the temperament of the actors because he failed to get employment. Vandergrift was released under suspended sentence.

HEART OF MODERN JERUSALEM WHICH HAS BEEN TAKEN BY BRITISH

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

PAY DEARLY FOR GAINS

Teutons Blocked on Both Italian and French Fronts.

Their Losses Have Been Enormous—Artillery Activity Hints of New Plan.

Paris, Dec. 12.—The attempted drive of the Germans toward the Italian plains have been stopped by the Italians, and the Germans have failed thus far to follow up their success against General Byng's army on the Cambrai sector in France.

Both in Italy and where they have faced the British the Teutons have paid dearly for any gains they have made, and apparently now they are endeavoring to find some easier spot upon which to make a drive.

Possibly their search is leading them toward the line held by the French, running eastward from the region of Soissons through Champagne, past Verdun and up into Alsace, for all along this front they are showing great activity with their artillery. Their apparent test fires are everywhere being returned by the French artillery.

Hundreds of Thousands Fall.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Rome dispatches confirming earlier reports of a lull after the fierce fighting in which the Teutons failed to break through the Italian lines says the Austro-German commander sacrificed hundreds of thousands of his best men without improving his position.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS MAY COME

May Be Ordered By Garfield To Conserve Fuel.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Regulations limiting electric display advertising have failed to conserve the amount of fuel hoped for by the fuel administration, and a plan is under consideration to stop all outdoor lighting, save street lights, at least three nights a week.

Institution of lightless nights would snuff out entirely the white ways of cities which now are permitted to burn for a period of two and a quarter hours a night.

It would darken on nights to be named all window display lights, theatre fronts and directional signs on shops, hotels and restaurants.

On other nights there would be no restrictions whatever against any sort of lighting.

CUBA READY TO DECLARE WAR

Action Against Austria Is Expected At Once.

Havana, Dec. 11.—The belief is expressed by several congressmen that President Menocal today would send a message to congress asking that a declaration be made that a state of war exists between Cuba and Austria-Hungary.

Pershing Calls for Airplanes.

New York, Dec. 11.—A message from General Pershing to the American nation, saying "Send us all the airplanes you can and send them as soon as possible," was delivered by Augustus T. Post during an address before members of the Automobile Club of America at a War Relief assembly.

Drops Note From Train; Wins Bride.

Hinton, W. Va., Dec. 10—When Miss Ledotia S. Hyatt, a pretty milliner, saw a piece of paper fluttering from the window of a passing train, she curiously picked it up. As a result, she is the bride of J. Dale Jackson, of Spokane, Wash., with the marine corps, whom she had never heard of previous to that time. The couple were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Greenland, by the Rev. J. J. Rives of the Methodist church of this city. Miss Hyatt's home is in Cincinnati.

WILSON TO ASK RAILWAY LAWS

President To Go Before Congress Immediately With Plan Not Yet Revealed.

ROADS WANT INCREASE

Government Operation Is Strongly Favored By Many of President's Advisors—Roads Will Oppose Anti-Pooling Repeal.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Legislation to bring about unification of the railroads during the war is to be asked by President Wilson who will go before Congress for that purpose.

The fact became known after he had gone over the transportation situation with Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. He will probably ask for the legislation in an address to be delivered before the holidays.

Officials were doubtful as to just what the President may ask. Some were of the opinion that he might request action in line with the suggestion with the Interstate Commerce commission that anti-trust and anti-pooling laws might be suspended during the war. Others pointed out that the commerce commission's report also carried the suggestion that additional legislation might be needed, were the government to decide to take over the operation of the roads.

Majority for U. S. Operation.

The President's advisers are divided in their views as to what is necessary to be done. Most of them, however, have come out for government operation and that some of the strongest supporters of this proposal declare the executive already under the army appropriation act has power to take over the roads for operation under an administrator.

The position of the roads themselves was set forth in a letter to Sen. Newlands from Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the railroad board. The roads, Mr. Harrison declared, do not seek a repeal of the anti-pooling and anti-trust laws, believing the cooperative use of facilities recently put into operation will bring about maximum efficiency. Neither do they seek a loan from the government, he said, although government aid is asked in obtaining for them on their own individual credit new capital needed.

Railroads Desire Rate Increase.

Further measures to make the roads more efficient, Mr. Harison suggested, would be an increase in rates, priority for transportation of new material, appointment of a traffic manager for government freight and exemption from draft for railroad employes.

North Dakota Law Sustained.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The supreme court has sustained the North Dakota inheritance tax law levying a tax of 25 per cent on property willed to aliens living in foreign countries, but from 1¼ to 2¼ per cent on bequests to resident citizens.

Would Recruit Boys For Farm Work.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Federal state directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve at a conference have decided to ask President Wilson to proclaim a national enrollment week during which a campaign would be conducted to enroll boys between the ages of 16 and 21 in the reserve farm work. The conference concurred in a committee recommendation that school authorities over the country arrange school terms so as to permit a maximum amount of farm labor by boys without interfering with their studies.

SANK IN 17 MINUTES

Destroyer Jones Went Down Quickly After Being Hit.

New Estimate Places Death List at Sixty-eight as Result of Torpedoing of U. S. Ship.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The loss of a large part of the crew is announced by the navy department by the sinking, in the war zone, of the American destroyer Jacob Jones.

Only 44 of 110 or more officers and men aboard are known to have survived, including one unidentified man picked up and carried off by the submarine that struck the blow.

Secretary Daniels issued this statement:

"Additional information received from Vice Admiral Sims reveals the fact that the Jacob Jones was torpedoed at 4:12 p. m. December 6. She began to settle aft and finally sank at 4.29. The submarine was not seen until some time after the ship sank. The submarine then picked up one survivor, whose identity is not known. The destroyer was not so far from the European coast as was indicated by first dispatches.

SAYS AUSTRIA IS UNAFRAID

Minister Czernin Accuses Wilson of Beclouding Issue.

Amsterdam, Dec. 11.—Declaration of war against Austria-Hungary by the United States, while "painful" to the empire, will not affect events of the war, in opinion of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, whose speech quoted by the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin Tages Zeitung, referring to President Wilson's address to Congress, Count Czernin is quoted as having said:

"President Wilson's speech is in many respects incomprehensible and not clear, but it still makes a step forward in the President's manner of thinking, at least in one direction, when he says: 'We in no wise desire to harm Austro-Hungary and it is none of our affair to concern ourselves with institutions and peoples.'"

GIVES PICKETING SETBACK

Supreme Court Upholds Right of Employers to Maintain "Open Shop."

Washington, Dec. 11.—Right of employers to prevent labor unions from soliciting non-union employes to join the labor organizations has been upheld by the supreme court by a divided vote of six to three in test cases against the United Mine Workers of America and the American Flint Glass Workers.

Methods of the labor organization in attempting to unionize the "open shop" workmen and bring about strikes were declared "unlawful and malicious."

Three Die in Cleveland Cold.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 11.—With the thermometer at 5 degrees below zero, three lives were lost, several homes destroyed by persons thawing out pipes, a man and a woman overcome by gas fumes in their home, four men are in hospitals with frozen hands or feet, and one man was seriously injured by a street car as a result of the worst blizzard in years.

Teuton Military Defense League Here.

New York, Dec. 10—Letters indicating the existence in this country of a "German military organization for defense" were seized by agents of the naval intelligence bureau when they examined the effects of Otto Julius Merkel, a German writer and lecturer, who was arrested and interned on Ellis island on orders from the government authorities. Suitcases and trunks were filled with letters, some from Merkel's mother in Germany. One of them said General von Mackensen had visited her on several occasions.

DANIELS PROUD OF NAVY'S WORK

In Annual Report Secretary Tells Of Big Problems Met and Solved.

READY FOR ALL DUTIES

Department Will Need Over Billion Dollars In Next Year For Rigorous Prosecution of War.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The annual report of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, just made public, makes pride in the achievements of the navy since the United States entered the war, its keynote.

Daniels Sums up Report.

Secretary Daniels himself sums up the report in these words:

"In the navy we have prepared for and have met the duties of the present; we are preparing for and are confident we will be able to meet any call for greater duties, for more exacting responsibilities. The best way to secure enduring peace is to prepare unceasingly, night and day, for the winning of the war, whether it be long or short. This we have done; this we are doing; this we will continue to do."

Big Problems Met.

Problems that have arisen and have been met since the declaration of war with Germany are listed by Secretary Daniels as follows:

Preparing for impending and actual war.

The co-ordinating of our efforts.

The carrying on of offensive operations against opponents.

Providing safe passage for ships transporting army across the ocean.

Maintaining available naval forces in a state of readiness for battle.

Providing additional fighting units necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Training personnel to man the new units of the navy and to assist in manning the merchant marine.

Since the beginning of the war 745 vessels have been commissioned and manned.

Too Many Volunteers.

The navy actually was embarrassed in the early days of the war by the eagerness with which young America responded to the call for naval recruits.

Secretary Daniels estimates that the total expenditures for naval activities during the next fiscal year at $1,039,650,502.84. All appropriations not essential to the rigorous prosecution of the war are excluded from this estimate.

THIRD BLIZZARD AT HALIFAX

Another Storm Stops Rescue Work and Burials.

Halifax, Dec. 11.—A roaring blizzard, the third to sweep over this city since a blast from an exploding ammunition steamed killed 4,000 and made 25,000 persons homeless, has burst from the Northwest.

Raging with all the fury for which these northern winter storms are noted, it all but crushed the courage of little bands of workers struggling against overwhelming odds to alleviate suffering.

For a time groups of Canadian soldiers toiled doggedly among the ice-covered ruins, searching for unrecovered dead, but when the wind veered suddenly to the southeast and blew with redoubled force, they had to withdraw. Heavy sleds, distributing hospital supplies to the numerous relief stations were storm bound. The crippled lighting system broken down again leaving the city in darkness.

Volunteer burial parties, composed of business and professional men, were driven to cover.

TO HURRY GREAT AIR FLEET

Hundreds of Liberty Motors Promised Monthly.

Washington, Dec. 11—Production of Liberty airplane motors has begun, American army aviators are in training on the fighting lines in Europe, and the nation is within sight of realization of the great air fleet project mapped out since the United States entered the war.

Figures can not be published, but it has become known that members of the air board are satisfied that another 60 days will see men and machines being turned out at a rate that insures the ultimate success of their plans.

North Dakotan With Pershing Dies.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Among deaths from natural causes General Pershing just reported was Private Lyle B. Rich, medical corps, December 8, typhoid fever; father F. M. Rich, Willow City, N. D.

Wisconsin Man Indicted for Disloyalty

Madison, Wis., Dec. 11.—The federal grand jury has indicted Lewis B. Nagler, assistant secretary of state, on a charge of uttering disloyal statements. It is alleged Nagler asserted before witnesses that he was "through contributing to private grafts," and that he did not "believe in the Red Cross or the Y. M. C. A."; that "they are nothing but a bunch of grafters." Nagler was indicted under a section of the espionage law, which calls for a penalty of $10,000 fine or 20 years imprisonment or both.

Lungs Are Weakened By Hard Colds

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

Spared to Art.

"Has our movie star claimed exemption from military service?"

"Oh, yes. He proved that he had dependents and his claim was allowed."

"Good! Then we can proceed with our next war play. With a handful of men he will lead a desperate charge in one of the greatest military spectacles ever shown on the screen."

WATCH YOUR SKIN IMPROVE

When You Use Cuticura—The Soap to Purify and Ointment to Heal.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Continue this treatment for ten days and note the change in your skin. No better toilet preparations exist.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

In Memory of the Titanic.

The Titanic disaster is being commemorated in Belfast by the erection of a memorial which will in all respects be worthy of the city where the ill-fated ship was built. It consists of a Titanic group in marble on a granite pedestal. The memorial will occupy a site on the carriage way opposite the city hall, facing the Royal Academical institution, and will bear the names of Ulster heroes who perished with the great vessel.

Cupid Statue of Marble.

Cupid, fashioned in marble in a statue which has been described as a perfect masterpiece, has just been unearthed at Cyrene, in Libya. Other important archeological discoveries made in the same region during Italian occupation include statues of Jupiter, Venus, Mars, Minerva and Apollo. The statue of Cupid will be sent to Rome.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The Usual Way.

"What became of that friend of yours who was always looking for a fight? Did he enlist?"

"No, and when the draft came he claimed exemption."

Gave Eve a Raw Deal.

"They say that the game of cards is of very ancient origin."

"Undoubtedly! Satan, you know, played the deuce in the Garden of Eden—beat a pair, as it were."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c.

Hopeful.

Wifey—Don't you think my voice has improved?

Hubby—Yes, but it isn't cured.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day backache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Wisconsin Case

August H. Wilkens, Eighth Ave., West Bend, Wis., says: "My back was in such bad shape I couldn't lie still long. When I took cold, the backache was worse, I got so dizzy at times I could hardly work and I had to pass the kidney secretions three or four times at night. I was nervous and run down. Three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health after other medicines had failed. I haven't suffered since."

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Save the Calves!

Stamp ABORTION Out of Your Herd and Keep It Out!

Apply treatment yourself. Small expense. Write for free booklet on Abortion, "Questions and Answers". State number of cattle in herd.

Dr. David Roberts Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

"CONTRABAND"

By RANDALL PARRISH

A War Sea Story Abounding in Adventure and High Romance

Copyright A. C. McClurg & Co.

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

—15—

I know not what time passed as I held her in my arms, and whispered those words repressed so long. Almost had I forgotten where we were, the nature of our surroundings, the fate which threatened us. I could remember only her, the velvety touch of her flesh, the welcoming light of love in her eyes. I know not what we talked about, conscious only of the joy of being alone together, with every barrier between us swept away forever. The sunshine poured in through the open port, touching her hair with threads of golden light, and leaving a bar of brilliance across the stateroom deck.

Yet I imagine the respite was not long. There came a sharp rap upon the wood of the door, bringing us instantly back to a realization of our position. Her arms released me, and I arose to my feet.

"What is wanted?"

"It's a few minutes till noon, sir," said a voice I failed to recognize. "And I'm to tell you to come on deck."

"Quite right, my man, I'll be there at once. Stand by to carry the instruments."

"Aye, aye, sir."

There was a certain cheerfulness and respect in the voice, which convinced me that the fellow was not among the ringleaders, but the hope of making him an adherent to our cause vanished when I opened the door, and recognized Dade. The man was too weak, too much of a jellyfish, to render his friendship of any particular value. Besides Dugan was also in the cabin, leaning idly against the stair-rail, but quite as evidently on guard. I nodded to him, but he only condescended to stare in return, and the look in his eyes convinced me that he had not yet forgiven the rough treatment accorded him a few hours before. The memory made me smile.

"I've seen you when you looked happier, Dugan," I said carelessly, "but I imagine you have nothing on Jim White."

"To h—l with yer," he growled savagely. "If I had my way ye'd have no tongue left to get smart with. Get along now after yer things."

Dade followed me into the captain's stateroom. He was obedient enough, but reluctant to talk, no doubt afraid of being overheard by Dugan.

The conspirators were grouped on the after deck waiting my arrival, and I followed Dade up the ladder, determined they should perceive no change in my demeanor, which might awaken suspicion. McCann's manner was far from cordial as I approached, but I thought it best to ignore his churlishness.

"You were long enough coming; perhaps you still think yourself in command?" he said savagely.

"That would indeed be a stretch of the imagination," I replied, holding my temper, and motioning Dade where to place the sextant. "However, I do not think I have wasted my time—it is still two minutes of twelve."

He growled something, but I busied myself with the observation, only anxious to make it accurate enough for my own use. Whatever figures I reported, it was absolutely necessary that I know myself the exact position of the ship. Nor did I dare to juggle them greatly in my report, for while McCann was far from being an expert navigator, he yet possessed a smattering of knowledge, which rendered him dangerous, and he was very sure to check up my figures with every care possible. However, I fooled him by a point or two, sufficient for my purpose, and wrote down the result on the back of an old envelope, while stowing away the correct figures in my own brain.

Although the air was balmy enough, the wind from the southwest almost directly in our teeth, yet there was a look of the north about both sea and sky, which would have convinced me that we were approaching higher latitudes without the aid of my observation. Without being able to explain the phenomenon the seaman instinctively recognizes northern waters. Now, as my eyes swept the wide circle of the horizon, vainly seeking the gleam of some distant sail, the heaving expanse of water, the overarching sky were almost alike in color—a cold, repellent blue, misting into gray afar off, as though particles of fog filled the atmosphere. Indeed it was this which interested me the most, this vague evidence of floating vapor, for I knew enough of these seas to suspect that this might prove the forerunner of storm, already preparing to down upon us out of the more northern mystery. Others must have noted the evidence also, for Liverpool crossed the deck to where I stood, leaving McCann with the chart in his hands.

"What do yer think o' that sorter mist out yonder?" he asked, indicating the distance by a sweep of the hands, and striving to make his gruff voice sound friendly.

"It may mean nothing," I answered civilly enough. "I have never sailed these waters, but my guess would be that there is a storm brewing to the north of us. What does the barometer say?"

"A slight drop in the last two hours; nothin' much yet, but it don't look good to me."

McCann joined us, the chart still half open.

"There seems to be plenty of harbors along this Newfoundland coast line," he said. "Do you know what they are like?"

"Only what the map says. The whole coast is rugged and rocky, dangerous for any vessel larger than a fishing schooner. There are government mail boats calling at those smaller towns during the summer months."

"How far are we to the north of St. Johns?"

"Two hundred and fifty miles, approximately."

"Which makes us about due east of this White bay indicated here?"

"Yes; but there is not even the name of a town given; all that country is wilderness, I take it. Why do you ask? I thought you had decided on St. Johns?"

"So we have," in no pleasant tone, and crumpling up the chart in both hands, "but I thought if there was a more quiet port to the north it might be safer. There are apt to be warships at St. Johns. However, we will keep to that course." He turned to Liverpool.

"Where's White?"

"Forward somewhere."

"Have him come aft, and take the deck; it's time for dinner."

I shall never forget that meal—not the first, but the last time we were all together about the table in the after cabin. Not that anything occurred of special interest to this story, but I doubt if ever a stranger company, under stranger circumstances, was ever gathered together, even at sea. McCann rapped at Miss Carrington's door, and she received his invitation to join us with a graciousness of manner which must have surprised the man.

Liverpool, who sat at the lower end, his uncombed red thatch more conspicuous than ever, appeared decidedly ill at ease, but his presence failed to embarrass the rest of us, or interfere with the game. Dade, at McCann's orders, helped Philip Bascom from his cabin, and found him a place at Miss Carrington's left, directly opposite the New Yorker, the two men greeting each other with a stiff bow. I had not seen Bascom for some days, and could not help being impressed with his appearance of illness, his face having a positively ghastly look. Yet he seemed equal to the occasion, entering into conversation with the lady, and even occasionally addressing a remark to McCann, who replied in assumed good humor. Wine was served, although previously I had no knowledge of any being on board, and the party developed into a rather pleasant occasion.

The girl played her part well, and I could read Bascom's bewilderment as he endeavored to join with them in the same spirit. To relieve his embarrassment, I managed to keep up a desultory conversation with him, although my thoughts were busy enough elsewhere, endeavoring to figure out the meaning of all this byplay. It was a decided relief when the party finally broke up, and McCann conducted the lady back to her stateroom, pausing for a final farewell at the door.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Depth of Despair.

McCann's manner changed instantly with the closing of the door, although he indulged in no remark, except to order Liverpool to take charge of the deck, and permit White to take his place at the table. He passed me by without a word or glance, and disappeared into his own stateroom, the farther one aft to starboard. I waited until Dade had assisted Bascom to retire, and then sought my own berth to think the whole affair over. Bascom's appearance shocked me, and I felt there was a death look in his face, but our own perilous position kept my mind from dwelling long on this theme. There was little—nothing, in fact—that I could do. I must be content to leave Vera to evolve some means for the final overthrow of these men who held us prisoners. Dubois remained in the cabin on guard, probably with instructions to prevent my holding any private interviews, and the only assistance I could give lay in the juggling of figures, in which I could not be too cautious.

The main doubt assailing me had come from a dim suspicion aroused on the deck by McCann's questioning, and a sly glance exchanged between him and Liverpool. Were the fellows really contemplating making a landing elsewhere on the Newfoundland coast, instead of at St. Johns? This was not impossible, and the fact that it would take us thoroughly by surprise would appeal to the conspirators. Yet I discovered absolutely nothing on which to base such an assumption. McCann was evidently in no haste to reach the latitude of St. John's, and take to the boats, for the Indian Chief was proceeding with greatly reduced speed, and, as the afternoon wore slowly away, it seemed to me we were scarcely moving, the reverberation of the screw being barely perceptible. To assure myself that the course I had mapped out was still being adhered to, I ventured into the cabin for a glance at the telltale compass. We were headed to the west of south.

The man Simms was on guard, lolling against the butt of the mizzen mast, with no one else visible. To test his orders, I turned toward the closed door of Miss Carrington's stateroom. Instantly he was on his feet to interfere.

"You are not to do that, sir."

"Not to do what?"

"Speak alone with the lady; those were my orders."

I raised my voice in remonstrance, but had scarcely uttered a word, when McCann emerged from his stateroom, leaving the door ajar, and crossed the deck to face me.

"What is the trouble here, Simms?" he asked, the harshness of his tone differing greatly from the pleasant conversation at dinner.

"Mr. Hollis was going to rap on the lady's door, sir."

"Oh, he was, hey! Well, now see here, Hollis, you understood that you were to have no communication with any prisoners aboard, didn't you?"

"I was not aware that Miss Carrington was considered a prisoner."

"Well, whether she is or not, she is no longer to be bothered with your attentions," with no attempt to control his temper. "I consider that you have broken your word. You will go back to your stateroom, and stay there."

"Supposing I refuse?"

He grinned, exposing his teeth like a great cat.

"I wouldn't advise you to try that," he sneered, "for there is crew enough on deck to man-handle you to a finish. You can go in quietly, or I'll call them down, and have you thrown in. So take your choice."

I looked at the two of them, eager enough myself to make it a fight. Yet what was the use? Any excuse enabling him to confine me more closely would evidently be to his advantage. I conquered myself, and hands clinched, crossed the deck space, and entered my stateroom, closing the door. I heard McCann laugh, and say something to Simms; then I knew he crossed the cabin, and went up the stairs. To better control myself I thrust my face out through the open port, breathing in the salty freshness of the air.

Suddenly I became aware that others had entered the main cabin. There was no sound of voices; nothing to tell me the purpose of this invasion, yet I felt certain that, at least, a dozen men had descended the steps from the companion. I stood erect listening; there was fumbling at my door. Had McCann changed his mind? Were they about to attack me in force? Revolver in hand I took a step forward, half-ready to welcome any open hostility.

"The first sea rat to open that door," I called, "will get what's coming to him."

There was a mocking laugh in answer, in which more than one voice joined; then White growled reply:

"No one is a' comin' in, mister; an' damn me, if you're goin' ter get out."

I grasped the knob, throwing my whole weight against the wood. It yielded scarcely half an inch, just enough to reveal a stout bar. This time I was a prisoner beyond doubt; they had left me no loophole of escape. But why? What had I done to warrant them in breaking their pledge? Could it be that McCann had no further use for me? no desire for another observation? If this was true, then it must be the men proposed deserting the ship that very night, and taking a chance at getting ashore in one of those northern bays. And they had nailed me in to die like a rat in this hole, when the Indian Chief went down.

For the instant, as this fear gripped me, I was dazed and incapable of thought; helpless to even clearly comprehend the full horror. I do not believe it was my own situation which so completely unmanned me, but the remembrance of Vera. What would become of her? She would be alone in McCann's power without a human being to whom she could appeal. She would be forced into the boat despite her struggles, laughed at, and mocked. She might even be compelled to witness the slow sinking of the ship carrying us down into the depths. And then—what? The vision I conjured up was agony, and I sank back upon the stool, my face buried in my hands.

It is not even yet clear in my mind how the remaining hours of that afternoon passed. I was conscious only of a mad, impotent rage. Wild schemes flashed through my brain, only to fail of execution. There could be only one reason for McCann's action—desertion of the ship, that same night. If the mutineers were really, as pretended, intending to land their boats in the harbor of St. John's, they would require my services for at least another day yet. No one else on board could place the vessel at the point designated. Their actions, however, plainly evidenced that I was no longer needed, and that their plans had been changed.

Indeed no one held communication with me all that afternoon; occasionally I overheard movements in the cabin, but could scarcely peer through my door, and was unable to ascertain who were present, while the few words distinguished brought me no specific information. That some movement of secret importance was going on aboard seemed more than probable. I became impressed with the conviction that food supplies were being conveyed from the lazarette to the boats and stowed away.

Supper was served early in the cabin, but was evidently more of a lunch than a meal, no attempt being made at formality. McCann, Liverpool and Miss Carrington were at the table together, but, while I could differentiate their voices, conversation was carried on in such low tones, I could make little of it. When they left the table Vera went to the piano, and played and sang all the time White was eating. My little peekhole gave me a glimpse of McCann, leaning against the mizzen mast, his eyes upon her. No offer of food was made me, nor did I see, or hear Bascom; if he ate at all it must have been in his own stateroom. Finally the music ceased, the two exchanging a few apparently friendly words, before the girl excused herself, and returned to her room.

I sat down to think again—hopeless, my mind on the same treadmill. What could I do? What effort of mine was possible? There was no means by which I could escape from the stateroom; I was like a rat in a trap, and McCann intended to leave me there to drown. Within an hour, perhaps; certainly before midnight, those devils would desert the ship, and take to the boats. Already I was practically dead; certainly as helpless to prevent the consummation of this villainous plan as though fathoms beneath the sea. How deathly still it was on board. Suddenly it occurred to me that Dade had not even cleared the table; at least I had heard no rattle of dishes, or any evidence of work. Such neglect certainly must mean that McCann's plan was known to all aboard of his own company. I opened the door again, noiselessly, its scant quarter of an inch before it was stopped by the bar, and sought to look out. The space gave me no view; there was a light burning, but turned so low as to leave the cabin in semidarkness. I waited listening, but no movement told of any presence. For the fourth time I tried my knife point on the bar holding me prisoner. It barely scratched the wood, for I could not force the handle through the narrow opening. I might smash it by shots from my revolver, but that would leave me unarmed, and create an alarm which would fill the cabin with men; besides the severed ends of the bar would still hold the door secure.

I straightened up, my heart beating like a triphammer. Something strange, unaccountable was occurring in the cabin. I could make nothing of it; not even satisfy myself that what I seemed to hear was an actual reality—yet there was a sound like a blow, followed by a barely audible groan, and the sliding of a body to the deck.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Hand of Fate.

It seemed an age I stood there, bending to the narrow crack, hearing no further sound, and unable to guess what had occurred in the semidarkness of the apparently deserted cabin. I could distinguish no movement, not even the sound of breathing. Then a soft whisper spoke almost in my ear, causing me to start back as though stabbed by a gun.

"Robert!"

There was agony in the utterance sufficient to disguise the low voice, yet I could not doubt the identity of the speaker.

"Yes; I am here; what has happened?"

"Oh, don't ask that. I hardly know myself. It was all impulse, desperation. Listen; they are going to desert the ship within an hour. McCann told me. I—I let him believe I would go with him to save my own life. I—I didn't know what to do. All that was left me was to pray and watch."

"Yes, dear heart—but what happened? you must speak quickly. They all left the cabin, and went on deck."

"Yes; to provision the boats; they are lowering the two forward ones now. I was told to get my own things ready."

"No guard was left here below?"

"Only Dade; they knew you could not possibly get out, and they had no fear of me because I was so frightened."

"And what became of Dade?"

"I struck him; dear, there was no other way. Maybe I killed him, but—but I never meant to do that. I used the only weapon I had—an iron leg from my washstand."

"Don't worry; it was either his life, or ours. There is no one else then below?"

"Not—not now."

"Is there any way of loosening this bar? I cannot even determine how it is fastened; there were no cleats."

I could see her outline as she stood there, feeling with her hands; then realized that a length of iron was inserted between the wooden bar and the jamb of the door; there was a crunching sound, not loud enough to be alarming, and the bar fell, but was caught before it struck the deck. Instantly I was in the cabin, and had grasped her hands still clinging to the leg of the washstand.

"You brave, dear girl!"

"Oh, don't, not now!" she pleaded, drawing back. "What shall we do?"

"What do you know?" I asked. "Tell me as quick as you can."

"They are lowering the boats. He will be back for me in a minute."

"Yes, I know; but they mean to open the sea-cocks first?"

"I was not told; no one has come down this way."

"Whoever is given that job would use the mainhatch, or the ladder to the engine room. You do not know if all the crew are on deck?"

"The man White yelled down the ladder to somebody, whom he called Tony, to use only the one screw—do you know a man by that name?"

"Aye, Tony Rappello, the head fireman; he could keep the machinery going. Now one thing more—where have they confined Leayord and Olson?"

"I haven't dared ask," she admitted. "I did not suppose they would leave the ship tonight, and thought I might find some way to discover this for myself."

"You have no hint?"

"Only that the boy Moon carried food forward from the table while I was at the piano."

"Forward? on deck?"

"No; down the passage amidship."

"Good; that is what I supposed, and it gives us a far better opportunity to reach the men than if they were being held in the forecastle. They are in the petty officers' quarters, no doubt. Now, listen, dear. McCann may come for you at any moment. You must go back to your stateroom, so that he will not suspect. Leave the rest to me, but delay him in every way possible."

"Am I to go with him?"

"Only as a last resort. If I can release Leayord and Olson in time to act we'll back the game. This probably depends on how long you can keep McCann on board."

"He must not suspect your escape."

"No; I'll attend to that." I caught her in my arms, and kissed her, feeling her arms twine about my neck. "You must go now, dear. You trust me?"

"With all my heart."

She crossed swiftly to her stateroom, stepped within, and partially closed the door, yet, I felt, stood there, watching my every movement. There was no longer hesitancy on my part; our lives hung on the next few minutes, and I had already determined what I must do, and how. Action, the chance to fight, inspired me; I was no longer a caged rat, but a man able to cope with these villains face to face. The first thing to be done was to clear the cabin, so that anyone entering it would have no suspicion aroused. Time, time in which to work, was my one great need, and this could only be had while McCann believed me still to be a helpless prisoner. I caught up the wooden bar from where it lay on the deck, closed my stateroom door and, fitting the nails back into the old holes, drove them in tightly with the iron Vera had used to pry them free.

Dade was unconscious, but not dead. I only needed to touch his flesh to assure me of this fact, yet the fellow neither stirred, nor groaned, as I hastily dragged his body into the nearest open doorway. He should have been bound and gagged, but I could not waste the moments for that job, and satisfied myself with closing and locking the door. Then, for an instant, I stood, panting for breath, uncertain as to my next move, taking hasty survey.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Platinum Substitutes.

Since the development of "palau," the palladium-gold substitute for platinum, trials have been made with mixtures of these two metals in varying proportions. The alloy containing 60 to 90 per cent of gold is to be known as "rhotanium," and has a specific gravity of 16 to 18.5, is malleable and ductile and can be welded without flux or other agent. It proves entirely satisfactory for most chemical and electrical purposes for which platinum is used, though it is not suitable for use with hot concentrated nitric acid, nor for electrolytic anodes. For jewelry it is thought to be even superior to platinum, as it is harder and stronger and takes a better finish and it has practically the same color, can be worked as readily and does not tarnish or corrode.

Boy Strangles Leopard.

Strangling a leopard with his bare hands was the feat performed by a lad in South Africa. The leopard, a full-grown female, had in the course of a few nights destroyed as many as seven calves, writes a correspondent. Ultimately the spoor was found, and a chase resulted in her being brought to bay by a large hunting dog owned by the farmer, and which was then with one of his native boys some little distance from the line taken by him in the pursuit. The leopard made no attempt to take refuge in a tree, as is usual, but halted. The dog immediately tackled her, gripping the hindquarters. With the dog still hanging to her she sprang at the boy, carrying him to the ground. The boy, who is of unusually powerful build, succeeded in gripping the animal by the throat, and the two struggled on the ground. When the farmer arrived the leopard had been effectually strangled and was relaxing its grip of the boy, who was badly injured.

Be Contented.

Let none repine at their station and waste their time longing for other things than such as they have, greater things, more congenial, or things of apparently superior promise. The scale of our stewardship may be small, the items of it meager, the situation obscure, the duty to which we are called insipid and irksome in the extreme, yet in the faithful discharge of our obvious calling lie all the possibilities of discipline, all that is necessary to fit us for great destiny. Our consuming solicitude should be that we grasp the circumstances of the hour, learn their lessons, extract whatever they have to give of knowledge and strength.—Exchange.

HALIFAX BLAST AND FIRE TAKE FEARFUL TOLL

More Than 2,000 Lives Known To Be Lost in Disaster With List Steadily Mounting.

TEMPEST OF FLAMES

Two Square Miles of City Wiped Out When Fire Follows Collision of Ships in Harbor Which Resulted in Explosion.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 7.—More than 2,000 persons perished, and the toll of dead is steadily mounting, in the explosion and fire which followed the collision in Halifax harbor between the French ship Mont Blanc, munitions laden, and the steamship Ioma, loaded with supplies for the Belgian relief commission. It is expected that many of the thousands injured will die.

The disaster which has plunged the Dominion into mourning, probably will rank as the most fearful that ever occurred on the American continent. Residents of Halifax and thousands of volunteer relief workers who have come into the city have been almost dazed at the extent of the horror.

Property Loss Millions.

No American ship was involved in the explosion.

The north end of the city was laid waste and the property damage will run into the millions. A part of the town of Dartmouth across the harbor from Halifax, was also wrecked. Nearly all the buildings in the dockyard there are in ruins.

The zone of destruction in Halifax covers an area of about two square miles in the section known as Richmond. Buildings which were not demolished by the explosion were destroyed by the fire which followed.

Scores of persons were injured by the collapse of the railway station, Arena rink, military gymnasium, sugar refinery and elevator.

All Business Suspended.

All business has been suspended. Soldiers and sailors are patrolling the city. Not a street car is moving and part of Halifax was in darkness. Hospitals and many private houses are filled with injured. Temporary morgues have been opened in school houses in the western section of the city.

Damage Cannot be Estimated.

The damage along the water front can not yet be estimated.

Many of the men composing the crews of the ships in the harbor were killed or injured. On one steamer, the Pictou, it is reported that 33 of the crew of 42 were killed. The bodies of many seamen have been picked up in the harbor.

Two of the members of the Canadian cruiser Nobe were killed by the explosion and six were injured.

At 9 o'clock the city was enjoying its usual period of calm and the streets were crowded with people wending their way to work.

People Thrown Into Streets.

Suddenly, like a bolt from the blue there came an explosion. From one end of the city to the other glass fell and people were lifted from the sidewalks and thrown flat into the streets. In the downtown offices, just beginning to hum with the usual day's activities, clerks and heads alike cowered under the shower of falling glass and plaster which fell about them.

Temporary Morgues Everywhere.

Temporary morgues have been established in many buildings to which a steady procession of vehicles of all kinds have been carrying for hours the bodies of men, women and children. Most of them were so charred that they were unrecognizable.

Collision Occurs Near Pier.

The collision which resulted in the disaster occurred near Pier 8, in the narrows leading from the harbor to Bedford basin. The munitions ship was bound from New York for Bedford basin when the relief ship Ioma bound for sea, crashed into her.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IS STRONG FOR PEACE

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—At the reception of the Austrian delegation, says a Vienna dispatch, the emperor remarked to the president of the parliaments: "It will be the finest day of my life when I can conclude peace."

Champion Steer $2.10 Per Pound.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Beef on the hoof went up to $2.10 a pound here when the grand champion steer of the International Live Stock exposition—Merry Monarch—was sold to the Congress hotel. The steer weighed 1,600 pounds and was entered by Purdue University. Clay, Robinson & Co., as Purdue's agents, sold him to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, for $2.05 a pound. He was immediately resold to the Congress for $3,391, or $2.10 a pound, the highest price ever paid for a beef steer.

GERMAN PRISON CAMP AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN

Connecticut Man Arrives Home After Escape Into Sweden on Fertilizer Boat.

WAS HELD IN THREE PRISONS

Lost 80 Pounds in Seven Months Before Aid Came—Guards Worse Off Than Prisoners and Glad to Get Scraps from Food the Y. M. C. A. Sent.

New York.—What is a German prison camp like, from the prisoner's viewpoint?

What sort of food, treatment, comforts (if any) do the men receive who are captured by the Germans?

How do the captives stand German prison conditions?

Americans are more than ever vitally interested in these questions, since some of General Pershing's soldiers were made prisoners a few days ago in a trench raid in France.

Through the narrative of an American adventurer who less than a month ago escaped from a German prison and who had had experience with two other confinement camps, the New York World is able to give answers to the questions.

Captured by Moewe.

The narrator is Willet C. Smith of South Norwalk, Conn., who reached this country on November 6 from Sweden, to which land he escaped from Luebeck, Germany, by concealing himself in the hold of a vessel and existing six days without food or water.

Smith had been a prisoner, first aboard the German raider Moewe, then in camp at Duelmen, then at Brandenburg and finally at Luebeck, for seven months and one day. He fled on October 11.

Summed up, his testimony is this: There is no particular brutality, no clubbing with guns or stabbing with bayonets as long as prisoners remain orderly. But the food is insufficient—he fell away from 210 to 130 pounds—and long continued subsistence upon German prison fare alone has most grievous effects upon the health. Only the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. supplies are keeping the prisoners alive at some confinement places.

Brandenburg, where about 70,000 prisoners of allied nations were kept, was the worst camp Smith encountered. This is in Prussia, not far from Berlin. Duelmen, in Westphalia, was bad enough, although the treatment was better. At Luebeck, which is not a camp but a port where prisoners are worked on the waterfront, conditions were not bad at all.

Guards Worse Off.

The German soldiers guarding the prisoners were far worse off there than the captives, Smith declares. Relief organizations keep the prisoners supplied with enough food and clothes to get along with, and the middle-aged guards, half starving and in patches, beg supplies from their captive enemies.

"They're sick and disgusted with the war, these fellows at Luebeck," Smith says. "They would often say: 'Look at us, without enough to eat or wear! The kaiser's no earthly good! He's crazy. Germany's starving and licked and yet he keeps on fighting!'"

Smith, a railroad brakeman by trade and a "boomer" by inclination, sailed from Newport News on January 28 for Liverpool as foreman of 54 American horse-wranglers. When his ship, the British-owned steamer Esmeralda, was on her return voyage in March she was captured, robbed and sunk by the raider Moewe, and her crew added to the prisoners of that adventurous craft, who numbered at the end of the Moewe's raiding voyage above 600.

How the prisoners were shut below, with no chance for their lives, whenever the Moewe sighted another vessel, has been told by others, and Smith's narrative of that need not be repeated. He arrived with the rest at Kiel, Germany, on March 21, and next day, with all the Moewe's prisoners, was sent to Duelmen, Westphalia, a town about ten miles from the Holland border.

Captors "On Leave."

"We were sent down there in third class cars," Smith said, "with one guard to each ten men. The guards were all middle-aged Germans who had been at the front and who were home on furlough. They complained bitterly because when they got a leave it wasn't really a leave at all. They had to do guard duty or work in a factory or on a farm. This trip lasted all night, but we didn't get a scrap of food till we had breakfast at Duelmen in the morning.

"The camp consisted of a lot of low, wooden, unpainted shacks, with plain board floors. Around the walls ran bunks, one above another. Each bunk had a bag of straw for a mattress, and two medium weight blankets. There were four of these shacks in each inclosure at Duelmen. Each inclosure held about 1,000 prisoners, and had a 12-foot barbed wire fence around it, with the wire at the top bent inward so you couldn't get over. How many of these inclosures there were—each with its four shacks—I don't know, but I was told there were 50,000 prisoners.

"Then there was another barbed wire fence, higher and thicker, on the outside of a roadway which ran around the entire camp. Every 200 feet around this barrier was a sentry box and a sentry. Inside of each smaller inclosure there were two armed guards, marching back and forth.

Nationalities Separated.

"The nationalities were all separated. The French prisoners were kept by themselves. They seemed to get the worst treatment. The Russians were by themselves and we Americans were kept with the English. Nobody got what you'd call good treatment.

"For breakfast every morning we got a piece of bread an inch and a half thick and about four inches square and one tincup of what they called coffee—but I'd call good water spoiled. I don't know what they made it out of, but it was rotten, bitter stuff and not even very hot.

"For dinner and supper we had the same thing every day—turnip soup, with mighty few turnips in it. We never had anything else. No meat, no potatoes, no bread, even, except at breakfast. You could take the turnip soup or starve. It was just about enough to keep you alive. Some of the fellows got so weak they'd have to be carried to the hospital. There they'd get nourishing food for a few days, but as soon as they were a little stronger they'd be chucked out of the hospital. There wasn't much of what you'd call real suffering at Duelman—and the guards were decent enough—but it wasn't much of a life."

Sent to Brandenburg.

On April 3 Smith and his fellow captives of the Moewe were sent from Duelman to the notorious camp at Brandenburg, which is on the Havel river, between Berlin and Magdeburg. Again they had an all-night trip without food and crowded into narrow wooden benches in the worst sort of cars.

"Here we had Prussians for guards, and they were wicked devils," Smith went on. "The camp was the same sort of a place as Duelman, with barbed wire inner inclosures, and then a roadway circling the whole camp and barred on the outside with wire.

"At Duelman they would turn us out and count us only twice a day, but at Brandenburg they gave us the 'raus' a dozen times. They'd keep us standing barefoot in the snow for hours until some major would come up and verify the final count. By this time our shoes had worn out, and most of us actually were barefoot.

"The Prussians hauled and shoved us around like cattle, although I must say I didn't see any one struck or stabbed who didn't have it coming to him.

"At Brandenburg we got the same old food—turnip soup, with never a change. They made the strongest of us work on farms outside the inclosure, clearing the ground for the spring planting; but we got no better food than the rest.

"We nearly froze to death at Brandenburg. There were small stoves in the huts, but they didn't begin to warm them. The blankets—you could see through them! We were all full of insects and had to have our clothes fumigated every two weeks, but in a couple of days we'd be as bad as ever.

Gets Job on Docks.

"I was about ready to take a desperate chance for escape when on May 1 they asked for 300 volunteers to go to work on the docks at Luebeck. They said they'd give us boots, better clothes and a mark a day for wages. I thought anything was better than Brandenburg, so I volunteered and was taken.

"The clothes they gave us were black uniforms with a yellow stripe down the pants and a yellow band fitted into the sleeve, with our number and the word 'Kriegsgefangenlager' (war prison) on them.

"They did give us better footgear, but you were just as likely as not to get one boot and one shoe, and different sizes. And when they half-soled a shoe they did it with the upper part of an old boot. They had scarcely any leather at all. While I was working on the farms I managed to get a pair of wooden shoes to keep my feet off the ground.

"There had been promises of Red Cross packages and Y. M. C. A. boxes at Brandenburg, but they hadn't arrived when I left.

"At Luebeck everything was much better. They kept us in a big warehouse on the Hamburg-American quay, and made us load and unload ships. But here we had steamer bunks to sleep in and decent blankets, and it was luxury compared to the other places. We had the same old bum coffee and turnip soup—but our guards got the same. Then in the summer we began to receive some clothing from the International Y. M. C. A. and some food boxes from the American Red Cross through Copenhagen.

What Y. M. C. A. Sent.

"Every week we got a box that had in it 50 biscuits, some corned beef, veal loaf, suet pudding, condensed milk, one-quarter pound of tea, a slice of bacon, a can of fruit, 50 cigarettes and some tobacco. That saw us through. It was so good we felt sorry for the poor guards and would give them scraps. They offered as high as 50 marks for a pound of tea. And the bacon they would have given anything for."

In June, Smith made his first attempt at escape. He had been working in a shipyard distant from Luebeck and managed to elude his guard at nightfall. He struck out overland, but his prison uniform revealed him and two days later he was captured and returned. For the offense of trying to escape he was given 10 days in the "black hole," with only a piece of bread a day to eat. Also a big German guard "took a couple of cracks" at his face.

"The Spanish ambassador came to see us Americans on June 1 and promised to send us books and clothing, but I never saw any of them. They did begin to put a few potatoes into the turnip soup, and occasionally they put about five pounds of meat into the soup supply for 300 men.

Another Getaway Chance.

"In October I made up my mind to take another chance on a getaway. The ships we were loading were plying between Luebeck and Swedish ports, and I thought I might hide on one of these. They carried mostly salt fertilizer to Sweden, though sometimes some coal and coke, and they brought back pig-iron and ore. I never saw them bring in any foodstuffs. Sometimes the German ships would go out carrying barbed wire and iron rods for the trenches on the Russian front. They went to Riga, I believe.

"There was one boat, the Undine, which traveled between Luebeck and a Swedish port named Norrkoping regularly. I got acquainted with a Swede on board her, and he told me one other fellow had made his getaway to Norrkoping by concealing himself in the hold.

"My scheme was this: Every morning the guard would get together an early working crew of 12 men at four o'clock. He would take them on board while it was dark, to get the hatches ready for the others. One morning when I wasn't in this squad I hid myself in the hallway where they always lined up. The guard counted his 12, and then in the darkness I joined them. As we climbed aboard the Undine he didn't know he had 13, instead of 12. He was a boneheaded German anyhow.

"I hid myself in the fertilizer—a combination of salt and sulphur. What it did to me was plenty. My feet are still full of holes and the nails are off my toes."

For six days then (an unusually long journey) Smith remained in the hold. When the vessel docked at Norrkoping and the hatch was opened he dashed down the gangplank to safety. The Swedish police gave him water and food; American consulate attaches clothed him and sent him to Stockholm and then to Christiania, Norway, and there he boarded the liner Bergensfjord for home.

THE THINKER

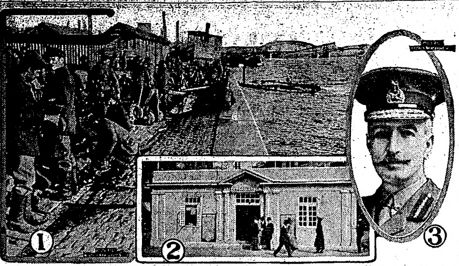
An old Frenchwoman seated in the midst of what was once her home. Hearing that the Germans had left her home town, driven back by the French, she returned, but to find the ancestral home a mass of ruins.

HERE IS "COLLEGEIST" PRIVATE IN U. S. ARMY

San Antonio, Tex.—The best educated man in the southern department of the army has been found in Private George B. L. Thornton. He was born in England, but now is an American citizen and enlisted man in the quartermaster's service. Here is his collegiate education: One year in College St. Servais, Liege, Belgium; one year in College St. Michael, Fribourg, Switzerland; four years in St. Bede college, Manchester, England; four years to graduation from the University of Oxford. He is getting $30 a month.

Adopted 22 Children.

Vineland, N. J.—William J. Purvis of Rosenhayn celebrated the forty-second anniversary of his marriage the other day by coming to Vineland and visiting the old homestead on O[illegible] road. Purvis was married in Mi[illegible]ville and the next morning he and his bride adopted five needy children. The couple have kept that practice up until now they can point with pride to a family of 22 that they have raised and sent out into the world, all imbued with the Purvis spirit of America first. The foster father is a survivor of the Civil war and extremely patriotic.



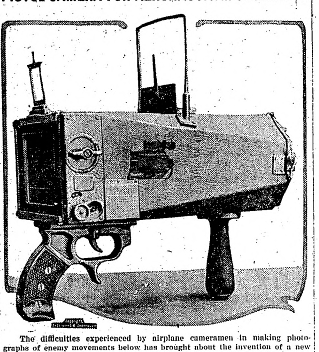
1—First photograph received from Riga since the capture of that Russian port by the Germans. 2—Information bureau for soldiers and their friends such as the commissions on training camp activities are erecting near all camp centers. 3—Gen. W. P. Marshall, who has succeeded the late General Maude as commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia.

BABES MUST BE SHIELDED FROM GERMAN AIR RAIDERS

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

When the Germans make their ruthless air raids over London, the babies and their mothers have to take refuge in all manner of underground shelters. The photograph shows a group of them safe in an old cave that had been dried out and made ready for the emergency.

PISTOL CAMERA FOR AERONAUTICAL OBSERVERS



The difficulties experienced by airplane cameramen in making photographs of enemy movements below has brought about the invention of a new device, the pistol-camera, which greatly facilitates their work. The German airmen originated the pistol-camera, and the one shown in this British official photograph was captured by a British aviator.

NONE TOO OLD TO SERVE FRANCE

That service to one's country recognizes no age limit is evident from this photograph showing Frenchmen too old to fight constructing trenches and dugouts behind the battle lines. Each man, a volunteer, has released a younger man for duty at the front. Many of these men served France in 1870.

MAY MARRY GREEK PRINCE

Latest photograph of Mrs. William B. Leeds of New York, who is reported engaged to Prince Christopher, youngest brother of ex-King Constantine of Greece. Mrs. Leeds has just leased the Kenwood estate in Hampstead, formerly the English residence of Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Lumber in British Columbia.

Fifty million feet of lumber or its equivalent in material heavier than boards, represents many trees, even big trees such as are to be found in the forests of British Columbia, says a correspondent.

Well, that is the quantity called for by the wooden shipbuilding program now being carried out in British Columbia. The cost of this material will amount to $1,750,000.

The ships being built in British Columbia are in part sailing vessels, others carry auxiliary engines, and most of them are intended for the lumber-carrying trade with Australia.

Amphitheater Walls Intact.

Pola, the fortified Austrian naval center recently bombed by Italian aviators, contains the finest of the old Roman amphitheaters. When Pola was a Venetian colony, in the middle ages, the amphitheater lost its tiers of seats, capable of accommodating 20,000 spectators. They were totally destroyed by the Venetians, who used the stones for building their own palaces. They respected the interior, however, for this is the only Roman amphitheater whose outer walls are entirely intact.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

A WHITE CHRISTMAS.

"It's pretty chilly," said one of the snowflakes.

"Just the best kind of weather, eh?" asked old King Snow. "It makes my cold heart feel snug and warm."

"How can your heart feel snug and warm when you say yourself it is cold?" asked the snowflakes.

"Ah, that is what you do not understand, little snowflakes," said old King Snow. "You are very young. You do not know all things. But I will tell you. To be sure my heart is cold—nice and cold—just like the winter should be and my heart is a winter heart. I sleep and rest all summer—except some of my family who go far, far north beyond where people live.

"But my heart can feel snug and warm because the snow can feel snug and warm. Haven't you ever seen children bury themselves with snow? And haven't they been warm? That was because of the corners of my heart which are snug and warm. The snow is not so terribly cold—Oh, no!"

The snowflakes were in the sky and they wanted to join a few of their friends who had gone down to the earth.

"We love chilly weather," said the first little snowflake. "Can't we go down to the earth?"

"Now pray tell me what do you want to go down to the earth for?" asked old King Snow, though he knew perfectly well that it was very natural for the little snowflakes to want to go down to the earth.

Snowflakes Were in the Sky.

"We want to cover the ground with snow and we want to go especially at this season of the year."

"What do you know about seasons?" asked old King Snow, as he laughed. "And why do you want to go especially at this one?"

"You were dreaming the other evening and you talked in your sleep," said the snowflakes.

"I did that?" asked old King Snow. "Goodness, but that was very careless."

"And you said," continued the snowflakes, "that you would certainly have to have a good sleep for you were going to give the children and grown-ups a white Christmas this year."

"Did I explain what a white Christmas was?" asked old King Snow.

"Yes," said the snowflakes. "You said that Christmas was the happiest time of the year and that a very jolly, kind old man named Santa Claus went around and filled stockings which children hung up on mantlepieces and at the ends of beds. You said he carried a great pack on his back down all the chimneys and fire escapes, to every home where there were children.

"And you said that Santa Claus, grown-ups and children all said it looked more like Christmas when there was snow—and by a white Christmas they meant plenty of us around the ground. So can't we go down and see the excitement? For we are new this year to the snow world."

"If you're very good—you may go," said old King Snow. "And do be good, for I want to make the ground white, but if you're naughty I'll have to punish you and not let you fall to the earth."

So the snowflakes were very, very good and they all began to fall down and land on the earth, the trees, the houses, the window sills—every place imaginable. And they began their trip on the night before Christmas.

They met Santa Claus and some of them danced on his great red coat and sat for a few minutes on his white beard and his white eyebrows.

"Hello, snowflakes, glad to see you," said Santa Claus. "So you've been very good, eh? And King Snow has allowed you to be the honored ones to give us the white Christmas?"

The snowflakes danced about and some of them peeped in the windows and saw great, tall trees being trimmed by the jolly old man they had met.

They saw stockings being filled so full they thought they would burst! How crammed and jammed they were with wonderful things! And they saw the sleeping children, as they fell down on the sills of the bedroom windows. When the next morning came and amidst all the excitement the children shouted, "Oh, it's snowed during the night!" Then how happy the snowflakes were that they had been good and so rewarded by old King Snow.

Poor Evidence.

"The poor little children in Belgium haven't got any clothes to wear," said Harry, "and we are going to sell lemonade to buy them some."

"They have, too, got some clothes," said Mabel, "because my Aunt Mary has a picture of them, and they've all got clothes on."

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

LOSSES THROUGH SWINE DISEASES

Cholera, Tuberculosis and Parasites Are Drawbacks.

SIMPLE METHODS ARE URGED

Farmer May Avoid, to Large Extent, Decimation of His Herd by Epizootics—Sanitary Preventive Measures Are Favored.

Hog cholera and swine plague, both highly fatal diseases characterized by fever and heavy mortality, are so very similar that the breeder may regard them as identical so far as his practical management of the herd is concerned. Positive differentiation between the two diseases can only be made by the most careful bacteriological tests, and by employing the assistance offered by a fully equipped laboratory. However, sanitary preventive methods which are found beneficial with one of these diseases will prove equally efficacious with the other.

There are a few fundamental facts which the breeder must remember if he is to avoid losses through hog cholera or swine plague. The first is that they are specific diseases caused by germs, and the contagion cannot be spread from one animal to another or from one herd to another except through the agency of these minute organisms. They may be carried in a multitude of ways—by the hogs themselves, on the clothing of persons, on vehicles, in feed, by birds, dogs, and other animals, or by streams. The breeding or feed of a hog cannot cause either disease, although bad methods may so weaken the constitution and vitality that the animal becomes more susceptible to them than would otherwise be the case. Since these diseases can only arise from the presence of these specific causative agents, it can readily be seen that dentition and the presence of supernumerary teeth or black tusks cannot, as has been suggested by many, play any part in their development. A second fact to be borne in mind is that diseases caused by germs may be best prevented or controlled by thorough disinfection and scrupulous cleanliness.

Tuberculosis Increasing.

Tuberculosis is rapidly increasing among hogs in the United States, and every owner of swine should be on his guard against the introduction of this serious malady upon his premises. Unlike hog cholera this disease is insidious in its attack and slow in its development, so that it may be present for months in a herd without exciting the least suspicion of the owner, and will be revealed to him only at the time of slaughter. Until recent years tuberculosis has been looked upon as of uncommon occurrence and only of importance from a meat-inspection standpoint; but today it must be recognized as a serious menace to the owner of hogs, and especially to the one who allows his hogs to run with cattle that have not been proved to be free of tuberculosis, or who feeds them upon nonsterilized products as part of their ration. As tuberculosis of hogs is chiefly contracted through eating infected feed, the importance of this statement is obvious.

Tuberculosis of hogs is closely associated with the same disease in cattle, the reason being apparent when one considers the close relations of these two species of animals upon nearly every farm. Tuberculous cattle may scatter great numbers of tubercle bacilli with their excrement; cows that are tuberculous may produce contaminated milk that is subsequently fed to pigs; and carcasses of cattle that have died from tuberculosis are sometimes eaten by hogs. Any of these conditions make the infection with tuberculosis of the hogs concerned a very easy matter.

Sources of Infection.

The feeding of hogs upon creamery refuse is also a very frequent source of infection. In this way the milk of a single cow with a tuberculous udder, if sent to a public creamery, may spread the disease to a number of hogs, and may also infect many farms that have never previously been contaminated with tuberculosis.

An equally dangerous source of infection is likewise observed in the methods which obtain among some of the small country slaughter houses. It is not unusual for these houses to get rid of their blood, intestines, viscera, and other inedible parts by feeding them to hogs, a herd of which is usually kept on the premises. This custom is pregnant with danger and serves to perpetuate the infection principle of various contagious and parasitic diseases, particularly tuberculosis.

Hogs are also susceptible to tuberculous infection from affected persons and poultry, but these sources are undoubtedly of far less moment to the hog owner than those existing in a herd of tuberculous cattle.

Intestinal worms, lung worms, and skin parasites also levy a burdensome tax upon the profits of hog raising. Absolute cleanliness will be found valuable in preventing and controlling these parasitic troubles, as well as the more serious diseases—hog cholera and tuberculosis.

Prevention of Disease.

In dealing with the diseases of hogs, preventive measures must be most relied upon. The animals must be given dry and well-ventilated quarters, which must be kept clean. Contrary to common belief, hogs have some habits which raise them above other domestic animals from the standpoint of cleanliness. For example, unless compelled to do so, a hog will not sleep in its own filth. If a part of the floor of the pen is raised and kept well bedded with straw, while the rest is not, all excrement will be left on the unbedded portion of the floor and the bed itself will be always clean.

In addition to cleanliness close attention should be given to the feed, so that nothing may be fed that will convey the germs of disease, especially tuberculosis, to the herd. If the hogs are fed milk in any form obtained from cows kept upon the same farm, the cows should be subjected to the tuberculin test. If they run with the dairy cattle of the farm a tuberculin test of all the cattle is none the less desirable. Animals dead from any disease should not be fed to the hogs until the meat has been made safe by cooking. Skim milk or refuse from a public creamery should not be fed to hogs until it has been thoroughly sterilized.

Feeding and drinking places should be clean and the water supply pure. Unless the origin is known to be uncontaminated and there has been no possibility of infection during its course, hogs should not be allowed access to any stream. Wallows should be drained out and kept filled up as much as possible. At least once a month the quarters should be disinfected with air-slaked lime or a five per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. These precautions will be found valuable aids in the destruction of the various animal parasites.

Advantage of Isolated Hog Houses.

The advantage of isolated hog houses, each accommodating a few hogs, rather than one large piggery for the entire herd, has been referred to previously. In districts where cholera is prevalent these are undoubtedly the best shelters. They make it more difficult to carry contagion to all animals in the herd, and the destruction of one of them in case of an outbreak does not entail a great expense. An added advantage is that they may be moved from place to place as needed. While more work is necessary in feeding, the convenience and safety from their use more than offset this disadvantage.

DRAIN WET SPOTS ON FARMS

Productive Acreage Can Be Increased by Drainage—Can Be Made to Return Good Profit.

The production acreage can be increased on many farms by drainage. Many wet areas are being cultivated which do not produce profitably and are often a hindrance in planting and proper cultivation of the rest of the field. These places are found along the creek bottom, and on seepy hillsides. They are very fertile and can be made the most productive part of the farm by tile drainage.

Clean Water for Fowls.

A good supply of clean water should always be before the fowls and chicks, for a large part of the body of a fowl is water and a steady supply of good quality is needed.

Lessen Wireworm Damage.

If practicable, grow field peas or buckwheat on sod land before planting it to corn, to lessen the damage due to wireworms.

LARGE FARM MACHINES BEST

Make Seed-Bed Preparation More Timely and Economical—Also Increases Farmers' Efficiency.

The use of large farm machines makes seed-bed preparation more timely and more economical, increases the farmers' efficiency, reduces man-labor requirements per acre, results in better quality of work, makes large-area farming possible and profitable and farm life more satisfactory and more enjoyable.

Put Machinery in Order.

Put the farm machinery in first-class order during odd times this winter. An hour spent in repair may prevent later on a day of despair.

Disinfect Hen House.

Frequently disinfecting the poultry house will do considerable to prevent the development of diseases.

Keep the hens in laying trim. Their "shells" are valuable food ammunition.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

TREE AND STOCKINGS.

"I am getting so excited I can hardly wait," said the Christmas tree. "The daddy of the children brought me to the house because he said it would be a great help to Santa Claus to have me all ready. All ready! And for what? That's what I can hardly wait to see.

"I know Santa Claus will give me the most beautiful of decorations, for I've often heard my family talk of the wonderful Christmas trees there have been. Ah, how handsome many of my relations have looked, and I can hardly wait until Santa Claus comes to see me."

"You're not any more excited than we are," said three stockings which hung up by the side of the mantlepiece.

"I belong to Dot, age four," said the white stocking.

"I am hanging up for Jimmie, age eight," said the tan stocking.

"And I am for Betty, age six," said the black stocking.

"I'm for all of them," said the Christmas tree.

"That's so," agreed the stockings. "But even if we're not for all of them, but each stocking for one child, we're just as excited as we can be."

"Have you ever been here before?" asked the tree.

"Yes, we're used every Christmas. We're kept just for Christmas. That's all we do all the year. We're put up on Christmas eve, and down we come on Christmas morning, but between Christmas eve and Christmas morning the most wonderful things happen! Ah!" and the stockings waved a little as they talked of their evening and morning of pleasure.

"It's far better than being around all the time and getting worn out. We're very fortunate stockings!"

"You are indeed," said the Christmas tree. "But for my part I am willing to be around for one season of the year and to have a glorious time then. Oh dear, I am so excited! I can hardly wait!"

"Patience, dear tree," said the stockings. "Santa Claus will soon be here."

"You don't think he's lost his way," said the tree. "I never heard of his losing his way from any of my relations. But perhaps he might have forgotten about this house."

"Forgotten! Santa Claus forget a house where there are children! Dear me, tree, but you don't know Santa Claus. He never, never forgets! He's Santa Claus—and that's enough reason."

"You talk just like my relations who've been Christmas trees. We've heard their stories from the wind who whispers it to the pine needles, the pine trees, fir trees, spruce trees and pine cones."

"They know," said the stockings. "But listen!"

A sound was heard coming down the chimney and over the roof they heard the sound of hoofs. "The reindeer are above!" said the stockings. "Santa Claus is coming now."

"Hello; You're a Beauty.

There was a sound of sleigh-bells and another strange sound in the chimney. And while the tree was trying to stand very straight, and the stockings trying to hang very gracefully and as Christmas stockings should, down into the room came Santa Claus!

"Hello, you're a beauty," said Santa Claus as he looked at the tall green tree, so dark and handsome. The tree shivered a little with delight. Its branches bowed slightly too, for they were trying to say:

"Thank you, Santa Claus."

"And here are the stockings," said Santa Claus.

"Well, I must start right in. Everything's in readiness for me. Seems to me these are the same three stockings of the same three children I've known for some time." And the stockings moved a little as they hung down, because they were so pleased that Santa remembered them. "But though the stockings are the same, the three kiddies are each a year older! They must not be forgotten."

And the tree remembered that the stockings had said that Santa Claus never forgot! Ah, how beautifully he decorated the tree and how proud it was! And the stockings were just as happy as they held their share of the presents for the three children! For they were helping Santa Claus in his wonderful Christmas play-work as he calls it.

According to Father.

"Mother, isn't father very late to night?"

"Not so very. I suppose the street cars got off the track."

"Or maybe that man came [illegible] losing time."

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WAR DECLARATION AGAINST AUSTRIA IS RECOMMENDED

NECESSARY, SAYS PRESIDENT IN MESSAGE, TO MEET SITUATION THIS COUNTRY FACES IN WAR WITH GERMANY.

AMERICA'S PRESENT TASK TO WIN WAR DECISIVELY

Turkey and Bulgaria Not Considered in Path of Fight On Autocracy at Present—More Drastic Laws for Food, Railroad and Aliens Recommended

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Wilson in his address delivered before a joint session of congress Tuesday afternoon, urged immediate declaration of war on Austria-Hungary.

He said he did not believe war with Turkey and Bulgaria necessary, as yet, because those nations do not stand in the direct path of necessary American action.

Immediate war against Austria, even though she only be Germany's vassal and not her own mistress, the President declared, was necessary because the Teuton powers must be considered as one and because the war can be conducted successfully in no other way.

Will Go Where War Carries Us.

Giving a plain warning, however, that he would not hesitate to ask for declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria when he considered it necessary, the President said:

"We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical consideration lead us and not heed any others."

Peace, the President told Congress, can come only when Prussian military autocracy is beaten down, when the German people make peace with the world through rulers the world can trust, when they make reparation for the wrongs their present rulers have done and when the enslaved people of Belgium, Northern France and the Balkans have been set free.

Text of Message.

Following is the President's message in full:

Following is the President's message in full:

Gentlemen of the Congress: Eight months have elapsed since I had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even to summarize these events. The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

War Causes Not Debated.

I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action, and our action must move straight toward definite ends. Our object is, of course, to win the war; and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question, when shall we consider the war won?

United In Spirit and Intention.

From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose on it. As a nation, we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent—who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisily thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything.

PRESIDENT WILSON

They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

Peace By Overcoming Evil.

But from another point of view, I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we, here at the seat of action, consider the war to be for, and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible, and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose. They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

Must Crush Master.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when these spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly.

Hears Voice of Humanity.

We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice, justice done at every point and to every nation. The final settlement must affect our enemies as well as our friends. You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong.

Huns Lead Slavs Astray.

It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula "no annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities." Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere, it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

To Base Peace on Justice.

But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends. Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can Right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations. But when that has been done—as God willingly it assuredly will, be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of victors.

To Give All To Win War.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess whether of men, of money or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished.

German Industry Admired.

"Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we did not grudge or oppose, but admired rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, assured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, science and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established—military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated. The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and Northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

Not To Meddle In Austria.

"We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties. And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind. We intend no wrong against the German empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

Autocrats Mislead Germans.

The people of Germany are being told by their men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are in fact fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German empire.

World Partnership After War.

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this that if they should still, after the war, is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which might henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that, and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself by processes which would assuredly set in.

Not to Right Wrong With Wrong.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted. That of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna. The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air of all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this midday hour of the world's life.

Teuton Opinions Restricted.

German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the Congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusion will run with those tides.

Regrets Mistakes In Russia.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war, and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union of purpose affected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs towards an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided.

Slav Minds Poisoned.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often.

Attitude Not Altered.

From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea, but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways, I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland. Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always the right will prove to be the expedient.

What shall we do, then, to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

Asks War on Austria?

One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her Allies. I therefore, very earnestly recommend that Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is in fact the inevitable logic of what I have said.

Vassal of Kaiser.

Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation. We must meet its force with our own and regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical consideration lead us and not heed any others.

New War Measures Needed.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

It will be necessary to extend in tain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

Would Define Crimes.

Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every wilful violation of the Presidential proclamations relating to alien enemies promulgated under section 4067 of the revised statutes and providing appropriate punishments; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraint upon alien enemies.

To Avoid Money Waste.

The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated combinations among our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and method of co-operation, ought by all means to be completed at this session.

May Ask Rail Legislation.

Additional legislation may also become necessary before the present Congress adjourns in order to effect the most efficient co-ordination and operation of the railway and other transportation systems of the country but to that I shall, if circumstances should demand, call the attention of Congress upon another occasion.

If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more effective conduct of the war, your own counsels will supply the omission. What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of the Congress our whole attention and energy should be concentrated on the vigorous and rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war.

War of High Principle.

We can do this with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoliation, because we know, and all the world knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction. The purposes of the central Powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in, their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor, their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people, their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the states.

To Fight for Right Until Last Shot.

Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty. It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that is held dear of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired.

Plain Words Necessary.

I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardor of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying the war through to its end we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us. A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the peoples have been opened and they see the hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of his own justice and mercy.

Washington Justice Dies.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Seth Shepard, chief justice of the court of the District of Columbia, is dead at a hospital, where he was operated upon a week ago. Justice Shepard was born in Washington county, Texas, in 1847, saw service in the Civil war, and after practicing law in Texas, he was appointed associate justice of the district court by President Cleveland in 1893. He was made chief justice by President Roosevelt in 1905, and had served ever since.

Drive Starts for Flying Recruits.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Navy recruiting officers, it is announced, have been ordered to begin at once a drive for 8,000 men between 21 and 35 to form the ground personnel of the navy's flying corps. Carpenters, woodworkers, machinists, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, fabric workers, riggers, acetelyne welders, gas engine repairmen and instrument workers are needed especially. After intensive training the men will be eligible for promotion to higher grade.

First Trench Men to Train Troops.

With the American Army in France, Dec. 5.—A number of officers who were attached to the first battalions to enter the trenches have been transferred to the newly arrived units of former national guardsmen, where they will direct the work of getting the new troops ready for the front line. Later men of the first unit to establish contact with the enemy may be transferred temporarily to assist the officers. This conforms with announced plans of Gen. Pershing.

U. S. May Control Silver Market.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Treasury officials have held the first of a series of conferences with Western silver producers looking to the ultimate fixing of a standard price for silver, effective for one year and to government acquisition of options on practically the entire output of the United States. Pressing needs of this country and the Allies for silver for coin under abnormal war conditions is responsible for the plan. The price would probably be 87 cents per ounce.

Modification of Law Sought.

Washington, Dec. 5.—To enable the thousands of unnaturalized citizens in the army to obtain full citizenship before the end of the war, Labor department officials will urge Congress to pass the pending bill amending the existing statute that an applicant for naturalization must live in the same state for a year and wait for at least three months after filing his application for naturalization. Otherwise many soldiers of foreign birth would remain aliens.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE Paul F. Skinner ON EVERY PACKAGE

Youngest British Soldier.

The youngest soldier at the front and the youngest N. C. O. in the British army is a lad of eleven, who is attached to an A. S. C. unit. He was specially enlisted to act as interpreter, as he speaks English and French fluently. He was made a sergeant and is now regarded as a mascot.

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases.

This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Plenty of Material.

"Here's an article says that they are using rags instead of rubber to make automobile wheels in Germany with."

"Well, they ought not to run out of material with all the treaties and promises they make over there."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

Five Generations In Wars.

Five generations of one family have served in the United States wars, the chain being completed by the recent enlistment at Los Angeles of a young man named Bennett. Not only did his two grandfathers, Bennett and Brookover, serve in the Civil war, but his great-grandfather, Daniel Bennett, was also a veteran of that war. The young man's great-great-grandfather, Asa Bennett, was in the war of 1812, and his two great-great-great-grandfathers, Bennett and Harris, were in the Revolutionary war. Although not in direct line of ancestry, young Bennett's uncle, Harry Brookover, represented the family in the Spanish-American war.

Girls as Bell Ringers.

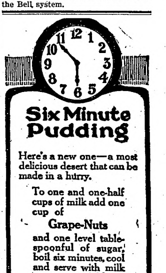
Bell ringing is being done by girls in the little village of Longstock, Ireland, as the young men who used to perform this duty have joined the army. The chiming is excellently and regularly performed by three or four girls, trained by a local lady, and week-day and Sunday the bells send out their cheery message over the countryside. This may not be essential war-work, observes a correspondent, but it is one of immense value to the morale of the neighborhood, and a work which would be left undone, like so many other "odd jobs" of wartime, but for the good offices of the women at home.

Would Scare Germans.

Among the funny ideas for ending the war is that of the Syracuse man who is making massive soldiers out of paper pulp to scare the Germans to death by the mere impression of numbers.

Keep Telephones Busy.

President Vail of the Bell telephone system states that nearly ten billion telephone calls are made a year over the Bell system.



Six Minute Pudding

Here's a new one—a most delicious desert that can be made in a hurry.

To one and one-half cups of milk add one cup of Grape-Nuts and one level tablespoonful of sugar, boil six minutes, cool and serve with milk or cream. Add raisins if desired.

Get a package of Grape-Nuts from your grocer and try this pleasing recipe.

Brief Items of State News

Three hundred and twenty-one big game and sixty-three small game licenses were issued by County Auditor Sander at Mora during the hunting season which closed Nov. 30. Few deer were killed in Kanabec county.

A plan to combine the deliveries of the local merchants is to be considered by the Merchants' association at Thief River Falls. In order to reduce expenses it has been proposed that all merchants do away with their individual systems and form a combination to have this form of work in charge.

Ousting of Herbert W. Libby, newly appointed member of the Minnesota Public Safety commission from the machinists' union, was demanded by President Ben Laab of Winona union 133 of which Mr. Libby is a member. The local body revoked action which made Mr. Libby a delegate to the central labor body.

John M. Baer, Nonpartisan congressman from North Dakota in an address to farmers at Faribault urged that farmers raise every bushel of grain and every pound of livestock possible in an effort to aid the government to win the war with Germany. Mr. Baer scored food manipulators and speculators declaring they had been driven out of North Dakota and would be driven out of every state in the nation.

Ornamental street lighting in cities and towns must be curtailed at once, Judge John F. McGee, state fuel administrator says. "It is up to everybody using electric lights in contravention to the regulations announced to stop at once or take the consequences," said Judge McGee. "The rules will be strictly enforced—not only the penal provisions as prescribed, but fuel will be refused to persons who violate the rules."

E. M. Wheelock, a mechanical expert of Winona gave the British the first practical idea of the war monster that forced the Germans to turn on their heels in the recent drive toward Cambrai, directed by General Byng. The fact that Wheelock was the inventor of the armored tank came to light a few days ago, when the bearer of the blueprints of the Winona man to the British military authorities revealed the secret in an interview at Cleveland. The Winonan verified the statement, although he admitted that he had hoped that the revelations might come from the British side rather than in America.

Danger of a shortage of hard coal in the Northwest is past, A. L. Flinn, rate and traffic expert of the Railroad and warehouse commissioner said. He said the available supply of soft coal is about 2,000,000 tons short of the estimated total of 10,000,000 tons necessary to supply all wants.

The city council of New Ulm must elect a mayor and city attorney under the law, to fill vacancies caused by executive orders removing those officials. W. P. Elbner was acting mayor during the proceedings. Auditor Vogel's reinstatement is effective at once and will relieve the temporary auditor, W. P. Backer.

Resolutions offering its co-operation with the government in every way possible, and its most earnest endeavor to produce fruits and vegetables necessary to assist in keeping people properly nourished, were sent to President Wilson, Herbert Hoover, A. D. Wilson and Governor Burnquist by the Minnesota State Horticultural society in its closing session in Minneapolis.

The attitude of Commissioner Keller on the street railway trouble was officially called to the attention of the Public Safetly Commission in a letter from R. D. Cotton, Ramsey county director of public safety. Newspaper reports of the speech made by Commissioner Keller at the labor meeting in Rice Park, St. Paul, were enclosed with a letter asking an investigation.

"Death by wounds in the head, caused by an unknown person," was the verdict in the case of John McGarry, who was found unconscious in George Anderson's "soft drink" place at Brainerd, when the police raided the place confiscated some liquor and arrested Anderson who is held on a charge of conducting a place in which intoxicating liquors are sold.

The Northern Minnesota Development association, in joint convention with the Minnesota Potato Growers' association and the newly formed Northern Minnesota Sheep Growers' association was held at Brainerd with the largest attendance in the history of the association. President Middleton in his address paid tribute to the potato growers of the state and emphasized the need of organized effort in assisting the government in its war program. Patriotic resolutions were adopted. Among the features of the convention, a potato luncheon, part of the conservation program, was in the foreground. Potatoes were prepared after government recipes. Sheep culture was discussed by Prof. W. A. McKerrow of the University farm. Governor Burnquist addressed the convention the closing day.

Unless trains come in from North Dakota with grain in the next few days lake shipments from Duluth elevators will be wound up in a hurry, according to a statement given out by a member of the local food administration grain corporation representative.

Henry Helsene died recently at Everett, Wash., aged 63. Mr. Helsene was formerly a resident of Isanti and served as village marshal here at one time. He moved to Washington about twelve years ago. The survivors are his wife, one son, Fred, three sisters and two brothers.

The Place of the Nativity

In a place built, like Bethlehem, in many cases against the soft limestone rock it often happens that the existence of a cave where the house was to be was a great attraction since it offered a ready made, dry, above ground cellar as well as a specially suitable spot for the household animals and for a storeroom. It would seem that Joseph was at last able to get room in some such back portion of a house, and there, we are told, Mary bore her divine Son.

A cave below the high altar of the Church of the Nativity is now shown as the very place where this august event transpired; a little recess, shaped like a clam shell, its floor of marble wrought into a star in the center, bearing in Latin the words, "Here Jesus Christ Was Born of the Virgin Mary." A row of lamps hangs round the outer edge, the right to attend to them being a jealously watched matter, each of the ancient churches, the Greek, the Latin, the Armenian and the Coptic, having one or more of these under its care.

The evidence for this site is so strong that most persons accept it as sufficient, reaching up, as it does, to within living memory of the days of the apostles. But even if this be an illusion the fact remains that in this petty village the Saviour of the world was made man for our redemption. No wonder that we read of the anthem of the angels, for surely nothing could draw forth the interest of the heavenly population like the exceeding grace God was showing to sinful man.

The scene of the visit of the shepherds is pointed out as on a rough slope, facing the village, at some distance to the east, Bethlehem lying far above on its mountain seat. One can follow the shepherds in their journey to see the unspeakable wonder. They would go along the rich valley of Boaz and then up the terraced hill by a path still in use, nor is it uninstructive to reflect that, while simple shepherds were led by angels to the manger, the high priest and the great of Jerusalem, so near, slept through that most illustrious night of all history, quite unconscious of what had happened. But we know of it, and may God grant that if we cannot go with the shepherds to Bethlehem we may one day go to the right hand of God and worship him there, who that night lay a little child in Mary's arms.—Dr. Cunningham Geikie.

One Christmas Pudding

Perhaps the most heroic attempt to keep Christmas in conventional fashion under unconventional conditions was that made by the late Lord Wolseley, when a young officer, in the trenches before Sebastopol during the Crimean war sixty years ago. He and his comrades decided that the Christmas should be honored and that there should be a plum pudding. The "pudding" was compounded of biscuit, grease and such fruit as could be obtained, the ingredients being mixed in a fragment of a Russian shell. Wrapped in a cloth, it was boiled for some hours, and a tasty reminder of the great festival was eagerly looked forward to by the hungry officers. But before the pudding was considered "cooked" orders came transferring Wolseley and his tent companions to a distant part of the works.

Should they leave the pudding until their return or eat it as it was? They were hungry, and the latter course was decided upon. The "pudding" was duly swallowed, and away they went in obedience to orders. Late that night Wolseley was troubled with internal disturbances that necessitated the doctor's kindly ministrations. It seemed, said the future field marshal, as if pieces of Russian shell were rolling against each other inside. It was the only pudding, the first and last, he ever made.

"Don't Open Until Christmas!"

My Love hath sent a gift to me,
But though that gift I long to see,
The packet's label says me nay—
"Don't open until Christmas day."

Till Christmas day—how long to wait
And pine, yet hold inviolate
The ban, too strict for Adam's clay,
"Don't open until Christmas day!"

On Christmas day shall I be here
To joy in that which now were dear?
And must I heed these runes that say,
"Don't open until Christmas day?"
Should Time, the churl, have power to hold
In check each word, each deed of old!
Through this decree of drear delay,
"Don't open until Christmas day."

For there be hearts—and purses, too—
Locked fast to Love the long year through
By that same word, which fools obey,
"Don't open until Christmas day."

Ah, Love, the sages all allow
The time for any joy is now!
Then charge me never more, I pray,
"Don't open until Christmas day!"

—Arthur Guiterman in Life.

The Golden Christmastide

Under the far blue Syrian sky
Was born the Conqueror of Death,
Who bore credentials from on high
In Bethlehem and Nazareth.
Then came the new and better times;
One lone star signaled far and wide,
And now we ring melodious chimes
To mark the holy Christmastide.

Come young and old from every side;
Come rosy maid and gentle swain,
It is the holy Christmastide
That joyously we meet again.
The holly hangs upon the door.
It is no time for work or woe:
Now jollity commands the floor,
And joy comes with the mistletoe.
Bring in the Yule log's ancient flame,
The soused boar's head, a rich repast.
Let sorrow go the way it came;
Let care be to oblivion cast.
The sweet clear voices sound without
Sackbuts and shawm make wholesome glee.
Twined is the boar's head round about
With garlands rich and rosemary.

And now the foaming wassail bowl
Shall bring us comfort and delight,
This is the season of the soul,
From golden morn to starry night.
Naught care we for the piercing cold,
The drifted snow or raging blast,
For Christmas never shall grow old
From eons new or centuries past.

Quaint mummers mingle in the scene
Where pudding mates with Christmas pie.
The rooms are thick with evergreen,
And happiness lights every eye.
Let Fortunatus turn his horn
Of basket loads to famished need,
For on this day the One was born
Who knew no mark of class or creed.

Then welcome, merry Christmastide,
Another hour before we go.
The rosy girl close at our side
We'll kiss beneath the mistletoe.
Deep, mellow bells salute the air
With benisons sent far and wide.
Good will and joy go everywhere
Upon the golden Christmastide.
—Joel Benton.

The Sweetest of All.

Christmas is a jolly day, but let us not forget that it is Christ's birthday and that to make someone else happy is the sweetest thing of all.

A GREAT DISCOVERY

(By J. H. Watson, M. D.)

Swollen hands, ankles, feet are due to a dropsical condition, often caused by disordered kidneys. Naturally when the kidneys are deranged the blood is filled with poisonous waste matter, which settles in the feet, ankles and wrist; or under the eyes in bag-like formations.

As a remedy for those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation caused by uric acid—as scalding urine, backache and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gout, it is simply wonderful how quickly An-u-ric acts; the pains and stiffness rapidly disappear, for Anuric, (double strength), is many times more potent than lithia and often eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. All druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels have been favorably known for nearly 50 years.

Anuric is a recent scientific discovery by Dr. Pierce, Chief of Staff at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Inst., in Buffalo, N. Y. Send 10c there for a trial pkg. of Anuric. Large package 60c.

Would Save the Cake.

Johnny had often seen the new food signs posted up everywhere, telling people not to waste food and use what is left. One day he was invited to a birthday party. In a short while the birthday cake was cut up and each child had a piece, and there was a big piece left. The maid was going to take this piece away when Johnny called to her and said, "I think I can use the piece that is left."

One Worse.

Friend—I suppose you'd rather lick the kaiser than anybody else on earth?

Recruit—There's just one fellow I'd like to get my hands on worse.

Friend—Who's that?

Recruit—The guy that hollered "Fire!" just as I got my clothes off for the physical examination.—Judge.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

Before Wealth Came.

No doubt there are a lot of rich men, too, who thought they'd be different than they are when they got money in the days before they got it.

Quarantine Not Observed.

Brooklyn, N. Y., will no longer placard homes for measles or for whooping cough, quarantine being considered useless.

The Reason.

"What makes wheat nervous, pa?"

"I guess it is the way they keep thrashing it, son."

Colds Cause Headache and Grip

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

True.

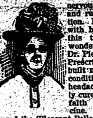
"Bad weather we're having."

"Yep. But you're in luck if that's all you've got to kick about."

If the man you are talking to looks at his wife it's time to shut up.

Better a budding genius than a blooming idiot.

ADVICE FOR THOSE WHO ARE WEAK, NERVOUS, SLEEPLESS.



St. Paul, Minn.—After my first child it left me in very nervous, weakened and run-down condition. I also suffered with headaches. At this time I found wonderful relief in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It soon built me up in good condition and my headache was entirely cured. I have great faith in this medicine. I have also used the 'Pleasant Pellets' as a purgative and have always found them to be effective and non-griping."—Mrs. R. McL. HOLMES, 466 Farrington.

The "Prescription" is sold in tablet or liquid form. Send 10c to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg. tablets.—Adv.

His Advantage.

"The gardener is a natural grafter but he has one big advantage over the other kinds."

"What is that?"

"Whatever he puts over on the public, he can get them to swallow it."

The Smart Retort.

"She wanted to borrow a cup of sugar."

"Did you lend it to her?"

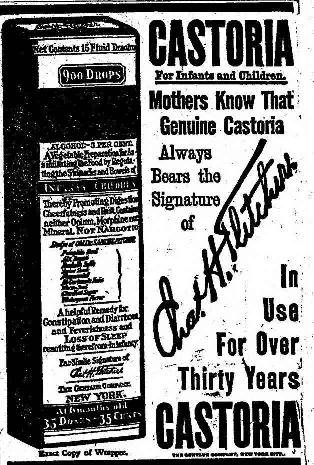
"I sent back word that if I had a cup of sugar I wouldn't speak to the likes of her."

Some Exceptions.

"Does like always produce like?"

"Not always. Rich food often produces poor health."

Iron imbedded in concrete in Germany has been found to be free from rust after more than 45 years.



Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachm
900 Drops
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old 35 Doses — 35 Cents

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

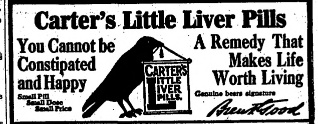
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Absence of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

Stop! Women and consider these facts

Every statement made in our advertisements is true. Every testimonial we publish is genuine and honest, which proves that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the greatest remedy for womens ills known

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Proof Positive.

"Is that purse of yours real alligator skin?"

"Is it? Just listen to it snap."

Woman's inconsistency is the greatest of her charms.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting — Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Pledge for Children.

Mrs. Hattie T. Harl, a schoolteacher of Council Bluffs, Ia., has prepared a pledge for schoolchildren, in which they promise not to find fault with any food set before them during the war.

For Him.

Hicks—Does he believe in luck?

Wicks—Not in good luck.—Somerville Journal.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

Farm Wanted Would like to hear from owner who has good farm for sale. FRED HANSON, Box 26, Waterloo, Iowa

A. Naplin
LAWYER
[illegible] Falls, Minnesota.
[illegible]

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Bring your loose **HAY** to Goodridge

We pay Highest prices

GILLER and GUINAN

particulars call at The Eleven Towns office.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accoun. today with

Farmrs State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

Why Delay

Put in your order now for a new

Suit

Or

Overcoat

Only a few weeks left before Christmas. Get your in before theholiday rush. Let us take your measure TO DAY.

H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

Worth Consideration.

Pleasure comes through toil and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work his life is a happy one.—Ruskin.

Sir Oliver Lodge's Faith.

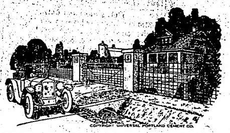
"I will not believe that it is given to man to have thoughts higher and nobler than the real truth of things."

The mountain regions of Cuba include many ridges and valleys of extremely fertile land, nearly all untouched, and existing practically as they did before the time of the Spaniards.

As the World Moves.

"Love makes the world go round," quoted the Parlor Philosopher. "Yes, but marriage generally squares things," added the Mere Man.—Town Topics.

Make Those Farm Improvements NOW!


COPYRIGHT UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

Every dollar you invest to make your farm more efficient, to save a portion of your feed or lessens your labor brings dividends and increases the value of your place.

START AT THE FRONT with concrete gate and line posts, taut fencing and with a clean driveway. Shut out the rats with concrete floors in corn cribs and poultry houses. Make your barn and hog house sanitary with concrete. Save ten per cent of the corn fed to the hogs by building a concrete feeding floor..

Concrete can be safely and easily placed during cold weather. Ask for printed instructions and let us supply you with UNIVERSAL PORTLAND cement and other building material.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Phone 51 Goodridge, Minnesota

Stop! Look! Listen!

We have a full line of Christmas goods to offer for the Christmas trade and a big line of Jewelry that we will sell at a discount in price from now untill Christmas, and all other goods in my store will be sold at cut prices

G. C. Gulrud
Hardware Store
Goodridge, Minn.

The Middlemen.

A farmer raised a peck of wheat beside the River Dee; a boarder ate a wheated loaf 'way down in Tennessee; the loaf the boarder fed upon cost half as much and more as did the farmer's peck of wheat a month or so before. "Now, why is this," the boarder raved, "they hold me up on bread?" "And why is wheat so bloomin' cheap?" the plodding farmer said.

A chap beyond the Rocky ridge raised 20 pounds of limes; another one in old New York was kicking on the times, for he had downed a glass of "ade," and, poor forlorn galoot, had paid one-half the market price of 20 pounds of fruit. "Now, why is this, they soak me thus for this wee sip of 'ade'?" "And why," exclaimed the orchard man, "am I so poorly paid."

Now hold your horses steady there, you man beside the Dee; go easy there, you hungry chap in sunny Tennessee; restrain yourself, you orchard man, forbear this angry talk, and you beside the soda fount in Little Old Noo Yawk, remember this: Our food and drink, no matter where and when, must also be the food and drink of thirty middlemen.—Utica Globe.

Curious Burials.

The inhabitants of Mesopotamia have curious customs in the disposal of their dead. The corpse is carried to the grave dressed in ordinary clothes, with the face uncovered. Bodies are buried in shallow graves, and after a period dug up again, the bones being collected into a white linen bag and deposited in small buildings.

"One day," says an officer of the R. A. M. C., "I saw such a bag in a church; it was labelled with a woman's name. In a village near the Struma I have visited one of these storehouses of the bones of the departed. The bags most recently placed in it were still white and whole; others were whole, but stained brown by time. Those that had been deposited in years past had rotted away."

Real Estate Loans

Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, - MINN

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

Dr. J. T. Turley

THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Saturday December 22, 1917

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00	Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00	Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up	

Compare these priees with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and re aired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

Build Sheds!

The best advice we can give is

"Build Sheds"

The next best advice is

"Come Here for the Lumber"

One object of both these suggestions is to save you money. Your stock will do better under sheds this winter, saving you money in feed. You can get better lumber for less money here, saving you money on the bill.

WINTON-NICHOLS Lumber Company.
IF IT'S BUILDING MATERIAL WE HAVE IT.
GOODRIDGE, MINN.

THE HERO

Fanning Mill

Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity

Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.

Call in and let show you how it works

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Volume XII. No. 51

GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 20, 1917.

$1.50 Per Year

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Extra

Morin & Stephenson

Extra

Agents For The

Musikland Phonographs

Plays Edison, Columbia, Pathe, Victor, Par-O-Ket and also all of cheap disk records No Special Attachments Needed.

A $200.00 Tone Phongraph at One Quarter the Co

Agents for Par-O-Ket records

On Display At

M. J. Stephenson's

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	[illegible]
Oats	.69
Barley	1.20
Flax	3.17
Rye	1 65
Butter	.40
Eggs	.40
Vive Flour	$5 40
Mascot Flour	5.40

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

A full line of Scandinavian story and song books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

"Wars Women" at the Grand Theatre New Years Night, Tuesday Jan. 1st 1918. Dance after the show with music by Greenfields Orchestra of Thief River Falls.

Mrs. R. H. McDonald and son Harry were Thief River Falls visitors, Saturday.

Thursday Dec. 27, 1917 at 10:30 a. m. there will be a red cross meeting at the High Landing church. Mr. Thomas Hay and some ladies from Thief River Falls will come and start a Red Cross Chapter.

Come and join your American Red Cross.

Matt Erickson, of High Landing, had the misfortune of breaking his arm last Saturday while trying to start his gasoline engine to pump water.

Good work all winter offered in good factory, viz. Moline, Illinois. For further particulars inquire of agents for John Deere Plows. Agents Goodridge Merc. Co.

Miss Thelma Gilbertson, who is attending the North Star College at Warren, arrived here Saturday evening to spend the Christmas vacation at her home here.

The Goodridge Literary Society will give a play, entitled. "As the Twig is Bent", in the school house, Friday evening Jan. 25th. The cast of characters have been chosen and the work of practising has commenced.

Oscar Thoreson of High Landing was a business visitor in town Wednesday

Andrew Nelson, of High Landing, was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday.

Charley Palmer, of High Landing went to Thief River Falls. Wednesday to prove up his claim. He was accompanied by Pearl Palmar, who went along to act as one of the witnesses.

John Nelson of High Landing was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

G. C. Gulrud, was a Thief River Falls visitor Tuesday.

Miss Lillian Korstad, who teaches school at Anstad, spent Saturday in Thief River Falls.

Miss Gertrude Priez, who teaches in the Graff school house, was doing some shopping in Thief River Falls, Saturday.

Anyone wishing to buy the wood from an acre of land, good sound poplar with quite a few saw logs mixed in, price $20, call or write to H. C Iverson, Erie, Minn., Section 22, Star Twp.

A first class single bed, complete with spring, good as new, price $5. call or write to Gust A. Iverson, Erie, Route 1, Sec. 26, Star Twp.

If you have the cash now is the time to buy your shoes and overshoes at a low price.

P. C. Halvorson.

Bids Wanted.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of Dist. No. 50 for the sale of a frame building 14 x 18 ft. 10½ft. posts and an addition 8x8 ft., 6 ft. posts. Said bids to be delivered at the clerk's office by Dec. 15, 1917.

The board reserves the right to reject every or all bids.

A. W. Hanson, Clerk of Dist. No. 50 Erie, Minn.

All those having books belonging to the Minnesota Free Traveling Library are requested to return same to this office at once as we have received notice from the library commission to return same immediately.

A few boys Mackinaw coats going at bargain prices at P. C. Halvorson's.

Several of the boys in this vicinity subject to draft, have received the "Questienere", which they must fill out and return within seven days from the date they received it.

The weather the past few days has been excellent. The roads are in first class condition and automobiles are still running.

Emil Grams of Erie was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday.

P. O. Tvedt attended to business matters in Thief River Falls Monday.

Steve Singer of Kratka, was a business visitor in town, Wednesday.

Art. Halvorson, of Mohall, N. D left Wednesday afternoon for his home in response to a letter calling him for military duty.

Clarence Stephenson, Miss Florence Richards and Miss Irene Ferdinandsen, left Tuesday evening for Pelican Rapids where they will spend over Christmas with relatives and friends.

Rev. Schultz will conduct German Xmas services at the Esplee schoolhouse Monday Dec. 24 at 2:30 p. m. at Germantown Dec. 25th at 10:30 A. M. and English services with communion at the Erie Lutheran church Dec. 26 at 11 A. M.

Can You Beat it.

Last Friday evening while a bunch of fellows were sitting quietly in the P. P. Palmer Pool Hall, they were disturbed by some terrible screaming in the street, and upon going out to investigate they found Mrs. Andy Ryan running from their place of business calling for help. Upon asking her what the trouble was she told them that Andy was chasing her and was going to kill her. While the fellows were deciding what to do, Andy gets an automobile and goes to Thief River where he was arrested by the deputy sheriff.

Mrs. Ryan went down Saturday and swore out a complaint against her husband and the day for the hearing was set for Tuesday. In the meantime Mrs. Ryan and her husband made up and she did not appear against him on Tuesday. The ending of the case as far as we can learn, is that a fine was imposed on him, and all the costs.

MUSIC REACHES THE HEART

Performer Dealing in Emotions Captivates Women More Swiftly Than the Poets or Painters.

The poet deals in words, while the painter deals in color and form, but the musician deals in emotions and therefore his appeal to women is always more swift, as it is always more subtle, than the appeal of any other artist.

Such, summed up by a writer in the Philadelphia North American, is the latest theory to explain the lure of music for women and the attraction of the dark-eyed, long-haired musician himself.

The average woman, say the theorists, is hemmed in with conventions that make her feel a prudish discomfort if a book or a poem talks too openly of what she thinks of, but never puts into words. With a picture it is the same way, but in the music, she hears with emotional delight all the romanticism, all the beauty, and all the vague dreams which she hides so closely from the world. In consequence she reads into the music her own feelings, and then she confuses the musician with his music. He, too, is keyed up to a high tension; he feels telepathically the emotion he has communicated, and so a spark is kindled between them. As for the result—well, sometimes it is love, sometimes a momentary infatuation—that all depends upon how much music they hear together and how much pent-up nervous emotionalism lies buried in the woman's soul.

Small Prescriptions.

Many physicians have a habit of writing prescriptions without calculating the quantity of medicine their patients are to take. This leads to a great waste of drugs and much unnecessary expense. Which leads the New York Medical Journal to urge physicians to be more careful.

Another evil result of this far too common practice is that partly used prescriptions are stored away in the medicine chest, and next time the patient has, or thinks he has, the same symptoms, he takes what he supposes to be the same medicine.

But the chief reason why physicians should not prescribe four or six ounces when they know only one or two will be used, is that it is wasting the drugs and making the patient pay far more for his medicine than is at all necessary.

First Introduced Canes.

The Mexicans first used canes in America. When the Spanish conquered the country, a queer custom was introduced. The chief executive of the towns carried a stick with a gold or silver head. It was a kind of scepter.

The people, of course, rarely knew how to read or write, and when anyone was wanted for a crime, one of the mayor's subordinates would take the cane, find the culprit and place it horizontally upon the latter's chest.

The proceeding was equivalent to a summons, and the man had to appear before the mayor under the penalty of being cast into prison. This action was borrowed from Spain, where it still prevails in the more important actions.

Find Skeleton of Giant.

A perfect sketeleton was uncovered in Surrey, England, during the work of carrying out alterations to surface water drainage in one of the main streets in Farnham. The chief bones were in a perfect state of preservation, and were sufficient to show that the body was that of a man of unusual stature. Close by was found a bone of a horse. The site of a Norman cemetery is only a little distance from the spot where the body was found, and here some years ago cinerary urns were discovered, which were stated to be perfect examples of first-century urns. Some of these are now preserved in Waverly abbey.

"MEMORY MAPS" ARE FREAKS

Try to Draw Outlines of the Various Countries and You Will Be Surprised at Your Ignorance.

A man and wife sat at the table at their home trying to draw the outline map of Europe, from memory, observes the Ohio State Journal. They soon found that they knew little about it. They had been reading of European events for years, and yet when they came to putting their mind picture of the continent on paper they forgot their geography entirely. The man had read Anabasis and Homer in the original and yet put Greece between the Adriatic and the coast of Spain, and left Austria out altogether. The wife had Spain and France side by side on an east and west line, with Belgium to the north, covering both, while she made the boot of Italy a fashionable $10 gaiter. Anyone looking at the two maps could tell they were not of America or Asia, but of where, he couldn't say.

But seriously, it is a delightful amusement and might with profit be indulged in more. After one gets through with Europe, take the other continents and the countries that belong to them. And then one night come nearer home. It would be really sad to observe the ignorance concerning our own localities, but it would be amusing, too. Just for fun, have a company draw maps of Great Britain and Ireland, or Turkey, China, Kansas and Nebraska, Louisiana, Delaware, etc., and much surprised you will be to see how this old earth had changed since you trusted it to your memory.

Facial Failure.

He—"Your friend isn't much stuck on her looks." She—"Say, she wouldn't dare shoot her own husband."—Judge.

Scientific Foresight.

"How did the boy get his motorcycle?" "He seized the cycle-logical moment to ask for it."

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, Minnesota

Season's Greetings

We take this opportunity of extending to our patrons and friends the greetings of the season. Wishing you a Merry Christmas, A Happy New Year and thanking you for past favors, We are

Yours sincerely,

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, Minneso

AN OPPORTUNITY

To supply yourself with Drygoods, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Caps, Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hose etc. at the most reasonable prices consistent with the present high cost of everything.

When in need of anything in the above line, call on us, we are here to supply your needs. All we ask is a chance to do so.

When in town make it a point to do your trading at our store, we will appreciate your business

P. C. HALVORSON

Goodridge, Mir

DRY RESOLUTION PASSES HOUSE

Question of Nation-Wide Prohibition To Be Submitted To State Legislatures

VOTE IS 282 TO 128

Bill Would Prevent Manufacture, Sale or Importation of Liquor For Beverage Purposes—States Have 7 Years to Ratify.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Only a slight difference in resolutions between the House and Senate now stands in the way of submitting to state legislatures an amendment to the federal constitution forbidding the manufacture, sale or importation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in the United States or its territories, for nation-wide prohibition has won in the House.

The vote in the House, taken after a day of debate before crowded galleries, was 282 to 128, with the parties divided almost evenly. The margin for prohibition was just eight votes more than the necessary two-thirds vote of the House required for adoption and 26 more than two-thirds of those voting.

Same as Senate Measure.

The resolution adopted by the House is identical with that pased by the Senate last August, except that it gives the states seven years instead of six in which to ratify the amendment. Senator Sheppard, author of the resolution, predicted that the Senate would accept the amendment at once. He said he had assurances that the seven year period would be approved and that he did not believe a roll call necessary.

Every attempt to put on amendments to except light wines and beer was beaten and 141 Democrats stood aligned with 137 Republicans and four Independents to win the final victory for the prohibition forces.

Text of Resolution.

Following is the resolution as adopted:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislature of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

"Article—Section 1.—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by Congress."

HARRIS QUITS SHIP BOARD

Third Manager to Hold Place Returns To Work In Navy.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris, recently appointed general manager of the shipping board's emergency fleet corporation, has asked to be relieved of that duty and returned to his post as chief of the navy's bureau of yards and docks.

His request will be granted and Charles A. Piez, a Chicago engineer, vice president of the Emergency Fleet corporation, will be named to succeed him.

It is said that Admiral Harris did not find the work congenial. He was appointed general manager when Rear Admiral Capps retired. The first general manager of the Fleet corporation was Major General Goethals, who resigned after a few months because of the board's refusal to give him a free hand.

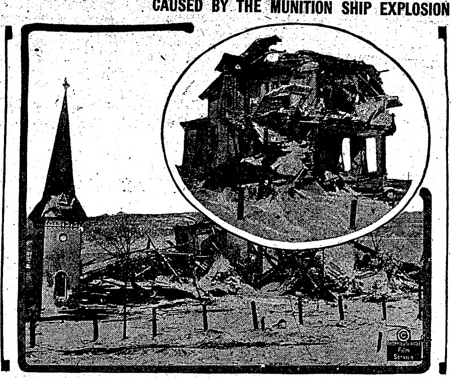
SWISS TO STAY NEUTRAL EVEN IF IT MEANS FIGHT

Geneva, Dec. 18.—President Felix, Galonder, in the first public speech he has delivered since his recent election, said that the Swiss people are ready to pour out their blood against any one who might attempt to invade their country. Switzerland, declared the president, will defend her neutrality to the end.

Raiders Believed in Singapore Region.

Manila, P. I., Dec. 18.—Officials of the Philippine government have issued a warning to shipowners to beware of German raiders suspected of being near Singapore, one of the Strait settlements. American and British warships, it is reported, are co-operating ing guarding the shipping routes. Governor General Harrison has received the assurance that 140,000 ton of shipping has been pledged by the shipping board for the transportation of Philippine products in order to relieve the stagnation and congestion here.

SCENES OF THE DEVASTATION IN HALIFAX CAUSED BY THE MUNITION SHIP EXPLOSION



What is left of the Grove Street church in Richmond, the suburb of Halifax, that was totally destroyed. The church collapsed, but the steeple was left standing. Inserted above is the Thayer residence.

WAR COUNCIL FORMED

New Body to Control All Military Relations.

Co-Ordination of Supplies Is Chief Aim Of Organization—Headed By Baker.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Organization of a war council of the War department to co-ordinate all matters of supplies for the armies at home and overseas and the military relations between the armies in the field and the department is announced by Secretary Baker.

The council will consist of Secretary of War Baker, acting assistant Secretary of War Crowell, Major General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, and Major Generals Henry G. Sharpe, quartermaster general; Erasmus Weaver, chief of coast artillery; William Crozier, chief of ordnance, and Enoch P. Crowder, provost marshal general. The announcement says:

"The purpose of the council is to oversee and co-ordnate all matters of supply of our field armies and the military relations between the armies in the field and the War department. The council will act through the chief of staff and will be provided accommodations and facilities for the transaction of its business.

REVEALS WAR OFFICE SHIFTS

Baker Rearranges High Commands—Post for Goethals.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Rearrangement of some of the high commands in the War department is indicated by the detachment of officers designated by Secretary Baker to sit in the department's war council.

It has become definitely known that Major General Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, has been offered the place of quartermaster general to succeed Major General Sharpe.

Provost Marshal General Crowder is the only officer assigned to the war council who will not be detached from his present office.

"BUY WAR STAMPS," IS PLEA

Vanderlip Says Similar Chance to Invest Never Offered Before.

Kansas City, Dec. 17.—Buy war savings stamps now, when they are cheap, and luxuries, which are high, later, when they are cheap, was the plea of Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the war savings committee, in an address at a luncheon here. "War savings stamps are a security everybody can invest in," he said. "Never before in the history of the country have all the people had a chance to invest small sums in a gilt-edged security."

Explosion In German Munitions Plant.

London, Dec. 18.—Two disasters in widely separated parts of Germany are reported in Zurich dispatches received here. An explosion occurred in the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshaven and resulted in the death or injury of many. The second explosion occurred near Kiel, destroying a factory where bombs were prepared for Zeppelins and airplanes, and many of the employes in this plant were killed.

Trials For More Negro Army Rioters

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 15.—Plans are rapidly being shaped to try additional men of the Twenty-fourth infantry on charges growing out of the Houston riot August 23. Fourteen enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth who have been confined at Fort Bliss, El Paso, since the removal of the battalion from Houston, have been brought to San Antonio. No formal charges have been preferred against any of the men or against any other Twenty-fourth infantrymen so far as has been made public.

HUNS DESTROY 10 CONVOYED SHIPS

Sink Destroyer, Mine Sweepers, British and Neutral Merchantmen In North Sea.

TONNAGE LOSS 8,000

Raid Duplicates Successful Foe Enterprise of Last October When Several Norwegian Merchantment Were Sunk Without Warning.

London, Dec. 19.—German naval forces have sunk one British and five neutral merchantment, a British destroyer and four mine sweepers in the North Sea.

Tonnage Loss 8,000.

The losses were the result of an attack on a convoy bound from Scotland to Norway, Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, announces. The total tonnage of the lost merchantmen was 8,000.

Duplicates October Raids.

The German raid duplicates the successful enterprise of last October carried out by two German raiders which attacked a convoy in the North sea. They sank nine neutral merchantmen and two of the escorting British destroyers. Five Norwegian, three Swedish and one Danish vessel were sunk without warning. They were armed heavily and succeeded in evading the British watchers on the return as well as the outward trip.

Three Ships Lost Dec. 12.

London, Dec. 18.—Two neutral merchant vessels and a trawler were sunk off the Tyne December 12 by German destroyers, Thomas J. MacNamara, financial secretary to the admiralty, has just announced in the house of commons.

CROZIER RELIEVED OF POST

Goes From Ordnance Department To Inner War Council.

Washington, Dec. 18.—General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army, is to be relieved of that post and assigned to the new inner war council, it is learned here. General Crozier has been under fire before the Senate military committee investigating the conduct of the war, but his removal it is declared, is in no way connected with Congress' action. No successor has yet been selected.

5,500,000 IN GERMAN ARMIES

Numerical Strength of Foe Estimated by French Critic.

Paris, Dec. 18.—German combatant forces on all fronts are estimated at 3,130,000 by the military critic of L'Echo de Paris. His estimate of the present total strength of the German army is 5,500,000. Noncombatant units, which he says total 2,370,000 men, are needed for guarding the frontier, occupying the invaded territory, and maintaining the long line of communication.

Mexicans Fire On U. S. Guards.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 18.—Two Mexican federal cavalrymen rode across the Rio Grande north of this city, one opening fire with pistol on the American guards who halted them. The guards returned the fire, killing the horse of one Mexican, capturing the rider. The other rode back to Mexico and was believed to have been wounded, as he was seen to fall twice from his horse. The captured Mexican was turned over to the immigration officials here. None of the American guards was hit.

DRAFT WINS IN CANADA

Borden and Unionists Carry Election by Big Vote.

Incomplete Returns Give Union Government Lead of More Than Forty Seats.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 19.—A decisive victory at the polls has been won by the Union government.

Virtually complete returns from the eastern provinces, and results not quite so complete from west of the Great Lakes, indicate that, apart from the soldier vote to be counted in January, the government will have a majority in excess of 40 seats.

The provinces east of the Ottawa river more than verified the predictions of those who believed that the Unionists and Liberals would break about even, but Ontario and the West proved a surprise. The opposition counted on at least 20 seats from Ontario, and obtained only half that number.

Liberals thought they could count on not less than 15 seats in the West, but Mulloy of Provencher, Manitoba, was the only supporter of Sir Wilfred Laurier elected.

DRIVEN INTO MOUTHS OF GUNS

Teutons Forced To Advance In Italy By Own Artillery.

With Italian Armies, Dec. 17.—Austro-German troops are being driven to the attack against the Italians. Prisoners taken by General Diaz's forces declare losses in their ranks have been increased to staggering proportions by their own artillery, which under orders had put a moving curtain of fire behind the attacking waves to force them into the charge.

Commanders of the Teuton forces, they also asserted, are adopting other coercive measures.

JURY'S VOTE ACQUITS MEANS

Is Freed of Charge of Murder of Wealthy Widow.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 18.—Gaston B. Means has been acquitted here of the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, a wealthy widow of New York and Chicago, whose business affairs he had handled. The jury was out all night.

After the foreman of the jury had formally pronounced the verdict of "not guilty," counsel for Means asked the court if it had any other charges against their client. Judge Cline replied there was none and Means was given his freedom for the first time since last September.

SHIP CREWS MAKE TROUBLE

Washington, Dec. 18.—Immediate legislation to bring crews of transports, mine layers, and other army vessels into military service is urgently recommended by Quartermaster General Sharpe in his annual report just made public.

Continual difficulties with civilian crews are described, with the conclusion that grave danger can be averted only by making officers and men subject to military discipline.

Power Refused to Non-War Plants.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18.—Practically every manufacturing concern in Pittsburg engaged in making other than absolutely necessary materials will be forced to close down the first of this week unless their plants are steam equipped, as the entire supply of direct current will be diverted to war order factories, it is announced by Robert J. Bulkley, member of the priorities commission of the Council of National Defense, who is conducting an investigation into the power situation here.

SEPARATE PACT IS HELD CERTAIN

Germany Opens Peace Negotiations With, Bolsheviki Government of Russia.

RUSSIANS DEFY ALLIES

Notify Ambassadors That Bolsheviki Must Be Recognized Or All Courtesies Will be Refused.

Amsterdam, Dec. 19.—The belief is generally accepted that a separate peace will be arranged between Russia and Germany. Dr. von Kuehlmann, German foreign secretary, says a Berlin dispatch, is proceeding to Brest-Letovsk during the course of the week to take part in peace negotiations.

Peace to be Hastened.

A semi-official dispatch received here from Vienna says:

"The governments of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey and Russia will follow up the armistice as speedily as possible with peace negotiations. The selection af plenipotentiaries now is proceeding, and pending their arrival the armistice delegates at Brest Litovsk have started informal peace negotiations.

Chinese Troops Sent to Harbin.

London, Dec. 18.—News received in London is to the effect that the population of Harbin, Manchuria, is entirely under the control of the Boolsheviki and that great disorder prevails there. Movements of the Russian railway administrators and of the civil government are being hampered. The governor's authority is being ignored.

The Bolsheviki in Harbin are said to be more aggressive than those in Petrograd.

A dispatch received here from Peking says the Allied ministers in the Chinese capital decided that at the present juncture the preservation of order in Harbin should be entrusted to the Chinese government and that two battalions of Chinese regular troops were dispatched there from Kirin.

The dispatch adds it is officially denied that Japanese have landed at Vladivostok.

Bolsheviki Defy Allies.

Petrograd, Dec. 18.—The commissioner of foreign affairs has notified the foreign embassies that they must vise the passposts of Bolsheviki couriers or that similar courtesies will be refused him. The notification says the government considers the question of recognition purely formal and that it does not care about it in the least, but that foreign governments must realize that the Bolsheviki constitutes the de facto government and extend to it the right for its couriers to travel abroad.

MISSION IS BACK FROM PARIS

House Reports Enterprise Complete Success.

New York, Dec. 18.—What the American mission was sent to accomplish in the Inter-Alied war conference in Paris "has been successfully and satisfactorily done," was the message brought to the American people by Colonel E. M. House, head of the mission, who has returned to the United States with four of his colletagues.

Peace was never discussed at the Inter-Allied war council, which cemented together the Allied nations for the vigorous prosecution of the war, Colonel House declared.

"I will report that it was a complete success," Colonel House said last night.

PAY FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

U. S. Checks Expected at Camp Dodge Within Few Days.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 16.—Several thousand mothers, wives or dependents of Minnesota soldiers now at Camp Dodge will receive Christmas presents from Uncle Sam in the form of separation allowance checks. The checks are expected at Camp Dodge within the next few days, and will be sent direct to the dependents entitled to receive them. Very few of the Minnesota solders, as well as those from other states, now at the cantonment failed to show at least one dependent.

Ten Killed by Mine Explosion

Bluefield, W. Va., Dec. 18.—Ten miners are known to have been killed by an explosion in the mine in the Yukon-Pocahontas Coal company at Susanna, twenty miles west of here. Four others are reported to have lost their lives. The bodies of ten men have been taken from the mine, and exploring parties are searching for other possible explosion victims.

German Republic Urged.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The committee on public information has made public an article written by Germans and circulated in Germany urging the overthrow of the German war lords and the proclaiming of a republic. The document, which contains about 2,500 words was distributed through German republicans in Switzerland, declares peace will not come until Hohenzollern is completely overthrown and the German people take a firm and decided stand for humanity and civilization

GREATER EFFICIENCY. REDUCED COST

Grow Grain in Western Canada, Make Profits, and Show Greater Patriotism.

The nation-wide cry of "More Efficiency" has now reached even the most remote agricultural sections and there is a general interest amongst the farmers to increase their products and to reduce their expenses. The need of foodstuffs is greater than the world has ever before known, and every effort is being used to meet the world's food requirements, becoming more apparent every day. While it is true that this desire is attested by a general patriotism, there is an underlying factor in this extension work to secure some of the benefits that are being offered by a ready market at maximum prices. Wide-spread attention has been given to the opportunity in this respect in Western Canada, where fortunes are being made in a few crops out of grain at present prices.

It has been found that the open, level prairie can be cultivated for wheat and other small grains at a minimum price, and during the past few years the yields have been more than satisfactory. Wheat crops of forty bushel to the acre have been common in Western Canada in the last three or four years, and with a present available price of over $2.00 per bushel this means a return on investment and labor that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. This is made possible by the low priced lands that can be secured for grain growing. The range in price runs from $15 to $25 per acre, according to location and other local conditions. In this period of "more agricultural efficiency" it is apparent at a glance that the farmer on low priced but high grade lands, growing his grain at a minimum cost, is reaping a golden harvest with the highest percentage of profit.

The cultivator of high priced farm lands has a big handicap to overcome in computing his profits on a $200 an acre farm as compared with the agriculturist reaping as great, if not greater return from $25 an acre land.

It therefore becomes a question for the farmer himself to answer, whether he is doing himself and his country the best service, by devoting all his energies to working high priced land that yields no better return than land that can be secured at one-eighth the price. It is a case of getting either minimum or maximum quantity. Many have already decided on the alternative, and with their spare money invested in and now working Western Canada lands, they are allowed to speak for themselves. Apparently they are satisfied, for we learn of cases where on a $4,000 investment, in one year they have had their money back, with a profit of from 50% to 100%. Such is one of the steps in progressiveness now being demonstrated in the effort to create greater efficiency. The Canadian Government is using every effort to bring these conditions to the attention of the agricultural world, in order to secure the necessary increased grain production so greatly needed. The farmer in Western Canada is exempt from all personal taxes. His buildings, stock and implements are not assessed; and every encouragement is given to farmers to improve and increase their farm output. Reduced railway rates are being offered to new settlers to look over the country and to size up an unprecedented opportunity in farming.—Advertisement.

Pay No Attention to Him.

"What do they mean by a presiding genius?"

"One who can keep order at a woman's club," growled the grizzled grouch.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT PIMPLES

Because Cuticura Quickly Removes Them—Trial Free.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap. Keep your skin clear by making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Climbed the Ladder.

R. L. O'Donnell, new assistant general manager of eastern Pennsylvania railway lines, began railroading as a rodman in 1888.

Keeping the Quality Up
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Cure for Colds and Grip, is now 30c per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal, Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.

Common Sense Rules.

Love unites couples, but common sense keeps most of them out of the divorce courts.

In certain French cities, nearly one-third of the metal workers are women.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. FOR YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free.
Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

"CONTRABAND"

A Romance of the North Atlantic

By
RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "My Lady of the North," "Maid of the Forest," etc.

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CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

—16—

Only some miracle, or the consolidation of their interest temporarily on what was being done forward, had saved us from discovery. Yet I could not remain there, almost in plain view. Where should I turn first? Bascom would be of no value, even if I released him; my only hope of assistance lay in the two seamen. Gripping the iron bar, the revolver snugly stowed away in my pocket, I crept down the black passageway leading forward, glad to escape from the light of the cabin.

McCann believed his prisoners were secure; that it was quite safe to leave them unwatched for the short period before deserting the ship. The very fact that the inefficient Dade had been left alone in the cabin to watch over Miss Vera, and myself, was evidence that he needed every seaman to carry out the work on deck. The measure of his confidence, his conceit, was what gave us this opportunity to act. My hand, fumbling for the lock encountered a bar, a stout wooden bar, extending from jamb to jamb, and my heart bounded madly. This was the place! I had found it already, and the men I came to release were imprisoned exactly as I had been. I tapped gently on the panel.

"Who is it?" Low as the whisper was, I felt convinced the speaker must be Leayord.

"Hollis. Stand by now; are you alone?"

"Yes; Olson and Masters are together in the bosun's quarters."

"Masters! when did they look him up?"

"About an hour ago; he made quite a fight of it—that's how I knew what was going on, sir. Can you get me out?"

"Aye! I'll rip this bar off in a jiffy. Have you a light in there?"

"Black as the inside of a whale's belly, sir."

I got a purchase with my iron lever, and put my full strength to it. The bar was of oak, but the jambs soft pine, and the nails drew out, creaking slightly, but making no noise to create any alarm. It was so intensely dark I could not even perceive the outlines of the man's figure, yet felt aware that Leayord fronted me in the open door. He found my hand somehow, and gripped it.

"I'm sure glad to meet you, captain," he exclaimed heartily, "and get out o' that hole. What's the word, sir?"

"Release the others, and get busy; minutes are worth hours now. McCann and his gang are deserting ship; they have the boats provisioned, and alongside already; that is why the guards have been withdrawn."

"They were going to leave us aboard locked in?"

"Aye, and with the sea-cocks open; dead men tell no tales."

He whistled, his fist smiting the wood of the door.

"The dirty hound! And where are we, sir?"

"Off the Newfoundland coast; they think less than fifty miles, but there's nearly a hundred miles of blue water to the west of us. Here's the way of it in a nutshell: I was locked in my stateroom the same as you. It was Miss Carrington who gave us our chance. She became friendly with McCann, and agreed to go with him. She was left free on board, and managed to release me while the crew were all on deck. The steward was left on watch in the cabin, and she had to hit him with this iron."

"She did! Lord, I'd never have thought it of that slip of a thing! What's become o' the girl?"

"She's in her room, waiting for McCann to come down for her. She'll delay him all she can. Is this the door?"

"Aye, aye, sir; and give me the iron."

He was not a minute at the job, and it required scarcely longer to acquaint the other two released men with a knowledge of the situation. Olson picked up the bar of wood for a weapon, asking simply:

"Vat we do now, captain? Iss it to fight?"

"Hush!" whispered Masters, "there's someone coming up the ladder."

We crept back into the bosun's stateroom and waited breathlessly. There was scarcely room for the four of us, and the door caught, and would not wholly close. A dim light reflected along the walls of the passage, making me aware that the fellow who was slowly climbing the iron ladder from below, had a lantern with him. Leayord retained the iron leg, and I drew my gun, holding it tight gripped in one hand. The man's head and shoulders emerged through the round opening, and the dim light enabled me to recognize Tom Dugan. He paused on the edge, looking down.

"All quiet enough up here," he called. "You better draw the fires, Tony."

"No use o' that," answered a sullen voice from a distance. "The water will fix 'em in half an hour; there's two cocks open. I'm goin' on deck; that crooked millionaire don't git no chance ter drown me."

Dugan laughed.

"Always a thinkin' how to git out of a scrape safe. Yer got yer price, didn't yer?"

"Enough ter make me want ter live long 'nough ter spend it, anyhow. Are you comin' down this way agin, Dugan?"

"No; I'll have a look at the cabin on my way up; the boss doesn't want any mistake made. There's nuthin' left ter do aboard this hooker; she's ticketed for Davy Jones."

He stared below a minute, as though to make sure of what Tony was doing down in the engine room; then, apparently satisfied, swung to firm footing on the deck of the passage, flashing his light aft. The radius was small, and his glance must have revealed nothing strange, for the fellow whistled softly as he advanced.

He was almost at the stateroom door behind which we were hiding before he even noted the absence of the wooden bars which had confined the prisoners. He stopped, a look of amazement on his face, the lantern swung higher to throw the light forward. Before he could move a limb, I had stepped forth into the radiance, the muzzle of my revolver held within three inches of his eyes.

"Don't drop your hands, Dugan," I said sternly, "Not an inch, you brute. Here, Leayord, take the lantern from him. Move quietly, all of you. Now, Olson, if there is a sheet in there, or anything you can make a cord out of, bring it to me—yes, take the lantern a minute. Good! that will answer; now lads, make it strong, a sailor's knot."

Dugan sputtered and swore under his breath, but the shock had robbed him of all power of resistance. I never saw a more amazed look in a man's eyes. He stared at us as though we were ghosts raised from the grave to haunt him.

"Anyone below beside Rapello?" I asked, gripping his shoulder so as to make him look at me. "Answer now or I'll take means to make you."

"No."

"No, what, you fool! You are speaking to the captain of this ship."

"No, sir."

"That's better; you were the two last men left aboard, I take it; it was your job to open the sea-cocks?"

He nodded sullenly, as I dug the revolver deep into his cheek.

"You dirty murderer! where did you leave McCann? Twist his neck, Leayord, until he finds his tongue."

"On deck," he sputtered, "close by the companion; he—he was going down to the cabin after the girl. Tony was the only one left in the engine room, and I was sent along to see that he left the cocks open."

"The boats were all over the side then?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many of them?"

"Four."

"Where were they?"

He set his teeth, but the pressure of Leayord's fingers compelled an answer.

"Three o' 'em had got away, lyin' maybe a hundred yards out, and the fourth was still at the ladder, waitin' fer us to come over the side."

"This last one was McCann's boat? Who were in it?"

"I didn't look over ter see, sir."

"Maybe not, but you know just the same. The men were all picked for the boats. Give me the names."

"Well, thar wus Liverpool, White, Dubois, Tony an' myself, the nigger, Watson, an'—let's see—Joe Sachs."

"Seven—with McCann and the girl—nine; not overloaded surely, and quite a picked company, worthy their chief. The other boats held more?"

"About twelve men each, sir."

Leayord's eyes met mine in silent understanding. He was seaman enough to instantly grasp the purpose of this unequal division—the lighter boat would be the better sailor, the easier operated in a heavy sea.

"Which boat was it you fellows chose?" he asked.

"The port-quarter boat."

"I thought so. What'll we do with Dugan, sir?"

"Throw him into the bosun's bunk, and then nail up the door. We'll give him a dose of his own medicine. More lively; there's another job waiting us on deck."

CHAPTER XXV.

We Capture the Ship.

They were in no way gentle about it, yet the work was noiselessly done, and with sailorlike thoroughness. Dugan undertook to curse, but was so instantly gagged that only the first muffled word reached me in the passage. Masters held the lantern, while the two mates refastened the door, driving home the nails with the iron bar. The moment this was secure I was ready for the next act.

"Give the lantern to Olson, Masters. You've got to look after the engine-room, and leave us to attend the deck job. There'll be those sea-cocks to see to first, and then keep enough fire under the boilers for steerageway. Down with you, and don't pay any attention to whatever we do."

Heavy as he was he went down the iron rungs of the ladder like a fireman answering a call, and the three of us who were left behind in the passage, stared into each others' faces, barely visible in the dim radius of light.

"What next, sir?" asked Leayord anxiously. "There's only three of us now, an' forty-three o' them."

"One less—you're counting Dade, and he's safe enough. The boy Moon is of no account, and I imagine there are twenty men out in those boats who have no heart in this business. They'd be with us now if they had any chance—isn't that so, Olson?"

"Yas, sir—but they won't likely git no chance."

"True enough; yet it is something to knew that McCann and his gang cannot count on them either, if it comes to a fight. As things stand it is all a matter of luck and nerve. There are only six in the boat hanging to the foot of the ladder, with McCann left alone on deck. We ought to be able to handle that bunch."

Leayord dug the iron bar he held into the deck planks savagely.

"What did yer tell Masters to only keep up enough steam for steerage-way for, sir?" he asked bluntly.

"I was afraid they might notice, if he fired up."

"'Tain't likely, so the funnels don't git ter blazin'. The only fellers with eny brains are in thet boat close in alongside, sir, an' they can't see nuthin' frum thar. Them common fo'castle rats in them other boats never would notice a bit more smoke."

"What is it, Leayord? You have a plan? Speak quick, man; we can't stand talking here."

"'Tain't not much o' a plan, sir," he explained briefly, "only I don't see why we couldn't just naturally heave this cuss McCann overboard, er else kill him just as you please. Eny two o' us could keep that quarterboat crew from comin' up the ladder, an' then, if Masters had his boilers het up, no darn rowboat could ever catch us. Thet would leave us one hand at the wheel."

It was true, the very simplicity of it making me curse my own stupidity. I stared into his face without uttering a word of comment, yet with my mind grasping instantly the necessary details. With a single step I was bending over the ladder peering down into the depths below. A faint far-away light appeared at the bottom.

"Masters!" I called, my voice thrown downward through hollowed hands.

I saw his shadow emerge into the circle of light.

"Aye, aye, sir."

"Have you any pressure now?"

"Fairly good, sir. The water's drawing off and the wet coal will steam up in a jiffy."

"Well, stand by for all the steam possible, and give it to her the instant you get the signal—only be careful not to flame your funnels. You hear me?"

"Every word, sir."

"All right; stand by, and don't fail us."

"Now, lads," I said, standing erect, "First it's the after cabin, and then the deck. Douse the glim, Olson; we're better off in the dark. Follow me, and mind your footing."

The gloom was no handicap in that narrow space where we could feel either wall with our fingers, but I emerged into the cabin with caution, fearing the possible presence there of McCann, who might even have brought a man, or two, back on board to assist him. The hanging lamp had been extinguished, or else it had burnt out from lack of oil, but there was a faint glimmer of light in Miss Carrington's stateroom, enabling me to discover at a glance that the main cabin was unoccupied. Her door stood wide open, but with no signs of confusion within.

What had happened? There was nothing to tell me the truth. Had McCann succeeded in inducing her to accompany him on deck? Had he taken her there by force? or, had the girl finally yielded to his insistence, after exhausting every form of delay, her last faith in my return having vanished? Nothing remained but to follow them, and find out what had occurred, and, if not already too late, attempt a rescue.

"There's no one here," I said in a whisper. "We'll try the deck; quiet both of you."

We reached the head of the stairs on our hands and knees. I had my revolver gripped in my fingers, Leayord his iron bar, while Olson had found a hatchet somewhere in the darkness. The companion door was but half closed, and I squeezed my body through the opening, assured no one occupied that immediate portion of deck. The other two followed noiselessly, and we huddled close together in the black shadow of the cabin. So still it was I could hear their breathing, and my eyes, trained by long service in the darkness below, were able to distinguish objects forward beyond the mainmast. There was nothing living visible; to all appearances the ship was totally deserted; the last stragglers had taken to the boats. Olson, who lay next me on the deck jerked my sleeve, his uplifted hand pointing toward the starboard rail amidships.

"There's two of 'em," he whispered.

My eyes caught the indistinct outlines, unable for the instant to make them appear human. Indeed I was still in doubt when McCann's voice, with the old hateful sound in it, called into the darkness:

"Below there; are you still fast?"

"Aye, fast enough, an' blamed tired o' holdin' on," grumbled someone below testily. "Why don't yer come along down?"

"In a minute. Is everyone in the boats?"

"I don't know nuthin' 'bout the steward; nobody ain't seen him yet, 'less he got in somewhar else; nor Tom Dugan. Tony sez he's in the cabin."

"Well, he isn't; I just come up from there. We won't wait for the blame fool. You flooded the engineroom, Tony?"

"Sure I did, with both cocks wide open; there's five feet o' water in her by now."

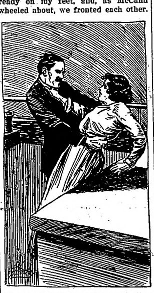
"Good; then it's time we're off. Send a hand up here to help me, Liverpool—the girl won't go along."

The men below laughed at his trouble.

"Can't yer handle that little bit o' a thing, mister?" sang out a new voice, "without the help o' a sailor man?"

"Stow it, Joe Sachs," roared Red, and there was the dull thud of a fist blow. "Now up yer go to give the lady a lift, me lad. Jump er I'll take the tiller ter yer next."

Sachs must have started his upward climb, for McCann drew back from the rail, and, as he did so, the girl broke free from his grasp. The man, however, although apparently taken by surprise, was quick enough to get between her and the companion. She only escaped the grip of his hand by shrinking back against the rail. I was already on my feet, and, as McCann wheeled about, we fronted each other.



As He Did So, the Girl Broke Free From His Grasp.

I gave him no time even to utter a cry of alarm, my only thought being to rid the deck of such scum. Before he could move to escape, or even throw up a hand in self-defense, I had him by the throat, my other hand twisted in his waistband. He was a man nearly, if not quite my own weight, yet, at that moment, mine was the strength of a giant, and with one mighty effort I lifted him clear off the deck, as helpless in my grip as if he had been a child, and, with one desperate heave, swung him out over the rail, and let go. I staggered back, weakened for an instant by my own violence; I heard him cry out, the sound muffled in his throat as he fell; Vera gave utterance to a sob, and the whirling body struck the black water below with a splash plainly audible. Still gasping for breath, I leaned out and looked down. The only light was a lantern held up in the hands of a man in the boat at the foot of the ladder. I could see his face, and the dim figures of three or four others; beyond that narrow radius all was black. I could not even perceive Sachs, half way up the ship's side, yet I knew he was there, clinging tight, because of the tautness of the rope strands. There was no need to conceal the facts longer; we must fight in the open now.

"Leayord, come here," I ordered. "And you, Olson, take the wheel, and ring the engineroom for full speed ahead. Jump into it lads." I sent my voice below, stern with threat.

"Get down that ladder, Sachs, just as quick as God will let you. Let go, you man with the lantern, or we'll swamp you alongside. Do you hear the steam, Liverpool? It's full steam ahead, you fool!"

It was Red's voice which replied:

"Is that you, captain? What happened? Who went overboard?"

"McCann; he's astern of you, and you better pick him up as you go. Move quick! You haven't a second to lose. Man, you'll be sucked under, if you don't let go!"

They were seamen enough to realize the imminent danger of their position. Liverpool and White both called out, and the others, grasping their oars, backed water furiously. I saw Sachs tumble back into the boat, and a face or two staring upward. Voices roared at us, the fellows cursing lustily; then the darkness seemed to swallow them completely, and I knew from the tremor of the deck planks that we were underway. I sprang to Vera, and lifted her to her feet.

"You are not hurt?"

"No, only frightened and bruised. He threw me to the deck. Are we safe? Have they all gone?"

"Yes, all who can make any resistance. Hold her just as she is, Olson; there's a bone in her teeth already; it will take more than oars to overhaul us. Does anyone know if those fellows picked up McCann?"

"I think most likely they did, sir; they wuz swingin' the lantern alongside."

"Bring me the night-glasses, Leayord—aye, they're on the shelf in the captain's stateroom."

He returned with them before I had finished whispering a word of hope into the girl's ear, but even that short time had so broadened the expanse of water I could conceive few details through the lens. Three of the boats were close together, bunched as though their occupants were still unaware of just what had occurred; the fourth boat—the one we had just left, no doubt—was much nearer, and must be entirely out of sight of the others. I got it fairly within my focus, but the occupants were indistinguishable at that distance; all I could be sure of was that the fellows were engaged in rigging up a jury mast for a sail, and that they were no longer attempting to pursue us, or making any effort to rejoin the other boats.

"Do you see 'em, sir?" asked Leayord, impatience overcoming him.

"Yes; Liverpool's boat is out there, heading due west, and the men are rigging a sail."

"And the others, sir?"

"To starboard, at least a quarter of a mile away."

"That's the game, then," he said, staring out into the blackness as though he saw it all. "Them fellows don't care a darn what becomes o' the three first boats so long as they git safe ashore. I'd bet they rather they wud drown than not. I wonder did they pick up that millionaire?"

"No reason why they shouldn't. He must have struck within ten feet of the boat. They wouldn't be likely to leave him behind, when he's their meal ticket if they ever get ashore."

"Where they heading for?"

"White Fish bay."

"Well, they may git thar, if it ain't too fur. Thet's a good boat they're in, Mr. Hollis; an' Liverpool an' White are both sailors all right. I'll say that for 'em. But just the same they're a goin' to have ter show their train'n before many hours."

"You mean a storm? I don't like that mist myself."

"'Tain't only that, sir; it's in the air; you kin sorter breathe it like. Besides I took a squint at the barometer when I went below—it's fallin' ter beat the band."

"Then we better look to our own safety; we are far too short handed to stow sail before a wind."

"I reckon there ain't so awful much to stow," with a glance upward into the blackness aloft. "There are two men below deck you can rout out and put at work."

"Two, sir?"

"Aye, Mr. Leayord—Dugan and the steward. The latter you will find in one of the staterooms aft; here is the key. I leave it to you to persuade the fellows to take hold."

"I'll do that, sir, with pleasure; and maybe, come the need, even the owner would give us a hand?"

"We will not count on Mr. Bascom; he could scarcely keep his feet in a seaway," I answered firmly. "But we have one more in the crew, nevertheless—Miss Carrington, here."

"The lady, sir?"

"Yes," she broke in eagerly. "Captain Hollis knows, Mr. Leayord, for he has tested my seamanship. I could take the wheel such weather as this. May I not relieve Olson now?"

"Yes," I said, feeling it best to encourage her enthusiasm, and truly possessing faith in her capability to handle the ship. "I'll keep you there while we get snugged away. Mr. Olson!"

"Aye, aye, sir."

"Let Miss Carrington relieve you. Stand by a moment until certain she has the trick of it; and then come forward."

"Aye, aye, sir," but less heartily, a strong doubt in his voice.

"It's all right, Olson; she'll hold her this weather. Now, Mr. Leayord, bring the other two men on deck."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Encouraging Strife.

"You stated in your announcement of my marriage to Miss Susan Spats that we were 'launched upon the troubled sea of matrimony.'"

"Well, young man," replied the editor of the Diggsville Clarion, "what's wrong with that sentence? It's a fine figure of speech."

"Maybe so, but it looks to me like an invitation for my wife's relatives to get busy and start something."

BEST OUTFIT FOR SPRAYING

Hand Sprayer Is Sufficient for Two or Three Acres—Keep Chemicals Well Stirred.

Size of orchard, nearness to water, and size of trees are big factors in determining the size of a sprayer to buy. Generally the following suggestions hold good. A hand sprayer is sufficient for two or three acres. For three to ten acres of full bearing trees a small power outfit equipped with one lead of hose will do the work. A duplex outfit is needed for an orchard of from 10 to 20 acres and a triplex outfit for 20 to 30 acres. Keep the chemicals in your solution well stirred. A curved-bottom cypress tank is the best. A belt connection from the engine to the pump is better than a chain. A 35-foot hose is the most convenient length.

Foot-Rot.

Look out for foot-rot. Wet ground will produce it.

SELECT EGGS FOR HATCHING

Never Use Those From Entire Flock Indiscriminately—Keep Breeders in Separate Pen.

Never set eggs from an entire flock indiscriminately, but select the best birds and give them a separate place, or pen up the flock and let this pen run at liberty during the hatching season. The latter is the better plan because the eggs will be more fertile and hatch better.

CULL OUT WEAKLING CHICKS

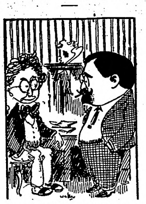
Never Breed From Fowl That Is Not Just "Full" of Vitality—Avoid "Crow" Head.

One decided aid to better vitality in the flocks is to never let a chick live that shows low vitality; "kill every weakling" should be the wide-awake poultryman's watchword, and never breed from a bird that is not just "full" of vigor and vitality—that is not in the most robust health. The indications of weakness and low vitality were considered, the conditions of the eye being one of the safest guides; a dull, lusterless eye is a certain sign of weak vitality. A long thin shank and thin body is another indication of weakness, and we should avoid a "crow" head—a long, thin head—that is a sure sign of lack of vitality and vigor.

Doesn't Enlarge Profits.

Enlarging the flock does not always enlarge the profits.

POOR MAN

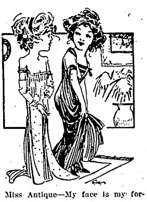


Mr. Knowsit—Doctor, I think my wife has too much leisure.

Dr. Emdee—Then why doesn't she take up something?

Mr. Knowsit—She does. She takes up most of my time.

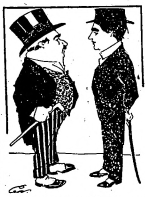
HARD LINES



Miss Antique—My face is my fortune.

Miss Caustique—Then the bankruptcy court is staring you in the face.

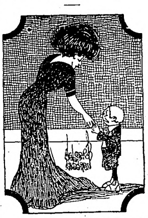
GENERALLY LED



"You act as your wife's leading man, I believe."

"Yes, but only on the stage."

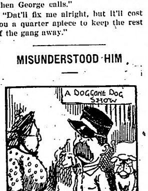
A HOLDUP



"Here's a quarter, Willie; now you keep away from that keyhole tonight when George calls."

"Dat'll fix me alright, but it'll cost you a quarter apiece to keep the rest of the gang away."

MISUNDERSTOOD HIM



Keeper at Dog Show—Don't go yet, madam. It'll soon be feeding time.

Old Lady Visitor—I beg your pardon, but I had my dinner before I came here.

FAKE WAR HEROES GET COMMISSIONS

Newspaper Correspondent Says Americans Are Taken in by Impostors.

LATEST CONFIDENCE GAME

Fraudulent "Warriors" Exploit War Fever in United States by Impersonating Real Heroes of Foreign Legion and Flying Corps.

Paris.—One of the latest and most successful "confidence games" in the United States today, judging from letters and newspaper reports, is the assertion of nondescripts that they are returned American "heroes" of the French foreign legion, or of the Lafayette escadrille. Almost daily the legionaries and aviators at the front send me clippings from American papers which tell of the valorous exploits of a certain man "back from the war," whose deeds and often whose name are unknown on the battle front. It is at the request of many of the brave Americans who are really fighting that I write a word of warning against the fraudulent "warriors" who are exploiting the war fever in the United States, writes Paul Ayres Rockwell in the Chicago News.

Some Never Reach Europe.

Some of the impostors have never been in Europe at all; some came over and enlisted in the allied ranks, then managed by one means or another, even by downright desertion, to return to America before ever viewing the firing line.

Others impersonate the men who are in France offering their lives in the fight against the Germans. Sergt. Frederick Zinn of Battle Creek, Mich., the famous aviator-observer, recently received a copy of the Hood River (Ore.) News for July 11, 1917, containing a story beginning: "Frederick W. Zinn, an American who has seen active service in the aviation corps of the allied armies in France, spent several days last week in Hood River, and those who met him were thrilled by his stories of aerial combat in the war zone. Mr. Zinn came west to find a half brother and sister, from whom he has become separated since he went to Europe. He traced them to Portland, and was told there that they had been adopted by a Hood River family."

The article goes on at length and gives some personal details about Sergeant Zinn which the impostor probably gleaned from news reports. The real Sergeant Zinn has no half brothers or sisters. He returned to France from a short leave in America last March.

Another clipping from Pasadena, Cal., tells of Richard L. Bryner, who is referred to as a lieutenant and the youngest member of the Lafayette escadrille, who "has been very successful in battling against German war planes. Several of his heroic deeds are chronicled." The name of Bryner has never appeared on the roll call of the Lafayette flying unit.

I have before me the official stenographic report of the interrogation by the senate's committee on military affairs of two Americans who have worn the French aviation uniform. Senator Sheppard asked: "Have you a record of the number of battles in which you have participated?"

Army Adopts Impostors.

One of the men replied that he had been in 17 different engagements. Yet he has never once flown over the front. The other claimed to have had thirty or thirty-five air battles. The truth is that he spent seven months with the Lafayette escadrille, and during all that time had only about five hours of flight and not one aerial duel. He has been made a first lieutenant in the United States army on the strength of his assertions.

A man who deserted from the French aviation corps after France had spent over $5,000 teaching him how to fly is today a lieutenant and chief pilot at an American aviation school. He never flew at the front and was never under fire, although he has given out many interviews describing his heroic exploits while fighting the Germans.

A number of other Americans who enlisted in the French aviation corps and were trained as flyers at the expense of the already overburdened French nation went to the United States directly after being brevetted, without ever having gone to the front, and have not yet returned to face the German foe in battle. Some of these men are so shamelessly lacking in honor that even in the training camp they announced to their American comrades that they had not enlisted with the intention of fighting, but to learn a paying occupation, so as to return to America and make money.

Overlooked $1,729 for Years.

Bethlehem, Pa. — E. G. Coursen, forty-seven years of age, a Scranton grocer, is an honest man. While looking through a lot of old papers recently, Peter Eichelberger of Portland found a check for $1,729, given him 19 years ago by Coursen, and which had been overlooked. Eichelberger, knowing that the check was outlawed, mailed it to Coursen, and shortly received another check.

CHYOTES WILL HELP DEFEAT THE KAISER

Macon, Ga.—Few people have heard of a chyote. No, it is not an animal. It is a vegetable which grows on a vine and may be used as a pickle or relish. It is appetizing and "hits the spot" with all who have tried it. It is suggested as another article adding to the supply of food in the country's effort to "beat the kaiser." The vegetable is about the size of a cucumber.

ENLISTS TO FEED SOLDIERS

Wisconsin Hotel Keeper Enters Service and Is Given the Rank of Sargeant.

Green Bay, Wis.—From potato peeler to chef for some of the principal hotels in the country and then head chef for an overseas force of the American army, has been the career of William J. Rupp, restaurant owner and chef in this city for many years. Mr. Rupp has joined a unit at Allentown, Pa., and has received the rank of sergeant. He expects to go to France within a short time.

Pictures on Apples.

Toledo, O.—"Here y'are—your monogram on an apple!" It's the latest wrinkle. S. O. Butler, fruit grower of Helmer, Ind., has a method of putting initials, pictures of horses, cows and most anything on apples. After the fruit has become full grown, but is still green, a stencil is placed on the surface and the leaves pulled away to allow the sunlight to color the skin.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FLEET READY TO FIGHT

Most Powerful Aggregation of Superfighting Vessels Ever Assembled.

HOLD MOCK BATTLES DAILY

Is Governed by One of the Most Efficient Business Administrations in History—Every Vessel Provisioned for Two Months.

London.—Britain's grand fleet is not only the greatest and most powerful aggregation of superfighting vessels ever assembled by a nation but is undoubtedly governed by one of the most efficient business administrations in naval history. The enormous outpouring of treasure in money and supplies required to keep the grand fleet in condition to leave at a moment's notice for an engagement with the enemy accomplishes maximum results. After a week's visit with the fleet, the New York Sun's correspondent was able to obtain a general idea of the results attained and of the plans upon which this enormous fighting force operates.

Primarily the grand fleet is protecting England from an attack by the German fleet. Since the beginning of the war Germany has known of the existence of this superior force lying silently in wait at its base in northern waters and the thought of contact with it has kept the Teuton navy well within protected harbors.

Secondarily the British battle cruiser squadrons are acting as a protecting force for the Scandinavian traffic, and now that America has brought into being a line of communications across the Atlantic, Britain's fleet acts as a guardian for that vital thread of shipping. Every hour since the declaration of war in 1914 the fleet has been in readiness, and its maintenance under such a long strain will constitute one of the glorious chapters in the history of naval affairs.

Provisioned for Two Months.

In the fleet are some thousands of vessels of every kind, aside from the battle cruisers themselves. Each battle cruiser carries a complement of from eight hundred to a thousand men, making in a human element well up into six figures. The exact data cannot be given, but the enormity would almost be beyond conception even if put down in terms of hundreds of thousands. Just one item that seemed impressive and which brought up visions of the herculean tasks confronting the commanders of the fleet was the statement that each cruiser must be continually supplied with two months provisions of food, oil and everything else that would be needed by a small-sized city in case of siege.

His majesty's ship St. Vincent is of the battleship type, built in 1908, and it was aboard her that I lived during my visit. She was engaged at the time in daylight target practice, carried out within the harbor in conjunction with the other vessels that made up the squadron. Every man was in his fighting position, carrying out his duties just as if the squadron were attacking an enemy. They were firing small shells through sub-caliber guns inside the monsters that are ordinarily used in battle.

Mock Engagement Every Day.

Behides this actual practice of engaging the enemy the entire fleet carries out daily a mock engagement directed from the flagship. This is done altogether on paper, the admiral of the fleet sending out messages giving the imaginary location of his vessels. At a given hour he sends out a message saying the enemy is sighted in a certain position. The fleet is supposed to be sailing at a given speed and when the various vessels come within range they proceed to engage the enemy. On paper many German fleets have been sunk and many allied ships have sunk to Davy Jones' locker. Another method of keeping the men involved in the fighting is through a war "game," in which the whole fleet is plotted out on charts and certain men designated to command the enemy vessels, directing their movements and playing their wits and knowledge against others who are supposed to be commanding British cruisers.

The same methods are used aboard all the hundreds of craft that dot the harbor. There is continued movement. One squadron is always in action some place on the water between the dreary brown hills or is steaming out to sea for patrol. Submarines disappear and reappear constantly and are sworn at by captains who are attempting to keep some target in line.

Throughout the whole of the seemingly confused mass of ships there is order and system. Daily or weekly charts show the efficiency of each boat. Not a tin can nor a bone is wasted, and the economy of each ship is known down to the last penny.

Find Cave of Winds.

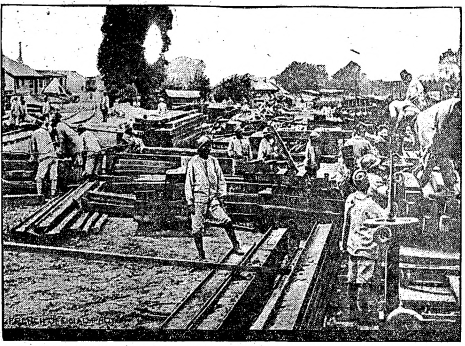
Columbus, Kan.—A "cave of winds" has been discovered in the Columbus-Miami mining field near the state line north of Quapaw. The wind is so strong the miners declare their lamps are blown out the moment they enter. But that is not the only peculiar feature of the cave. It was once filled with water, but the pumps of another mining company, more than a mile away, has drained it. When the pumps are not working, water accumulates.

CLOTHES AMERICA SENDS TO FRANCE

These practical peasant garments are being made for the people of the devastated districts of France who cannot adjust themselves to American styles of clothing. They are being supplied by the American Fund for French Wounded from patterns collected in France by Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former ambassador, and from models sent from the devastated districts by American fund workers.

1—Italian soldiers heliographing in the mountains at the west end of their line. 2—First photograph of the American troops in the first line trenches in France; the men are watching an airplane. 3—Carrier pigeons, much used in the warfare on the west front, being placed in a receptacle in the trench to protect them from gas.

BELGIUM'S COLONIALS REBUILDING IN MOTHERLAND



Men from Belgium's colonial possessions at work in recovered section of Belgium rebuilding the war-swept territory. The photograph was taken at one of the subdepots for supplies of all kinds which are forwarded to points where the reconstructive work is in progress.

NO FOOD WASTE ALLOWED HERE

C. C.
311 M.G.B.
© HARRIS & EWING

Rumors of waste of food at cantonment camps have been hotly resented by officers who have charge of garbage disposal at the various camps. This picture shows the unloading of garbage at the central depot at Camp Meade. The cans are brought from benches underneath the windows of each mess hall. Each can is labeled for various sorts of refuse so that bones, cans, paper, etc., go into separate receptacles. The camp's conservation officer notes the contents of each can as they are dumped into motortrucks for sale to contractors. At Camp Meade a cook who fails to scrape a bone properly is in for a stiff call.

EAT RICE AND YOU GROW FAT

Popular Grain Not Only a Splendid Diet, but Is Among Cheaper Foods on the Market.

Rice is one of the few food products that have not advanced in price, asserts the Memphis Commercial-Appeal. You can get about four pounds of rice for a quarter. A quarter's worth of rice will carry you further than 50 cents' worth of beef. A quarter's worth of rice will carry you as far as 50 cents' worth of flour.

Rice is a wholesome food. Fashion caused a reduction of the greatest food value in rice requiring it to be polished. There ought to be a law forbidding the whitening of flour and polishing the rice. The law should be so that the whole grain should be ground into flour. People would have better teeth and better digestion.

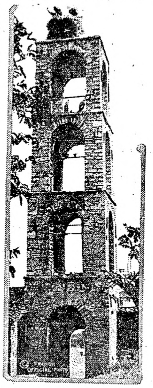
But this article is about cheap food and not about the business of keeping healthy.

Rice is the chief diet of about a third of the population of the world. The rice-eating Jap whipped the filling out of the tallow and flour eating Russian. A man can go farther on a rice diet than on any other single article of food that is grown.

So, if you do not want to spend all your money for feed, buy rice.

If you want to have a variety in your diet, and that cheaply, buy sweet potatoes. And if you want a dessert buy some molasses. Rice, sweet potatoes and molasses are the only food products we know of that are not high. Eat rice, it is healthful; and eat rice, it is cheap.

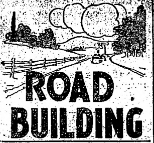
STORKS UNMOVED BY WAR



Storks in their nesting place in the old bell tower of Demirli, France, have not yet been driven away by the shells of the Germans.

Time-Saving Hoist.

Most of the labor and time usually consumed in lifting paper stock to the top of a flat press in a printing establishment are saved through the use of an elevating mechanism that is now being adopted. A steel framework, carrying a motor and hoisting outfit, is attached at the feeding end of a press. The paper is moved beneath it on a small truck. Cables are then attached to the latter and power applied. When the top of the stack reaches the desired height, the hoist stops. As the feeder removes the paper the remainder is raised automatically so that the stack is maintained at the proper elevation until exhausted.—Popular Mechanics Magazine



ROAD BUILDING

HIGHWAYS ON PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Figures Secured by California Experts on Pull Required to Move Wagon.

An energetic and influential organization on the Pacific coast, the California State Automobile association, has carried on some investigations affording definite figures of the value of good roads. It secured the help of Prof. J. B. Davidson of the University of California and Austin B. Fletcher, state highway engineer, in carrying on a large number of tests of the pull required to move a standard farm wagon loaded to make the gross weight 6,000 pounds. This wagon was hauled in some cases by a two-ton truck and in other cases by a team of good draft horses, weighing about 1,600 pounds each.

Tests have shown that a pull of 27 to 30 pounds per ton of gross load was needed to haul the wagon on unsurfaced concrete roads. When the concrete was surfaced with oil and screenings the pull was increased to about 50 pounds. About 65 pounds were needed for hauling on water-bound macadam and on bituminous concrete laid on top of cement concrete. On good gravel roads a pull of 65 to 82 pounds was needed, while on loose gravel the pull was 263 pounds, the highest record in any of the tests. About 80 pounds were required for hauling on bituminous macadam. On earth roads 92 pounds were required for hauling over a good surface covered with 1½ inches of loose dust, 99 pounds over an ordinary dirt road with dust 3 inches deep in places, and 218 pounds over a muddy earth road.

Road Through California Forest.

The significance of these figures lies in the fact that on a good earth road it is necessary to exert three times the pull that is required on a concrete road, and nearly twice the pull required on a macadam road. Furthermore, when the earth road becomes muddy, a condition which does not affect traffic on good pavements, the pull is more than doubled.

ROADS INDEX OF CHARACTER

Determine Importance of Country, Limiting or Aiding Its Advance —Should Be Built.

The roads are an index of the character of any country, determining its importance and limiting or aiding its advance. A country that isn't worth a good road isn't worth what its land sells for and soon won't be worth living in. No community that has ever improved its roads, has ever regretted it, for road improvement is a good investment for any community. Since the roads are for all the people, they should be built by all the people—with state and federal aid.

MOTOR TRAFFIC IS GREATER

Significant Feature of Road Development Is Construction of Better Surfaces.

A most significant feature of road development is the construction of better surfaces as a result of automobile traffic, for it is estimated that there are approximately 2,500,000 autos in use on the roads of the country, or one car for every mile of road. The motor traffic is greater than traffic of all kinds 12 years ago.

Urges Permanent Roads.

That road-building along permanent lines should be prosecuted as a part of our national war program was the determination of the chamber of commerce of the United States, at its meeting held at Atlantic City, N. J.

Roads Expand in Winter.

Concrete roads expand most in winter and contract most in summer, according to the United States bureau of standards, because of increases or decreases in the moisture they contain.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

TREATING VARIOUS DISEASES OF SWINE

INOCULATING A HOG WITH ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM.

As soon as sickness appears in the herd the unaffected hogs should at once be removed to clean, disinfected quarters, preferably without much range, for by running over pastures they come in contact with contagion. Their feed should be carefully regulated and, if they have previously been on pasture, should include some green feed, roots, or an abundance of skim milk.

The quarters in which the sickness first appeared should be thoroughly cleaned, all bedding and rubbish burned, and loose boards and old partitions torn out and burned. If the pen is old, knock it to pieces and burn it. Disinfect pens and sleeping places; using air-slaked lime on the floors and the carbolic-acid solution on the walls and ceilings. Whitewash everything. If a hog dies from any cause the carcass should never be exposed where it may be devoured by the other hogs or by passing birds or beasts, but should be burned at once or buried deeply and the pens thoroughly disinfected immediately. If possible, do not move the carcass from the place where it falls; but if necessary to do so the ground over which it is dragged should be disinfected. It is not known positively how long the virus of hog cholera may survive in the soil, but under favorable conditions it is not unlikely that it may live in the ground for several months. Care should be taken to maintain a strict quarantine between the sick and healthy hogs. The same attendant should not care for both lots unless he disinfects himself thoroughly after each visit to the infected hogs. Dogs should be confined until the disease is stamped out.

The treatment of hogs suffering from cholera is not satisfactory after the disease has become well established in a herd. The prevention of an outbreak by the use of anti-hog-cholera vaccination should be relied upon rather than the cure of sick animals.

The destruction of vermin is of importance in the production of swine.

Lice are common pests among swine, and vigorous and persistent treatment is required to eradicate them. The farmer should frequently examine his hogs about the ears, flanks, and insides of the legs to see if they are lousy. The lice may be readily seen traveling among the bristles, particularly in the parts just mentioned. The eggs, or "nits," are small white oval bodies attached to the bristles. Dipping does not as a rule destroy the vitality of the eggs. Swine should be dipped repeatedly in order to kill the lice that hatch out of the eggs after the previous dipping

Mange.

Mange, one of the most common of skin diseases, is caused by a mite which feeds on the skin. It is much more common and severe on young stock than on the older animals, although the mature animals as well as the young are likely to become affected if the disease is introduced into the herd. Mange is characterized by the formation of crusty scabs on the face and neck and along the back and in severe cases the mite may be found on any part of the body. The hair is stiff and erect, giving the pig a very unthrifty appearance.

All newly purchased stick should be examined for lice and other skin diseases, and if any are found the hog should be treated before he is turned with the rest of the herd.

Dipping to Destroy Vermin.

To free hogs from vermin they should be dipped two or more times at intervals of about two weeks, preferably 15 to 16 days for lice. Several dippings may be required before complete eradication is accomplished. Do not fail at the same time to clean and disinfect thoroughly the sleeping quarters. Cresol compound (U. S. P.) may be used for dipping and disinfecting. For dipping, mix in the proportion of one gallon to 100 gallons of water; for disinfecting, in the proportion of three gallons to 100 gallons of water. Coal-tar stock dips and nicotine stock dips may also be used to treat hogs for lice. For use they are diluted with water in accordance with directions supplied by the manufacturers. Cresol compound, coal-tar dips, and nicotine dips may be purchased at the drug store.

For mange crude petroleum is more effective than the ordinary stock dips. It is also destructive to lice. The vat may be filled with the oil or half filled with water before the oil is added. If one dipping does not effect a cure the treatment should be repeated in one or two weeks.

PREVENT GNAWING OF TREES

Wash Recommended Is Composed of Carbolic Acid, Sulphur, Soft Soap and Slaked Lime.

The following wash is recommended to prevent rabbits gnawing apple or other orchard trees. Take one-half gallon carbolic acid, four pounds of sulphur, two gallons soft soap, and 32 pounds of lime. Mix the soap with enough water to slack the lime, then while hot, mix in the sulphur and acid. When applied by about the first of April, it will also act as a preventive of borers.

Catalogues Are Interesting.

The nursery catalogues are interesting to people who like orchard work. The varieties and suggestions for planting and caring for trees will be found handy.

Dirt in Milk.

About nine-tenths of the dirt in milk has been found to be cow manure. Keep the cow and the dairy barn clean.

RUSSET APPLES MAKE CIDER

They Do Not Yield as Much Juice Per Bushel as Other Varieties—Good Qualities.

Experienced cider makers are agreed that the best cider is made from Russet apples. They do not yield as much juice per bushel as do many other varieties but they seem to contain just the right amount of acid and some aromatic flavors not to be found in other varieties. They are also free from the objections raised against sweet apples for cider stock. Where there is a demand for choice sterilized cider there is often a possibility of utilizing the Russets for this purpose at a better profit than can be secured by selling them as barrel stock.

High-Grade Milk.

A high-grade milk must be clean, free from disease germs and contain so few bacteria that it does not sour for 24 to 48 hours, even when kept at ordinary temperature.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

ANNETTE'S DREAM.

"It was the night before Christmas," said Daddy, "and little Annette had put a note by the fireplace for Santa Claus and hung up her stocking, and then had gone off to bed.

"She did not believe she would be able to sleep at all, for the night before Christmas was such a very exciting night—quite the most exciting in the whole year. None of the other three hundred and sixty-four nights were anything compared to Christmas eve.

"She stayed very still in bed and she really did try quite hard to go to sleep. Of course she would have been very happy if she had stayed awake and seen Santa Claus when he arrived.

"But when her mother had told her that Santa Claus was on the look-out for little open eyes and that he did not like to be seen while he was doing his work. He wanted to hurry and he wanted too, to surprise the children when they awoke in the morning. If they saw everything that was happening their fun would not be nearly so great.

"So Annette really closed her eyes and yet she felt so very wide awake. Somehow she just couldn't help it. It seemed as though a very long time went by and at last Annette heard strange sounds on the roof.

"'Ah,' she said to herself delightedly, 'I am sure I hear Santa Claus and the reindeer. I am sure he must be coming down my chimney now.'

"More sounds on the roof and then the sounds were heard nearer and nearer. Now Annette's stocking was hung in the nursery by the fireplace and she wondered if she would not be able to see everything.

She Saw Him Turn His Back.

"Oh, this was wonderful and she wondered if she could keep her eyes close and still see! Yes, she thought her eyes must be closed. She wasn't quite sure, but no matter, she was going to have the most thrilling time. She was going to watch Santa Claus at work.

"At last there was a terrific noise in the chimney and soon she saw Santa Claus! There he was, just like his pictures, so wonderfully jolly and merry and gay! She wasn't in the least scrap disappointed. No, he was far more perfect even than his pictures. His beard was so white, his cheeks so red and his eyes so twinkling.

"And his smile! The most wonderful smile she had ever seen in all her life. She wondered if the worst crosspatch in the world could have kept from smiling if that smile had been seen. She felt herself all smiles. But she must keep very quiet!

"Santa Claus was talking to himself, but Annette didn't hear him. 'So the Dream King is playing a joke on me, eh?' he chuckled. And the Dream King said, 'Never mind, Annette, this is really Santa Claus!'

"Annette didn't know quite why she had heard some one telling her such a thing, when she knew it anyway. As if anyone could have mistaken Santa Claus!

"'But I mustn't let her see what I am putting in the stocking—that will never do,' said Santa Claus. And she saw him turn his back and bend over her stocking and at last hang it up again all filled with something very much like a doll poking out of the top.

"'She must have a surprise, Dream King,' said Santa Claus.

"'That is all right,' answered the Dream King. 'I simply wanted her to see you in her dream. And her dream is really true because you are here, and she is seeing a perfect picture of you. That's my magic camera that does that. I'm taking pictures of you every minute and they pass before Annette's eyes. You did not want me to take a picture of you as you filled the stocking, so I took your back and she saw a picture of your red coat and of you bending over the stocking.'

"'Ha, ha,' laughed Santa Claus. 'You're a pretty smart old fellow, Dream King. So now the little girl is seeing me through your dream pictures, and your pictures are just as clear and true as can be, eh Dream King?'

"'They are perfect,' said the Dream King.

"'Good,' said Santa Claus. 'But I can't stop to have any more pictures taken here tonight as I've too much to do.' But how delighted Annette was to have had such perfect dream pictures!"

Truest Philosophy.

The man who is thankful for the most in life has the truest philosophy.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter
We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

GERMANY GUILTY OF BARBARITIES IN WAR CONDUCT

Atrocious Treatment of the Helpless Part of Campaign Plans of Military Leaders.

POLICY OF FRIGHTFULNESS

Terrorism Declared a Necessary Principle in National Warfare—Brutalities May Be Said to Be Directly Attributable to the Emperor Himself.

A pamphlet just issued by the Committee on Public Information tells of the horrors deliberately and systematically inflicted upon the people of Belgium by the German soldiers, under the orders of their commanding officers. Quotations given are from documents already made public or in the possession of the government at Washington.

For many years leaders in every civilized nation have been trying to make warfare less brutal. The great landmarks in this movement are the Geneva and Hague conventions. The former made rules as to the care of the sick and wounded and established the Red Cross. At the first meeting at Geneva, in 1864, it was agreed, and until the present war it has been taken for granted, that the wounded, and the doctors and nurses who cared for them, would be safe from all attacks by the enemy. The Hague conventions, drawn up in 1899 and 1907, made additional rules to soften the usages of war and especially to protect noncombatants and conquered lands. Germany took a prominent part in these meetings, and with the other nations solemnly pledged her faith to keep all the rules except one article in the Hague regulations. This was article 44, which forbade the conqueror to force any of the conquered to give information. All the other rules and regulations she accepted in the most binding manner.

But Germany's military leaders had no intention of keeping these solemn promises. They had been trained along different lines. Their leading generals for many years had been urging a policy of frightfulness. In the middle of the nineteenth century Von Clausewitz was looked upon as the greatest military authority, and the methods which he advocated were used by the Prussian army in its successful by the Prussian army in its successful cause these wars had been successful, the wisdom of Von Clausewitz' methods seemed to the Prussian army to be fully proved.

Policy of Frightfulness.

Now, the essence of Von Clausewitz' teachings was that successful war involves the ruthless application of force. In the opening chapter of his master work, "Vom Kriege" ("On War"), he says:

"Violence arms itself with the inventions of art and science. . . . Self-imposed restrictions, almost imperceptible and hardly worth mentioning, termed usages of international law, accompany it without essentially impairing its power. . . . Now, philanthropic souls might easily imagine that there is a skillful method of disarming or subduing an enemy without causing too much bloodshed, and that this is the true tendency of the art of war. However plausible this may appear, still it is an error which must be destroyed; for in such dangerous things as war, the errors which proceed from a spirit of 'good-naturedness' are precisely the worst. As the use of physical force to the utmost extent by no means excludes the cooperation of the intelligence, it follows that he who uses force ruthlessly, without regard to bloodshed, must obtain a superiority, if his enemy does not so use it."

In 1877-78, in the course of a series of articles upon "Military Necessity and Humanity," General von Hartmann wrote, in the same spirit as Von Clausewitz:

"The enemy state must not be spared the want and wretchedness of war; these are particularly useful in shattering its energy and subduing its will." "Individual persons may be harshly dealt with when an example is made of them, intended to serve as a warning. . . . Whenever a national war breaks out, terrorism becomes a necessary military principle." "It is a gratuitous illusion to suppose that modern war does not demand far more brutality, far more violence, and an action far more general than was formerly the case." "When international war has burst upon us, terrorism becomes a principle made necessary by military considerations."

"War Established by God."

In 1881 Von Moltke, who had been commander in chief of the Prussian army in the Franco-Prussian war, declared:

"Perpetual peace is a dream and not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world established by God. By it the most noble virtues of man are developed, courage and renunciation, fidelity to duty and the spirit of sacrifice—the soldier gives his life. Without war, the world would degenerate and lose itself in materialism." "The soldier who endures suffering, privation and fatigue, who courts dangers, cannot take only 'in proportion to the resources of the country.' He must take all that is necessary to his existence. One has no right to demand of him anything superhuman." "The great good in war is that it should be ended quickly. In view of this, every means, except those which are positively condemnable, must be permitted. I cannot, in any way, agree with the declaration of St. Petersburg when it pretends that 'the weakening of the military forces of the enemy' constitutes the only legitimate method of procedure in war. No! One must attack all the resources of the enemy government, his finances, his railroads, his stock of provisions and even his prestige. . . ."

Many other examples might be cited from the writings of German generals. The very best illustration of this attitude, however, is to be found in the emperor's various speeches, and especially in his speech to his soldiers on the eve of their departure for China in 1900. On July 27 the kaiser went to Bremerhaven to bid farewell to the German troops. As they were drawn up, ready to embark for China, he addressed to them a last official message from the fatherland. The local newspaper reported his speech in full. In it appeared this advice and admonition from the emperor, the commander in chief of the army, the head of all Germany:

Soldiers Told to Be Merciless.

"As soon as you come to blows with the enemy he will be beaten. No mercy will be shown! No prisoners will be taken! As the Huns, under King Attila, made a name for themselves, which is still mighty in traditions and legends today, may the name of German be so fixed in China by your deeds, that no Chinese shall ever again dare even to look at a German askance. . . . Open the way for Kultur once for all."

Even the imperial councilors seem to have been shocked at the emperor's speech, and efforts were promptly made to suppress the circulation of his exact words. The efforts were only partly successful. A few weeks later, when the letters from the German soldiers in China were being published, in local German papers, the leading socialist newspaper, Vorwaerts, excerpted from them reports of atrocities under the title "Letters of the Huns." Many of the leaders in the reichstag felt very keenly the brutality of the emperor's speech. The obnoxious word "Huns" had excited almost universal condemnation. When the reichstag met, in November, the speech was openly discussed. Herr Lieber of the center (Catholic party), after quoting the "no mercy" portion of the speech, added, "There are, alas, in Germany groups enough who have regarded the atrocities told in the letters which have been published as the dutiful response of soldiers so addressed and encouraged." The leader of the social democrats, Herr Bebel, spoke even more pointedly. Toward the end of a two-hour address on the atrocities committed by the German soldiers in China and on the speech of the emperor, he said:

"If Germany wishes to be the bearer of civilization to the world, we will follow without contradiction. But the ways and means in which this world policy has been carried on thus far, in which it has been defined by the emperor . . . are not, in our opinion, the way to preserve the world position of Germany, to gain for Germany the respect of the world."

The consequences of the emperor's speech Bebel aptly described:

"By it the signal was given, garbed in the highest authority of the German empire, which must have most weighty consequences, not only for the troops who went to China but also for those who stayed at home. An expedition of revenge so barbarous as this has never occurred in the last hundred years and not often in history; at least, nothing worse than this has happened in history, either done by the Huns, by the Vandals, by Genghis Khan, by Tamerlane, or even by Tilly when he sacked Magdeburg."

Atrocities in China.

These atrocities in China or "Letters of the Huns" continued to be published in the Vorwaerts for several years and appeared intermittently in the debates of the reichstag as late as 1906. At that time the socialist, Herr Kunert, reviewing the procedure in a trial of which he had been the victim in the previous summer, stated that he had offered to prove "that German soldiers in China had engaged in wanton and brutal ravaging; that plunder, pillage, extortion, robbery, as well as rape and sexual abuses of the worst kind, had occurred on a very large scale and that German soldiers had participated in them." He had not been given an opportunity to prove his allegations, but had been sentenced to prison for three months for assailing the honor of the "whole German army." The outrageousness of this sentence was made clear by the revelations, made in the reichstag shortly afterwards, of similar atrocities committed by German officials and soldiers in Africa in the campaign against the Hereros.

These ideas, which have come to control the minds of the military class, are best shown in the "German War Book" ("Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege), published in 1902. The tone of this authoritative book may be judged from the following extracts:

Teachings of German War Book.

"But since the tendency of thought in the last century was dominated essentially by humanitarian considerations which not infrequently degenerated into sentimentality and flabby emotion (Sentimentalitat und weichlicher Gefuhlschwarmerei), there have not been wanting attempts to influence the development of the usages of war in a way which was in fundamental contradiction with the nature of war and its object. Attempts of this kind will also not be wanting in the future, the more so as these agitations have found a kind of moral recognition in some provisions of the Geneva convention and the Brussels and Hague conferences."

"By steeping himself in military history an officer will be able to guard himself against excessive humanitarian notions; it will teach him that certain severities are indispensable to war, nay more, that the only true humanity very often lies in a ruthless application of them."

For the guidance of the officers in case the inhabitants of conquered territory should take up arms against the German army, the "German War Book" quotes with approval the letter Napoleon sent to his brother Joseph, when the inhabitants of Italy were attempting to revolt against him:

"The security of your dominion depends on how you behave in the conquered province. Burn down a dozen places which are not willing to submit themselves. Of course, not until you have first looted them; my soldiers must not be allowed to go away with their hands empty. Have three to six persons hanged in every village which has joined the revolt; pay no respect to the cossack" (that is, to members of the clergy).

Officers Trained to Be Savages.

Some of the rules laid down in the "German War Book" are illustrated, and their spirit made more definite in "L'Interprete Militaire zum Gebrauch im Feindesland" ("Military Interpreter for Use in the Enemy's Country"). This is a manual edited at Berlin in 1906. "It contains," says the introduction, "the French translation of the greater part of documents, letters, and proclamations, and some orders of which it may be necessary to make use in time of war." Thus, eight years before this war began, the German military authorities were not only preparing their officers to wage war in a manner wholly contrary to The Hague regulations, but also were looking forward to the use of these proclamations in French or Belgian territory. Among its forms, ready for use by inserting names, date, and places, are the following:

"A fine of 600,000 marks in consequence of an attempt made by —— to assassinate a German soldier, is imposed on the town of O. By order of ——.

"Efforts have been made, without result, to obtain the withdrawal of the fine.

"The term fixed for payment expires tomorrow, Saturday, December 17, at noon ——.

"Bank notes, cash, or silver plate will be accepted."

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 7th of this month, in which you bring to my notice the great difficulty which you expect to meet in levying the contributions. . . . I can but regret the explanations which you have thought proper to give me on this subject; the order in question which emanates from my government is so clear and precise, and the instructions which I have received in the matter are so categorical that if the sum due by the town of R—— is not paid the town will be burned down without pity!"

Ruthless Destruction Ordered.

"On account of the destruction of the bridge of F——, I order: The district shall pay a special contribution of 10,000,000 francs by way of amends. This is brought to the notice of the public, who are informed that the method of assessment of the said sum will be enforced with the utmost severity. The village of F—— will be destroyed immediately by fire, with the exception of certain buildings occupied for the use of the troops."

These forms have been of great use to the German commanders in Belgium and northern France. The closeness with which they have been followed in these conquered lands, during the present war, may be seen by reading these two proclamations:

"The City of Brussels, exclusive of its suburbs, has been punished by an additional fine of 5,000,000 francs on account of the attack made upon a German soldier by Ryckere, one of its police officials.

"The Governor of Brusesls,
"BARON VON LUETTWITZ."
November 1, 1914.

Placard posted on the walls of Luneville by order of the German authorities:

"Notice to the People:

"Some of the inhabitants of Luneville made an attack from ambuscade on the German columns and wagons (trains). The same day (some of the) inhabitants shot at sanitary formations marked with the Red Cross. In addition German wounded and the military ambulance were fired upon.

"Because of these acts of hostility a fine of 650,000 francs is imposed upon the commune of Luneville. The mayor is ordered to pay this sum in gold or silver up to 50,000 francs, September 6, 1914, at nine o'clock in the morning, to the representative of the German military authority. All protests will be considered null and void. No delay will be granted.

"If the commune does not punctually obey the order to pay the sum of 650,000 francs, all property that can be levied upon will be seized.

"In case of non-payment, visits from house to house will be made and all the inhabitants will be searched. If anyone knowingly has concealed money or attempted to hold back his goods from the seizure by the military authorities, or if anyone attempts to leave the city, he will be shot.

"The mayor and the hostages taken by the military authorities will be held responsible for the exact execution of the above orders.

"The mayor is ordered to publish immediately this notice to the commune.

"VON FASBENDER."

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

P. M. Kerst, chief national bank examiner of the Ninth Federal Reserve district, has notified the Comptroller of the Currency of his resignation, to take effect the first of the year.

Mrs. Fred Nelson and her 3-year-old son Buster were burned to death when their farm home, north of Albert Lea, was destroyed by fire. Pouring kerosene on the stove is said to have caused an explosion.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson and mediation board members who are to investigate the present labor situation in the Twin Cities, have arrived in St. Paul and are engaged on the work of their mission.

Faith of the rivermen in continuance of the revival of river trade and confidence in a greater excursion season than ever before was indicated in reports which have reached Winona of the construction at the Corondolet boat yards near St. Louis of a new excursion boat for use at Winona.

Fifty-four persons, mostly men, sustained injuries when a Duluth & Iron Range railroad train left the track at Hinsdale, near Tower. The injured were taken by relief trains sent from Tower, Ely and Duluth to hospitals in Tower and Soudan. Three coaches slid down a 25 foot embankment and then turned on their sides.

After being 43 years in St. Peter state hospital for the insane Mrs. "Baby" Anna Klein returns to her children, who believed all this time she was dead, at 645 East Central Park place St. Paul. A remark of an old employe of the city hall to the judge of probate when the will of John Klein was probated started the investigation which led to the discovery. Mrs. Klein is now 73 years old and will have the best that money can buy for her the remainder of her natural life.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed one of the barns at the Hastings state asylum. A number of hogs kept in the barn were removed without loss.

Only American citizens or men having their first papers will be accepted to positions on the faculty of the University of Minnesota henceforth, according to a ruling made by the board of regents.

The body of an unidentified man was found on a hay meadow on the Grasswell farm, just outside of Willmar. It was found in the snow by Edward Anderson, who rents the farm. The coroner decided the man had frozen to death.

The funeral of Anson R. Spear, president of the Minnesota Association for the Deaf, who died suddenly in St. Paul, was held at Minneapolis. Mr. Spear, was deaf himself and devoted himself to bettering conditions for others similarly afflicted.

Two hundred members of the Crookston Commercial club were present at the War Dinner' at the club rooms. The dinner was prepared by the freshmen girls of the local high school and only food recommended by the food administration was served.

A verdict in favor of the city of St. Cloud was rendered by the jury in the case of Jennie A. Pipps against the city of St. Cloud in district court. The city had offered the plaintiff $300 for land in condemnation proceedings, but this was claimed to be too low.

The Norwegian society is planning to erect a monument to the Civil war hero, Col. Hans Heg of the Fifteenth Wisconsin volunteers, who died in the battle of Chickamauga. The board of directors will meet at Minneapolis Jan. 26 to plan details of the monument project.

Railroads are prohibited by a State Safety commission order from carrying liquor into Polk county, which is dry under local option. The order was designed to correct conditions complained of at East Grand Forks and was reccommended by the mayor of that city.

Warren J. Miller, Crookston high school instructor in English, has resigned to enlist in his country's service. He passed his examination in Minneapolis for a positon as a musician in the naval reserves. Mrs. R. C. Trumbo will have charge of Mr. Miller's classes.

"White ways" will continue to blaze in Minnesota until after Christmas, through an order issued by J. F. McGee. Federal fuel administrator, who directed that beginning Dec 26 not more than one light on a street fixture be used where the current is produced by coal.

Porkless days and wheatless meals, in addition to the regularly observed meatless and wheatless days, are recommended by the federal food administration and announced by A. D. Wilson, its chief representative for Minnesota. One porkless day each week and one wheatless meal each day, the former on some day other than Tuesday and the latter every day as well as Wednesday are suggested. The request is being made of housewives and other food dispensers.

John Rhames, pioneer Detroit business man, is dead after a sudden stroke of heart failure. He is survived by his widow and several brothers. He operated a line of livery busses for many years until automobiles became popular and had since run a string of taxicabs.

Farmers are hauling heavy loads of wood, ties and other timber to Baudette daily and the wood shortage due to the lack of snow has been postponed for a time, although there is not enough snow on the ground to insure a great deal of it being hauled in by sleds.

SHORTAGE OF SEED CORN IS SERIOUS

STATE FOOD COMMITTEE CALLS FOR SURVEY TO ASCERTAIN ALL AVAILABLE SUPPLIES.

BIG RECRUITING DRIVE ENDS

Nearly 4,000 Young Men of Minnesota Offer Services To Country For War in First Two Weeks of Month.

St. Paul.

So serious is the seed corn shortage believed to be that the crops division of the state food committee has called for an immediate survey of available supplies. C. P. Hill, scretary, has written to high school superintendents asking that high school agricultural instructors be released for ten days or two weeks to help make the survey. County agents will work with them, and as many farms as possible will be vited.

Mr. Bull states that the seed corn shortage is being intensified by action of other north central states in buying from Minnesota's stock to make up their own shortages.

Much seed corn that has been saved is said to be wet and mouldy, of questionable germinating value, because of unfavorable weather in the curing season. Survey forces are advised to help farmers in making provisions to dry corn by artificial heat, where it has not already spoiled.

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Big Recruiting Drive Ends.

Final details of the biggest recruiting drive ever conducted in Minnesota, have been wound up at recruiting stations of the army and navy in the cities of the state where recruiting was done. Totals for both branches of the service showed that nearly 4,000 volunteeers were accepted in Minnesota in the first two weeks of December. A few less than 3,000 joined the army. Navy enlistments fell a few short of 1,000. Included in the army figures was the total for the largest naval recruiting week on record, 451 men in seven days from Dec. 6 to 13.

Figures received from Washington showed that the army alone had drawn 7,593 recruits from Minnesota since April 1. At that time the state was assigned a voluntary quota of 4,150, which has nearly been doubled.

High figures set by the navy recruiting force last spring, were surpassed on several days recently, Lieutenant George Treadwell, chief recruiting officer, annouunced. Major John D. Yost, head of army recruiting for the state, said the drive had been the greatest in his experience. Major Yost gave credit to the press of the northwest for making the big drive possible by keeping the public informed as to the possibilities.

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Producers Want Member.

Urging that he allow a producing farmer to sit and advise with the fair food price committee of the state food price committee of the state food administration, the Hennepin County Farm Bureau association sent a resolution to A. D. Wilson,state food administrator after a meeting, and named J. B. Irwin, farmer and president of the Twin City Milk Producers' association, as the man for the place.

Farmers contend that there should be on the committee representatives of the various lines of food merchandising and commission a man to represent interests of those producing foods on the farm and requested Mr. Wilson to allow some such representative to at least confer with the fair food price committee.

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Bentall Gets Third Stay.

A third stay of sentence has been awarded J. O. Bentall, Socialist candidate for governor last year. who was convicted and sentenced to spend one year in prison for inducing his hired man not register for selective draft.

The stay was continued so that T. E. Latimer, his attorney, can argue for a new trial. When first rentenced by Judge Booth, Bentall was given a stay of 30 days. The stay was later continued until December 15 to give his attorneys time to perfect an appeal. It was asked again that the stay be continued until the return of Mr. Latimer, who is in Washington filing briefs against the draft law now being tested before the United States supreme court.

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War On Minnesota Rodents.

The State Public Safety commission has declared war on rats, and has ordered that they be trapped, shot, poisoned and otherwise destroyed in furthering the government's food conservation plans. It is estimated that rats destroy each year $200,000 worth of food products. The commission suggests that the work of extermintion be organized by communities in order that it be effective.

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To Work Out Budget.

The Minnesota State Hygene commission has named committees to work out a budget plan for the commission and seek an executive secretary. The commission was organized to control infectious diseases, especially those that menace the efficiency of the army. Dr. Henry Wireman Cook, Dr. R. O. Beard and Mrs. Gustav Schwyzer compose the committee. Charles L. Sommers, chairman of the commission, will head a committee o nine members to prepare the tempoary budget as soon as posible.

UNCLE SAM ASKS MEN TO ENROLL FOR WAR WORK

PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE BEING INAUGURATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Labor Is Urgently Needed in the Shipyards and Factories—Men Not Now Engaged in Producing War Material to Be Called.

Washington.—In an effort to get men for work in the shipyards and in the industries producing war material, the department of labor is inaugurating a public service reserve and a campaign has been started to enroll men for the service. William Edwin Hall is the director of the public service reserve and state directors and local organizations are being perfected in every state.

"The primary object of this campaign," said Mr. Hall, "is to obtain a large list of skilled and semi-skilled men who are not now producing war material or doing work useful to the prosecution of the war, and to get them into the shipyards and the factories which must be maintained at the highest speed if industry is to meet the insatiable demands of a large army at the front.

"It appears from published reports, such as the arrival of the Rainbow Division in France, that the number of American troops at or near the firing line is constantly increasing, and we civilians whom these troops have gone over there to protect, would be shamefully derelict in our national duty and quite wanting in patriotism if we did not make every personal sacrifice to keep our soldiers 100 per cent supplied.

Labor Needed in War Work.

"A number of the non-essential industries are employing labor which is urgently needed for war work—in the shipyards, for example. One is surprised to see how many kinds of workers are needed to build a ship. The shipping board has prepared for the public service reserve a list of 88 different "peace" occupations from which men must—absolutely must—be drawn in order that our tremendous shipbuilding can be carried out in time. You often hear it said that 'ships will win the war,' but today it is being put in a little different way by those who know the situation: A failure on the part of American civilians to build the necessary number of ships will make it impossible for the United States to continue to fight. A lack of ships may lose the war.'

"The United States public service reserve," explained Mr. Hall, "is working at high speed today to obtain all these men needed for shipbuilding, for making equipment, for gun manufacturing, for mechanical draughting, for hundreds of other vital operations, from the 'non-essential industries'—that is, from industries which are important to a country at peace but, in the final analysis, virtually unnecessary to a country at war.

"Our effort is always to obtain the workers for war industry without crippling the peace industry. We will not draw away an over-production of employees from any one locality, from any one industry, from any one employer. War means suffering. A considerable disturbance of industry is inevitable. The public service reserve proposes to bring about the necessary shifting of labor with just as little disturbance as possible. We want no industry and no employer to have to bear any more than a fair, legitimate share of the burden which the peremptory demands of war throw upon all of us."

Differs From Army Enlistment.

"Men who enroll in the United States public service reserve state their trade and suggest other classes of work they could do, if necessary, for the war. The enrolled men will remain at their present jobs and when they are notified that an opportunity to put them into war work has arisen, they are under no obligation to accept the new jobs unless satisfied with wages and conditions. Thus their enrollment in the reserve differs from enlistment in the army, where the soldier has no choice but to obey.

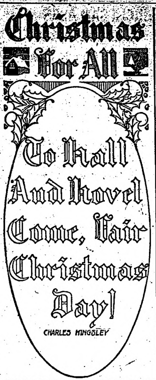
"Every day more and more American workers are beginning to feel in their hearts that in this critical period of the nation's history they should be devoting their energies to the actual war needs of their country. By enrolling in the United States public reserve they enjoy a happier conscience, for they know that they have thereby declared their patriotism and that the moment a war indusry needs men of their type they will be given a chance to serve the country without leaving civilian life."

Paid $8 for Auto Glasses for Bulldog.

To prevent the flow of tears in her bulldog's eyes when he went motoring, a Chicago woman recently had him fitted for automobile goggles. The oculist who fitted the goggles to the bulldog charged $8.

Woman Becomes Navy Radio Operator.

Miss Abby P. Morrison of New York city is the first woman in the United States to become a naval wireless operator. She had passed the tests making her a first-class electrician of the radio bureau of navigation.



How Washington Celebrated Christmas

IT IS interesting to look back upon a Christmas day at Mount Vernon, with the Father of His Country as host and his charming wife as hostess. Christmas at Mount Vernon in the peaceful days which followed the Revolution was always exceedingly merry. The Virginians of those days, being cavaliers, made the most of the holiday, which the grim Puritans of New England practically ignored, says the Philadelphia Press.

Though generally serious, Washington could unbend considerably on such an occasion. Mount Vernon was always crowded at this period, and the celebration was of a luxurious character. The Christmas dinner was served at three o'clock in the "banquet hall," and probably no fewer than 30 persons sat down to the repast.

For this special occasion the hostess always got out her handsome service of pure silver, most of which had belonged to her when, as the widow Custis, she had married Mr. Washington, and there was also a big display of cut glass.

An oddity, as nowadays it would be considered, was the arrangement of the table, upon which all the dishes to be served, including even the puddings and pies, were placed at once. No wonder that in such days the festive board was said to "groan" beneath the weight of viands.

As a matter of course, at the Christmas dinner, as well as all other occasions, the table was waited upon by slaves, who did duty as house servants. Two were allotted to each guest, so that quite a number were required. All of the eatables had to be conveyed a considerable distance, the kitchen being detached from the mansion, with which it was connected by a covered way.

At the houses of the great Virginia families at that period it was customary for the slaves to wait on the table in the ordinary plantation garb. But at Mount Vernon many things were on a scale of exceptional luxury, and the negroes who performed such service were clad in Washington's own livery of red, white and gold, which was handsome and striking.

The necessity of supper was removed by a great prolongation of the dinner, at which each person was expected to eat all that he or she possibly could. In fact, it was the duty of the hostess gently to persuade her guests to gorge themselves to repletion, while the host made it his business to press wine and other drinkables upon the men to an extent which in these times would be considered most imprudent.

At a certain period of the meal it was Washington's custom to rise from his chair, holding a glass of Madeira in his hand and bowing right and left, to say, "Gentlemen, I drink to my guests." The natural response at the instance of the most distinguished guest present was a health drink to Lady Washington.

Following the dinner a good, long evening was indulged in with pastimes appropriate to Christmas. Blind man's buff and hunt the slipper were not sufficiently undignified in the eyes of Washington to be indulged in. The Washington family Christmas gifts were exhibited, and Nellie Custis was always called upon to play on her harpsichord.

A colored fiddler, one of the slaves on the plantation, in picturesque plantation garb would be called in at a certain period, and when he would start some merry music the young people chose partners for the dance. But the older ladies and gentlemen preferred cards. Small stakes were usually played for, but gambling for money to a considerable amount was always most objectionable to Washington. As for Mrs. Washington, she would invariably enter into none of the general festivities, but would be the host to such part of her guests who would not care to indulge in either dancing or cards.

It was at a late hour on the morning following Christmas that the guests would take their departure and the Washington household would quiet down to its ordinary routine.

The Christ Cradle

A Christmas Ballad

By MARGARET J. PRESTON.

["Christ cradle" is the old Saxon name for mince pie.]

'TWAS the time of the old crusaders,
And back with his broken band
The lord of Lancarvan castle
Had come from the Holy Land.

It was Christmas eve in the castle;
The Yule log burnt in the hall,
And helmet and shield and banner
Threw shadows upon the wall.

And the baron was telling stories
To the little ones at his knees
Of some of the holy places
He had visited overseas.

Then he spake of the watching shepherds,
Who saw such marvelous sights
And the song that the angels chanted
That first of the Christmas nights.

He told of the star whose shining
Outsparkled the brightest gem;
He told of the hallowed cradle
They showed him at Bethlehem.

And the eyes of the children glistened
To think that a rack sufficed,
With only the straw for blankets,
To cradle the baby Christ.

"Nay, dry up your tears, my darlings,"
Right gayly the baron cried,
"For nothing but smiles must greet me!
I'm home, and it's Christmastide!

"Come wife; I have thought of a cradle,
Another than this, I say,
Which thou in thy skill shall make me
To honor this Christmas day.

"We would not forget the manger,
So choose of thy platters fair
The one that is largest, deepest,
And cover it in thy care.

"With flakes of the richest pastry,
Wrought cunningly by thy hands,
That thus it may bring before us
The wrap of the swaddling bands.

"And out of thy well stored larder
Set forth of thy very best.
Is aught that we have too precious
To honor this Christmas guest?

"Strew meats of the finest shredding
The straw was chopped in the stall;
Bring butter and wine and honey
To lavish around them all.

"Set raisins and figs of Smyrna
That draw to the east our thought;
Let spices that call of the Magi,
With their gifts, to mind be brought.

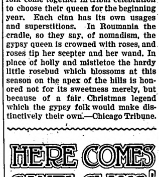
"Let sweets that suggest frankincense,
Let fruits from the southern sea
Be given ungrudged. Remember,
His choicest he gave for thee!

"Then over the piled up platter
A cover of pastry draw,
With a star in its midst to mind us
Of that which the wise men saw.

"Christ's cradle is what we'll call it,
And ever, sweet wife, I pray,
With such thou wilt make us merry
At dinner each Christmas day!"

Gypsies' Christmas.

The gypsy Christmas is a love feast and a carnival in one. The wandering folk come together in tribal celebration to choose their queen for the beginning year. Each clan has its own usages and superstitions. In Roumania the cradle, so they say, of nomadism, the gypsy queen is crowned with roses, and roses tip her scepter and her wand. In place of holly and mistletoe the hardy little rosebud which blossoms at this season on the apex of the hills is honored not for its sweetness merely, but because of a fair Christmas legend which the gypsy folk would make distinctively their own.—Chicago Tribune.


HERE COMES SANTA CLAUS!

OUTPUT OF GASOLINE GREATLY INCREASED

FREDERICK KORMANN, DISCOVERER OF NEW PROCESS.

Photograph shows Mr. Frederick Kormann, whose discovery of a remarkable process for distilling motor spirits has increased the output of gasoline twelve fold. The shortage will be overcome and, through the patriotic tender of the discoverer, the United States government has been given the free use of the process during the period of the war. The process makes use of that which is now waste in the manufacture of gasoline, and increases the output of 6 per cent gas from every barrel of crude oil to 52 per cent gas. Kormann is a professional chemist and has been working for several years on oil and gasoline chemistry.

CARE OF BATTERIES

Most Owners Are Now Familiar With Use of Hydrometer.

MUST BE HANDLED PROPERLY

Most Common Mistake Is in Taking Readings Immediately After Distilled Water Has Been Added—Rectify Errors.

Due to the efforts of storage battery manufacturers toward educating the motoring public in the necessary care of their batteries, most battery owners are now familiar with the use of the hydrometer for testing the battery solution.

Motorists sometimes deceive themselves, however, by using the hydrometer under improper conditions.

Hydrometers are recommended to battery users for testing the battery's condition, because they are the simplest and most understandable devices available for the average motorists' use. At best they can serve only to indicate approximately the state of charge or discharge of the battery, and unless used properly, they tell nothing of value.

Make Errors.

The most common error among motorists testing their own batteries is taking hydrometer readings immediately after distilled water has been added. The solution has been brought to the proper level and presumably is in ideal proportions for a test.

As a matter of fact a hydrometer reading under these conditions is very misleading. The water added has not had a chance to mix with the rest of the solution, and the fluid drawn into the hydrometer is a very weak mixture which shows a low gravity test. From such a test an inexperienced motorist is apt to conclude that his battery is decidedly run down and needs recharging, whereas, the battery may be in a fully charged condition, when a strong recharge would do more harm than good.

Up to Proper Level.

To get the most out of hydrometer tests, motorists should bring the battery solution up to the proper level, by the addition of distilled water, and then defer taking a reading of the solution until the automobile has been run a few hours and the water, through the generator charging process, has had an opportunity to thoroughly mix with the rest of the solution.

If the hydrometer is regularly used in this way and the motorist will occasionally avail himself of such testing service as may be had at a battery service station, minor irregularities in the battery can be rectified before they become serious.

TO ADJUST VALVE TAPPETS

Those Parts of Engine Which Become Hot in Operation Must Be Given Attention.

Do not forget that those parts of the engine which become hot in normal operation must be adjusted when they are hot. The valve tappets, for example, should not be adjusted when cold, because the clearances will not be correct after the metal has expanded.

PORTABLE LIFT FOR AUTOS

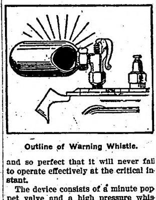
Garage Pit Is Not Necessary to Make Repairs Under Car If Recent Invention Is Used.

No garage pit is needed to make repairs beneath an auto conveniently, if an automobile lift of recent invention is available. This lift, which is described in Popular Mechanics, is a demountable device which raises and lowers the vehicle by its own weight, and will hold it safely at a convenient height for a workman to make repairs while seated beneath the chasis. It consists of two independent units, each consisting of a tilting runway mounted on a horse, which in turn is supported by a wooden base. Across the horse the trackway is centrally hinged. It has flanges to guide the wheels and is of sufficient length to reach the floor and form an incline of suitable pitch. Two cylinders with pistons cushioned on heavy oil support each runway, these cylinders being connected with a pipe which allows the oil to flow from one end to another as the car is raised or lowered. In operation the car is either driven up the inclined runways under its own power, or hauled up by pulleys. When its weight passes center, the runways automatically level themselves.

"SAFETY FIRST" IN WHISTLE

Warning Blast With Carrying Power Above Other Noises of Street Is Most Effective.

"Safety first" demands that a warning whistle shall have a carrying power above that of other noises of the street and that it shall be so simple and so perfect that it will never fail to operate effectively at the critical instant.



Outline of Warning Whistle.

The device consists of a minute poppet valve and a high pressure whistle two inches in diameter made of aluminum. It is mounted in the valve cap of one cylinder, where a portion of the exploded gas, at 250 to 300 pounds pressure, blows it.

WAR AND THE PLEASURE CAR

No One Would Think Gasoline One of Necessaries of War by Its Lavish Use for Autos.

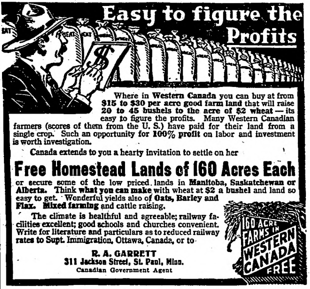
Gasoline is one of the necessaries of war. Yet no one would think it was, witnessing from day to day its lavish use in our streets and highways as an instrument of personal luxury, says the New York Tribune. There has been no appreciable diminution since war was declared of pleasure or other needless riding in automobiles. That is one of the first signs of the nonexistence here of war conditions and a war consciousness which strikes the eye of every visitor from Europe.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

Mademoiselle Lavalliere, a prominent French actress, has left the stage to take the veil.

No Raise
In Price
Of This
Great Remedy
HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE
The standard cold cure for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c.
At Any Drug Store


Easy to figure the Profits
WHEAT
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from $15 to $30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of $2 wheat — its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at $2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

A Plain Reason.

"Why is it that pantomimes don't pay?"

"How can they when money talks?"

KIDNEY SUFFERERS HAVE FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root; kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything.

According to verified testimony it is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you will find it on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

About 100 women are employed in the British national physical laboratory.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ECZEMA AND PILES

Thousands and thousands of people, says Peterson, are learning every week that one 30 cent box of Peterson's Ointment will abolish Eczema and banish piles, and the grateful letters I receive every day are worth more to me than money.

I had Eczema for many years on my head and could not get anything to do it any good. I saw your ad and got one box and I owe you many thanks for the good it has done me. There isn't a blotch on my head now, and I couldn't help but thank Peterson, for the cure is great. Mrs. Mary Hill, 420 Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I have had itching piles for 15 years and Peterson's is the only ointment that relieves me, besides the piles seem to have gone. A. B. Ruger, 1127 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wis.

Use Peterson's Ointment for old sores, salt rheum and all skin diseases. It banishes pimples and blackheads in less than 10 days and leaves the skin clean, clear and pleasant to look upon. Druggists guarantee it. Adv.

When it comes to digging in the fields the Chinese woman is equal to any man.

Spanish railroads report increased earnings. Expenses, ditto.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The best sleeping powder is a clean conscience.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo. Lucas County—ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Norway has a fuel shortage.

Sores and Wounds
If you knew the wonderful healing properties of Dr. David Roberts' ABSORBENT—Price $1.00 you would use no other preparation in the treatment of wire cuts, old sores, poll evil and fistula. It heals in the shortest possible time.
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows
If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

MASQUERADE AND THEATRICAL
COSTUMES for RENTAL
Write for special discount. L. Kopfmann, Costumer, Successor to Smith Costume Co. 812-F Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

HIDE TANNING
Horse and Cattle Hides tanned and manufactured into Robes—Coats—Mittens that will last a life time. Old Furs and Robes repaired. We buy Hides, Furs, Metals and Rubber, top prices paid. Write for prices and tags.
FOSTER ROBE & TANNING CO.
1620 5th St., S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

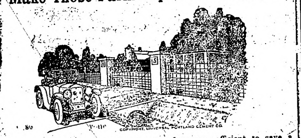
Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 51--1917.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation
A vegetable remedy that always gives prompt relief in constipation. Banishes that tired feeling altogether and puts you right over-night, stimulates the Liver gently, but quickly restoring it to full and healthy action, and the stomach and bowels to their natural functions. Making life worth living.
Small Pill Small Dose Small Price
Brentgood
Genuine bears signature
ROSY CHEEKS or HEALTHY COLOR indicates Iron in the Blood. Pale or colorless faces usually show its absence. A condition which will be much helped by CARTER'S IRON PILLS

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Make Those Farm Improvements NOW!



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Every dollar you invest to make your farm more efficient, to save a portion of your feed or lessens your labor brings dividends and increases the value of your place.

START AT THE FRONT with concrete gate and line posts, taut fencing and with a clean driveway. Shut out the rats with concrete floors in corn cribs and poultry houses. Make your barn and hog house sanitary with concrete. Save ten per cent of the corn fed to the hogs by building a concrete feeding floor.

Concrete can be safely and easily placed during cold weather. Ask for printed iustructions and let us supply you with UNIVERSAL PORTLAND cement and other building material.

A. C. TVEDT & SON
Phone 51 Goodridge, Minnesota

Stop! Look! Listen!

We have a full line of Christmas goods to offer for the Christmas trade and a big line of Jewelry that we will sell at a discount in price from now untill Christmas, and all other goods in my store will be sold at cut prices

G. C. Gulrud
Hardware Store
Goodrdige, Minn.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accoun. today with

Farmrs State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] SUNDHUNB Cashier

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number Five

Jimmie and a German Boy Clash—Must Do Three Things to Save Country.

It was a warm evening, so Uncle Dan went out to a lawn seat under the spreading branches of the great tree that suggested the farm's name of Oak Hill. Billie and Jimmie had been laying for him, so Uncle Dan was captured by the boys on short order.

"Say, Uncle Dan," Billie began. "We had a red-hot argument at school yesterday with Carl Newman. Carl said that German schools were miles ahead of our schools and that no one could come up to the educated German. Well, Jimmie got hot under the collar and handed it back to him good and plenty. Jimmie said if their education taught them to torpedo Lusitanias, sink hospital ships, murder hundreds of women and children, make slaves of the Belgians, poison wells, destroy fruit trees and commit all sorts of crimes, then we did not want that kind of education here. What do you think about it, Uncle Dan? I told Jimmie you spent a lot of time in Europe and knew all about schools, so give us your opinion."

"Well," replied Uncle Dan, deliberately, "the German schools are very thorough; they furnish exceedingly valuable and practical instruction. The industrial training given there is probably the best to be found. The schools as a whole, however, in my opinion, appeal to the head only, and never to the heart. The aim and trend is to make the individual blindly submissive to the Prussian plan of world dominion; they teach that it is the destiny of Germany to rule the world, and that to the glory and advance of Germany, in this plan, all things must give way; that the kaiser as head of the state, can do no wrong if he carries forward the plan of world control. Some of the greatest teachers and preachers even defend and justify her heartless crushing of Belgians and the many other atrocious crimes she has committed in this war. Thank God, our American education reaches both the head and the heart. It is an education with a soul, and we must maintain the high ideals we have fixed. In a word, in Germany, the people are taught that they exist for the government, while here the government exists to serve the people."

"Just wait a minute," interrupted Billie. Say that over again slowly, so I can write it down."

Uncle Dan, smilingly, complied.

Billie exclaimed: "Now, we will hand that nut out for Carl to crack. Carl, you know," continued Billie, "has a very smart father who keeps him posted on the German arguments. Carl said our government was only an experiment anyway; that it would not last twenty years, and that it might burst up any old time. Jimmie asked him if Germany was so mighty good, why they did not go back there to live."

"Our government will go on forever, won't it, Uncle Dan?"

"Now," said Uncle Dan, "you are raising a big question, and one that has troubled me for years. Our government is still in the experimental stage; in fact, it is the greatest experiment ever undertaken, and if popular government is to be successful, a few things must be done, otherwise, to paraphrase the great Lincoln, the government of the people, by the people and for the people, will perish. It is my firm conviction," said Uncle Dan, in a very impressive manner, "that if our country is to go on, as we hope and pray, we must very quickly do at least three things, and I will name them in the order of importance as it appears to me:

"First, adopt compulsory universal military training of all young men physically fit before they reach the age of twenty years.

"Next, require that every foreigner who comes here to live must, within a reasonable time, say a year, declare his intention of becoming an American citizen and take the necessary steps to do so, thereby, from that moment, assuming all the obligations of citizenship of our country, and that means he must defend our flag upon equal terms with our native born, and if he is not willing to do this, he should be sent back from whence he came."

"That's the stuff," exclaimed Billie.

"And, finally, enact such legislation as will make voting compulsory. Popular government is based upon the participation of all and the rule of the majority, and democracy cannot continue and be successful unless we live up to the spirit of the institution.

"The first step, however, is the passing of the Chamberlain bill for universal military training. If you will get the leading citizen, and especially the editor of your paper, to write personal letters to your congressman and both senators, urging their support, it will help enormously.

"I see by the morning papers," said Uncle Dan, "that the Rotary clubs of the entire country, the livest, most efficient organization to be found, have unanimously decided to get back of the Chamberlain bill and give it loyal and enthusiastic support. They will work with the Universal Military Training league to accomplish this important piece of legislation, which will do more than anything else to make us a real nation with a common viewpoint, bring us back to sane living and teach us the patriotism of service."

Utilizing Rice Hulls.

Experiments have been made with rice hulls in combination with different binding agents, but while the resulting briquets gave every satisfaction from the standpoint of heating, yet the initial cost of the various binding agents made their cost too high for practical purposes. The experiments, however, are being continued, and it is hoped that in the future a briquet can be manufactured that will be satisfactory from an economic standpoint.

A Leaking Faucet.

When the faucets in the bathroom or kitchen leak or do not allow the water to flow freely they need a new washer, and the washers cost five cents each. To put on the washer, turn off the water, the rod is usually under the sink or in the basement, and unscrew the faucet; take off the worn-out washer and slip on a new one and turn your water on again and presto! the work is done and no repair bill to pay.

Make Windows by Hand.

In making stained-glass windows every bit of the work is done by hand, and it is amazing to realize how many times each piece of glass must be handled. An operator tells of counting up one day and finding that no less than twelve times were necessary. All the leadwork is done by hand too, even the opening of the little slots into which the glass is fastened.

Record Floods in China.

The Celestial kingdom has been the scene of some of the most terrible floods on record, observes London Tit-Bits. In 1851 the Yellow river overflowed and destroyed nearly 2,000 villages and towns and 5,000,000 people. Two years later there were great inundations in Mongolia, caused by typhoons, resulting in a death roll of 6,000.

Do Your Work Properly.

Make up your mind that you will do what you have to do the very best you know how. There is very little work that is really difficult. But all good work is painstaking. If you put your whole soul into your work, you will learn to enjoy it, and you will become constantly better and more worth while.

Cupid Makes Early Call.

An American professor who has spent his life investigating and has collected the evidence of 1,703 young people, declares that both sexes start being wounded by Cupid's darts at the age of three and that a woman's love reaches maturity at twenty-two and a man's at twenty-four.

Velvet-Making.

Velvet was developed and originated from fur in China. Thence velvet-making was introduced into India, and in the fourteenth century into Italy, where that sort of fabric especially appealed, and where the art of velvet-making reached its height.

The Potato.

The potato was first introduced into Spain by Hieronymus Cardan, a monk, in 1553; into England by Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake in 1563, and into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1580.

Boys Drowned, Cat Escaped.

The tables were turned in a tragic manner at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, recently when two young boys who attempted to drown a cat—at the request of the animal's owner—were themselves drowned in a small bay about three miles from the city. The cat struggled when the lads tried to hold its head under the waves and before the boys realized their danger they were swept out to sea by the outgoing tide. The cat escaped from the water and returned to its old home.

AMERICAN MANNERS OF TODAY

Prevailing Bearing in Thoroughfares and Street Cars Indicates That Courtesy Is on the Decline.

As for manners, we are kindhearted as a people and civil when appealed to, but no one would suspect it if our bearing in thoroughfares and street cars be a criterion. The spirit of the age is first come, first served; to be waived only in favor of the crippled and the positively infirm. Courtesy in the old-fashioned sense—the deference of the young for the seniors, of the stronger for the weaker sex, of the vigorous for the frail—if not extinct is so sporadic as to be noticeable when manifested, Robert Grant writes in the Yale Review. The young men who push their way forward in public conveyances retain without compunction the seats for which they have struggled.

Here again we have the philosophy of the tired business man: "I got there first; we are all equals in the United States, and I want to read my newspaper." The apotheosis of naturalness, and in self-defense we all more or less subscribe to it; but after all, it is natural for pigs to struggle for places at a trough. Well may we ask ourselves if it is impossible to safeguard independence, initiative and equality except at the cost of all the social graces that prevailed when society was more artificial.

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

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THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

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Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Saturday December 22, 1917

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and re aired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

THE HERO
Fanning Mill

Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity

Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company fo nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, an in order to obtain the best results use the Her Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.

Call in and let show you how it works

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TEUTONS MASS FOR NEW DRIVE

Heavy Onslaughts Expected In Many Sectors Along Whole of Italian Front.

BIG BATTLE PREDICTED

Teuton Prisoners In Hands of Italians Says Enemy Is Preparing For Furious Attack to Come Before New Years Day.

With the French Armies in Northern Italy, Dec. 25.—(By the Associated Press)—Losing the Monte Asolone positions within 24 hours after they had captured them, thus being unexpectedly balked in their march toward the plain the Austro-German forces are concentrating heavily, according to reports, north and northeast of this important approach to dominating Monte Grappa.

A new and unexpected vigorous onslought on the barriers to the plains is expected soon, not only at Grappa itself, but on the Asiago plateau and possibly on the Lower Piave, where enemy troop concentrations also are recorded.

Although expert opinion appears to be approaching unanimity that the Austrians have given up hope of breaking through the Italian line at present, so far as to force another great retreat, information indicates the enemy wants to achieve another big success by capturing all peaks commanding the plain and would vastly prefer a position at the northern limit of the plain, where climatic conditions would favor his troops, while possession of the peaks would enable him to control the territory for miles in front of them.

Enemy Far From Objective.

A visit to the Grappa sector, however, is sufficient to reveal convincingly how far the enemy is from achieving these objectives and how formidable the Italian positions are backed up by a rejuvenated army. Immediately after the regaining of the Asolene heights, the correspondent found it possible to proceed to a vantage point slightly south and west of Grappa, which, at the time, was being viciously bombarded with shrapnel by the enemy, who had lost it a few hours before.

Had the enemy been able to hold it and capture Monte Grappa, which latter is the enemy's objective as the completely dominating position of the entire range, this key position would have been seriously menaced.

Their rebuff at this important point, however, keeps the Austro-German forces not only at a considerable distance from the plain they are seeking, but makes their progress toward it difficult now that the weather conditions are increasing in severity.

ARGENTINA POPULACE RIOTS

President's Part In Luxburg Plot Stirs Country.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 24.—As the result of the publication of the telegrams sent by Count von Luxburg, the former German minister to the Berlin foreign office, it again has been necessary to call out mounted patrols to disperse crowds of people who demanded a rupture of relations with Germany.

The mob, which shouted "Long Live the Republic" and "Death to President Irrigoyen" was dispersed after a fight with the mounted police in the Calle Florida. Heavy guards again have been placed over the property owned by Germans in the city and mounted men also are guarding the offices of the newspaper La Union, for which Count von Luxburg obtained a subsidy.

In political circles certainty is expressed that Congress will demand explanations from the government regarding the state of affairs as exposed by the Von Luxburg telegrams.

SUSPEND WEEK TO SAVE FUEL

Request Is Made of Factories In Michigan.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Fuel supplies in Michigan have reached such a low ebb that Administrator W. K. Prudden has asked manufacturers in that state to suspend operations of industrial plants from midnight tonight until midnight December 29. The only exceptions are factories making war munitions needed for prompt shipment.

Mr. Prudden's request was contained in telegrams sent after a conference here with Fuel Administrator Garfield.

"A patriotic response and adaptation of within request may obviate issuing positive orders covering a longer period," the message said.

Eliot Keeps Kaiser's Decoration.

Boston, Dec. 22.—Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, holder of the Order of the Prussian Crown, conferred several years ago by Kaiser Wilhelm, will retain it. He says he sees no reason why he should revoke it. President Eliot, one of New England's foremost patriots, has been among prominent Americans who received this decoration. When asked what he would do about it, he said: "I intend to keep it. It is an order I received from the kaiser several years ago. I see no reason to return it.

GETTING BRITISH GUNS PLACED IN CAPTURED GROUND FOR ANOTHER SMASH AT THE GERMANS

Photo From Western Newspaper Union

British activity in newly captured territory, where a big gun is being placed in position for another drive and an ammunition train is arriving. At the right is a soldier who finds a "dud," or unexploded German shell, makes a fine back rest.

GIVES COLOMBIA CANAL

Germany Promises U. S. Water way as Bait.

Teutons Even Resort to Moving Pictures to Spread Propaganda in America.

Cristobal, Canal Zone, Dec. 25.—Spanish language newspapers in many of the large towns in Latin America are spreading a formidable German propaganda, which is also being distributed in letters and by mail all over central and southern parts of the hemisphere by innumerable personal letters, and by commercial travelers, many of whom are native Latin Americans empoyed in the German interest. Even moving pictures are resorted to.

In Colombia they point to the United States as the international brigand that robbed Colombia of Panama, and they promised Colombians restoration of their lost province if Germany wins, as well as control of the Panama canal. They disclaim any intention to acquire any territory or to extort any direct political influence; they say that Germany will simply right the wrongs perpetrated by the United States and Great Britain, and that Germany's sole reward will be large commercial activity, from which the natives will also greatly benefit.

KAISER PLANS PEACE MEET

Would Call All European Rulers In Conference.

London, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegram from Copenhagen says:

"The Berliner Zeitung says Emperor William has informed his government that he contemplates going to Brest-Litovsk if the diplomats arrive at an agreement, in which case he will endeavor to assemble all the sovereigns and regents of Europe in a peace conference, as was done after the Napoleonic wars.

"The emperor is credited with having declared that everybody wants peace and that the future offers so many great tasks that all states must co-operate in them."

ARE BAGGING MORE U-BOATS

Allies Getting More and More Submarines, Daniels Declares.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Secretary Daniels has confirmed Lloyd George's announcement that more German U-boats are being bagged by the Allies. While not disclosing figures or the extent of American participation in the sinkings or captures, Daniels confidently predicted that the submarine will fail in its purpose.

While cautioning that ship losses from submarine attackss will continue to rise and fall, he added:

"You may be sure that we are getting more and more submarines."

FRENCH TO USE RETAKEN SOIL

To Be Planted To Wheat To Feed Million People.

Paris, Dec. 24.—The 325,000 acres of wheat land retaken from the enemy this year in northern France may be made to produce enough wheat next year for 1,000,000 men, according to the estimate of a mission apointed by the agricultural department, which has been examining the liberated territory.

To Probe Stockyard Labor.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The federal mediation board will investigate the labor situation at the Chicago stock yards. Threats of the 30,000 employes at the stockyards to strike unless packers meet their demands brought Secretary of Labor Wilson and board members here. They held an informal conference, preliminary to the session. The hearing will be secret, Max Lowenthal, secretary, announced. The packers' side will be the first presented. Packers denied that there was any cause for the board holding hearings.

HURLEY TAKES ENTIRE BLAME

Assumes Full Responsibility For Success or Failure of Shipbuilding Program.

OUTLOOK IS HOPEFUL

Tells Senate Committee But One Vessell Has Been Finished to Date But Prospects For Future Are Brighter.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, testifying at the Senate commerce committee's investigation, shouldered full responsibility for the success or failure of the governments' shipbuilding program.

Called as the first witness Mr. Hurley admitted that there have been delays, but declared that the recent reorganization of the board's emergency fleet corporation for the first time gives the chairman of the board proper authority and fixes responsibility where it belongs. "The dual organization of the board and the corporation," he said, "has been done away with and the present general manager of the corporation answers directly to the chairman."

Accepts Blame If Plans Fail.

After testifying that he personally approved and accepted all ships contracts as president of the emergency fleet corporation, Mr. Hurley was questioned by Senator Harding.

"All the finances of this big program rest in your hands:"

"Yes, sir."

"Not in the hands of the shipping board?"

"No, sir."

"Then, if the whole thing fails, it will be your fault?"

"Absolutely," said Hurley firmly.

New Legislation Not Needed.

"The present organization," Mr. Hurley said, "is the only way that ships can be built. We do not need additional legislation. If the head of the institution does not build ships it is because of his inefficiency and not because of faults of the organization."

MINIMUM WAGE LAW VALID

Commission Long Inactive Upheld By Supreme Court.

St. Paul, Dec. 22.—Minnesota's minimum wage law, passed in 1913, has been upheld by the state supreme court as a valid exercise of police power. The decision, written by Judge Oscar Hallam, reverses the district court of Ramsey county, which issued an injunction against enforcement of the orders of the minimum wage commission. It holds that the power given to the commission by the legislature was not legislative power.

The commission created under the law has ceased to be active since the district court injunction was issued.

Krupp U-Boat Plant Enlarged.

Geneva, Dec. 24.—The Krupps have recently quadrupled their naval plant near Kiel, according to a dispatch from Berlin by way of Berne to La Suisse. This was done at the request of the German government to make up losses in submarines, which the dispatch asserts have been heavier than the German admiralty admits.

Collision of Planes in Midair.

Ft. Worth, Texas, Dec. 24.—One officer and two cadets of the Canadian Royal Flying corps were killed instantly when the two airplanes in which the men were flying collided in midair. The aviators were flying at a height of several hundred feet when the crash came, throwing the machines to the ground. The dead are: Second Lieut. R. G. Genner, Kingston, Ont., Cadet C. A. Baker, Kent, England and Cadet A. Eden, Kingston, Jamaca. The three came from the British aviation training fields in Toronto.

ITALY STANDS FIRM

Nation Takes Strong Position Against Separate Peace.

Will Not Take Any Action Not Loyal To Allies, Says Deputy Giolitti in Speech.

Rome, Dec. 24.—Deputy Giolitti announced in the chamber of deputies, in the course of a speech, that Italy will never support a separate Italian peace or take any action not loyal to the Allies.

M. Golitti is one of the most prominent political leaders in Italy, and such a statement as the above from him is of tremendous significance, particularly in view of the fact it was Giolitti who was foremost leader of Italy's entrance in the war with the Allies.

M. Golitti at the outbreak of the war favored Italy's acceptance of the promises made by Germany and Austria on her warring on England and the Allies. From this he has been held to be strongly pro-German.

M. Giolitti has a strong following in Italy, and such an announcement as the one above from such a leader means practically complete harmony in Italy's determiantion to wage war unceasingly against the Central pow-

PACKERS WITHHOLD RECORDS

Swift and Co. of Chicago Refuse To Give Information.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Swift & Co. of Chicago have refused to deliver to the Federal Trade commission records desired by the commission in its investigation of the packing industry and drastic action will be taken in court to force their production, Francis J. Heney announced at the resumption of the commission's inquiry.

It was said that when the commission's investigators went to Chicago they received only evasive replies from the officers of Swift & Co., and that direct demand for the records had been refused. To obtain the papers which relate to the ownership of the Chicago stockyards and other details of the meat industry the commission will go into a federal court and ask an order compelling the company to produce them.

TO TRADE VESSELS FOR FOOD

Holland's Agreement With U. S. Contemplates Use of Ships.

The Hague, Dec. 23.—Holland's agreement with the United States over food supplying contemplates the use of a great part of Dutch shipping, Foreign Minister Loudon told the chamber of deputies He announced his belief in an early conclusion of such an agreement.

The pact, it was stated, would provide Holland with necessary foodstuffs from the United States, in return for Holland placing at America's disposal a great part of Holland's merchantmen.

$2,000,000 More for Belgium.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Two million dollars more loaned to Belgium brought the total of American credits to that country to $60,900,000. Credits to all Allied countries now aggregate $3,887,900,000.

Germans Laying for Sammies.

Berne, Dec. 24.—The Germans are boasting that they intend to seek out American troops on the west front and "give them a lesson," according to Bulgarian officers now here.

Educator Is Believed Suicide.

Palo Alto, Cal., Dec. 24.—Prof. Ernest W. Poncer, professor of mathematisc at Stanford university, was found dead in the kitchen of his home with a big shotgun wound in his breast. A shotgun, with which the wound was evidently inflicted, lay nearby. The police believe Poncer committed suicide. Professor Poncer was of German birth and before America entered the war was a strong defender of Germany's cause. In recent months, however, he has been silent, moody and despondent.

CHAOS IS RULER IN ALL RUSSIA

Arrest of Ukraine Leaders Precipitates Armed Crisis and Quick Release Follows.

NORTH BEING STARVED

Rada Wants Peaceful Settlement of All Questions But Will Accept Challenge of Civil War and Stop at No Obstacles.

London, Dec. 25.—Members of the Ukraine revolutionary staff have been liberated in accordance with the demands of the Ukraine government, a Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd says.

London, Dec. 24—The breach between the Ukraine rada and the Workmen's and Soldiers' deputies has been widened by the arrest of 40 members of the Ukraine revolutionary staff at Petrograd.

The rada has sent an ultimatum to the Bolsheviki headquarters threating forcible steps unless the staff is released.

The Don Cossacks have assured the Ukraine rada of their defensive support.

The rada, replying to an ultimatum of the Bolsheviki, insists on creation of a federal Socialist republic, embracing Maximalists and Socialists, which it contends alone can be competent to decide the question of peace for the whole of Russia. The rada declares itself favorable to settling by peaceful methods political and national questions, but asserts that if the commissaries assume the consequences of civil war it will accept the challenge and stop at no obstacles.

North Being Starved.

One reason for the quarel is the rada's refusal to permit breadstuffs to be sent to Northern Russia in consequence of refusal by the commissaries to issue money to meet needs of the Ukrainian government. This stand, it is stated, threatens eventually to starve the north, especially as General Dutoff's Cossacks held Chiliabinsk, thus preventing the transmission of supplies from Siberia. In the meantime the Ukraine has begun to issue its own notes.

Rada Controls Odessa.

Ukranian troops are said to be concentrated between Homel and Bakhmatch, while Bolsheviki forces are gathering at Minsk.

The Maximalist troops trying to reach Kiev were stopped by torn up railroad tracks.

The Rada is said to be in complete control of Odessa and to have been joined by the Black sea fleet. The Bolsheviki have occupied Proskurov, in Podolita. The Syzran Soviet is said to have disarmed four Cossack regiments there. All reports continued disconnected, however, and often contradictory.

SWITZERLAND HAS NO FEAR

Rumor of German Drive Through Country Discounted.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 24.—Public opinion in France may be reassured regarding the report in circulation in that country that an Austro-German offensive through Switzerland is in preparation, Gustav Ador, Swiss foreign minister, told the correspondent of the Paris Petit Journal.

"My sincere personal opinion," said M. Ador, "is that we need not have the slightest fear of such an attempt. Germany has other things to do on the western front than get the Swiss army on her back, and from an economic point of view Germany has every interest not to make an enemy of Switzerland."

BERLIN PAPER SUSPENDED

Vorwaerts Suspended For Publishing Displeasing Story.

Amsterdam, Dec. 24.—The Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts has been obliged by the government to suspend publication for three days.

Voerwaerts in a recent article attacked the system of the German food controller, Von Waldo, declaring that great masses of German people were not only hungry, but literally starving. It also accused the "war profiteers and millionaires" of hoarding great supplies of food

Conscription Loses in Australia.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—A majority of 174,000 votes against conscription is shown by the complete returns on the referendum in Australia, says a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne. The vote was 938,000 against and 764,000 for. Votes cast by the Australian troops on the question are being counted in London.

Insurance for French Soldiers.

Paris, Dec. 24.—Insurance for all soldiers by the government is subject of a bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. The sum proposed to be paid is 1,000 francs for combatants and $500 francs for noncombatants. Each insured person may obtain payment of the policy in advance, within three months after cessation of hostilities, provided he is able to prove an intention to spend the maney for the purchase of tools or other objects necessary for resumption of his livlihood following the war.

Save 9½c. By Buying Ever Reliable
CASCARA HILL'S BROMIDE QUININE
No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9½c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
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Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Clothes and Mental Attitude.

Clothes do help the mental attitude more than many realize. Let us not fail to take advantage of this means of keeping ourselves well balanced, of keeping emotions under control, now and all through the time that our men are fighting so valiantly, so surely, for our safety and the safety of those who shall come after us.—Exchange.

Rather Mixed.

"I would not dignify that charge with my notice."

"No, I suppose a reply wouldn't answer."

CUTICURA HEALS SORE HANDS
That Itch, Burn, Crack, Chap and Bleed—Trial Free.
In a wonderfully short time in most cases these fragrant, super-creamy emollients succeed. Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub Cuticura Ointment into the hands for some time. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Sparing Him.

"Butter is high, dearie," ventured the economical husband.

"I know it. So shut your eyes."

"Eh?"

"And then you won't see how much I have to put on your toast."

Never Repeat Mistakes.

If you are a human being you make mistakes. If you are a wise one you do not make the same one twice.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP
Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

A Foolish Query.

"In a certain office building I saw the other day a placard posted near the elevator, calling attention to the necessity of conserving coal, and stating that in view of such need:

"Our elevator service will be reduced. Our lighting service will be reduced."

At the bottom of which some tenant had feelingly written:

"Will our rent be reduced, too?"—Boston Bost.

The Quinine That Does Not Effect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

The Long Farewell.

Fresh—Did he kiss his girl good-by?

Soph—No, he kissed her "so long"—that I began to get nervous.

When a man feels like swearing—then silence is golden.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE Paul F. Skinner ON EVERY PACKAGE
SKINNER'S MACARONI

Do Your Cows Fail to Clean?
This is a serious condition and requires prompt attention
Dr. David Roberts' Cow Cleaner Price $1.00
gives quick relief. Keep it on hand and prevent the ruin of your cow. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian Send for free booklet on Abortion In Cows
If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

"CONTRABAND"

A Thrilling War Story of the North Atlantic

By RANDALL PARRISH

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CHAPTER XXVI.

We Sight a Boat.

What immediately followed; how we made ourselves shipshape the best we could, and held on for the next few hours, has comparatively but little to do with the interest of this story. Leayord brought the two men on deck, and as Dade was no sailor, but more likely to prove faithful, he was sent down the ladder to assist Masters in the fireroom. Dugan took the change in administration aboard with sea-going philosophy, seemingly feeling no animosity because of the rough handling received, and went to work under my orders with hearty good will. We were all four of us capable seamen, and an hour of hard work placed the Indian Chief in very fair condition, so far as deck and running rigging was concerned. At the end, however, standing on the forecastle, and staring aft, I had faith that we could handle the hooker, even with that small crew, and bring her safely into the harbor of St. John's. Our earlier weather predictions were not yet verified, at least to any serious extent. Indeed there was nothing particular to worry about, excepting that temporary steering apparatus, and it had worked long enough now so as to give me confidence.

"What do you make of it, Mr. Leayord?" I questioned, indicating both sea and sky by a wave of the hand. "Was it a circular storm, leaving us outside of its radius?"

"No, sir; it's not that," and he drew the back of his hand across his lips. "Dugan an' I talked about it on the mainyard yonder, an' 'tis our judgment, sir, that it's just a slow brooder. There won't be no quick change, but the weather 'll just gradually get heavier until we're scuddin' under bare poles. It'll be maybe termorrow night before we gets its full weight."

"But you have no doubt we'll weather it?"

"Barrin' an accident. When do you expect to make that port, sir?"

"St. John's? Well, we're a bit off our course now. I'm afraid we may be another night afloat."

He stood motionless, one hand shadowing his eyes, as he gazed out over the port rail.

"I was a' thinkin' o' them poor cusses out there in the boats, sir," he said finally. "I'm bettin' that most o' them wish they wus back on this deck by now."

"No doubt; but there's no way we can help them, and we've got our own work to do. You and Olson go below."

I watched the two disappear through the companion, spoke a word to Dugan, posting him where he could hear me call if necessary, and then went aft to the wheel. I had not realized the full weight of the gale until I reached the top of the ladder, and stood erect without any protection from the cabin. For an instant I had to grasp the side rail, shading my eyes with an arm; then I struggled forward, until my hands gripped the wheel.

"Why didn't you call for help?" I asked. "This was too much for any woman. I never realized forward how it was blowing."

She swayed against me, clinging to my sleeve.

"It—it does kick some," she panted, "and I was almost afraid I might let go. I—I am glad you came. I couldn't hold to the course, but—but that doesn't matter, does it?"

"Not at all; we are in no shape to fight the storm, with only one man in the stokehole. You will have to creep to the ladder."

"You—you wish me to go below?"

"I order you to."

"And you are going to remain at the wheel—alone?"

"Dugan is forward, within easy call. I have sent the two mates below for an hour's rest. There is nothing for us to do now, but hold on until the storm abates. I'll simply lash the wheel, and stand by. You are absolutely exhausted, and must get below—you will go?"

"Yes if—if you think it best. I am so tired—the strain of it; the fear I could not hold out—"

"I know." I bent and kissed her, and she clung to me. "But do not think of that any longer; you must go to your room at once and lie down."

"But you will stay on deck all night?"

"Not unless the storm increases. In an hour or so I'll call the others, and lie down myself. Come, dear, you belong in the watch below."

That certainly seemed a lonely deck after she had disappeared down the ladder. I had served many a quiet watch at sea, many a memorable one, but that hour taught me the real lesson of loneliness. We were driving forward recklessly into a wall of darkness, utterly impenetrable to the eye. What horror might be lurking just ahead of the plunging bow, no imagination could picture. From where I stood, clutching the spokes of the wheel, I could not even trace the yards of the mainmast, nor could I perceive on either side the water through which we drove. Yet it was not this which pulled so at my nerve. I had stood at the wheel often before guiding a great ship through impenetrable blackness, and amid the immensity of the ocean. But then I was one of a crew, alert and ready, merely performing my part of a given task. But now I could not drive from me the consciousness that I stood there alone; that on all that space of deck forward only one solitary man crouched in the blackness; that below in the engineroom, and stokehole, only two more; already worn and weary with toil, stuck grimly to their work; that under my control this great freighter, loaded almost to the deck beams, was flying before the storm, plunging through the wild waters of the mid-Atlantic, with death hovering above in the shriek of the storm. Yet I clung to it grimly, no longer making any attempt to hold any settled course, but merely choosing the easier way in which to meet the force of the storm.

It was two o'clock when, too thoroughly wearied to stand the strain longer, I sent Dugan below to call the mates. Leayord was the heavier man, and the more experienced sailor, so, at my suggestion, he took the wheel, while Olson went forward. I can recall creeping down the ladder, and staggering down the stairs, but nothing more. I must have been asleep even before I reached the berth in the captain's stateroom.

A hand shook me, and I opened my eyes. For an instant I was too dazed to comprehend. The port was closed, but daylight streamed through the thick glass illuminating the stateroom, and I recognized Olson bending over me.

"I had to call you, sir," he explained kindly. "The main royal has broke loose, an' it'll take all hands ter stow it again in this wind; besides that feller Dugan he's gin out entirely, an' there's got ter be another hand sent below to the stokehole."

I sat up, already thoroughly awake.

"What time is it?"

"Goin' on half after four, sir."

"Why I thought I had just dropped off. Any increase in the weight of the gale, Olson?"

"No, sir; I don't think the wind is quite so heavy, and it's gettin' more steadylike, but there's considerable sea."

"I can tell that the way the ship pitches; she's taking water forward."

"Tons o' it; the damned hooker is loaded so deep she's more like a wharf than a ship."

It was a wild scene enough when I emerged from the companion and paused a moment in the protection of the cabin to view the deck forward. Huge crested waves burst over the forecastle heads, cascading down onto the main deck, and sweeping aft to the scuppers amidships. The vessel staggered under the repeating blows, yet recovered with a buoyancy which gave me renewed courage, plunging forward again to meet the next assault. The continuous boom as they struck against our bows, the mad flapping of the loosened canvas aloft, the ceaseless shrieking of the cordage, made a pandemonium of noise which rendered the human voice almost useless. I put my lips to Olson's ear.

"Can the three of us pass those gaskets?"

"It's got to be done, sir, unless we let the sail go; but it's goin' to be no boy's job."

"Where's Dugan?"

"Hangin' there to the shrouds, a' waitin' for us."

"Then come on; the sooner it's over with, the better."

We went up the ratlines like snails every burst of wind driving us flat against the ropes, where we hung on grimly. Dugan was first to lay out upon the footropes, and I felt no regret when Olson slipped past me in the top, bawling in my ear:

"Let me go next, sir, you haven't been at this sort o' job lately."

However, I made it in my turn, the wind driving me flat against the spar, the footrope dancing madly beneath my weight, the flapping canvas of the loosened sail as stiff as iron. Dugan had the worst of it, but he clung there like a cat, stubbornly fighting inch by inch as he drew in the cloth. He must have had the strength of a giant, and the grip of a vise. It was a ten-minute battle, and when I got safely back into the maintop every muscle of my body throbbed with pain, and I sank down against the mast, struggling to regain my strength. I had my head buried in my arm, conscious only of the wild leaping of the mast, and the sickening sensation caused by its constant swaying, when Dugan's shout sent the blood pounding to my heart. He stood upright, clinging to a stay, staring forth into the smother off the port bow.

"Look, sir! There's a boat! See, yonder; she'll top the crest in a second—there!"

I had a glimpse of something—a black speck in the midst of the breaking spray—but could not be sure of what it was.

"Are you certain it is a boat?" I questioned. "The thing had no shape to me. What do you say, Olson?"

"A boat, sir; there was a slip o' sail hoisted; it's my notion she's hoved to, ridin' to a drag. There she is again."

Aye, I got a fair view that time, as the cockle-shell was thrown high up on the crest of the wave. It was sickening to see that black object hurled high up against the sky, and then disappear utterly into the hollow. The boat must be hove to; there would be no living otherwise in that sea, and the very fact that it remained afloat was evidence of sailors aboard. I drew myself to my feet, clinging with one hand to a stay, hollowing the other to make my voice reach the deck below.

"Mr. Leayord!"

"Aye, aye, sir."

"There is a small boat off the port quarter, riding to a drag."

"A what, sir?"

"A ship's boat off the port quarter—too far away to tell what's aboard her. Can you let her head fall off a point?"

"Not without another hand at the wheel; it takes all my strength to hold her as she is."

"Jump down, Dugan, and lay aft; we must get that boat to leeward, if we help those fellows in this sea."

"Aye, aye, sir."

He scrambled over the top, but Olson and I were content to use the lubber's hole, reaching the deck later, and glad enough to be there alive. I dived into the cabin after a glass, stopping long enough to explain what we had sighted to Vera, who appeared in her stateroom door, fully dressed.

"You have not been in bed?" I asked, indignantly.

"Oh, but I have; indeed I have. Why I must have slept four hours, but I lay down fully dressed. I—I didn't know what might happen. Could you see if there were men in the boat?"

"No, not to distinguish them with the naked eye; the glass will reveal that; but the boat must be occupied to keep afloat in this sea."

"Who can they be, do you suppose—shipwrecked sailors?"

"It would be my guess it will prove to be one of our own boats we've overhauled."

"But how could we?"

"The wind changed after midnight, and, with only the one hand at the wheel, we were obliged to pay off, and run before it. It is not impossible that we are back in almost the same section of sea where we left those fellows. Come up on deck, and we'll know shortly."

She went in for a wrap, but joined me almost immediately. I must have been five minutes locating the boat, yet finally caught it fairly on the crest of a wave. Even at that distance two recognized faces leaped instantly into the circle of vision—Liverpool and McCann.

CHAPTER XXVII.

A Dead Man in the Cabin.

The glimpse was but for an instant, the boat disappearing as it dropped into the hollow.

"It's our own quarterboat," I announced shortly, endeavoring to keep my glasses trained on the right spot. "McCann, and those devils with him."

"Then, shall we stand by, sir?" asked Leayord. "Why should we be picking up that scum?"

I glanced aside at him.

"Why, Mr. Leayord? Well, one reason is, we are American seamen. Those fellows can scarcely hurt us now, and a hand or two more aboard will help us to make port. We've got to have firemen below, and Rapello would be able to spell Masters in the engineroom. I look on their coming as a Godsend. Let your helm off another point—there, steady now; hold her just as she is."

Again I caught the boat in the focus of the leveled glasses; it was measurably nearer now, but I could only see four men aboard the craft, the other two being White and Rapello. The tiller was gone, the man at the stern, Jim White, steering by means of a long oar; the sail had been whipped into rags, and a canvas shirt substituted. One man was on his knees bailing furiously, and Tony had an arm in a sling. So intent was I in this endeavor to decipher the details of the tragedy through the glass, I was unaware that Vera had climbed the ladder, and now stood beside me, clinging to the rail. Her voice aroused me to her presence.

"Why, there are only four of them?"

"Yes; they must have passed through Hades last night," I answered. "Here, take the glass; there are two bodies lying in the bottom of the boat."

"Can you manage the wheel alone for a bit, Mr. Leayord?"

"I can try, sir."

"Miss Carrington, would you mind giving the mate a hand?"

She fought her way across to him without a word, leaving the glass on the deck.

"Good; hold her as she is, and have Masters slow down. It is going to be a ticklish job to get those fellows on board; has anyone a suggestion?"

"A running noose from the lower main-yard, sir," said Olson.

"That will take only one at a time."

"Two, if they're quick enough about it; but it's the only way, sir. That boat wouldn't live a second close in alongside."

"Right you are; you and Dugan lay out on the yard and get the whip rigged; pick a strong cord and see that it fits the pulley block. I'll keep to the deck, and ease them in. Pass the end down to me; lively now."

Those in the boat saw what we were attempting, realizing at once that we meant to take them aboard. The relief felt was instantly expressed by the waving of hands, and a faint cry reached us across the water. McCann even endeavored to stand up, but was jerked down again. No doubt the recognition of the ship had left them in total despair of rescue, their one thought being that we would permit them to drift by, rather than take them aboard again. The gap between us slowly closed, I could see their faces clearly, uplifted in agonized appeal. They were haggard, crusted with salt, piteous enough in their silent pleading to make me forget the past.

"Boat ahoy!" I roared. "Keep well away from the side; we'll whip you in from the main yard. Have you oars?"

"One pair, sir."

It was Liverpool, and I was glad to note the tone of respect in his answer.

"Then hold her back, and drift in slowly stern first; you get the idea. Are those dead men?"

"One of them is; Dubois has his leg broken."

"We'll send a sling down; put Dubois in first, and the rest of you stand by. Are you ready now?"

"Aye, aye, sir."

Olson joined me at the rope, Dugan remaining outstretched on the yard, the ship held motionless except for the rise and fall of the waves. The boat drifted cautiously in stern first, held by the two oars in the hands of Liverpool and White. The former roughly assumed command.

"Get up there, McCann; on your knees now; for heaven's sake don't miss that rope, and hold on hard; take a turn around that thwart amidships—no! don't make fast! Give Tony the end; he has one hand yet. Now get Dubois into the sling; d—— you, man, you've got to; we can't leave these oars. Take a grip there, Dubois, and help yourself. That's better." He lifted his arm in signal. "All right, sir, swing away!"

It was a good half hour's job, and a hard one; twice the boat nearly swamped, and went down. Liverpool was the last to leave the boat, already half filled with water. As he rose slowly, gripping the rope with his hands, unable to get foot in the noose, the deserted craft floated away, the dead body of Watson half covered with water.

The four of them made a sorry looking bunch on the deck, but now that they were safe, my feeling of sympathy had vanished. I could only recall their treatment of us, and the danger we still ran in having them once again aboard. Nothing was to be gained by soft words with such as they. I stepped across to front them, and Olson and Dugan joined me.

"Now, look here," I said grimly. "We've taken you aboard because we're human beings; but there's going to be no mistake as to your exact status on this ship. You'll take your orders from me, and I'll kill the first man-jack of you who shows a sign of treachery. What became of Sachs?"

McCann was still gasping from his drop into the sea, and could not answer, although I addressed my question to him. Liverpool replied:

"He knifed Watson, and Dubois knocked him overboard with an oar; he never cum up."

"Was it in the fight Dubois got hurt?"

"No, he was hit by the boom, an' Tony there broke his arm when he fell into the boat off the ship's ladder."

"All right; three of you are fit for work, and Tony can stand watch in the engineroom. Have you had anything to eat?"

"Yes, sir, in a way; there was food in the boat."

"Then you have fared in that respect better than we have. White, you go below and hustle coal; you climb down also Tony, and relieve Masters. Tell him to lie down and get some rest. Move along now; I'll be down there myself presently."

I turned to McCann. "Get up from there; you are a hand on board this ship the rest of the voyage. Do you understand? Answer me—do you?"

"Yes."

"Do better than that."

"Yes, sir."

"Very well; now you and Liverpool pick up Dubois, and put him in number seven stateroom. Make him as comfortable as possible, but don't be long about it. Then report on deck to Mr. Olson; he'll keep you busy, and out of mischief. A word with you, Olson."

The second mate crossed the deck with me to the rail; the drifting boat had disappeared, having either sunk, or being hidden in the hollow of the great surges. The screw was beginning to revolve once more with power, the planks trembling under foot and a bit of sunshine was streaming through the clouds overhead. I stood silent a moment, endeavoring to think out the situation, and Olson waited patiently, his eyes sweeping the sky and then the sea.

"What do you think of our guests?" I asked finally. "Can we trust them at all?"

"Not so far as you could swing a bull by the tail, sir," he answered soberly. "They ain't forgot the night in the boat yet, but there's just as much devil in 'em as there ever was."

"Your opinion is, they will never help sail this ship into St. John's, if any villainy will save them?"

"That's it, sir; they're so black now, they won't mind a little more."

"That's my judgment; we must keep them apart as much as we can, and have an eye on them all the time. How about Dugan?"

"He talks straight enough, and to my notion means to play square."

"That was my impression; he's Irish, and hot-headed, but no criminal. We ought to be able to keep the fellows separated. Besides I'll be about most of the time."

"How long do you suppose it will be, sir?"

"Today and another night likely; I can tell better when I get an observation at noon. It will not give them much time for plotting."

I sent the two forward with Olson when they returned to the deck from the cabin, and he busied them gathering up the riffle about the forecastle caused by the night's storm. McCann moved as though scarcely able to exert himself, but Red took hold as if glad to be occupied. Vera came down the ladder, and we spoke together briefly, about what had occurred. She finally volunteered to get some food ready, and I went below with her, rousing up Dade, and putting him at work under her orders. An hour later all aboard enjoyed a warm meal, eating alike in the after cabin.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Smoking Backwards.

The peculiarities of the ancient smokers are themselves a study as well as an education. The negritos smoke with the lighted end of the cigar in their mouth—let the reader picture in his mind a man smoking with the lighted end of a cigar or cigarette stuck calmly in his mouth; no fear of burning the tongue or other possible harm; just smoking and enjoying the weed as would the most unconcerned among white men, who prefer the lighted end the other way around.

An Unexpected Thrust.

He—It seems we have to economize on our wool, my dear.

She—Then you had better begin with the lot of it that people are always pulling over your eyes.

The motor of a new motorcycle is carried over the front wheel and provides direct drive by friction.

Platinum Substitutes.

Since the development of "palau," the palladium-gold substitute for platinum, trials have been made with mixtures of these two metals in varying proportions. The alloy containing 60 to 90 per cent of gold is to be known as "rhotanium," and has a specific gravity of 16 to 18.5, is malleable and ductile and can be welded without flux or other agent. It proves entirely satisfactory for most chemical and electrical purposes for which platinum is used, though it is not suitable for use with hot concentrated nitric acid, nor for electrolytic anodes. For jewelry it is thought to be even superior to platinum, as it is harder and stronger and takes a better finish and it has practically the same color, can be worked as readily and does not tarnish or corrode.

Boy Strangles Leopard.

Strangling a leopard with his bare hands was the feat performed by a lad in South Africa. The leopard, a full-grown female, had in the course of a few nights destroyed as many as seven calves, writes a correspondent. Ultimately the spoor was found, and a chase resulted in her being brought to bay by a large hunting dog owned by the farmer, and which was then with one of his native boys some little distance from the line, taken by him in the pursuit. The leopard made no attempt to take refuge in a tree, as is usual, but halted. The dog immediately tackled her, gripping the hindquarters. With the dog still hanging to her she sprang at the boy, carrying him to the ground. The boy, who is of unusually powerful build, succeeded in gripping the animal by the throat, and the two struggled on the ground. When the farmer arrived the leopard had been effectually strangled and was relaxing its grip off the boy, who was badly injured.

Be Contented.

Let none repine at their station and waste their time longing for other things than such as they have, greater things, more congenial, or things of apparently superior promise. The scale of our stewardship may be small, the items of it meager, the situation obscure, the duty to which we are called insipid and irksome in the extreme, yet in the faithful discharge of our obvious calling lie all the possibilities of discipline, all that is necessary to fit us for great destiny. Our consuming solicitude should be that we grasp the circumstances of the hour, learn their lessons, extract whatever they have to give of knowledge and strength.—Exchange.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

LAMB AND DOG.

"Now you know," said Peggy, "it's entirely too much to expect of me."

"I have no idea what you are talking about," said the pony, neighing.

"It's that lamb," said Peggy. "I love the keeper and I see that nothing harms him and then that silly little lamb follows him around and the keeper pets him. It's almost more than I can bear. Oh, but I'm jealous!"

"You most certainly are," said the pony. "But I know how much the keeper loves you, even if you're only a dog and not a pony."

"I don't want to be a pony," said Peggy, "neither do I want to be a lamb. I am glad I am a dog, for you know my family belongs to the bulldog family and we're famous for being great fighters."

"Dear me," said the pony, "then I had better not talk to you and argue with you if that is the case."

"Never fear, pony dear," said Peggy, politely, and the pony bowed because Peggy was so friendly and, too, because Peggy had made up a poem in his honor, a very short poem, to be sure, but still it rhymed!

"But what makes me so glad that I belong to the bulldog family is because many creatures are afraid of us. Now my keeper looks after the bears. The brown bears are all right, but those polars," and Peggy shook her head and let her tail droop: "those polars," she continued, "are just about the crossest creatures.

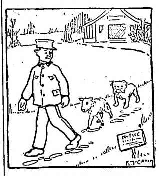
"Mrs. Polar is far more cranky than Mr. Polar and when the keeper goes to feed them I have to bark hard at Mrs. Polar so she'll get far off into a corner. She doesn't know my language, but she knows my bark sounds as if it meant something pretty bad if she didn't behave herself, and so she keeps out of the way."

"I've often heard the keeper telling people that you always looked after him," said the pony.

"Ah, yes," said Peggy wagging her tail, "the keeper loves me."

Just at that moment Peggy saw the keeper coming along with food for all the animals under his charge.

"Hello, Peggy, good dog!" said the keeper. And he patted Peggy, while Peggy's eyes looked so happy and her tail wagged and her teeth, that looked so big and terrible when she barked at Mrs. Polar, now seemed to smile and almost grin.



They Each Trotted Behind.

"Good-by, Pony," said Peggy. "I must be going with the keeper."

"Good-by!" neighed the pony, who wandered off to eat some hay.

The keeper fed the different animals and Peggy went along by his side. From time to time the keeper stopped to pat Peggy and call her a good dog.

But when they reached one of the animal's yards, out came a small white lamb.

"Hello, Sammy!" said the keeper.

Sammy bleated his "Hello!" and followed the keeper, too.

"My two little pets," said the keeper, "so faithful and loyal." And both the animals were very happy. They each trotted behind, the brown bulldog and the white lamb. Sometimes the keeper would speak to Sammy, the lamb, and sometimes to Peggy, the dog.

After all the animals had been fed they went back to a little house, where the keeper kept food for the animals.

He was rather tired, so he sat down to rest, and now Peggy jumped upon him, his feet in the keeper's lap and his head nudging his hand so the keeper would take the hint and pet her.

But Sammy was there, too! And Sammy wanted to nestle up and be petted. "Well, Sammy," said the keeper, "what do you think of Peggy looking at you and wanting all the petting herself?"

Sammy didn't answer, but just bleated and nestled closer.

"Well, Peggy, what do you think of Sammy, looking so fine and handsome today?" Peggy didn't answer, but tried to push the lamb away every time he drew near to be petted. Peggy was certainly very jealous, but when the keeper petted both and told them both how fond he was of them Sammy and Peggy were happy and contented.

Equal to Emergency.

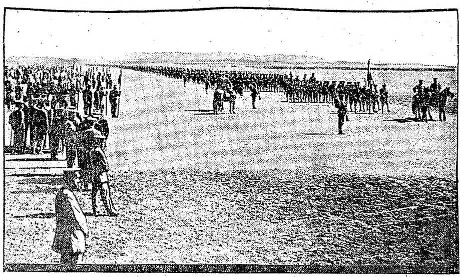
The best way to learn to be equal to the big emergency is to be equal to the small ones. It is all nonsense to suppose that the girl who bursts into tears over some trivial vexation is going to stand up bravely to the big trials of life. The people who distinguish themselves in an emergency are those who have practiced self-control in the commonplace, everyday routine.—Girl's Companion.

GOING OVER THE TOP ON SNOW-COVERED GROUND

COMMITTE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

Scene in an American army training camp where the men are making a charge from the trenches over snow-covered ground, the conditions being such as are encountered in France now.

CHINESE TROOPS TO FIGHT ON FRENCH FRONT



This photograph shows a review of some of the Chinese troops that, according to uncontradicted reports, are to be sent to the west front in France to help in the war against Germany.

TO THE GIRL BACK HOME

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTO

Even under extreme danger the soldier's thoughts drift toward home. A French soldier at outpost duty snatches a few moments to write words of encouragement to the girl he loves.

For Toothache.

Oil of cloves may be used successfully for a little while, but you must not continue with it too long or it may lead to congested toothache, says an exchange. Put just one drop on a piece of wadding and push the wadding firmly but gently into the hole in the aching tooth. It may stay there for two or three days, and should then be renewed.

Spirit rubbed on the gums will give relief for a few minutes. It is also a good plan to rub baking soda round the tooth and then rinse out the mouth with warm water.

If the trouble is caused by an abscess, nothing is better than a poultice of linseed meal mixed with vinegar instead of water. Measure out three tablespoonfuls of meal. Boil enough vinegar to mix the meal into a moist paste. Stir it up very quickly, wrap it up in a piece of old, soft flannel, and apply it to the face as hot as is bearable. It should not be made before the patient is ready for it; but if a delay occurs, and it has to be kept [illegible] for [illegible] minutes, you should [illegible] and [illegible] it into

WOMEN LOADING SHELLS FOR THE ALLIES

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Portuguese women at Lisbon loading a vessel with shells for shipment to France. These shells, which weigh about 90 pounds each, are made in the munition factories of Portugal.

PLENTY OF GOOD FRESH AIR

Ventilation Prepares One to Maintain a Condition That Will Throw Off Illnesses.

The last generation feared cold, fresh air, in just about the proportion that this present age courts it. Plenty of good air gets one in a good condition, so that one is able to resist and throw off colds or other illnesses caused by germs, but one should be careful not to overexpose, observes a physical culture expert.

Of course it is not wise to sit in draughts, though they are not so harmful as bad air. It is said that the harm caused by one hour's breathing bad air cannot be undone by breathing good air for the other twenty-three.

Every woman wants to feel that her house is well ventilated. She does not like to think that her family is being poisoned by the air it breathes. There should be one or two windows always open, though there should be no draught. If only one window is opened pull it down from the top as well as up from the bottom. An open fireplace is an excellent ventilator.

Road to Success.

Do not disdain the trivial task that you know is yours to perform. Study it well. Remember, all great achievements are a composite of many details, tiny matters that make possible admirable results. We all want to succeed, to get beyond the half-way station; for we long to reach the City of Success, but if we neglect details, the "little things" so essential to our progress, we shall only find ourselves where all drones and indolent individuals eventually find themselves, sidetracked in the Land of Failure.—Exchange.

JERUSALEM MOST FOUGHT FOR CITY IN THE WORLD

Seat of Christian Religion Wrested From Moslem After 1,200 Years' Rule.

CROSS DISPLACES CRESCENT

Down Through the Ages the Holy City Has Been Prey of Half the Races of the World and Has Been Destroyed and Rebuilt Many Times.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British forces marks the end, with two brief interludes, of more than twelve hundred years' possession of the seat of the Christian religion by the Mohammedans. The last Christian ruler of Jerusalem was the German emperor Frederick II, whose short-lived domination lasted from 1229 to 1244.

In sentiment and romantic aspect the capture of Jerusalem far exceeds even the fall of fable-crowned Bagdad.

Since the days when David wrested it from the hands of Jebusites to make it the capital of the Jewish race, Jerusalem has been the prey of half the races of the world. It has passed successively into the hands of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabs, Turks, the Crusaders, finally to fall before the descendants of that Richard the Lion Hearted who strove in vain for its possession more than seven hundred years ago.

The historic city has been destroyed and rebuilt times without number, only to finally fall for the second time into the hands of Christian British.

Great Moral Victory.

The gigantic British encircling strategy took in, on the south, the little town of Bethlehem, where Christ was born, 2,017 years ago. There seems to be no doubt that the capture of Jerusalem is one of the most stupendous moral victories of the war.

It is a unique fact that British leaders and British armies now, as in the centuries past, are still the tenacious, successful foes of Mohammed's people. In the twelfth century Richard Coeur de Lion, in penitence for fancied sins, decided to absolve himself of mundane taints by engaging in an altruistic campaign for the deliverance of Jerusalem to Christian control. In a series of campaigns he fought the mighty Saladin through many sanguinary battles to a truce. He found it impossible to maintain a maximum fighting strength through the extreme line of communications. Disease and misfortune reduced his armies to nomadic bands, which were, some of them, taken as slaves by the Mussulmans. Others roamed the continent for years or engaged in mercenary wars wherever they found chieftains willing to employ them.

Richard himself became a fugitive, was arrested by enemies while struggling his way through Austria, and only released when friends in Britain raised enormous ransoms.

Interesting Campaign.

It is an interesting campaign that has just been successful in restoring Jerusalem. A glance at the geographical nature of the land over which the British advanced from Gaza to Jaffa to Jerusalem is intensely interesting.

Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, commander of the British forces that captured Jerusalem.

Palestine, an almost regular rectangle, may be divided into four equal parts lengthwise for this purpose. The strip along the Mediterranean sea is flat country, a continuous plain. The next strip to the east is mountainous. It resembles in general character the Catskill country of New York state, except that the hills and mountains are not so heavily wooded.

The third strip from the coast is a great depression through which the River Jordan flows.

The fourth is the plateau land which rises beyond the Jordan.

By taking the coastal route the English were able to advance with little trouble from natural obstacles. Some distance above Askelon the invading army apparently forked, one branch continuing up the coast to Jaffa and the other turning northwestward toward Jerusalem, which lies in the hilly country.

Story of Jerusalem.

The Tell el-Amarna tablets reveal there was an important town on the site of Jerusalem in the fifteenth century B. C., called Ursalimi. The earliest mention of the place in Scripture is in Gen. 14:8, where Melchisedek is called "King of Salem." It next appears as the Jebus, the stronghold of the Jebusites, which long held out against the Israelite invaders.

With King David a new chapter opens, for it was he who made the final conquest of the fortress, joining the lower city with the citadel of Mount Zion. The first temple there was built by Solomon, and the story of its construction and the articles used as outlined in the Scripture story give some idea of its magnificence.

After the revolt of Jeroboam, the city was successively attacked by Sheshak, king of Egypt, 935 B. C.; the Philistines and Arabs, 850 B. C.; Jehoash, king of Israel, 786 B. C., all of whom inflicted more or less damage.

In 701 B. C. Sennacherib laid siege to Jerusalem, but was forced to withdraw. In 597 and more effectually in 586 Babylon took possession of the city, sacked it and deported the "elite" of its inhabitants to Babylon. Jerusalem was then reduced to the position of an insignificant town.

A new chapter begins with the return of the exiles under Zerubbabel and Jeshua 536 B. C. A new temple was begun in 535 and after a long delay caused by the machinations of the Samaritans, was completed in 515. Ezra, with another band of captives returned there in 458 and established the law, while Nehemiah rebuilt the wall, and again Jerusalem became the shrine of Israel.

Lapse in History.

We know practically nothing of its history for more than a century, until in 332, Alexander the Great conquered Syria. The gates of Jerusalem were opened to him, and he left the Jews in peaceful occupation.

The revolt of the Maccabees brought, however, a fresh succession of troubles upon it. It was besieged by the Greeks in 139, 134, 65 and 63 B. C., and the temple was pillaged in 55 B. C. The Roman domination under Herod brought an interval of peace. Herod built a palace, restored the citadel Antonia, and in 19 B. C. began the erection of the third temple.

Jerusalem is very closely identified with the earthly life of Jesus Christ. It was to the great Jewish festival there he was taken by his parents. Here they lost him and on returning found him conversing with the wise men.

It was to the city he looked when he uttered his plaintive cry, "O Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them sent unto thee," finishing by predicting its doom, which occurred just over seventy years later.

It was to Jerusalem he went for the last week of his life, "the Passion week," as we term it, and on entering the city on an ass the thronging crowds cast down branches of palm trees, hailing him as king.

Walk to Golgotha.

His mock trial in Pilate's hall and walk to Golgotha outside the city, where on the cross the world's Redeemer was crucified, add most profound interest to Jerusalem. It was within sight of the city, with the disciples around him, that Christ ascended to heaven, leaving for his followers the command to go out into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, and to begin the story of the evangel in Jerusalem.

Here 40 days later Peter preached to the thronging crowds assembled at Jerusalem for the Passover. This marvelous sermon created such a powerful impression that 3,000 responded to his summons.

In the early days of the Christian era the Jews were in constant revolt against the Roman power. At length Titus, son of Vespasian, was sent to take and destroy the city. In spite of a heroic Jewish defense and after a siege of 143 days it fell to Titus in 70 A. D.

The greater part of the populace was put to the sword and the city entirely razed by the plow. So that, according to Christ's prophecy, not one stone remained upon another. The numbers who perished in this siege, according to Josephus, amounted to above a million souls, and the captives to almost a hundred thousand.

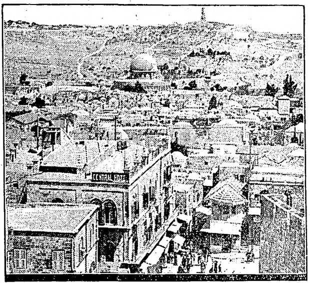
In 134 A. D. the rebellion of Bar Cochba was the signal for another devastation, but in 136 Hadrian rebuilt the city, called it Aelia Capitolina, and generally paganized it. When the Roman empire eventually became Christian, the Jews acquired the right to visit Jerusalem annually to lament over the ruins of their loved city.

In 333 the Church of the Holy Sepulcher was founded. In 362 Julian attempted to rebuild the temple, but was prevented.

The next important epoch was about 460, when the Empress Eudocia visited Palestine and expended large sums on the improvement of the city. A church was built above the pool of Siloam, and after having completely disappeared for many centuries it was recovered by F. J. Bliss when making his exploration of Jerusalem.

The empress also erected a large church in honor of St. Stephen north of the Damascus gate. The site of this church was discovered in 1874 and it has since been rebuilt.

In 532 Justinian erected important buildings, fragments of which remain incorporated with the mosque, but these and the other Christian buildings were ruined in about 614 by the destroying King Chosroes II.



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Heart of Modern Jerusalem.

Justinian a Builder.

A short breathing space was allowed the Christians after this storm, and then the young strength of Islam swept over them. In 637 Omar conquered Jerusalem after four months' siege. Under the comparatively easy rule of the Ommiad caliphs Christians did not suffer severely. Though excluded from the temple area, they were free to use portions of the Holy Sepulcher.

This, however, could not last under the fanatical Fatimate caliphs, who succeeded them, and the suffering of the Christians then led to that extraordinary series of invasions commonly called the Crusades. The Crusaders were a semireligious and a semi-military movement. They represented the passions and ideas of Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—its chivalry, its hatred of Mohammedanism and its desire to possess the spots hallowed by the sufferings of our Lord. Their long continuance shows the intensity of the sentiments which possessed them. During this period Palestine was harried for about a hundred years and the undying tradition of which no doubt retarded the final triumph of Christianity over the Arab. In 1247 Jerusalem became subject to Egypt for 270 years until the Ottoman sultan, Selim I, conquered Syria in 1517, and Turkish possession has continued to the present day and under rule practically without a history.

Singularly Situated.

In 1187 Jerusalem fell to Saladin, who rebuilt its walls. From 1229 to 1241 the German Christians held Jerusalem, but in 1244 a fearful massacre swallowed up the last relics of Christian occupation. In 1517 it was conquered by the Sultan Selim I, and since then it has been a Turkish city. Selim's successor, Suleman the Magnificent, restored the fortifications, which since that time have been little altered.

The situation of Jerusalem is in several respects singular among the cities of Palestine. Its elevation is remarkable, occasioned not from its being on the summit of one of the numerous hills of Judea, like most of the towns and villages, but because it is on the edge of one of the highest tablelands of the country.

Although to a certain extent the four hills on which it is built—Zion, Moriah, Acra and Bezetha—may still be distinguished, their actual boundaries cannot be traced. The contour of these hills has been changed by the accumulation of debris of past centuries. Jerusalem is connected with its port, Jaffa, by a carriage road 41 miles and by a meter-gauge railway 54 miles, which was completed in 1892 and worked by a French company.

Prior to 1858, when the modern building period commenced, Jerusalem lay wholly within its sixteenth-century walls, and even as late as 1875 there were few private residences beyond their limits. At present Jerusalem without the walls covers a larger area than that within.

The last census gave the population as 60,000—Moslems 7,000, Christians 13,000, Jews 40,000. During the pilgrimage season it is increased by about 15,000 travelers.

PUBLIC ROADS

OPERATION OF A ROAD DRAG

Mistake for Operator to Think That All He Has to Do Is to Drive Team—Get Best Angle.

Whenever the road drag has been tried and pronounced a failure it is safe to say that it was not used often enough or else it was used at the wrong time or in the wrong way. Some operators seem to think that all they have to do is to drive the team and the drag will automatically do the work, but this is a sad mistake.

In the first place the manner of hitching the team to the drag greatly affects its operation. If a short hitch is used the tendency is to raise the front edge of the drag, while a longer hitch makes it cut deeper and move more material. The correct length of hitch to use depends upon the height of the team, arrangement of harness, etc., and must be determined by trial.

Operating a Road Drag.

The amount of skew or angle which the drag makes with the center line of the road also affects the results. The greater the skew (i. e., the smaller the angle between the drag and the center line of the road) the more earth will be moved toward the center. Usually this skew angle should be about 45 degrees, but here again the judgment and experience of the operator must be brought into play.

The driver can control the operation to a large extent by shifting his position upon the drag. When he approaches a high spot in the road he can step foward the front, thus making the blade cut deeper, while at a depression he can step toward the rear, in this way raising the cutting edge and dumping the earth which is being pushed ahead of the drag. By stepping toward the end of the drag nearest the center of the road he can increase the skew and so move more earth toward the center line, while stepping to the other end of the drag has the opposite effect. In road dragging it is especially true that "practice makes perfect" provided that common sense is used along with the practice.

HOW TO PREVENT ROAD DUST

Breaking Up of Ridges Formed When Roadbed Is Wet From Standing Water Causes Trouble.

Dust in the road is largely caused by the breaking up of the ridges formed when the road bed is wet from standing water. If the roadbed is kept well crowned and smooth water will run off. The surface will soften up some in case of a long rain, but it will not be nearly so bad as when there are ruts which hold the water. The wheels of each passing vehicle make the rut a little deeper. The best way to keep the roadbed smooth is to run over it wtih the road drag. This should be done soon after it rains. The soil is then soft so it can be easily scraped off and dropped into any depressions. The harrow also lays the soil down in layers. It sort of plasters it down, which makes a harder surface than when the soil is dumped onto the roadbed. The road drag is the most effective dust preventer except oiling the roads.

ATTENTION TO SIDE DITCHES

Provision Should Be Made to Remove All Surface Water Rapidly—Guard Against Erosion.

Special attention should be paid to providing side ditches which will remove all surface water rapidly. Side ditches on long, steep grades should be protected against serious erosion by riprap, transverse timbers or other beams. Culverts and bridges should be of ample size and be built as permanent structures. Drain tile should be laid to carry off underground water. Side ditches which are kept clean and have sufficient slope to lead the water away are usually preferable to tile drainage, but the latter is necessary in some places.

Agitation in Winter.

Good roads agitation always shows a more rapid pulse during winter, and converts a great number of people who object to traveling over highways that look like an Alpine mountain range. But man has a short and brittle memory. When summer comes and the roads lie down flat again public enthusiasm also lies down and buttons the flaps on its coin pocket.

Drag Whenever Possible.

Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

INJURY BY RODENTS

Well Fed Rats Breed Often and Have Very Large Litters.

INJURE PRODUCE IN STORES

Not Only Foodstuffs and Forage, but Textiles, Clothing and Leather Goods Are Often Ruined—Cut Off Food Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The effect of an abundance of food on the breeding of rodents should be kept in mind. Well-fed rats mature quickly, breed often, and have large litters. Poorly fed rats, on the contrary, reproduce less frequently and have smaller litters. In addition, scarcity of food makes measures for destroying the animals far more effective.

Merchandise in Stores.—In all parts of the country there is a serious economic drain in the destruction by rats and mice of merchandise held for sale by dealers. Not only foodstuffs and forage, but textiles, clothing, and leather goods are often ruined. This loss is due mainly to the faulty buildings in which the stores are kept. Often it would be a measure of economy to tear down the old structures and replace them by new ones. However, even the old buildings may often be repaired so as to make them practically rat-proof; and foodstuffs, as flour, seeds, and meats, may always be protected in wire cages at slight expense. The public should be protected from insanitary stores by a system of rigid inspection.

CAGE TRAP WITH SPLENDID CATCH OF RATS.

Household Supplies.—Similar care should be exercised in the home to protect household supplies from mice and rats. Little progress in ridding the premises of these animals can be made so long as they have access to supplies of food. Cellars, kitchens, and pantries often furnish subsistence not only to rats that inhabit the dwelling, but to many that come from outside. Food supplies may always be kept from rats and mice if placed in inexpensive rat-proof containers covered with wire netting. Sometimes all that is needed to prevent serious waste is the application of a defective part of the building.

Produce in Transit.—Much loss of fruits, vegetables, and other produce occurs in transit by rail and on ships. Most of the damage is done at wharves and in railway stations, but there is also considerable in ships' holds, especially to perishable produce brought from warm latitudes. Much of this may be prevented by the use of rat-proof cages at the docks, by the careful fumigation of seagoing vessels at the end of each voyage, and by the frequent fumigation of vessels in coastwise trade; but still more by replacing old and decrepit wharves and station platforms with modern ones built of concrete.

Where cargoes are being loaded or unloaded at wharves or depots, food liable to attack by rats may be temporarily safeguarded by being placed in rat-proof cages, or pounds, constructed of wire netting. Wooden boxes containing reserve food held in depots for a considerable time or intended for shipment by sea may be made rat-proof by light coverings of metal along the angles. This plan has long been in use to protect naval stores on ships and in warehouses. It is based on the fact that rats do not gnaw the plane surface of hard materials, but attack doors, furniture and boxes at the angles only.

Packing Houses.—Packing houses and abattoirs are often sources from which rats secure subsistence, especially where meats are prepared for market in old buildings. In old-style cooling rooms with double walls of wood and sawdust insulation, always a source of annoyance because of rat infestation, the utmost vigilance is required to prevent serious loss of meat products. On the other hand, packing houses with modern construction and sanitary devices have no trouble from rats or mice.

Garbage and Waste.—Since much of the food of rats consists of garbage and other waste materials, it is not enough to bar the animals from markets, granaries, warehouses and private food stores. Garbage and offal of all kinds must be so disposed of that rats cannot obtain them.

In cities and towns an efficient system of garbage collection and disposal should be established by ordinances. Waste from markets, hotels, cafes and households should be collected in covered metal receptacles and frequently emptied. Garbage should never be dumped in or near towns, but should be utilized or promptly destroyed by fire.

Rats find abundant food in country slaughterhouses; reform in the management of these is badly needed. Such places are centers of rat propagation. It is a common practice to leave offal of slaughtered animals to be eaten by rats and swine, and this is the chief means of perpetuating trichinae in pork. The law should require that offal be promptly cremated or otherwise disposed of. Country slaughter-houses should be as cleanly and as constantly inspected as abbatoirs.

Another important source of rat food is found in remnants of lunches left by employees in factories, stores and public buildings. This food, which alone is sufficient to attract and sustain a small army of rats, is commonly left in waste baskets or other open receptacles. Strictly enforced rules requiring all remnants of food to be deposited in covered metal vessels would make trapping far more effective.

Military training camps, unless subjected to rigid discipline in the matter of disposal of garbage and waste, soon become centers of rat infestation. Waste from camps, deposited in covered metal cans and collected daily, should be removed far from the camp itself and either burned or utilized in approved modern ways.

Ingredients in Eggs.

Lime, nitrogen and phosphoric acid are the principal ingredients in eggs.

GIVE FEED ANIMALS RELISH

While Preference for Certain Food Is Formed by Habit, It Is Better to Cater to It.

Animals are much like human beings in that they have their own individual preference for certain foods. While this preference is formed by habit, to get the best returns with the feeds, it is best generally to cater to the animal's appetite.

Some horses will not do well without oats in the ration. Others do not especially care for oats, but require corn, some require more hay than others, some must have ground feeds. To get the best results such animals should be humored.

Our problem in feeding is to watch the animals and see that they get the feeds they require and no more. Feed left in the trough or scattered on the ground out of reach of animals does not produce.

Even in feeding cattle a skillful feeder will soon learn the different animal's peculiarities and meet their requirements in such a way as to get economical gains. If he does not watch closely he is likely to waste feed while some of the animals are not getting enough.

DRY FEED INSTEAD OF SLOP

Doesn't Freeze Up to Insult Appetite of Hog in Winter—Germs and Odors Are Avoided.

The farmer whose pigs have lost their avidity for slop should try feeding the slopstuff dry. Many a time pigs may be found fastidiously nosing through thick slop, when if dry middlings be placed in a trough hard by they will devour it in fierce competition. Some men like milk toast, and some men don't like milk toast; that is the way with pigs. Try raising a bunch of pigs on dry middlings instead of slop of middlings, and the chances are that the pigs will demonstrate the success of the experiment. Germs and odors don't accumulate around a trough in which dry feed is provided; dry feed doesn't freeze up to insult the appetite of a hog, like slop may do in winter.

DAIRY FACTS

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Essentials Are Careful Selection, Intelligent Breeding and Skillful Management.

Careful selection, intelligent breeding and skillful management are fundamental in the profitable upbuilding of the dairy herd. By the use of economy and good judgment the improvement of a herd need not be expensive.

Careful selection is the first step in the building up of a dairy herd. Selection naturally begins with the elimination of all low producers. Every owner of dairy cows should establish a definite standard and all cows that do not measure up to the requirements should be rejected. One hundred and fifty pounds of butterfat a year is a fair minimum for most localities. Whether a cow is to be rejected or retained should depend ordinarily on production as shown by the Babcock test and the scales. Only the best heifer calves from the most productive cows should be raised.

High-Producing Holsteins.

FEED CALF SEPARATOR MILK

When Given Alone It Is Liable to Cause Indigestion—Feeding Is Vastly Important.

Separator milk is not a balanced ration for calves. On this feed alone, and the way it is usually given to them, they are liable to get indigestion, as shown by a bloated condition, capricious appetite and diarrhea. Most of the trouble can be avoided by adding a handful of oil meal, to cornmeal or cottonseed meal, to supply, in a way, the fat that has been removed in the skimming.

The milk should be given to them warm and never when it is frothy. Never allow a calf to drink all of the milk that it wants at one meal. It is a bad practice to allow several calves to drink out of one trough, some of them will get too much. Care in feeding calves is of vastly more importance than "cures" for calf scours.

CONTAMINATED AIR IN MILK

Easy to Understand How Foul Odors Are Introduced in Unclean and Unventilated Stable.

If the milking is done in a stable that is unclean and unventilated, filthy and filled with foul odors, it is readily understood how the streams of milk passing from the udder to the pail will force the contaminated air into the pail and impart to the milk its foul odors. The use of the separator under similar conditions must produce similar results.

Odors and flavors are also produced in the milk after it has been drawn, by the introduction into it of undesirable germs in the dust from the stable and the cow and from lack of cleanliness of vessels used in handling it.

FEEDING SILAGE TO CALVES

Begin Early With Small Amount in Connection With Other Roughage, Increasing Gradually.

Calves should become acquainted with silage early in life, beginning with a very small quantity in connection with other roughage and increasing gradually. In this way the young animals develop normally, making rapid gains while the cost is kept at the minimum.

SOLVE DAIRY FEED SHORTAGE

Dairyman Can Make What They Have Go Further by Adopting Plan of Food Conservationists.

Dairymen can solve the feed shortage by the same method other people are using to solve the food shortage. They can make what they have go further. If food economies can result in feeding more people with the same amount of food, the same feed can feed more cows.

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And Up-To-Date.
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Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
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OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
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JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

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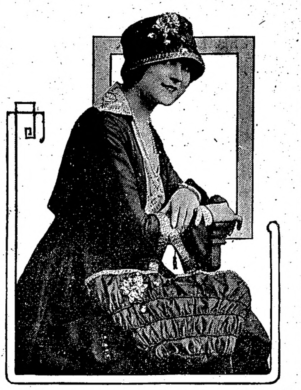
We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



PROMINENT IN THE WINTER STYLES' PARADE.

People are flocking South in winter like the birds. Railroads have annihilated distance so that the journey between lands of snow and lands of sun is measured by a few hours. The wonder is that anyone who can possibly help it endures the sting of Northern winters for months and months, especially as the genial South has many allurements besides its climate. Among them are the smart clothes that the fair Southern tourist indulges in.

This business of furnishing apparel for winter tourists' wear has become an important factor in establishing fashions and all womanhood is interested in the parade of styles at Palm Beach, Coronada and other centers where people of wealth assemble. The best things that money can buy are seen in these places and they tone up the dress of women all over the land.

For instance, the hat and bag to match shown in the picture above is one of many beautiful matched sets made in anticipation of the demand for smart and novel dress accessories which comes into a rush just about Christmas time or immediately after the holidays. Of course milady of fashion is accompanied everywhere by her knitting bag, and she may have several of these indispensables made to wear with several hats. This set will be just as appropriate in the North as in the South. The small hat is of black taffeta and is a simple affair, shirred over cords. It is faced with a color and bound about the edge with gold braid. The small blossoms applied to it are made of ribbon and are lovely examples of millinery art.

The bag, in the shape of an old-fashioned basket, is made in the same way and its lining matches that of the hat. Its handles are of the gold braid lined with silk and it is flower-trimmed like the hat with ribbon flowers. The shape is a happy thought of the designer giving a quaint flavor of old times to a most up-to-date accessory.

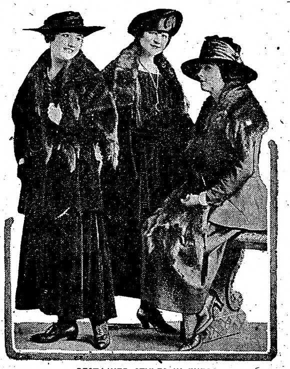
Next to the natural shape of the fox pelt, with head, tail and legs, square capes and straight, wide scarfs of medium length, are the best-liked styles in fur neck-pieces. This is only a general and rather vague description of the great variety of fashionable neck-pieces that smart women find indispensable in all climates. They are as much liked to throw about the shoulders at indoor affairs, after coats have been taken off, as for outdoor wear.

One of the cleverest new scarfs is made of Hudson seal, and is about a yard and a half long and in the neighborhood of fifteen inches wide. At each end of the scarf there is a small pocket, hardly discernable, but quite equal to keeping the hands warm. Along the edge of the scarf, on one side, there is a band of martin fur, four inches wide. It is only half as long as the scarf and therefore does not reach to the ends on either side. It protects the back of the neck and proves a becoming addition to this novel neck-piece.

Another novelty in the same combination is a short sleeveless mantle of sealskin with a wide shawl collar of martin. The mantle is merely a square cape at the back and front, joined at the shoulders.

In the group of neck-pieces shown above, it will be noticed that short tails of fur, along with legs and claws, have returned to favor as a finish; also that neck-pieces are scarfs that look like capes, or capes that look like scarfs, lending themselves to a casual adjustment that is considered very chic. The square cape of kolinsky at the left has a narrow flat collar of the same fur. The scarf at the center is of Hudson seal with fox collar. At the right a longer flat scarf is shown, and this is developed in fox fur. It is liked for all the rarer furs as well as sable, mink, martin. Ermine is at its best in small scarfs and collars or as a trimming on other flat furs.

Julia Bottomley



BEST-LIKED STYLES IN FURS.

TIMING AUTO RACE

Passing of Each Car Recorded to Fraction of Second.

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL WIRE

Little Strand Is Connected With $5,000 Timing Device, Which Automatically Records Time of Different Machines.

It is doubtful if in the excitement of watching one of the big automobile races, where human life and small fortunes in prize money are at stake every minute, with the demon cars catapulting around the track to the accompaniment of endless reverberating exhausts spitting forth fire and smoke, the layman in the grandstand has any appreciation of the ceaseless efforts in the press stand, across the track, to furnish him with absolute accurate detailed records of the event in progress.

At intervals throughout the race he is informed as to what cars are leading, the time of the race to that point, the rate of speed, the number of laps, made, etc.

While the crowd is busy following the progress of the various racers around the track, with an occasional thrilling brush on the back stretch bringing them involuntarily to their feet to cheer some favorite driver, the scorers and timers are tirelessly checking each car as it crosses the little wire stretched across the track, which marks the completion of a lap.

Mission of Small Wire.

Only the official starter, judges, referees, timers, scorers, and the drivers themselves realize the true mission of this small wire—which often escapes the notice of even those spectators in the grandstand sitting nearest it. Few know that in races sanctioned by the American Automobile association this unpretentious little wire is connected with a $5,000 timing device, owned by Starter Fred J. Wagner, which automatically records the time of each car to a hundredth part of a second, observes a writer in the New York Evening Post.

There are but two such devices in America, the other being the property of the Indianapolis Speedway, and used to time all the big races held there. The outfit consists of a time registering device run by a motor and storage battery and a chronometer. The wire which crosses the track is fastened at one end to an electric break-maker.

The operation is this: Whenever a car passes over the wire a "break" is made in the electric current, and this causes the timing device to record the time of crossing. A striking arm imprints the exact time on a strip of paper which passes through the machine. This paper is automatically shifted forward to receive the next impression. The machine recovers from each operation quickly enough to permit the registration of two cars passing over the wire within five hundredths of a second of each other.

Tell Exact Number of Laps.

An assistant calls out the number of each as it passes and the official time recorded by the machine. The scorers also record these numbers as they are called out with small counting machines, and are able to tell the exact number of laps each car has completed at any stage of the race. The position and number of the leading car is indicated by the chief scorer to the starter in time that he may give it the green flag on the next to the last lap of the race. The checkered flag indicates the completion of the race.

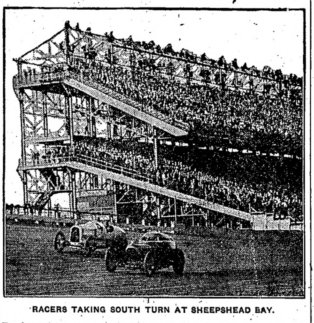
Hardly less important than the timing and scoring, but more apparent to the crowds in the grandstand, is the pit service rendered to each car in the field of racers. Across from the grandstand is a series of compartments, each fronting on the track, commonly known as pits.

Each contestant is entitled to have five attendants, including the team manager, in the pit assigned to his car. But only two attendants are permitted to make replacement of gasoline, oil, water and tires, or crank the motor, when the contestants car is at a standstill at the pit. They are not allowed to make any mechanical repairs or adjustments to the car. These must be made by the driver or his mechanician.

The pit attendants keep a record of the laps made by the car assigned to them and see that the proper tools for emergency uses are at their finger ends when needed. They also see that a reserve supply of tires is available to make any changes that may be necessary. In case of a tire change the entire wheel is removed and replaced by another wheel with tire already mounted. So expert are some of these pit men that tire changes are effected by them in twenty seconds.

Can Signal to Contestants.

Each team of pit men has a system of signals by which they are able to convey to their driver any information desired. They indicate to him the position in the race in order that he may regulate his speed accordingly. After a driver has driven a few laps in a race and has passed another car or has been passed by other cars and becomes bunched with several other drivers—a common experience—he often loses track of his position among the drivers. Here is where the signaling from his pit is invaluable to him. Racing drivers have been known to win important races unknowingly, having lost count of their position in the race.



RACERS TAKING SOUTH TURN AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

LUBRICATION WANTS OF CAR

Unless Looked After Carefully Automobile Will Not Run in a Comfortable Spirit.

You may have noticed that some cars seem to run forever. The owners have had them for ten years or more, and like them so much that they will not part with them. It is because they take care of them and look after the lubrication wants in very much the same way as a careful horse owner looks after the wants of his faithful animal.

If the horse is not fed the proper foods and given the proper attention at all times he will not be able to give the service.

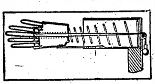
The automobile is the same in that respect. Unless you give it the proper attention it will not run in a comfortable spirit, and it will make known its discomforts by a series of wails, grunts and squeaks that will make your motoring an unpleasant experience.

SIGNAL FOR AN AUTOMOBILE

Washington Invents Device to Represent Human Hand, Operated From Inside of Car.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing an automobile signal, invented by E. P. Goodwild of Spokane, Wash., says:

The principal object of the invention is to provide an automobile signal formed to represent a human hand, which is so constructed that it may be operated from the inside of a closed car for signaling an intention to stop or turn, to approaching vehicles, the device may be actuated quickly by a spiral spring whose tendency is to force the hand outwardly, whereby to move the fingers and thumb into extend position, this may be accomplished without necessitating the operator moving from his driving position.



Automobile Signal.

TO MEND LEAKY WINDSHIELD

When Heavy Storm Is Encountered Trouble May Be Averted by Overlapping Glass Panes.

With the slanting type of windshield water is very likely to leak through the slight opening between the two panes of glass when a heavy storm is encountered. This trouble may be obviated by making one of the panes overlap the other, which, of course, calls for the fitting of a new upper or lower half.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

The new grade school building at Bemidji, the Lincoln school in the Fifth ward, will be completed during the holiday vacation, and about the first of the year an elaborate dedication service will be held.

Mrs. E. T. Howard, for over fifty years a resident of Red Wing, died at the Red Wing hospital. She was 75 years of age and the widow of the late E. T. Howard, prominent in the business circles of that city fifteen years ago.

While at Cambridge shopping, Mrs. Eric Terrell of East Cambridge fell in front of the E. F. Gillespie store and although she was taken to a physician's office, nothing could be done for her. She lived only a few minutes after being taken to the office

An appropriation of $1,500 was made by the Clay county board at Moorehead to be used for the purchase of uniforms for the Moorehead Home Guard, the appropriation being made subject to the approval of its legality by County Attorney C. B. Dosland.

The lumber sheds, office building and entire stock of lumber of the Rudd Lumber company at Braham was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $15,000, covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known, but is thought that defective wiring was the cause.

Funeral services have been held at Endid for John Schuldt, one of the pioneers of this section of Polk county, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Geise. He was alone in the home and when found sat in his chair dead, having expired while reading and smoking beside the fire.

George Morrison, formerly clerk at the Arlington hotel at Hibbing, was arrestetd by the Indian agents as he stepped off a street car, charged with importing liquor into dry territory. It is alleged that several quarts of liquor were found on him. Morrison was taken to Virginia for a hearing.

The annual convention of the Northwest Central Minnesota Educational Association was held at Moorehead last week at the state normal. On Friday night a county loyalty rally was held at the normal school auditorium and Dr. Marion L. Burton, president of the University of Minnesota spoke.

Reports have reached Brainerd of a car loaded with Finns and booze which ran into a high bank near Riverton, everything falling out except the liquor. The Finns then hired a teamster to carry them and their cargo, the towline broke, the teamster fell down and got hurt and the team ran away.

A large service flag bearing the figures "6863" has been unfurled from the district headquarters of the Northwestern Telephone company at Minneapolis, denoting that 6,863 employes have gone into some branch of the service since the declaration of war. Of this number the Minneapolis branch has given 112 men.

In view of the increasing shortage of pennies, a movement to give postage stamps as change has been inaugurated in Minneapolis department stores. Several stores reported that they had started such a plan and that it was working successfully. Shortage of pennies in the northwest has become so acute that bankers in small towns have declared an embargo on coppers.

The Swedish Lutheran congregation at Deerwood, which had extended a call to Rev. Ternberg to take the pastorate has received his refusal.

The Federated Farmers' club of Beltrami county has asked the state legislature to reimburse counties for money paid out in bounties on wild animals.

Donald Dow, alias Fred Anderson, convicted of the murder of George Sheffield, Great Northern operator at Moorehead, shot and killed in a holdup there in September, has been taken to the Minnesota penitentiary to begin a life sentence.

Sale of horse meat in Minneapolis in special markets will be allowed if the council acts favorably upon recommendation of the health and hospital committee which approved an ordinance providing for sale of this meat and allowing it to be served in restaurants.

With the purchase for $100,000 of the Dan Patch line cut-off from Auto Junction to Luce Line Junction by C. T. Jaffray and associates plans were set in motion for re-construction of the road from Minneapolis to Northfield and Faribault at a cost of $750,000, according to an announcement made by Mr. Jaffray.

H. E. Flynn, one of the state high school inspectors, represented the Minnesota state high school board in a conference in Washington on war industrial work in public schools. The conference was called by C. A. Prosser, director for the federal board for vocational education, and the call was sent to all state boards charged with administering federal aid under the Smith-Hughes vocational education act.

The grand jury at Mankato has completed its work, returning five indictments as a result of its special labors in the field of alleged disloyalty in the county. The parties indicted are accused of having uttered statements of a disloyal nature. It is rumored that one or two of the accused are women.

A carload of apples is to be sent to American soldiers in France by the Minneapolis Wholesale Credit Men's association. The apples were contributed by merchants on "Commission Row" to a committee of the credit Men's association.

FOOD INVENTORY STARTED IN STATE

SURVEY TO BE BROAD COVERING MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS OF FOOD.

MORE WINTER WHEAT AND RYE

Government Crop Estimate Shows Farmers of State Have Patriotically Answered Country's Call For More Acreage.

St. Paul.

The comprehensive inventory of food resources to be conducted in the United States has been started in Minnesota.

Many wholesalers state that they had received inventory blanks from the Washington office of the food administration to make a report on the stock of foodstuffs on hand.

The salesman of the large wholesale concerns have been enlisted by the food administration officials to explain to the merchants in the smaller communities what the government expects of them when they make out their inventories. While the salesmen have been supplied with blanks, the retail merchants will not receive them for a few days.

The survey will be broad, the questionnaires containing questions relative to the eighty-six items and covering more than 100 different foods.

Officials in the office of A. D. Wilson, food administrator for Minneapolis, said they had not been advised of the start of the inventory, but believed it was being conducted from the Washington office.

Schedules also will be sent soon to a number of selected homes, returns from which will be used to compute a general average of the food on hand in the homes throughout the state.

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Acreage of Winter Wheat and Rye.

Estimates compiled by the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture indicate that farmers have patriotically responded to the call for increased acreage of both winter wheat and rye. Figures for Minnesota given out from the office of the Minnesota field agent, Paul H. Kirk, at Fergus Falls, make the following showing:

Winter wheat—Preliminary estimate, area planted in fall of 1917 89,000 acres as compared with 87,000 acres last year. The increase of acreage is largely in the south central part of the state where crop is increasing in acreage. Conditions Dec. 1, was 93 per cent normal, compared with 92 a year ago and 93 the four year average. Soil conditions and growth were favorable in the south central counties.

Winter Rye.—Preliminary estimates of area planted in fall of 1917 452,000 acres as compared with 430,000 last year. The dry fall seriously hampered the seeding of fall rye in the northwestern part of the state, where under favorable conditions the acreage would have been considerably increased. However, with favorable spring weather spring rye will be planted. Condition, Dec. 1, was 90 per cent of normal compared with 90 a year ago and 92 the ten year average on Dec. 1.

The extreme dryness in the northwestern part of the state was unfavorable to the best growth and development of crop. The crop in other parts of the state is reported as having made a most excellent growth and goes into the winter under the most favorable conditions.

Mr. U. G. Purssell, Meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Minneapolis says, "Weather conditions were unusually fine during November. The precipitation was sufficient over the entire state. No sub-zero temperatures were recorded.

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State Offers Cheap Wood.

Dead and down cord wood at 25 cents a cord will be offered by the state through a resolution adopted by the Public Safety Commission. Sales on application to the state auditor will be limited to 100 cords to a customer to prevent commercial dealing, according to the plan developed by Oscar Arneson of the State auditor's office. Means to provide fuel for residents in Northern Minnesota was adopted following the report of J. F. McGee, Minnesota fuel administrator, that only 380,000 tons of coal remain on the docks at the head of the lakes.

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1111 Gopher State Banks.

There are 1,111 active state banks in Minnesota, F. E. Pearson, state superintendent of banks announces. The number will be increased soon by the opening of the Interurban State bank at St. Paul, articles of which have been approved.

* * *

Bank Renews Appeal for Charter.

The Minnesota Public Safety Comsion still has under consideration the request of organizers of the Hutchinson State bank for a reconsideration of the order denying them a charter. The commission heard from Burt W. Day of Hutchinson, who said that S. J. Boelter and W. H. Hartman, president and cashier of the new bank, are loyal Americans, but that 85 out of the 196 stockholders are residents of Acoma, Cedar Mills, Brookfield, and Boon Lake townships, where there has been poor response to war apeals.

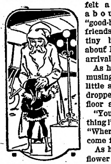
Old Year's Party

By Marguerite Hope

It was New Year's eve and a thin old man with a wizened face was sitting by the fireplace. At first sight you would have said that he was rather a disagreeable old chap, but on closer inspection you found out that he had very bright eyes and quite a humorous smile round his mouth.

It was surprising that Old Year was feeling rather sad. It was his last night on the dear old Earth. The next morning, long before it was daylight, he must fly away in a big snowstorm, and New Year, all fresh and rosy and splendid, would take his place.

Old Year wasn't the least afraid of what the future might bring, only he felt a little sad about saying "good-by" to his friends, and a tiny bit jealous about New Year's arrival.



As he sat there musing a pretty little snow flower dropped on the floor at his feet.

"You beautiful thing!" he cried. "Where did you come from?"

As he spoke the flower expanded, throwing its petals all over the floor, and a little man stepped out. He was white from head to foot.

"Bless me! If you aren't Brother January!" said the old man. "What brings you to visit me? It's only the thirty-first of December."

"But I'm last January," said the little fellow. Old Year laughed. "Of course you are. You came in my waistcoat pocket and popped out before the others—they were afraid of the cold."

"Oh! glad you haven't quite forgotten me. Now listen, Old Year, we Months have a great scheme for tonight. We're going to feast you in the Ice Palace on Time Mountain. We shall all be there, the whole lot of us, and you must come, too."

"You're very kind," said Old Year, "but really I'm so tired I'd rather sit here and dream away my last hours."

"Now, don't talk like that, Old Year, the party can't take place if you don't come. How can we Months hold together without you?"

Old Year smiled. "All right," he said, "I'll come, but all my clothes are worn out."

"Another excuse," cried January. "Come along, they're all waiting. Besides, there's a surprise outside."

Old Year started at the word "surprise," and then he strode out of the house with January on his shoulders.

Now although he had lived every minute of the year there was one thing that Old Year had never done—he had never flown in an airplane. So imagine his astonishment when he saw a great white biplane covered with silver frost outside his door. A gay, breezy little fellow, whom he recognized as March, sat in the pilot's seat. He wore silver goggles and looked every inch an aviator.

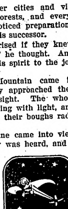
Old Year and January got in behind the pilot, and soon the great silvery bird was soaring up into the cold, starry night.

They passed over cities and villages, lakes and forests, and everywhere Old Year noticed preparations for the coming of his successor.

"They'd be surprised if they knew where I was now," he thought. And then he gave up his spirit to the joy of the flight.

Finally Time Mountain came in sight, and as they approached they saw a dazzling sight. The whole mountain was blazing with light, and the trees shone as their boughs radiated electricity.

When the airplane came into view a great cry of joy was heard, and a chorus of happy voices cried: "Hurrah! for Old Year!" March executed a wonderful volplane and softly the Silver Bird settled to earth at the foot of the mountain. Thousands of little people rushed to greet the Old Year. These were the Minutes and the Seconds. They were dressed in red, sparkling with electricity, and they talked very fast.



Old Year patted them kindly with his big hands. They flew round him very quickly, and in some magic way Old Year was carried to the top of the mountain. There he saw a wonderful ice palace and over the door was written in huge letters "In Honor of Old Year."

Accompanied by the Minutes and seconds Old Year entered the palace, and in the great bright hall he saw 12 of his dearest friends, the Months. Very beautiful they looked in artistic groups about the hall.

January, February and March were standing together in a miniature park, with a lake in the middle of it; they wore winter dresses and February was in skating costume.

April and May were sitting on a grass bank. April was dressed like a beautiful Bloodroot, in a pure white dress, with yellow stars in her hair, and she wore shoes and stockings of a blood red color. May was lovely; she looked like daffodils on a moss bank, and tiny streams trickled off her dress. June was a glorious mass of roses and green leaves. She fluttered with pleasure as Old Year approached her, and threw a rose at him crying: "In memory of the happy morning when you bade me live."

July was resplendent and Old Year felt warm all through when he got near to her. "Beautiful summer month," he murmured, "is this the last time I'll feel you?" As he said this May let one of her little streams trickle down—she was crying for the Old Year.

August wore a sailor costume and smelled of blue grass. September and October were a mass of colors. It wasn't very long since Old Year had visited them, so they were quite familiar with him. October tossed some of her pretty leaves into his face. This was her way of kissing.

November looked hale and hearty, and December, in snowy robe, carried a Christmas tree over his shoulder.

After exchanging kindly greetings with the whole company, Old Year stepped up to June and asked her to open the ball with him. For reply she strewed him with her petals, and then such a dance began as never was seen before. The Minutes flew in by the windows, and the Seconds jumped out of the cracks in the ice floor. Everyone was giddy with joy and excitement, and Old Year, who a few hours before was meditating by the fire, now danced till even lively June began to weary. Then he took sweet April in his arms and the little red feet and legs positively twinkled round the hall. March executed a wild dance with October, and blew so hard that bits of his partner's dress were strewn over the floor.

At half past eleven some of the Minutes screamed out that supper was served, and Old Year and his friends flew to take their last meal together. Every imaginable dainty was on the table and the dancing had made the revelers hungry.

The Minutes and Seconds ate like lightning, and then one after another, they fell asleep round the table. They would never wake again, but their short lives had been very happy. Then the Months began to get sleepy, and Old Year too. He sank into a big chair and tired June fell into his arms and slept cozily in their embrace. At last December and Old Year were the only ones awake. Then the clock struck midnight, and they closed their eyes and slept, too.

At this moment some beautiful snowflakes flew in through the windows. They formed themselves into a kind of blanket and wrapped Old Year tenderly in its folds. Just as they were going to cover up his face a pale blue spirit floated over him and kissed his sleeping brow. It was the Spirit of New Year kissing the Spirit of Old Year.

More Time to Work.

One good New Year's resolution is to complain less and work more.

A New Year's GREETING to All Our Friends

By Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Skinkle

If you were superstitious
I'll tell you what we'd
do:
We'd send a bunch of
lucky charms to all of
yours and you;
A swastika, a rabbit foot,
a four leaf clover, too,
A lucky stone, a dry wish
bone, also an old horse
shoe.

But then you know there
is no show for these
old charms of yore,
They've had their day, and
passed away with myths
that's gone before:
So we will send to you,
dear friend, our greeting
full of cheer,
Our kindest love—hovering
above—you all
throughout the year.

OUTSIDE PALE OF HUMANITY

Frightfulness Taught by German Leaders Belongs to Age of Barbarism.

SOLEMN PLEDGE MERE WORDS

Kaiser's Statesmen Had No Intention of Keeping Faith With Their Agreement on International Law —Horrors Told by Diaries.

In giving to the American people the knowledge of German inhumanity in Belgium, says a pamphlet issued by the committee on public information, the evidence is drawn mainly from German and American sources. The German sources include official proclamations and other official utterances, letters and diaries of German soldiers, and quotations from German newspapers. The "Rules for Field Service" of the German army advises each soldier to keep such a diary while on active service.

In the wars waged in ancient times it was taken for granted that conquered peoples might be either killed, tortured, or held as slaves; that their property would be taken and that their lands would be devastated. "Vae victis!—woe to the conquered!" For two centuries or more there has been a steady advance in introducing ideas of humanity and especially in confining the evils of warfare to the combatants. The ideal seemed to have become so thoroughly established as a part of international law that the powers at The Hague thought it sufficient merely to state the general principles in Article XLVI of the regulations: "Family honors and rights, the lives of persons and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated." Germany, in common with the other powers, solemnly pledged her faith to keep this article, but her military leaders had no intention of doing so. They had been trained in the ideas voiced by Gen. von Hartmann 40 years ago: "Terrorism is seen to be a relatively gentle procedure, useful to keep the masses of the people in a state of obedience." This had been Bismarck's policy, too. According to Moritz Busch, Bismark's biographer, Bismarck, exasperated by the French resistance, which was still continuing in January, 1871, said:

"If in the territory which we occupy, we cannot supply everything for our troops, from time to time we shall send a flying column into the localities which are recalcitrant. We shall shoot, hang and burn. After that has happened a few times, the inhabitants will finally come to their senses."

Horrors Told in Soldiers' Diaries.

The frightfulness taught by the German leaders held full sway in Belgium. This is best seen in the entries in the diaries of the individual German soldiers.

"During the night of August 15-16 Engineer Gr—— gave the alarm in the town of Vise. Every one was shot or taken prisoner, and the houses were burnt. The prisoners were made to march and keep up with the troops." (From the diary of noncommissioned officer Reinhold Koehn of the Second battalion of engineers, Third army corps.)

"A horrible bath of blood. The whole village burnt, the French thrown into the blazing houses, civilians with the rest." (From the diary of Private Hassemer of the Eighth army corps.)

"In the night of August 18-19 the village of Saint-Maurice was punished for having fired on German soldiers by being burnt to the ground by the German troops (two regiments, the Twelfth landwehr and the Seventeenth.) The village was surrounded, men posted about a yard from one another, so that no one could get out. Then the Uhlans set fire to it, house by house. Neither man, woman, nor child could escape; only the greater part of the live stock we carried off, as that could be used. Anyone who ventured to come out was shot down. All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses." (From the diary of Private Karl Scheufele of the Third Bavarian regiment and landwehr infantry.)

"At ten o'clock in the evening the first battalion of the One hundred and Seventy-eighth marched down the steep incline into the burning village to the burning village to the north of Dinant. A terrific spectacle of ghastly beauty. At the entrance to the village lay about fifty dead civilians, shot for having fired upon our troops from ambush. In the course of the night many others were also shot, so that we counted over 200. Women and children, lamp in hand, were forced to look on at the horrible scene. We ate our rice later in the midst of the corpses, for we had had nothing since morning. When we searched the houses we found plenty of wine and spirit, but no eatables. Captain Hamann was drunk." (This last phrase in shorthand.) (From the diary of Private Philipp of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment of infantry, Twelfth army corps.)

Writing from Belgium in 1916 Irvin S. Cobb said:

"Briefly what I saw was this: I saw wide areas of Belgium and France in which not a penny's worth of wanton destruction had been permitted to occur, in which the ripe pears hung untouched upon the garden walls; and I saw other wide areas where scarcely one stone had been left to stand upon another; where the fields were ravaged; where the male villagers had been shot in squads; where the miserable survivors had been left to den in holes, like wild beasts."

Even Soldiers Horrified.

Some German soldiers, we are glad to see, showed their horror at the foul deeds committed in Belgium.

"The inhabitants have fled in the village. It was horrible. There was clotted blood on all the beards, and what faces one saw, terrible to behold! The dead, 60 in all, were at once buried. Among them were many old women, some old men, and a half-delivered woman, awful to see; three children had clasped each other, and died thus. The altar and the vaults of the church are shattered. They had a telephone there to communicate with the enemy. This morning, September 2, all the survivors were expelled, and I saw four little boys carrying a cradle, with a baby five or six months old in it, on two sticks. All this was terrible to see. Shot after shot! Thunderbolt after thunderbolt! Everything is given over to pillage; fowls and the rest all killed. I saw a mother, too, with her two children; one had a great wound on the head and had lost an eye." (From the diary of Lance Corporal Paul Spielman of the Ersatz, first brigade of Infantry of the Guard.)

". . . In the night the inhabitants of Liege became mutinous. Forty persons were shot and 15 houses demolished, 10 soldiers shot. The sights here make you cry.

"On the 23rd of August everything quiet. The inhabitants have so far given in. Seventy students were shot, 200 kept prisoners. Inhabitants returning to Liege.

"August 24. At noon with 36 men on sentry duty. Sentry duty is A 1, no post allocated to me. Our occupation, apart from bathing, is eating and drinking. We live like God in Belgium." (From the diary of Joh. van der Schoot, reservist of the Tenth company, Thirty-ninth reserve infantry regiment, Seventh reserve army corps.)

"Behaved Like Vandals."

"August 17. In the afternoon I had a look at the little chateau belonging to one of the king's secretaries (not at home). Our men had behaved like regular vandals. They had looted the cellar first, and then they had turned their attention to the bedrooms and thrown things about all over the place. They had even made fruitless efforts to smash the safe open. Everything was topsy-turvy—magnificent furniture, silk, and even china. That's what happens when the men are allowed to requisition for themselves. I am sure they must have taken away a heap of useless stuff simply for the pleasure of looting."

"August 6th crossed frontier. Inhabitants on border very good to us and give us many things. There is no difference noticeable.

"August 23rd, Sunday (between Birnal and Dinant, village of Disonge). At 11 o'clock the order comes to advance after the artillery has thorough-up prepared the ground ahead. The Pioneers and Infantry regiment 178 were marching in front of us. Near a small village the latter were fired on by the inhabitants. About 220 inhabitants were shot and the village was burnt—artillery is continuously shooting—the village lies in a large ravine. Just now, six o'clock in the afternoon, the crossing of the Maas begins near Dinant . . . All villages, chateaux, and houses are burnt down during this night. It was a beautiful sight to see the fires all round us in the distance.

"August 24.—In every village one finds only heaps of ruins and many dead." From the diary of Matbern, Fourth company, Eleventh Jager battalion, Marburg.)

All Male Inhabitants Shot.

"A shell burst near the Eleventh company, and wounded seven men, three very severely. At five o'clock we were ordered by the officer in command of the regiment to shoot all the male inhabitants of Nomeny, because the population was foolishly attempting to stay the advance of the German troops by force of arms. We broke into the houses, and seized all who resisted, in order to execute them according to martial law. The houses which had not been already destroyed by the French artillery and our own were set on fire by us, so that nearly the whole town was reduced to ashes. It is a terrible sight when helpless women and children, utterly destitute, are herded together and driven into France." (From the diary of Private Fischer, Eighth Bavarian regiment of infantry, Thirty-third reserve division.)

Too Many Servants in Britain.

Duncan Miller asked the minister of national service, says the London Times, whether his attention has been called to the number of advertisements for servants in households of one, two or three persons, where seven to ten indoor servants are already kept; and whether he proposes to limit the number of indoor servants employed in each household. The minister of national service replied that he had already pointed out how essential it is, in the national interest, that no person should employ more servants than are absolutely necessary. The minister trusts that the awakened consciences of those who have in this respect failed to appreciate their duty will provide an immediate and sufficient remedy. If not, he will tell his plan in the general statement on man power.

AGRICULTURE THE MAINSTAY OF THE NATION

The United States and Canada Have a Great Responsibility.

This is the day when the farmer has his innings. The time was when he was dubbed the "farmer," the "mossback," and in a tone that could never have been called derisive, but still there was in it the inflection that he was occupying an inferior position. The stiff upper lip that the farmer carried, warded off any approach that his occupation was a degrading one. His hour arrived, though, and for some years past he has been looked up to as occupying a high position.

Agriculture, by a natural trend of economic conditions, stands out today in strong relief, as the leader in the world's pursuits. Never in the nation's history have the eyes of the world been so universally focused on the farm. The farmer is the man of importance; the manufacturer of its most necessary product, and he now enjoys the dual satisfaction of reaping a maximum of profit, as a result of his operations, while he also becomes a strong factor in molding the world's destinies.

Manufacturers, business men, professional men and bankers realize the importance of agriculture, and gladly acknowledge it as the twin sister to commerce. In commercial, financial and political crisis, the tiller of the soil takes the most important place. Maximum prices, the highest in many decades, show the world's recognition of the necessary requirement for more farm stuffs. The time was coming when this would have been brought about automatically, but war time conditions urged it forward, while the farmer was able to secure land at reasonable prices. Throughout several of the Western states this condition exists, as also in Western Canada.

Never has such a condition been known in commercial life. It is truly an opportunity of a lifetime. Large and small manufacturing concerns and practically every other line of business have been limited in their profits to the point of almost heroic sacrifice, while it is possible today to reap dividends in farming unequaled in any other line.

Thirty, and as high as fifty bushels of wheat per acre at $2.20 per bushel and all other farm produce on a similar basis, grown and produced on land available at from $15 to $40 per acre represents a return of profit despite higher cost of labor and machinery, that, in many cases runs even higher than 100% of an annual return on the amount invested. Such is the present day condition in Western Canada. How long it will last, no one can foretell. Prices for farm produce will likely remain high for many years. Certainly, the low prices of past years will not come again in this generation. The lands referred to, are low in price at present, but they will certainly increase to their naturally productive value as soon as the demand for them necessitates this increase, and this day is not far distant. This demand is growing daily; the farmer now on the ground is adding to his holdings while prices are low; the agriculturist on high priced lands is realizing that he is not getting all the profit that his neighbor in Western Canada is securing; the tenant farmer is seeking a home of his own, which he can buy on what he was paying out for rent, and many are forsaking the crowded cities to grasp these unprecedented opportunities.

The tenant farmer, and the owner of high priced land, is now awakening to the realization that he is not getting the return for his labor and investment that it is possible to secure in Western Canada. Thousands are making trips of inspection to personally investigate conditions and to acquaint themselves with the broadening benefits derived by visiting Western Canada. Such trips awaken in a progressive man that natural desire to do bigger things, to accomplish as much as his neighbor, and frequently result in convincing and satisfying him that God's most fertile outdoors, with a big supply of nature's best climatic and health-giving conditions lies in Western Canada.

The days of pioneering are over; the seeker after a new home travels through all parts of the country on the same good railway trains as he has been accustomed to at home, but on which he has been accorded a special railway rate of about one cent a mile. He finds good roads for automobiling and other traffic; rural telephone lines owned by the provincial governments; rural schools and churches situated conveniently to all; well appointed and homelike buildings, and everywhere an indication of general prosperity; cities and towns with all modern improvements, and what is the most convincing factor in his decision, a satisfied and prosperous people, with a whole hearted welcome to that country of a larger life and greater opportunities.

To Western Canada belongs the distinguished honor of being the holder of all world's championships in wheat and oats for both quality and quantity. For many years in succession Western Canada has proven her claim for supremacy in the most keenly contested National exhibitions and to her is credited the largest wheat and oat yields America has known. The natural conditions peculiar to Western Canada and so adaptable to grain growing has been an insurmountable barrier for her competitors to overcome. In the last few years the yields of wheat and oats per acre have surprised the agricultural world. As much as sixty bushels of wheat per acre has been grown on some farms, while others have furnished affidavits showing over fifty bushels of wheat per acre, and oats as high as one hundred and twenty bushels per acre. One reputable farmer makes affidavit to a crop return of over fifty-four thousand bushels of wheat from a thousand acres. While this is rather the exception than the rule, these yields serve to illustrate the fertility of the soil and the possibilities of the country, when good farming methods are adopted. Western Canada can surely lay undisputed claim to being "The World's natural bread basket."—Advertisement.

Newfoundland's Sailing Fleet.

Losses of sailing vesels in the Newfoundland trade through storms, German raiders and submarines since the war started have been more than made up by building within the colony and purchases abroad, observes a correspondent. The Newfoundland sailing fleet now numbers 125 vessels, and 17 more are on the sticks, the total of 142 making the largest locally owned fleet in a generation. This is exclusive of boats used only in the island trade. The fleet, made up of schooners ranging from 100 to 400 tons, has a capacity which will enable the colony to take to foreign markets in Newfoundland bottoms the entire catch of cod in island waters, estimated at about 1,500,000 quintals or 168,000,000 pounds.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
All Druggists 75c. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

River of Liberty Pennies.

A new dignity is thrust upon the little bronze coin—useful chiefly hitherto as a means of furnishing us with the world's intelligence. Now the penny takes the front line as a fighter for freedom. Soldiers and sailors will be clothed and armed and fed by them; enemy trenches will be shattered by them; the flag will be carried forward on their current to speedier and greater victory. Why so mean as to grudge them a grouch at the inconvenience? Fit emblem of democracy, let there be reverence and gladness in their giving, whether from the hand of a little child or the coin pocket of a millionaire. Let us be a nation of cheerful taxpayers. All hail the Liberty pennies.—Chicago Evening Post.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A Vivid Description.

Recently a man bought a second-hand automobile, which turned out to be a cripple on four wheels rather than a pleasure vehicle. He was describing some of the patient's symptoms to a friend.

"I take it, then, that she rattles a a good deal when you run her?" said the other man.

"Rattles!" said the owner of the car. "She sounds like a skeleton having a shaking fit on a tin roof!"—Tid-Bits.

Hotels Favor Conservation.

More than 90 per cent of the better class hotels of the United States have signed pledges for food conservation including one meatless day and one wheatless day each week.

Poverty Might Help.

Prosperity makes beasts of some men. In a case like that poverty may come along and make men of them.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.

A Hard Proposition.

"It takes you a long time to sell that lady a cage for her parrot."

"I'm doing the best I can," said the clerk.

"Our stock is large. Can't you suit her?"

"I think I could suit her, but she's trying to get the parrot to make a selection."

First Chinese Woman Voter.

The first Chinese woman to cast her vote in the San Francisco primaries was Mrs. Ton King-chong, wife of the first member of the Chinese communities in the United States sent to the Chinese parliament.

The Poor Are Cheerful.

There is more cheer among the poor than there is among the rich—there are so many more poor people in the world.—Exchange.

A Fitting Title.

"What does Dauber call his sketch of the moonshiners' camp?"

"A study in still life."

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Chinese Plant Statuettes.

Chinese gardeners sometimes plant statuettes of tiny men firmly in pots, just like real plants, and then train live evergreens to grow up over these statuettes. The vines thus form a kind of robe for the statuette men, their white faces and hands protruding from the green leaves.

An Arab's Saying.

"It is well that all men are not rich. Riches corrupt the soul, but virtue enlarges the hope." These words were found in the parchment of an Arabic treatise by some ruler, and 'tis no doubt the bitter verdict of many that are rich today.—Exchange.

What Might Have Been.

"What are you worrying about?" "If I eat eggs I think about the chickens they would have produced, and if I eat chickens I think about the eggs they might have laid; and it's becoming difficult for me to enjoy anything."

Uncle Eben's View of Life.

"Life," said Uncle Eben, "is like a trip in a flivver. If you misses de right way, the harder you travel de worse you gits lost."—Washington Star.

Culture Not Enough.

"Culture is dust and ashes if the spiritual foundations are not well laid, and it takes two, a man and a woman, to lay those foundations."—Dorothy Canfield.

Sugar the Most Common Sweet.

The world has a sweet tooth. It would be difficult to find individuals and probably impossible to find a people who do not like sweets. And of all sweets the most common is sugar, practically all of which is produced from the sugar cane and the beetroot, the beetroot being the source of somewhat more than half the supply. Sugar not only pleases the palate, but it helps to sustain the body, for though it is not sufficient itself, it forms a very useful component of foods, being easily soluble and assimilable.

Injecting Ink Into the Eye.

Sometimes when a scar has been left on the cornea of the eye it is most unsightly. Oculists used to tattoo these scars with India ink, but the method was not satisfactory and has almost been abandoned. Dr. F. H. Verhoeff of Boston describes in the Journal of the American Medical association the delicate operation by which he injects India ink with a hypodermic syringe into such scars, and says the results are far superior to the old-fashioned tattooing.

Garden Hose Restores Vision.

Garden hose, at full pressure, restored a man's sight at San Rafael, Cal., recently. The man, Charles Brown fell 40 feet from the roof of his home. Neighbors turned the garden hose on his head as a first aid measure and after an examination Brown was found to be the better instead of the worse for his tumble. His vision was completely cured. He is wondering whether it was the fall or the garden hose that was responsible.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
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Greetings

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WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number Six

Billie and Jimmie Will Take Military Training.

"I am mighty sorry, Uncle Dan, that this is your last night with us. Can't you stay longer? We boys are having a peach of a time," said Billie.

"Well, if you get more out of it in the way of pleasure than I," said Uncle Dan, "you are going some."

"Billie, I have been talking seriously with your father and mother, about sending you to a military academy and they asked me to talk with you about it."

"Whoopee!" Billie screamed, like a wild Indian.

"Now, hold your horses," said Uncle Dan, "and listen to me. You know I sent my boy, Howard, to one of these schools for a year when he was about your age. He was narrow chested, stoop shouldered, rather loose jointed; he had the big head and needed discipline and physical development. He was growing fast and I wanted him to be strong physically."

"Say, Uncle Dan," said Billie, "I believe your description of Howard fits me pretty well, eh?"

"Well," said Uncle Dan, "to be frank I think it does; you need the same thing. Howard did not like it at first. I am told for a few weeks he had 'rough sledding,' but after he found that the only way was to obey orders, he caught the spirit of the institution and liked it. We did not see him for about six months, then he came home for a few days. We were astonished at his appearance. He had gained about 20 pounds in weight, his muscles were as hard as nails, he stood as straight as an arrow, he was courteous, considerate and manly. His awkwardness had disappeared. The change was wonderful and it was all to the good. Here is a photograph showing 'before' and after taking,' and I am sure no patent medicine advertisement could beat it.

Note the result of six months of military training. Compare lines A-A and B-B in cut.

"Well, mother and I were delighted. That was ten years ago, and Howard says the year he spent at the military academy was the best year of his life.

"Now," said Uncle Dan, with great earnestness, "when such training does so much good, makes better citizens and at the same time fits a man to defend his country, why should not Uncle Sam furnish this training at the government's expense? The government has the right to call anyone to serve in case of war, and without training, a man is worth nothing as a soldier. Uncle Sam has splendid new training camps that will soon be available for the purpose, therefore, here is double reason why the Chamberlain bill for compulsory military training should be passed at once, so that every boy physically fit may have this training and not leave it for his parents to pay for. On account of the expense, not one boy in 50 can take the training now. I am glad that you can do so. These big crops and big prices, I find, make the farmers rather 'cocky,' and that the best is demanded by them."

Billie was up with the lark the next morning, more excited and enthusiastic than ever. He had a plan. He knew Jimmie owned a colt worth $100; that he would make almost another $100 on his potatoes if they turned out well, and that he had from his previous savings, bought a $100 Liberty bond. Billie's plan was to have Jimmie cash in and go with him. He was disappointed to find that Jimmie would still lack about $300 of having enough to see him through. His lip quivering, he said: "I'm mighty sorry to leave Jimmie."

Uncle Dan was silent a moment or two, then he asked Billie to go down to the orchard and get him some apples to eat on the train. While he was gone, it was arranged that Uncle Dan and Mr. and Mrs. Graham would advance the money necessary so that Jimmie could go. When Billie returned he was told about it. He ran to the phone and called Jimmie, saying: "Come on over, run just as fast as you can, I've got the greatest news you ever heard of."

Mercurius.

In the mythology of ancient pagan Rome Mercurius, or Mercury, to give the English form of the Latin name, was the divinity of commerce and gain, and was identified by the Romans with the Greek Hermes. A temple was built to Mercurius as early as B. C. 495, near the Circus Maximus, and an altar of the god existed near the Porta Capena by the side of a well. His festival was celebrated on May 25, and chiefly by merchants who visited the well near the Porta Capena to which magic powers were ascribed.

Great Mangrove Swamps.

Mindoro, one of the larger islands of the Philippine group, is a province by itself and contains 3,953 square miles. It is distant from Manila a little more than 100 miles. Along the shores of this island are more than 30,000 acres of mangrove swamps, with large trees in practically virgin growth, conservatively estimated to yield 50,000 tons of bark readily convertible into approximately 17,000 tons of cutch. Just why this growth should have remained untouched for so long is not explained.

Monks Carved Church Seats.

Church seats carved by monks are to be seen within the walls of the ancient church at Clodock on the borders of Monmouthshire. The edifice was built some eight centuries ago and for many years it had interesting relations with Lanthony Abbey while it was the monks of the adjacent monastery that did much of the beautiful carving within its walls. The fine tower is now so dilapidated that it must be speedily restored if it is to be saved from ruin.

Rules Only for the Weak.

It is one of the weaknesses of mankind that it is forever establishing rules, programs, formulae. They serve their purposes for the guidance of ordinary minds. But the pioneers of thought ride rough-shod through the rulers. They gain the ends they desire by refusing to be directed by what someone else has thought before them, by what teachers have insisted upon as binding.—Exchange.

Best Kind of Play Is Work.

One of the best kinds of play is work. Many of the elements of play enter into work if it is performed in the right spirit. The most satisfying forms of play are those in which interest is excited; competition, with desire to succeed and accomplish some definite end, makes the game worth playing. Work is fatiguing and distasteful when it is lacking in these elements.

Take Pains.

Genius has been defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains, and talent, which is a sort of second cousin of genius, has the same characteristics, observes an educator. One who will take pains enough will meet with a measure of success. And no one who belittles the need of patient, plodding work is likely to succeed, no matter what his endowments.

At Sunday School.

"Give an account of Balaam," said the teacher. "Balaam was a prophet who lived a long way off," replied the student. "After a while he went out for a ride on his donkey, and he got very angry with the donkey and hit him, and a voice from heaven said, 'You must not hit the donkey; it is holy ground.'"

Making Bulgarian Milk.

The milk of the Bulgarians, well known all over the world for its superior nutritive quality, is made by exposing it to the sun, the rapid development of the germs under the action of the ultra violet rays being such that when it becomes dry they are in highly concentrated form.

Moss Is Valuable.

"Moss" is the popular name for several kinds of small flowerless plants which flourish in damp places. In mountainous and wet districts tracts of moss are of great service in retaining the water and preventing sudden floods.

Too Particular.

The girl who thinks more of her georgette crepe waist than she does of her beau and refuses to permit it to get mussed will never march to the well-known tune of Mr. Mendelssohn.—Florida Times-Union.

Some Towers.

The height of the Eiffel tower, Paris is 986 feet; of the Blackpool tower, 520 feet; of New Brighton tower, 570 feet, and of the Woolworth building, New York, 750 feet.

Queer Place for Meteorites.

One of the remarkable features of the ocean's floor is the fact that in some places it is covered with the dust of meteorites.

Silent Applause.

Many a vaudeville actress seems to think she's a big thing because she sings through her nose, like an elephant.—Exchange.

Vehicles Bear Owners' Names.

In England all carts and wagons must bear the owner's name and address before being used in a public highway.

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I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
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Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
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Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity

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Call in and let show you how it works

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

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GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

State Board of Health

Want - 1918 - Aug. 1. 1919 - Nov. 14

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XIII. No. 1 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JANUARY 3, 1918. $1.50 Per Year

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Goodridge, Minn.

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Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

A full line of Scandinavian story and song books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

The Goodridge Literary Society will give a play, entitled. "As the Twig is Bent", in the school house, Friday evening Jan. 25th. The cast of characters have been chosen and the work of practising has commenced.

All those having books belonging to the Minnesota Free Traveling Library are requested to return same to this office at once as we have received notice from the library commission to return same immediately.

There will be a Basket Social and Dance in the Goodridge Hall Friday Eve. Jan. 11th 1918. Proceeds for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Rev. O. C. Schultz will conduct English services in the Erie Lutheran church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Communion services in the German language.

Potatoes for sale at $1.00 per bushel Inquire at High Landing store.

Will Korstad.

School opened Wednesday after being closed for the Christmas vacation.

Oscar Parnow, who is now training for the U. S. Navy at the great lakes, spent a few days in town this week visiting friends. He left again Thursday evening.

All those having band instruments are requested to bring same to the band meeting to be held Friday evening.

Mrs. H. A. Halvorson, and Mrs. M. G. Thoreson will entertain the Goodridge Ladies Aid in the church Wednesday afternoon January 9th.

All those having bought wood by the acre lots from me are to take the wood off this winter.

Eddie Arveson, Erie

FOUND—A box of Groceries on the road between Goodridge and High Landing. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this adv.

Elmer Blye.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Of the Red Lake & Eastern Marshall Telephone Co. Meeting of the stockholders will be held at Erie, Minn. on Saturday January 12th at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing officers and transacting any other business that may come before the meeting.

Stephen Singer, Sec'y.

Congressman Steenerson has been advised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office that hearings upon final homestead proofs would hereafter be set in accordance with the requests of the homesteaders, instead of the old practice under which hearings were held at points designated or approved by the local officers. Mr. Steenerson brought this matter to the attention of the General Land Office last Sept. upon complaints of homesteaders who had been required to appear with their witnesses at inconvenient points.

Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the Bray Mutual Fire Ins. Co., will be held at St. Hilaire, Minn., on Monday, Jan. 14th, 1918, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year and also to transact other business which may come before said meeting.

John O. Swanson, Secretary.

Waiting Room For Stop 13.

During the past few weeks S. D. Rouze, a promient young farmer of Cloverleaf township, has been circulating a subscription list to raise funds for the erection of a small waiting room and platform at Stop 13 on the Electric Line. He fonnd very little difficulty in raising enough money and a carpenter has already commenced work on the building, which will be 8 x 10. This stop is ured more than any stop along the line as several children living west of town use it every day when coming to school and a place to get in in case of stormy and cold weather will be appreciated.

Gives Good Concert.

The Kid Band of Thief River Falls were out here New New Years Day and gave the people of Goodridge a concert in the schoolhouse. A fairly large crowd was in attendance but not so many as might have been if it had been arranged for earlier and given more time to advertise it. The "Kids" rendered excellent music which was enjoined by all present.

After the concert a number of business men and others met up with Mr. Greenfield, leader of the Thief River Falls band, and it was decided to have him come out here once a week and organize a band here. He will make his first visit Fridao evening and all those who are interested in getting a band started here are urged to meet up in the schoolhouse promptly at seven o'clock.

At a recent meeting of the State Safety Commission a resolution was passed authorizing State Auditor J. A. G. Preus to sell at private sale dead and down timber and green hardwood located upon state lands.

The resolution was passed as a fuel emergency measure as the Commission is somewhat alarmed over the fuel shortage, and by proper use of wood for fuel in the timber districts this situation may be relcived to a great extent. The amount of fuel wood is limited to from one cord to one hundred cords to any one person at twenty-five cents per cord.

Application must be made to the timber Department of the State Auditor's office for the timber, stating the amount of fuel wood desired and the legal description of the land upon which the timber is located. A form contract will then be issued and sales made in the order they are received at this office. Payment shall be made upon sale after timber is cut, and paid for before removed from the land.

Oscar Arneson,

Supt. State Timber, St. Paul, Minn

Red Cross Notes.

The following have become members of the local branch chapter during the past few weeks.

Ole Bratland, Ed Kivlie, Ole Geving, E. P. Heggestuen, Mrs. John Eidelbis, John Eidelbis, A. W. Hanson, Caroline Vad, Henry Tolefson, Anton Myrom Mrs. Anton Myrom, L. P. Poppenhagen J. H. Kohler, Joe Fisher.

The Goodridge branch of the American Red Cross will give a Basket Social and dance in the Goodridge Hall Friday evening Jan. 11th. Eusic for the dance will be furnished by Greenfields Orchestra of Thief River Falls. Everyone come and help a good cause along.

ANIMAL HABITS NOT CHANGED

Sheep Run to the Hills, Hogs Grunt as a Signal, Dogs Fashion Their Own Bed.

Sheep, when frightened, always run to an elevation, because their ancestors originally came from the mountains. They always follow a leader. because in the dangerous mountain passes their ancestors had to go in single file. Hogs grunt because their feeding grounds were thick woods, where they could not see one another. and sound was necessary to keep them together.

Dogs have a way of turning around several times before they lie down. This looks very foolish now, but when they were wild things centuries ago, they slept in the tall grass and turned around several times to hollow out a bed, and they have never outgrown this habit, but to this late day they will turn around on a rug just as if they were in the tall grass.

Cats have, perhaps, the most traces of old ancestral habits. Many times they do have a trace of the lion or tiger very near the surface. Their uncertain temper, their purring and growling, their sudden bounds, their tendency to scratch, all come from the forest and the jungle.—Indianapolis News.

The Millennium.

Millennium is a term applied in theology to the thousand years during which Satan will be bound and the martyred saints live and reign with Christ—Revelations 20:2-3. This long triumph is to be preceded by the decisive victory of Christ over the adversary, and followed by a general ressurrection and the temporary release of Satan; then come the last judgment and the new heaven and new earth—Revelations 19:21. All that is positively told respecting the millennium can be read in the Scriptures. To the passages indicated various interpretations have been given, and upon the literal interpretation various theories have been built.

Attempts to fix the date of the advent, the second coming, the dawn of the millennium, have been proved by lapse of time to have been failures. Some of the dates that have been fixed for the beginning of the millennium have been 1785, by a man named Stilling; 1836, by Bengel; 1843, by Miller; 1866, 1867 and 1868, by Doctor Cumming; and 1890, by the Mormon church.

The First Lessons.

The happy and prosperous children are those who have before all else the education that comes by reverence, writes Amelia E. Barr. This education is beyond all doubt the highest, the deepest, the widest and the most perfect of all the forms of education ever given to man. A child that has not been taught to reverence God, and all that represents God to man—honor, honesty, justice, mercy, truth, love, courage, self-sacrifice, is sent into the world like a boat sent out to sea, without rudder, ballast, compass or captain. The manipulation table can wait until the child has been taught to reverence all that is holy, wise and good, and the imagination received its first impulse.

Natural Gas.

Natural gas is probably formed in the earth by a process of natural distillation from the animal and vegetable remains of past geological epochs, and is nearly the same product as is distilled from coal in the retorts of gas factories, only instead of the heat of fires the internal heat of the earth, aided perhaps by chemical decomposition, has caused its formation on a magnificent scale.

Nature's Error.

Sufferer writes us that if nature had known what she was about when she made man, she would have given him two noses—one to have a cold in and one for general utility. Then you could get the first one amputated (as in the case of tonsils or an appendix) and live comparatively happily ever after. We will call nature's attention to it.—Exchange.

Spartan Feminine Poise.

Our idea of poise crystallized into definite form when a perfect 36, almost a stranger to us, with whom we happened to be lunching, inadvertently dropped a grape skin down her decolletage and, except for one slight and almost imperceptible wriggle, gave no sign of nervous disturbance as long as we were around.—Ohio State Journal.

Rabbit Hair Supplants Wool.

Rabbit hair is supplanting wool in the felt hat making industry of Australia, where there are thirty factories in operation at present making use of rabbit fur for this purpose. It is said to be superior to the finest merino, and millions of rabbit skins are made use of annually.

Time for Strategy.

There is no such thing as returning to the days of one's youth. If there were and we were asked if the teacher licked us, our reply would be "Not exactly; we made a strategic retirement after almost losing the seat of our trousers."—Houston Post.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to u and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

JANUARY REDUCTION SALE

During the month of January we will sell Mens, boys and childrens Overshes, Mackinaws, Caps, Sweaters, Mittens, Flannel Shirts etc. at a big discount.

Now is the time to buy what you need in the above line and save money.

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AN OPPORTUNITY

To supply yourself with Drygoods, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Caps, Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hose etc. at the most reasonable prices consistent with the present high cost of everything.

When in need of anything in the above line, call on us, we are here to supply your needs. All we ask is a chance to do so.

When in town make it a point to do your trading at our store, we will appreciate your business

P. C. HALVORSON

Goodridge, Minn.

AUG 12 1921

U. S. TAKES OVER ALL RAILROADS

President Wilson Assumes Control and Names McAdoo as Director General.

ACTION TO SPEED WAR WORK

Roads Will Be Operated by Present Officials but as One System—Congress to Be Asked to Guarantee Earnings.

Washington.—President Wilson has assumed control of the entire railway system of the country as a war measure. The railroads will be controlled and operated by the government under direction of William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury.

Mr. McAdoo's official title will be director general of railways.

In taking over the railways President Wilson has followed largely the plan adopted in England. The government will guarantee each road shall receive a net operating income equal to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917. The president in his proclamation further assures stockholders and bondholders in the railroads that their interest will be scrupulously protected.

All regular dividends hitherto declared will be paid and the maturing interest upon bonds and debentures will be guaranteed by the government.

Immediately upon reassembling of congress the president will ask for legislation providing definite guaranties upon these points and also providing that the railways shall be maintained "in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the government."

Facilities Taken Over by U. S.

Under the president's proclamation the following are taken under United States control:

All railroads, comprising 260,000 miles of lines, valued at $17,000,000,000.

All coastwise, lake and river steamship lines.

All terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations.

The Pullman company's sleeping cars and parlor cars.

The packers' and other concerns' private car lines.

All railroad elevators and warehouses.

All railroads telegraph and telephone lines.

The president also will ask legislation enabling him to solve the labor problem of the roads.

The application for a wage increase averaging 40 per cent is now pending. The men have refused to accept compulsory arbitration while the roads were under private control.

This wage question, one of the most serious problems that confronts the government in operation of the roads, must be settled by Mr. McAdoo.

The president's proclamation states he will take possession of the railways through Newton D. Baker, secretary of war. This emphasizes his determination to run the roads strictly as a part of the military system.

War Department Can Handle Draft.

The fact that the railways are under the war department will simplify the matter of drafting men for work, in case an extreme step should become necessary.

The president's advisers do not believe such measures will be needed. The brotherhoods have demonstrated their loyalty and are depended upon to adopt action now that will guarantee enthusiastic continued operation of the roads.

In selecting Mr. McAdoo for the most powerful place in the administration, the president is known to have been influenced by the fact that Mr. McAdoo has a thorough grasp not only of railway and government finance, but also of the world's financial situation. Furthermore, one of the president's advisers stated, he is a man who does things. He can cut through red tape. These two considerations pointed to the secretary of the treasury as the one to untie the transportation knot.

Power Is Great.

The power placed in his hands is greater than any ever before given a single American other than a president.

He will take possession of every railroad and every system of transportation located wholly or in part within United States boundaries. Street railways alone are excepted. All steamship companies owned or controlled by railroads, will come under his control and operation.

The present officers of the roads will remain in their places, but can be removed, or changed, at any time, by order of the director general of railroads. His authority is paramount even to that of the interstate commerce commission, which hitherto has fixed rates and governed the traffic of the lines.

Working Out Plans for Months.

The plan now put into effect has been worked out by the president through a period of several months. Almost immediately after the United States entered the war it became evident the railroads, under private control, would not be able to stand the strain.

The railway heads were willing to do everything the government demanded, but had not the power to force one road to sacrifice its financial interests in behalf of the general good.

In formulating the plan he will present to congress the president studied the system adopted in England and consulted men experienced in the results of the system.

If the English plan is adopted in its entirety the government will order that government freight and officials engaged on government business be carried free. It then will pay out of public funds to each road a sufficient sum to bring that road's operating income up to the average of the three years preceding June 30, 1917.

McAdoo, while director general of railroads, will retain the office of secretary of the treasury, as the president has pointed out, McAdoo's authority as secretary of the treasury "will enable him to co-ordinate the many financial interests involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entanglements."

The attempt of the railroads themselves to provide this single authority and simplified organization in the existing railroads war board and its special operating committee has proved a failure because of physical limitations, although the president pays high tribute to the ability and zeal of the five rail executives whose efforts have been devoted to the task.

Will Use War Board.

The organization effected by the railroads' war board will be the foundation upon which Director General McAdoo will build the structure of government control. It is not unlikely that some, if not all of the members of the war board, will be associated with Mr. McAdoo in administering the management of the unified lines.

In his statement the president refers to the defects of the system of unification attempted under private control. Several railroads have suffered financially and physically from carrying out the orders of the war board, which require them to be utilized in extremely unprofitable transportation in order that the transportation of war materials might be facilitated.

Need Fear No Losses.

Under government control no railroad will incur such losses. The railroads will not be interested in what class of traffic they handle, will not care whether it is profitable or unprofitable. If it is unprofitable the loss will be made good by the government, for the government assures the stockholders the return on their investment they enjoyed (on the annual average) for the three years ended June 30, 1917.

Under government control the railroads are to be assisted in obtaining the capital necessary to finance the vast extensions of trackage and terminals and the building of additional locomotives and cars made imperative by the demands of war.

May Get Loan Later.

The president says that under government control "the financial earnings of the railways need not then interfere with the borrowings of the government." Railroad investments are to be made attractive to investors by the government guarantee. Eventually a loan may be made by the government to the railroads.

It is said, however, in the selection of Mr. McAdoo for director general of railroads that there lies the greatest promise of government assistance to the railroads in financing their operations and extensions.

The president says that he will ask congress, immediately after the holidays, to enact legislation providing that the rail properties under government control shall be maintained in "as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over" and that the roads shall receive a "net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917."

Leaders in congress predict that the legislative branch will act without delay upon the president's recommendations.

President Tells Why He Was Forced to Take Over the Railroads.

By WOODROW WILSON.

I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by the act of congress of August, 1916, because it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so. This is a war of resources no less than of men, perhaps even more than of men, and it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation system of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination which have not proved possible under private management and control.

The committee of railway executives who have been co-operating with the government in this all important matter have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do; have done it with patriotic zeal and with great ability; but there were difficulties that they could neither escape nor neutralize. Complete unity of administration in the present circumstances involves upon occasion and at many points a serious dislocation of earnings, and the committee was, of course, without power or authority to rearrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjustments of earnings.

Several roads which were willingly and with admirable public spirit accepting the orders of the committee have already suffered from these circumstances and should not be required to suffer further. In mere fairness to them the full authority of the government must be substituted. The government itself will thereby gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends.

The public interest must be first served, and in addition the financial interests of the government and the financial interests of the railroads must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of the railways need not, then, interfere with the borrowings of the government, and they themselves can be conducted at a greater advantage.

Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems. Immediately upon the reassembling of congress I shall recommend that these definite guarantees be given: First, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the government; and, second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917; and I am entirely confident that the congress will be disposed in this case, as in others, to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the great systems which the government must now use under its own direction or else suffer serious embarrassment.

The secretary of war and I are agreed that, all the circumstances being taken into consideration, the best results can be obtained under the immediate executive direction of William G. McAdoo, whose practical experience peculiarly fits him for the service and whose authority as secretary of the treasury will enable him to co-ordinate as no other man could the many financial interests which will be involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entanglements.

The government of the United States is the only great government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do anything that was necessary through private management, and if zeal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration it would certainly have been accomplished; but no zeal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have deemed it my duty to recognize that fact in all candor, now that it is demonstrated, and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me. A great national necessity dictated the action and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it.

Crosses Potato With Dahlia.

A. Hickman, an aged gardener of Eureka, Cal., has succeded in crossing the Irish potato with the dahlia, the combination producing a species of potato which is believed to be far superior to that found ordinarily on the market. With the new potato one may have flowers for the decoration of his home and, when the plants have reached maturity, potatoes for his dinner.

VALUE OF SENSE OF SMELL

Nose Is Quick to Detect the Minutest Odorous Particles—Four Tastes of Importance.

Since it is more important to be warned of danger than guided to delights our senses are made more sensitive to pain than pleasure. We can detect by the smell one two-millionth of a milligram of oil of roses or musk, but we can detect one two-billionth of a milligram of mecaptan, which is the vilest smelling compound that man has so far invented. If you do not know how much a milligram is, consider a drop picked up by the point of a needle and imagine that divided into two billion parts, Edwin E. Slosson writes in the New York Independent. Also try to estimate the weight of the odorous particles.

What we call flavor or savor is a joint effect of taste and odor in which the latter predominates. There are only four tastes of importance, acid, alkaline, bitter and sweet.

Co-Operative Farming Profitable.

The citizens of Avon, Monmouth county, N. J., bought up at less than market prices a fine lot of potatoes, lima beans, hay and other products, grown on a 95-acre farm leased and cultivated by the borough to lower the cost of living. The borough treasury has netted a profit of about $1,000 on the transaction.

Worth-While Quotations.

"I call it strange that a narrow mind is never deep."—Exchange.

"HUNS" IMPOSED ABSURD FINES

State Department Archives at Washington Record the Story of Sissonne.

COMMUNE UNABLE TO PAY

Von Buelow, on That Account, Threatened to Destroy Home of Prince of Monaco, Who Appealed to President Wilson.

The universally condemned German system of extorting money from captured communities is shown by the following documents published by the committee on public information:

A striking illustration of the fierce brutality of German methods is contained in the archives of the state department, because the prince of Monaco appealed to President Wilson against the injustice of a fine imposed upon a small and impoverished village. The following documents from the state department archives tell the story. They need no comments.

"Paris, Oct. 27, 1914.

"Secretary of State, Washington.

"Prince of Monaco called this morning and asked that the following case be submitted to the president:

"Prince states that General von Buelow for weeks has been inhabiting prince's ancestral chateau near Reims, historical monument, containing works of art and family heirlooms; that Von Buelow has imposed fine of 500,000 francs on village of Sissonne some miles distant from chateau, because of broken glass found on road near village. Sissonne being unable alone to pay has raised with a number of other neighboring villages 125,000 francs, but Von Buelow has sent two messengers from Sissonne to prince that unless latter pays fine for Sissonne the chateau and adjoining village, as well as Sissonne, will be destroyed on November 1st. Prince has answered refusing to pay sum now but willing to give his word to German emperor that amount would be paid after removal of danger of fresh war incidents. Prince now fearful lest returning messengers, as well as male employees on his estate, be shot because of refusal to pay.

"I have arranged meeting this afternoon between Spanish ambassador and prince, to whom I have suggested that matter be presented to German government through Spanish ambassador at Berlin inasmuch as prince's threatened property is in France.

"HERRICK."

Von Buelow's Threat.

"To the Mayor of the Commune of Sissonne.

"It has been conclusively proven that the road between Sissonne and the railway station of Montaigu was, on September 18th, strewn with broken glass along a distance of one kilometer and at intervals of 50 meters, for the purpose, no doubt, of impeding automobile traffic.

"I hold the commune of Sissonne responsible for this act of hostility on the part of its inhabitants, and I punish the said community by levying upon it a contribution of 500,000 francs (five hundred thousand francs).

"This sum must be entirely paid into the treasury of the Etape by October 15th.

"The inspection of the Etape now at Montcornet has been directed to enforce execution of this order.

"The General Commander in Chief of the Army,

"VON BUELOW."

Protest of Prince of Monaco.

Monaco, Oct, 22nd, 1914.

"Sire:

"I forward to your majesty several documents relating to a very grave and urgent matter.

"The General von Buelow has caused to be occupied since one month and a half my residence of Marchais, situated at five kilometers from the village of Sissonne. The general has levied upon the 1,500 inhabitants of this poor ruined village a war contribution of 500,000 francs, of which they are unable to pay more than one-quarter. Moreover, he has sent to me two emissaries bearing a document in which he threatens to destroy my property and the village of Marchais, over and above that of Sissonne, in the event of my not disbursing myself the sum in question before the end of the month of October.

"That is how a Prussian general treats a reigning prince who for 45 years has been a friend to Germany, and who in all the countries of the world is surrounded with respect and gratitude for his work.

"In reply to the summons of the General von Buelow I have given my word of honor to complete the above contribution in order to avert a horrible action accomplished in cold blood, but adding that as a sovereign prince I submit this matter to the judgment of the emperor by declaring that the said sum shall be paid when the Chateau de Marchais will be free from the danger of intentional destruction.

"I am, with great respect, your majesty's devoted servant and cousin.

"ALBERT, Prince of Monaco."

Letter Addresed to Von Buelow.

"Monaco, Oct. 22, 1914.

"To avert from the commune of Sissonne and that of Marchias the rigorous treatment with which you have threatened them, I give my word of honor to remit to his majesty the Emperor William, should the war come to an end without intentional damage being caused to my residence or to these two communes, the necessary sum to complete the amount of 500,000 francs imposed by you upon Sissonne.

"As a sovereign prince, I wish to deal in this matter with the sovereign who, during 15 years, called me his friend and has decorated me with the Order of the Knight of the Black Eagle.

"My conscience and my dignity place me above fear, as also my personal will shall elevate me above regret; but should you destroy the Chateau de Marchais, which is one of the centers of universal science and charity, should you reserve to this archaeological and historical gem the treatment you have given to the Cathedral of Reims—when no reprehensible action has been committed there—the whole world will judge between you and myself.

"I tender to your excellency the expression of my high regard.

"ALBERT, Sovereign Prince of Monaco."

Deportations and Forced Labor.

Until the present war the whole civilized world has boasted of its advance in humanity. This advance has been marked in many fields, and in none had greater progress been made than in the protection to be given to the private citizen in an invaded country. As far back as 1863, in the "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," the United States declared:

"23. Private citizens are no longer murdered, enslaved, or carried off to distant parts, and the inoffensive individual is as little disturbed in his private relations as the commander of the hostile troops can afford to grant in the overruling demands of a vigorous war.

"24. The almost universal rule in remote times was, and continues to be with barbarous armies, that the private individual of the hostile country is destined to suffer every privation of liberty and protection, and every disruption of family ties. Protection was, and still is with uncivilized people, the exception."

Reversion to Barbarism.

These declarations were made in the midst of our Civil war—one of the world's fiercest conflicts. A half-century later, after more than 50 years of progress, the German government has gone back to the methods used by "barbarous armies" and "uncivilized people." It has deliberately adopted the policy of deporting men and women, boys and girls, and of forcing them to work for their captors; it has even compelled them to make arms and munitions for use against their allies and their own flesh and blood.

No other act of the German government has aroused such horror and detestation throughout the civilized world. Thousands of helpless men and women, boys and girls, have been enslaved. Families have been broken up. Girls have been carried off to work—or worse—in a strange land, and their relatives have not known where they have been taken, or what their fate has been.

Whitlock's Story of Horrors.

In less moving phrases, but in deadly corroboration, the continuation of the report of Minister Whitlock says:

"The rage, the terror, and despair excited by this measure all over Belgium were beyond anything we had witnessed since the day the Germans poured into Brussels. The delegates of the commission for relief in Belgium, returning to Brussels, told the most distressing stories of the scenes of cruelty and sorrow attending the seizures. And daily, hourly almost, since that time appalling stories have been related by Belgians coming to the legation. It is impossible for us to verify them, first because it is necessary for us to exercise all possible tact in dealing with the subject at all, and secondly because there is no means of communication between the Occupations-Gebiet and the Etappen-Gebiet. Transportation everywhere in Belgium is difficult, the vicinal railways scarcely operating any more because of the lack of oil, while all the horses have been taken. The people who are forced to go from one village to another must do so on foot or in vans drawn by the few miserable horses that are left. The wagons of the breweries, the one institution that the Germans have scrupulously respected, are hauled by oxen.

CONDENSATIONS

The Filipinos are asking for information about how to build American barns.

—

The head hunters of Formosa are making it extremely difficult to take camphor from the forests.

—

Mrs. Harrison L. Smith of Saco, Me., has a Killarney rose bush which, in spite of freezing weather, continues to bloom.

Brazil's coffee crop, it is estimated, will exceed in size the crops of other years. As difficulty has been experienced in shipping coffee to former buyers in Europe, indications are that prices will be low.

—

American manufacturers have built one-handled plows for use in Latin America. Tests have proved the worth and popularity of these implements. Farmers in these countries cannot be induced to use a plow having two handles.

BASIS OF PEACE PACT REACHED

Russia and Germany Come to Provisional Agreement On Important Points.

NOW UP TO AUTORITIES

Delegates to Submit Provisional Agreement To Their Governments—Slav Countries to Decide Own Government.

Brest Litovsk, Jan. 1.—via Berlin and London.—Delegates of Russia and the Central Powers, in discussion of issues, have reached a provisional agreement on important points, including liberation of war prisoners and resumption of commercial relations. These, in the event of a general peace will have to be settled among the nations represented in the negotiations.

In respect to treaty relations, an understanding was arrived at regarding restoration of the situation as it existed when the war began.

Ships to be Returned.

It was provided that certain laws adopted during the war shall be cancelled, and that those affected thereby shall be restored to their previous rights or indemnified.

The rules in regard to payment of war costs and damage were defined in greater detail. Provisions were made concerning damages sustained by civilians outside the war area.

An agreement in principles was reached regarding the reciprocal liberation and return to their homes of war prisoners and interned civilians, and also for return of captured merchant vessels.

Speedy resumption of diplomatic and consular relations is embraced in the understanding. It is set forth that there shall be immediate stoppage of aconomic warfare, establishment of commercial intercourse, and organized exchange of commodities.

A substantial understanding was arrived at on which the basis of economic relations shall be settled permanently.

Seceders May Decide.

Regarding the question of occupied territory the Russians made the following proposals:

"In full accord with the public declarations of both the contracting parties that they cherish no bellicose plans and desire to conclude peace without annexations, Russia will withdraw her troops from all parts of Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Persia occupied by her, while the powers of the Quadruple Alliance will withdraw theirs from Poland.

"In this connection the presence of any troops, apart from national or local militia, in the territories which are voting, shall not be permissible until this question is decided."

N. Y. IN GRIP OF COLD WAVE

Lowest Temperature Known Causes Suffering.

New York, Dec. 31—New York city experienced the coldest weather in the history of the local weather bureau when the temperature at 8:30 a. m., went down to 13 degrees below zero.

Twelve theatres in New York and Brooklyn were thrown open to the poor in search of warmth.

Deaths due to cold were reported. A taxicab driver was found frozen to death in his machine in a garage in Jersey City. A baby found dead in its crib is said to have succumbed to the severe cold, and a traction employe was killed when he became numb and fell in front of a street car. Two were frozen to death in Brooklyn.

Dense clouds of vapor caused, harbor men said, by water being warmer than the air, rose from rivers and bay, virtually suspending harbor traffic.

Hundreds of persons driven from their homes when their coal supplies ran out, took refuge in police stations. Misions and lodging houses were kept busy.

JOFFRE FRENCH "IMMORTAL"

Admitted to Membership by Academy —40 Member Limit.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Marshal Joffre soon is to become one of the immortals of the French academy. This became known after a session of the academy, when the following announcement was made.

"The French academy, having been sounded on the subject of the candidature of Marshal Joure, it has shown itself happy to receive to its bosom the glorious victor of the Marne."

Membership in the immortals is limited to 40 members.

Generals Back From Front Testify.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Recently returned from the French front, Major Generals Wright and Greble, commanders at Camps Doniphan and Bowie, have been called before hearings of the senate war inquiry, to testify regarding conditions in the American expedition. After concluding testimony they probably will describe conditions in their own camps. General Gorgas reported that epidemics at Camps Doniphan and Bowie were caused by overcrowding and lack of heavy clothing.

"Contraband"

The Best Sea Story of the War That Has Been Written

By Randall Parrish

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CHAPTER XXVII—Continued.

—18—

After the meal I yielded to my own need of rest, certain I should be on deck all night, and returned to the cabin. I left my stateroom door open, but in ten minutes I was sound asleep.

What awakened me I do not know. I had a confused sense of some heavy body falling, but no other sound. Yet this impression was so strong, so insistent, that I sat up in the berth, and stared out through the open door into the cabin beyond. I neither saw, nor heard anything, yet did not withdraw my eyes when I got to my feet; then I knew that the dark shapeless object, half under the table, was the motionless body of a man. My throat seemed to contract, and choke me, but I forced a quick breath and stepped forward through the door. The dingy cabin was deserted, not another stateroom door open. The table had been cleared of dishes, a decanter of brandy standing alone on the swinging shelf. Underneath, with face concealed in the crook of one arm, lay a man, an ugly gash in the back of his colored shirt, through which fresh blood was oozing, and dripping to the deck. I sprang forward, and turned him over—Dubois.

I could hardly accept the evidence of my own eyes. How had this thing happened? How did the crippled sailor ever get into the cabin? Whose hand could have struck the blow? and for what purpose was it struck? It was murder, a cowardly slash from behind; no wound which could be self-inflicted, but a blow of deliberate purpose. Who aboard would have reason to seek the life of Dubois? I could think of no one; no cause for such a crime. An instant I stared, dazed, into the dead, upturned face, not even knowing where to turn, in which direction to seek the murderer. I felt as though every faculty of both brain and body was paralyzed by the shock. Yet this was but for an instant. I tried the doors of the various staterooms; all opened at my touch, excepting Bascom's, and proved unoccupied. His was locked as usual, and I felt it useless to disturb the man. Leayord was no longer below; he had doubtless awakened and gone on deck, but I discovered Dade asleep in his old berth down the passage, shook him awake, and compelled him to come back with me. The horror of his face at sight of the dead body only intensified my own, but I had grip on my nerves by now, and was determined to learn the truth.

"Stay here until I find out what is happening on deck. There is nothing to be afraid of, you fool; the man is dead. Yes, you can stand over there, but don't leave until I come back, and keep your eyes open."

As I emerged from the companion, leaving the dingy, death-shadowed cabin behind, the open deck was such a scene of quiet as to appear like another world. Vera was still resting in her chair not twenty feet away. She glanced up, smiling a welcome, as I crossed the deck, but the expression of her face instantly changed as our eyes met.

"What is it, Mr. Hollis? Are we again in danger?"

"There has been trouble below. Let me question you before I explain. You have been here for the last hour?"

"Yes; longer even than that."

"Who have you seen enter the companion?"

"I slept at first, but have been awake for some time. Dade came out on deck a few moments, and then went back again; that must have been an hour ago. There was no one else until Mr. Leayord was called to take his watch."

"Who called him?"

"Olson; he was not below more than a minute."

"And Leayord responded immediately?"

"Yes, so quickly I remember thinking he could not have removed his clothes to lie down."

"And when was this?"

"A half hour ago; he stopped and spoke with me before taking charge of the deck."

"No one has entered the cabin since?"

She shook her head.

"No one, I am sure; Mr. Olson did not go below; he is forward there now. Please tell me what has happened?"

"Dubois has been killed," I explained briefly. "I found his body on the cabin deck. The deed was just done; his fall awoke me from sleep, but before I could leave the stateroom the murderer had disappeared."

"He—he was murdered! You are sure?"

"There was a knife wound in the back piercing the heart. The man died without a sound."

She rose to her feet, her face white, her body trembling so that I put out my hands to her support, and instantly her fingers clasped mine.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A Maniac on Board.

The horror with which she looked into my face held me speechless. Could it be possible that she suspected, knew, the perpetrator of this crime—that she sought to shield him?

"You searched the cabin? You found no one?"

"Only Dade sound asleep in the steward's stateroom. I awoke him, and left him on watch below."

"There was no one hiding in any of the staterooms? You tried the doors?"

"They were all empty. Mr. Bascom's door was the only one locked."

"You—you made him open?"

"No; why disturb him?"

She drew a quick breath, her eyes on my face.

"You—you have not seen Philip Bascom lately?"

"No, not since we had supper together."

"You saw nothing strange then in his actions, or words?"

"Why nothing that I remarked. He seemed about as usual; more haggard, and nervous possibly, but he spoke cheerfully enough. What can you mean?"

"Oh, I do not really know; perhaps I ought not to say such a thing. I meant to have spoken to you about it before, but so much happened, I forgot. I—I suspect Philip Bascom is insane."

"Insane! Good heavens! why do you say that?"

"He has talked to me so strangely. He—he frightened me, and I was hardly able to quiet him."

"And you suspect he killed Dubois?"

"Who else could it have been?"

There was no answer possible. Every other man on board was already accounted for. The truth was borne in upon me irresistibly. I called Leayord.

The mate thrust his head over the forward rail.

"Do you know if Masters is in the engineroom?"

"I think he is, sir."

"Then call down, and have him send White on deck immediately; and pass the word forward to have Mr. Olson come here."

"Aye, aye, sir; is there anything wrong?"

"I will explain presently; just now I want you to remain in charge of the deck."

Olson arrived first, and I barely had time to tell him briefly what had occurred, when White emerged through the deck opening and reported, his eyes blinking in the bright light, and his face grimy with coal.

"You wanted me, sir?" he asked, with no bluster in the gruff voice.

"Aye, White; you possess the strength and nerve for this sort of job. Miss Carrington here suspects that the owner of this ship has lost his mind. I just found Dubois lying on the cabin deck murdered—"

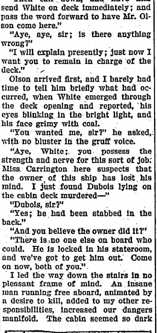
"Dubois, sir?"

"Yes; he had been stabbed in the back."

"And you believe the owner did it?"

"There is no one else on board who could. He is locked in his stateroom, and we've got to get him out. Come on now, both of you."

I led the way down the stairs in no pleasant frame of mind. An insane man running free aboard, animated by a desire to kill, added to my other responsibilities, increased our dangers manifold. The cabin seemed so dark after the brightness of the deck above, that I grasped the stair rail and advanced almost blindly. I had reached the center of the cabin before my eyes discerned that there were two bodies outstretched on the deck instead of one. I involuntarily shrank back, gripping the sleeve of White's shirt, and pointing.



I Almost Fell Forward Into the Room.

"Look here! there are two bodies; he—he has gotten Dade also."

The sailor sprang past me, and dropped to his knees.

"Aye, it's Dade, and the poor cuss is done for, sir—it's another knife thrust in the back."

"And no longer any doubt who did it," echoed Olson, "for there's not another man aboard been aft."

"Right you are," I said, gripping myself ready to act. "And we must get him at once. Come on, both of you; if there's a fight it may take the three of us. He has a knife, and there was a gun in his drawer."

The door of Bascom's stateroom was closed, and I grasped the knob with no thought it would yield to my fingers.

But it did, and I almost fell forward into the room, catching myself, and staring about. The last gleam of the sun streamed in through the stern ports, and every object within was clearly revealed at a glance. The man was not there. I drew back the curtains concealing the bath, but the space was empty; only one of the round ports was partially open, the aperture far too small to admit the passage of a body. The bed had not been slept in, and was neatly made; one drawer of the desk stood open, and papers were scattered on the rug beneath; a chair was overturned on the deck; a chest in one corner had been rummaged, its contents flung aside. My eyes fell on White, his mouth open, his face grotesque in its coating of coal dust.

"Hanged if he ain't got away, sir," he blurted out, "but he never went overboard through that port—a cat couldn't ha' done it."

"No, he's aboard all right," I coincided. "But where? and for what purpose? There is no knowing what a man in his state of mind may do. Good heavens! he could wreck the ship. Get a light, White—take the cabin lantern. Olson and I will have to look behind these doors first, and then we'll explore between decks."

We found nothing, not the slightest trace of the fugitive. Beyond doubt he had gone forward, either seeking to escape, or with the thought that he could attain the deck through some opening amidships. I was cool enough by now to realize the peril we faced between decks, searching for the madman, whom we might encounter at any moment.

"Run on deck, White," I ordered, "and pick up a couple of marling spikes. I have a revolver. Tell Mr. Leayord the situation, and have him keep his eyes open. Better have him warn McCann, and Miss Carrington had best remain near the wheel until we get our hands on this fellow. Hurry back now."

Olson and I remained motionless, our eyes on the black opening leading forward, the dim rays of the lantern falling on the ghastly faces of the two dead men outstretched on the deck. It was a grewsome spot, and my heart was beating like a triphammer. I made sure my revolver was loaded, dropping the weapon into a jacket pocket. White rejoined us, grasping the spikes, one of which he passed over to Olson, who tested the weight in his hand.

"Quiet as a June mornin' up there, sir," he announced, squinting about. "There ain't nobody seen nuthin' of no maniac. I reckon yer better let Olson carry the lantern, so you and I can be sorter free to grip the chap; we're bigger than the mate."

"From what I've seen of Olson he'll do his share of the fighting," I answered, knowing the Swede to be hot-tempered, and touchy about his size. "However, one will have to carry it."

"It's all right, sir," said Olson quietly, "I'll hold the glim, but if that big duffer doesn't stand up to the job, I'll bust glass an' all over his head."

We certainly made a thorough search of it. I doubt if a stray rat got by us without being seen, but from the after-cabin to the engineroom ladder we found no trace of Bascom; no indication even that he had ever passed that way. The effort to locate Bascom's hiding place was absolutely vain—the cunning of the madman overcame our diligence and wit; he had disappeared as though swallowed by the sea, leaving not so much as a clue behind.

Beyond the hole leading to the engineroom below, our advances were blocked by a steel bulkhead, water-tight, pierced by a single door, to be sure, but this was closed and locked securely. "Is there any communication between the forecastle and the hold, White?" I asked, staring helplessly at the steel barrier.

"No, sir; the fo'castle is all above deck."

"How was this door manipulated? Do either of you know?"

"Well, I had charge o' loadin' the after-hold, sir," and Olson scratched his head trying to remember. "That door never was opened but once, when Captain Hadley tested it before we left Baltimore, or maybe after we got out in the Chesapeake. I think it wus opened an' shut frum the bridge, Mr. Hollis."

"That is the usual arrangement, but there is a slot here for a key; still the door is steel, and it looks too heavy for any one man to operate."

I leaned over, and looked down into the lighted engineroom at the bottom of the shaft. All I could see was a great wheel steadily turning.

"Masters."

The engineer stepped into view, and peered up into the darkness; he appeared burly and shapeless.

"That you, captain?"

"Yes. Bascom, the owner, has gone crazy, and has hidden himself somewhere on board."

"Well, I'll be swamped! Can't you find him?"

"Not yet; we've searched every place aft. He hasn't visited you?"

"Not to my knowledge. Tony is back in the fireroom; I'll ask him."

The three of us clung to the ladder gazing down, the light from the lantern revealing our faces. Masters was not gone a moment, but his voice had changed.

"Tony's killed, sir," he called up excitedly. "He's lying on the coal in number one bunker, cut in the back with a knife."

The words were not out of his mouth before we were scrambling down. But our haste gained us nothing. The only trail Bascom had left was the dead Italian, stretched out in the half emptied coal bunker, his lips closed forever. It was a knife thrust which had killed him—just such a thrust as had done for his two mates in the cabin above; but the madman had disappeared. However, here was proof positive that the fellow was still on board; still hiding between decks. He had not reached the open, or flung himself into the sea. Masters could tell us nothing; he had heard no sound, seen no shadow. He had been oiling the machinery, and a man could have slipped down the ladder unobserved, and escaped again in the same way. There was no other entrance to the engineroom; the forward bulkhead was solid; there were two ventilator shafts, but neither was large enough for the passage of a man's body, and the coal chute was kept closed and locked at sea. Nevertheless I had these examined, determined to take no chances, and our lantern penetrated every inch of the engineroom and coal bunkers. At the end, utterly baffled, White gave vent to an oath.

"It beats me, sir," he confessed hoarsely, "unless it's a spook we're a-huntin' for."

"I wish it was; the trouble is it is a man, and a mighty dangerous one. Well, he's not down here, and he must have gone back by way of the ladder. The fellow has either found some means of getting into the hold, or else he's managed to slip on deck and perhaps is hidden in the forecastle—no one messes there now?"

"No, sir."

"Then let's have a look up above; come on, men."

"Yer ain't goin' ter leave me down here all alone, are yer, captain?" questioned Masters anxiously, "with Tony lying' dead in there, an' a murderer prowlin' about?"

"He'll not be down here again, but I suppose you must have a fireman—White, you better stay."

"'Tain't no job I like, sir; I shoveled coal here already for eight hours."

"I'll tackle it, sir," interrupted Olson quietly. "That big boob would throw a fit down here every time he saw a shadow. After you get those hatches off send him in on top o' the cargo. There'd be no danger o' his gettin' hurt if Bascom was a hidin' there."

"Yer a dirty liar! I ain't no more afraid than you are!"

"Then why don't you stay here?"

"I'm plumb tired out shovelin'."

"That will do, men," I broke in sternly. "There will be work enough, and maybe fighting enough for both of you. As long as you have volunteered, Olson, you may take a turn down here, and White will go with me. Keep a sharp eye out, you men below."

The two of us clambered up the iron ladder, the sailor with the lantern in his hand, the marling spike thrust into his belt. I tested the bulkhead door again as we came to it, but it seemed as solid as the steel wall itself, and thoroughly satisfied that it had not been opened since the ship sailed, we mounted to the open deck.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Work of a Fiend.

In spite of what I knew; of the horror and tragedy I had just left behind; the unspeakable terror of feeling that somewhere aboard, hidden in some black corner, lurked an irresponsible being, with murder in his crazed brain; a being devoid of all impulse, save the frenzy of hate, the desire for destruction, yet the sight of that cool, silent deck, already darkened by the gathering shadows of night, instantly calmed me, and brought back my powers of reasoning. The man was not aft; then he must be forward. It was impossible to hide long on shipboard in the face of an intelligent search. Of one thing I was decided—if the fellow had, indeed, succeeded in slipping forward unobserved, he was never to be permitted to return aft again unseen. I would, first of all, see to it that the decks were guarded, and then the rest of us would hunt him in his hole.

"White, you remain here in front of the cabin, and keep your eyes open. Don't let a shadow get past you aft; you understand?"

"Aye, sir."

"Give me the lantern. There is no knowing what that fellow may do; he might fire the ship, or wreck the engines, unless we get him in time."

"You think he's forward, sir?"

"Where else can he be? I'll put another man at the mainmast, and then run him down."

Leayord, attracted by the gleam of the lantern, leaned out over the poop rail.

"That you, captain? Have you got Bascom yet?"

"No; he has managed to escape, and get forward, but not without leaving another victim behind. Tony Rapello is dead in the stokehole."

"The bloody villain! How did he ever get out of there?"

"Which is more than I can figure out; stole on deck, probably, and then slipped along in the rail shadow. Where is McCann?"

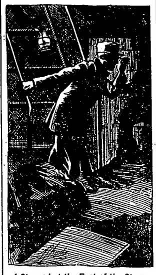
"Just gone forward to fix the ridin' lamps."

"All right; sing out to him to keep his eyes on the deck. There doesn't seem to be a great deal of wind, or sea, Mr. Leayord; do you imagine Miss Carrington could hold the wheel for half an hour?"

"I don't see no reason why she shouldn't, sir; I've seen her do it in worse weather."

"Then ask her, please; I'm likely to need both of you if we round up that fellow. He's crazy and armed, and sure to fight hard. Pick up any weapon you can find, and come down here."

They were beside me almost instantly, eagerly questioning as to what had occurred below, their faces expressive of the deep horror both felt at the situation in which we found ourselves. Under other conditions I know I should have felt sincere sympathy for the suddenly stricken Bascom. His former friendship with Vera, what I knew of his misfortunes, the very conception of the man's character which I had formed myself during our brief acquaintance on board, all tended to make the man an object of pity. The murders he had committed were but the result of a diseased brain, the sudden snapping of responsibility. I could not hate the man, or seek him evil—but I could dread him. That was the whole of it—dread! Here was a man crazed, murderously insane, who had safely tasted blood, whose insanity had been caused by fear, and brooding over a great wrong. In his disordered brain a mad, desperate desire for revenge had overshadowed all else. To obtain this no deed was impossible, no crime too hideous. And this creature was hidden somewhere between decks, and, unless discovered and made captive, held in his hands the fate of every soul on board. The thought of what he might do during the black darkness of the night terrorized me. At any cost we must have him within our control; we dare not even wait to hope that the man might reveal himself—we must go after him, crawling in the dark, feeling within crevice and cavity, until we uncovered his hiding place.



I Stopped at the Foot of the Steps.

I explained this quickly to the two men, hiding none of my own fear, but making them comprehend the desperate need of thorough and ceaseless search. The look on their faces evidenced that my words had gone home.

"He's forward, sir; that's clear enough," insisted Leayord. "We'll nab the fellow in the fo'castle yonder accordin' to my notion. What do yer say, Red?"

"That's how I lay it out," coincided the big sailor, clinching and unclinching his hands. "He sure ain't aft; thar ain't no way I know how he could git into the hold with the hatches down; so thar ain't nothin' left except the fo'castle, an' the forepeak. We'll find the cuss thar all right, sir."

Their confidence had its effect on me.

"Good; White and McCann will guard every inch of the deck, while we take the forecastle first. Bring the lantern, Leayord."

The door was two-thirds shut, and we slid it wide open to gain entrance, feeling our way cautiously down the steps. The place had never been a sea-parlor, but now, deserted by the crew, it presented as dismal a scene, in the dim light of the lantern, as ever I put my foot into. The air was foul with bilge-water, while rotting garments hung to the beams above, or were strewn along the deck. The shadows were grotesque and hideous, and much of the space was cluttered up by discarded sea boots, battered chests and miscellaneous riffraff which the men had left behind in their flight. I stopped at the foot of the steps, but Leayord and Red advanced to the tier of bunks, the former lifting the lantern, while the latter took survey within each. We found no trace of Bascom, but at that I was glad enough to be back again on the open deck, breathing in the fresh night air. It was like a tonic.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Lady Chauffeurs.

As a general thing, the hand that rocks the cradle is a stranger to the foot that kicks the clutch out.—Dallas News.

Brief Items of State News

The East Grand Forks high school debating team will meet the Red Lake Falls high schoool team at the former city on Jan. 8.

Chief Berg of the International Falls fire department is congratulated over the fact that that city escaped a fire on Christmas day for the first time in a good many years.

The first state convention Minnesota advertising men ever have held will be at the Saint Paul, January 22 and 23, and 700 men and women from all sections of the state are expected to attend.

Co-operating with the needy poor of Bemidji on Christmas day, the Associated Charities distributed between thirty and forty baskets, Chief Ripple and his men of the police department doing the work for the association.

Trapped with three small children on the second floor of their Minneapolis home by fire, and with her husband lying unconscious in the hallway from shock suffered in an oilstove explosion, Mrs. Otto Knoblauch threw her children into an improvised net held by two policemen and jumped to safety.

Mille Lacs lake has been opened by the Minnesota Public Safety commission for commercial fishing during the period of the war. Charles E. Lucas of Wahkon has been appointed by the commission as a buyer for the entire Mille Lacs lake country and the state will buy all the marketable fish offered for sale.

The winter term of the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston opened Jan. 1 and will continue until March 28. The usual courses are offered this year and will include work in the various branches of agriculture, home economics, farm economics, gasoline and auto engineering, music and farm accounts.

John Bettendorf, son of Peter Bettendorf of St. Paul has been ordained by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Joseph F. Busch, D. D. Rev. Bettendorf celebrated his first solemn mass at the cathedral. He was born and received his early education in St. Cloud and was for some time the assistant cashier of Security State bank.

Edith Lindblom, Minneapolis, was killed and Olga Bolimgren, Minneapolis, seriously injured when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Lake Superior transfer freigh train at a Superior, Wis., crossing. Florence Winters, Carl Elgstrom and Robert Lyons, all of Duluth, also were seriously injured. Lyons was driving the car.

Motion for a new trial for Jacob O. Bentall, Socialist nominee for Governor in 1916, who was sentenced to one year in Crow Wing county jail for obstructing the draft, was denied by Federal Judge Wilbur F. Booth. T. E. Latimer, attorney for Bentall, announced he would appeal and a seven day stay of execution of sentence was granted to enable him to perfect the appeal.

Ole Samuelson, an old resident of Thief River Falls was fined $75 and costs for leaving an aged and decrepid horse to die.

Brainerd and Crow Wing county subscribed heavily to Red Cross and countless windows glowed with Christmas candles and the Red Cross service flags.

More than 600 of the 1,100 drafted men in Anoka county have responded voluntarily to a call to organize and begin semi-weekly drills to equip themselves for military service. They will procure their own uniforms and finance the plan themselves.

Miss Doris Conroe Doe, an 18-year-old Hutchinson, Minn., girl took examinations before the state automobile examining board at the state house and was granted a chauffer's license. She said it was her first step towards gaining admission to ambulance work in France. Miss Day was given a 100 per cent score, officials said. She is a daughter of Bert W. Day, editor of the Hutchinson Leader.

A profit of $73,035, the largest in years, was returned by the Minnesota State Fair of 1917, according to the annual report of Secretary Thomas H. Canfield, presented to Governor Burnquist. The secretary said that the year showed a net profit of $33,000 on the Fair grounds property, after making allowances for depreciation and all other items, and asserted that the showing was remarkably successful.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 retail lumber dealers are expected to take part in the patriotic program which will occupy one of the sessions of Northwestern Lumbermen's association in Minneapolis, Jan. 15 to 17. It will be the purpose to bring home to every lumberman his personal responsibility in financing the war, and there will be practical ideas for patriots in the speeches. It is also promised that an officer just recently back from service in the front line trenches will be on the program to give some of the "real dope" on the war.

Bricklayers among Minnesota men subject to draft are in special demand because of a special call for fifty men of that trade received from Provost Marshal General Crowder. General Pershing wants 1,000 bricklayers in France, the message explained, and it is planned to get them from among the draft registrants who have been certified but not yet called for service.

The Rev. Levi Gilbert, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, formerly a Methodist pastor in several Minnesota towns, died at his home in Cincinnati a few days ago.

GERMAN CALLS ON HIS COUNTRYMEN TO OUST KAISER

Bitter Arraignment of Hohenzollernism Written to Be Read by Germans.

EMPEROR ALONE TO BLAME

Senseless and Extravagant Lust for War Plunges World Into Sea of Blood and Tears—Soldiers Urged to Join Entente and Wrest Land From Claws of Destroyer.

> **This article was written by a German to be read by Germans. It was circulated in Germany through the efforts of German republicans in Switzerland who are working for the overthrow of Hohenzollernism and the establishment of a German republic. A copy has just been received in this country and has been translated for the use of the press.**
>
> **COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.**

By SIEGFRIED BALDER.

Comrades in war!

Three years have passed since the German emperor plunged the world and his people into this most groundless, senseless and impious of all wars, into a sea of blood and tears.

Trained from childhood to be a soldier, brought up amid the perverted views of the junker and officer caste, dreaming of the laurels of the conqueror as the highest ideal, counseled by generals, befriended by war contractors, and even with a financial interest in their profiteering, he has since 1905 systematically paved the way for the war. He desired this war, he permitted the systematic cult of war in Germany by the Pan-Germanists, and he has encouraged it. He supported and fomented the almost daily quarrels of the other powers through the Pan-German press by his inflammatory speeches. Last of all he affixed his signature to the various declarations of war; he is fully and entirely responsible for them.

For nine years the diplomacy of our neighbors, consistently anxious for peace, succeeded in averting this disaster from the world. This was the policy which was falsely presented to your ignorance as the "isolation policy," in reality, a peace policy in which Germany was always most heartily invited to participate. Germany was not isolated, but the German government, and in its wake the Austrian government, deliberately and maliciously withdrew from the circle of civilized nations, as criminals from human social circles.

But not only the diplomatic circles of foreign states, but also German men of insight and lofty ideals have placed themselves firmly in opposition to the emperor's senseless and extravagant lust for war, in spite of his wrath, and have sacrificed their positions rather than their convictions. This was true in the case of the president of the Reichsbank, Doctor Koch, and even of the emperor's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia. On the 31st of July, 1914, he urged the emperor to desist from the war, and when he failed in his attempt he flung at the emperor's feet his commission as grand admiral and commander in chief of the German navy.

FACTS NOT GIVEN TO GERMAN PEOPLE.

Up to the last moment (England even held out until noon of the 4th of August, 1914, when the German army had already swept like a torrent over the boundaries of the neighboring countries on every side) the rulers, ministers and diplomats of England, Russia, France and Serbia did all that lay within human power, even to the utmost self-abnegation, in order to preserve peace for the world. This fact is clearly manifest; the documents concerning it set it forth in black and white to the gaze of the world. They are acknowledged as authentic by the German government, but they are naturally withheld from the German people. **No one wished to attack us, either then or at any later time. All that Austria could ask of Serbia with even the slightest semblance of justice was freely granted.**

Thus from the very beginning of the war the sympathy of the entire world belonged properly to our neighbors who had been so wantonly attacked. But it did not stop at sympathy; the scoundrels who govern you and control you, by the colossal atrocity of their methods of warfare, by such brutality as in itself to be a menace to the whole neutral world, by disregard of all established treaties, managed step by step to enrage all civilized humanity to war against us.

If a bloodthirsty maniac should be let loose on the streets those whom he attacked would defend themselves. All peace-loving men would hasten to their rescue; only cowards would slink timidly away. This is today the attitude of the world toward Germany. **There will be no peace, and justly so, until the murderer is imprisoned and shorn of his power to harm.**

THIS MURDERER IS GERMAN EMPEROR.

Comrades in war, this murderer is the German emperor and his government; that is to say, the men whom he himself has chosen for his infamous plan, without consulting the people and without regard for their wishes, and these are accomplices he has selected after men of honor have refused their services. In the spring of 1914, by an overwhelming vote of lack of confidence, the reichstag showed its distrust of the only man whose signature the emperor needed for mobilization and declaration of war, Bethmann-Holweg, his imperial chancellor. In no modern civilized state would it be possible for a minister to remain in office after being openly branded by the representatives of the people as unfit, but in Germany any criminal may become and remain imperial chancellor at the will of the emperor alone. Punishment has already found him out. Another lackey has been promoted to lackey-in-chief, without consultation with the German people and their representatives.

This murderer is the German emperor with his accomplices; but not the German people, the poor people defrauded and exploited by their government; not the poor soldiers, who are driven to slaughter by these knaves under the iron shackles of military law, like the miserable galley slaves of old.

Comrades, how long is it your wish to put up with this? When will you rouse yourselves? When will you take arms on the side on which every man of honor must now fight; on the side of humanity and civilization against this gang of slayers? When will you free our poor, down-trodden, famished people from its tyrants, and again establish justice, liberty, morality, reason and civilization in Germany?

JOIN FIGHT ON SIDE OF JUSTICE.

Why not come over to fight on the side of justice, of truth, of freedom, all of you; the side on which all civilized nations as well as the noblest and most far-seeing of your own people have taken their stand?

I know the reasons which hold you back:

1. Your ignorance; the false doctrines with which you were inoculated in your school days in all matters of history, civil life and politics; the pretentious lies of the German press, whipped into line by a military dictator; your implicit confidence in your "God-given" leaders.

2. Fear of your masters, especially of the officers. But these hangmen of the kaiser are cowardly and hide themselves in time of danger behind cover. Shoot them down like mad dogs if they get in your way. Rather that they die than the hundreds of thousands of honest, industrious fathers of families whom they have already hunted into the jaws of death; a hunt which day by day goes on.

3. Fear of committing an unpardonable crime, and of being unable to return home even if you escape punishment. **BUT THE LAWS BY WHICH THE MURDERERS MAINTAIN THEIR POWER AND MAKE YOU TRUCKLING SLAVES SHALL BE BLOTTED OUT BEFORE THE WAR IS AT AN END, AND YOU WILL BE JOYFULLY WELCOMED HOME WITHOUT DISGRACE, AND MORE THAN THAT, WITH THE HIGHEST HONOR, AS TRUE HEROES AND LIBERATORS OF YOUR COUNTRY.**

4. Fear of injuring our fatherland if you go over to the French and English, and more than that if you fight on their side, which is a matter for your own choice.

Comrades, I pledge you by all that we hold holy, I am a son of the German people, I love them with every fiber of my being, more than ever a Hohenzollern loved them; and the honor and welfare of my fatherland stand above all else, and are the only lodestars of my destiny. I know the war, the events leading up to it, its causes, and its progress—more than the kaiser's government likes. I assure you that **the welfare of the German people demands that you come over; aye, that you turn your cannon around, that you join the entente and march with them to the Rhine and over it, and wrest our land from the claws of its destroyer, for now and for all time.**

FREE MANKIND FROM AN INSANE CRIMINAL.

There are only two possible ways of ending this war: Either humanity, without you, without the co-operation of the German people, will annihilate Prussian junkerdom, and will starve out the German people that thus they may free mankind, for now and forever, from a curse which rests upon them with the weight of Alpine snows; from any insane criminal on a throne who, by a stroke of the pen, may change millions of men into corpses and cripples, and ruin the industry and welfare of a nation; either this or you yourselves will assist in the task of freeing mankind. **PEACE WILL NOT COME ONE HOUR BEFORE THIS GOAL IS REACHED, BUT NOT ONE HOUR LATER.** But if this goal should be reached without you and in spite of you you will be ground down into ruin, and what is more, the people of our German fatherland will be given over to the will of the conquerors. Then your intellectual and political leaders, the true leaders who are not the lackeys of the emperor, will have no right and no opportunity to interpose a word concerning the future order of the world and of Germany. But if you co-operate, and that with all your might, to carry out this purpose, the honor of the German people, which is today scorned as merely an insensate tool in the hands of murderers, will be restored; and more than that, you will have a voice in the establishment of the new order of the world and of Germany. And take my word for it we shall have peace, and we can have it on such terms that the German people will be happier in the future than they ever were before the war. But leave us in the lurch, and we must recognize with sullen rage and scorn that we are the fellow countrymen of hopelessly deluded slaves, upon whom will rest the blame for their own ruin and for the annihilation of Germany.

EMPEROR WICKEDLY DECEIVED YOU.

Comrades in war, you have taken an oath of allegiance to your flag. But the emperor, too, took an oath at the beginning of his reign, an oath of allegiance to the German constitution. The confederation which forms the German empire was established according to this constitution, **"TO PROTECT THE UNITED PROVINCES AND THE LEGAL RIGHTS THEREOF, AND TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."** To guard it is the foremost, indeed the only, duty of the German emperor. If this purpose cannot be accomplished without war, then the emperor may declare war, but not until then. But the **emperor wickedly, wantonly, by deceiving the German people, by misrepresenting facts and by forging official documents, by breaking sacred treaties which he as the defender of justice should have observed, has overthrown Belgium, declared war on Russia, France and Serbia, and has thereby violated the laws of justice and the constitution; has hurled the German empire down to ruin and has wrecked the welfare of the German people.** The oath which you have taken means allegiance merely to an emperor who is the protector of the German people, the guardian of their constitution, the true preserver of their welfare; it does not mean allegiance to burglars, murderers, rascally drummers for greedy cannon makers. But you took no oath against the German people whom it was this emperor's duty to protect; whom you must now protect without him and against him, a miserable wretch who betrays his country in the hour of greatest danger, who either from stupidity or from cowardice works against the good of his people.

KNIFE AT GULLET OF SCOUNDRELS WHO RULE.

Let every man who loves the German people and the German fatherland come over! The password which is to be given at the French posts is:

REPUBLIC!

He will meet not only French and English and Americans, but also German patriots, whose concern it is that our fatherland, the fatherland so shamefully and treacherously sold by its rulers by divine right, should not be annihilated; and he will be welcomed with honor by the French if he gives this password, and will be well treated.

Comrades in war, the knife is at the gullet of the scoundrels who rule you, **and they would rather starve and bleed the German people to death to the last man than make peace, or even make known the object of their war.** For they know very well that the hour of reckoning has struck for them when they can no longer suppress the truth beneath their martial law, and trample freedom in the dust. Before we make peace, therefore, and in order to make peace, we must first reckon with them.

DUCHESS OF ABERCORN

England's titled men and women are in this war to win, and are actuated by the same motives and feelings as the humblest Tommy. The noblemen of England have as a whole gone into the army or navy and have proved their courage and sacrifice as evidenced in the day's citations and casualty lists. The women are also doing their bit. Few of England's prominent women are not enrolled and actively working in the various service leagues assisting the government. The Duchess of Abercorn has two daughters in war service. One is working in a munition factory and the other is in the Red Cross service.

Dog Saves Three.

Altoona, Pa.—A barking dog saved Mr. and Mrs. Scott Steele and their baby from probable cremation recently, when their home at Lakemont was burned.

The dog barked, whined and scratched at their bedroom door until the family was awakened. The lower portion of the house filled with smoke. Steele had just time to guide his family to safety when flames cut off the stairway.

What
Can
We
Do?

Trained nurses are urged by the Red Cross to enroll for service in European hospitals. Nurses who can leave this country at any time, for foreign service, are needed or will be, and it is very necessary that they should enroll at once.

The woman's bureau of the Red Cross has published a leaflet which may be had by applying at any chapter, describing layettes for French or Belgian mothers who may need them. With regard to these simple outfits of warm baby clothes the Red Cross has issued the following:

"The articles and garments in the layette have been chosen upon the advice of the woman's bureau representatives who have returned from a two months' investigation of allied needs in France. The Red Cross is anxious that these baby clothes be made by women working at home instead of in the chapter workrooms.

"The garments are very simple. Great emphasis is laid on the purchase of extremely durable materials, since owing to the coal shortage in France, hot water is available in most villages only twice a week, while the greater part of the laundry work is done in icy streams. The method of cleansing is by pounding with stones. Warm baby clothes will save many a child who otherwise might perish this year.

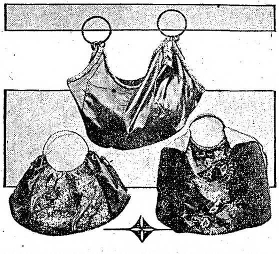
"The layette will, if necessary, serve also for civilian relief here in America.

"Patterns described in the leaflet can be obtained at Red Cross chapters, and at practically every retail dry goods store with a pattern counter. The outfit calls for:

"Two daisy-cloth or outing flannel dresses, one flannel or knitted or crocheted jacket, three bleached muslin jackets, three thin white flannel brassieres, one flannel or daisy-cloth hood, two pairs of bootees, two swaddling cloths or woolen blankets, three flannel binders, twelve diapers, three undershirts, one bonnet and a bag filled with sundries for the little newcomer into a warring world. Wherever possible the Red Cross urges that the layette be completed before it is turned over to the chapters for shipping. Where this is not possible, single articles will be acceptable.

"Members of the Junior Red Cross, little girls in the grammar grade sewing classes, have offered to help with the baby clothes; and many women in rural districts will find these simple contributions to the winning of the great war and the comforting of French motherhood, easier to make than cutting hospital garments for men or struggling with the wool scarcity when they have volunteered to knit."

Attending to Our Knitting



There is no prospect now of a respite from the necessity to knit and if such a respite were in sight there are many women who would not take advantage of it. This knitting for the soldiers turns out to be a fascinating occupation that quiets the nerves and satisfies the heart's desire to do something worth while.

There is no end to the demand for warm sox, for scarfs and sweaters and helmets, and there is no limitation to the willingness of women to make them; so we are destined to go on knitting. Even the end of the war will hardly see the end of our devotion to the good, old-fashioned art. By that time we shall have become addicted to it—and also to the necessity of being useful.

The knitting bag is the outward and visible sign of our patriotic industry and every day brings out new ones. The last arrivals are somewhat smaller than the sweater bags that were so numerous in the summer and fall followed by knitting bags patterned after them. Satin and ribbon are used for making many of these new bags, in plain and printed weaves and in brocaded and embroidered patterns. They are designed so that they can be easily carried on the arm and to make the knitting so accessible that everywhere their wearers sit down for a quarter of an hour, or even less time, the knitting goes faithfully on. Three ribbon bags are shown in the group illustrated. The largest bag is made of rose-colored ribbon in five strips, herringbone-stitched together. The end strips are trimmed in a curve and the edges are finished with a narrow plaiting of inch-wide satin ribbon matching the bag. Small rings with cover of crocheted silk floss suspend the bag from large metal ring handles.

The bag at the lower left of the picture is made of black satin ribbon set at each side of a handsome brocaded ribbon, with black ground and flowers in many rich colors. It is suspended from two narrow metallic rings, one of them set with a few mock jewels in colors. A handsome black silk tassel finishes each end of this dignified bag.

Wide black velvet ribbon at each side of a richly embroidered satin ribbon serves to make the handsome bag at the right. The trumpet flowers embroidered in red silk in a black ground are enriched with silver threads entwining their stems and foliage and brightening the blossoms. This bag is lined with soft green satin and is suspended from large satin-covered rings.

Julia Bottomley

Feather Hats.

The feather hat for afternoon deserves a place all by itself. All the best French milliners have sponsored it and, what is more to the point, have sent over such models that they are sure to be taken up and worn.

After all, in a new mode the principal thing to make it a success is that it shall be so new and attractive that a woman just cannot ignore it.

Embroidery on Velour.

Women are used to wool embroidery on street suits. And now they find floral designs, worked in silk, on suits of velour—floral designs such as once could have been considered suitable only for centerpieces!

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

EMEU AND OSTRICH.

"The emeu family," said Daddy, "look a little like the ostrich family. At any rate they are similar in size.

Mrs. Emeu.

"They have very long legs and instead of beautiful feathers their bodies are covered with something which looks very much like gray hay. Their necks, which are long, also have the same kind of hay covering.

"They are becoming very rare and are such strange creatures that sometimes they are called birds and sometimes they are called just 'Creatures.'

"Mr. and Mrs. Emeu were calling on Mr. and Mrs. Ostrich one day when Mr. Ostrich began talking of the children.

"'You see,' he said, 'we looked after them together, and so they are very fine—our children. In the daytime Mrs. Ostrich would sit on the eggs and at night I would tell her to rest and I would sit on them.'

"'Yes, we divided our time over the children,' said Mrs. Ostrich. 'In fact it's usual with our families for the fathers and mothers to share the attention given to the children.'

"'Our children speak well for our training,' said Mr. Ostrich. 'They like being pets of both their daddy and mother and even though they are only eggs at first and know nothing about it, they feel, when they reach the open world, that they are as fine as they can be.'

"'It's good of Mr. Ostrich to help me,' said his wife. 'I get tired enough sitting on the eggs all day. I'm glad of the rest when night comes.'

"'Of course,' said Mr. Emeu, 'it is something the way with you as it is with us. I help Mrs. Emeu, but then I find she lets me take over all the work to do.'

"'To be sure,' said Mrs. Emeu. 'And why not? I always say to myself, that if you're willing to work, it would be foolish of me to stop you. Yes, that is what I always say.'

"'You certainly do,' said Mr. Emeu, 'and you live up to your words too.'

"'Don't you sit on your eggs during the days?' asked Mrs. Ostrich. 'I like to have a hand in the hatching out of the eggs.'

"'I hardly call it having a hand in the hatching when you sit on the eggs, my love,' said Mr. Ostrich with a foolish smile. 'And besides you haven't a hand.'

"'I know,' said Mrs. Ostrich, 'but it's something creatures and people say so I thought I would too.'

"'You asked me a question,' said Mrs. Emeu. 'Do you or don't you want to have it answered? From the way you are going on talking it would appear that you do not wish to be informed.'

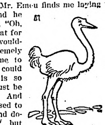
"'How grandly you talk, Mrs. Emeu,' said Mrs. Ostrich. 'To be sure I do wish to have my question answered.'

"'She talks grandly,' said Mr. Emeu, 'because she can spend her time thinking of words and so forth. She does not have to work, nor even look after her children.'

"'Right, my dear,' said Mrs. Emeu, 'but as I said before you always offer to help me, so I give right up to you.'

"'You give work right up to me,' agreed Mrs. Emeu.

"'You see it is this way,' Mrs. Emeu explained. 'Mr. Emeu finds me laying the eggs and he always says, "Oh, can't I do that for you?" Now wouldn't it be extremely foolish of me to say that he could not. If he is so willing, I must be willing too. And then I get used to being idle and doing nothing but wander about and I forget about Mr. Emeu until I find he is looking after the children.'



With a Foolish Smile.

"'I think you forget about me on purpose,' said Mr. Emeu, 'but it makes no difference—for I do not mind hatching the eggs in the least.'

"'Do you hatch the eggs?' asked the ostrich.

"'Yes,' said Mr. Emeu, 'Mrs. Emeu lays them, then I hatch them out and what is more I look after the children until they are able to care for themselves.'

"'Well, that is strange,' said Mrs. Ostrich. 'We like to divide the time.'

"'It all simply means,' said Mrs. Emeu, 'that you follow the ways of the ostrich family and I follow the ways of the emeu family.'"

As a Starting Point.

There are some people who make their start just about the time that others are giving up. When everything looks dark and discouraging they roll up their sleeves and pitch in. People who have the root of success in them never think of surrendering because they have failed once. They make that failure the starting point of another effort, and hold to it with a persistence and a determination which are bound to win in time.—Girl's Companion.

DAIRY FACTS

WHAT MAKES YELLOW BUTTER

Real Source and Nature of Natural Color Found by Dairy Department of Missouri College.

Everybody likes yellow milk and butter, but sometimes the color is absent. This absence is especially noticeable in butter. Chemists investigated the cause of this variation in color as long ago as 1830, but it remained for the dairy department of the University of Missouri college of agriculture to determine the real source and nature of the natural color of dairy products. Three years of investigation not only showed the cause of the natural color but made clear the nature and source of the yellow color that is found in the body fat of cattle. The color in the tallow is exactly the same as that found in butter. Cows that give yellow butter have yellow body fat, while those which give a whiter butter have whiter body fat.

The coloring matter in both cases is carotin, so-called since it was first found in carrots. The yellow color in milk and butter is not made by the animal but comes from the feed. This coloring substance is found in all green leaves, which accounts for the yellow butter in summer. By continued feeding of feeds free from coloring matter it was possible, in the experiments conducted by the Missouri college of agriculture, to obtain white butter from a Jersey cow. As a result of the work a list of feeds that will give yellow butter and those that will not is available.

ABORTION DOES GREAT HARM

Disease Disappears Automatically Provided No New Susceptible Animals Are Added.

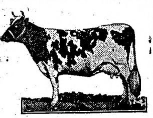
(By H. C. NEVIUS, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Contagious abortion does much damage in some herds. It has been found that infected cows do not continue to abort. When it first breaks out in the herd a considerable number usually throw their calves. During the second year the abortions will be less, and the third year the cases will be few. In this way the disease disappears automatically, provided that no new susceptible animals are added to the herd. Disposing of the cows that have aborted and buying new ones usually results in prolonging the disease in the herd. The contagious abortion germs are often spread by the bull, so great care need be exercised in purchasing a sire to make sure that he is free from the contagion and also not to allow him to serve cows that are affected.

GOOD JUDGES OF DAIRY COW

Training Enables Farmer to Make Few Mistakes in Buying Stock and Building Up Herd.

Successful dairymen are nearly always good judges of dairy stock. Training in judging cattle enables one, first, to make few mistakes in buying stock; second, to get better prices for animals he has to sell; and, third, to breed more skillfully, thus building up a profitable herd in the shortest possible time.


High-Producing Guernsey.

Judging receives such prominence at shows and fairs that the casual observer sometimes carries away the idea that it is a field for experts rather than for the practical farmer. This is an incorrect conclusion. Practically everyone who handles dairy cattle is benefited by studying the art of judging cattle.

WATER NECESSARY FOR COWS

Often Profitable to Use Tank Heaters With Dairy Cattle to Keep Up Good Milk Flow.

Dairy cattle should be given water free from ice. This is necessary if they are to drink freely and often, and the dairy cow must take in plenty of water if she is to keep up her milk flow. It will often pay to use tank heaters with the dairy cattle where it would not pay to use them in the fattening pens, due to the limiting influence which the amount of water taken has upon the amount of fat produced.

BETTER TO RAISE PUREBREDS

Excellent Prices Obtained by Cornell College of Agriculture for Holstein Bulls.

Does it pay to raise purebred stock? The college of agriculture at Cornell recently sold at auction one Holstein bull for $1,500 and three of his brothers for a total of $1,200. The bull who sired these four youngsters cost only $1,200.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

USE WOOD FOR FUEL

Many Farmers Can Relieve Heavy Demand for Freight Cars.

NEEDED FOR WAR SUPPLIES

In Many States It Is Entirely Practicable to Replace Coal with Wood—Saving Would Amount to 70,000 Cars.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers frequently are situated so they can profitably supply fuel from their woodlands and thus relieve, to a considerable extent, the heavy demand for coal.

A maximum price for coal has been fixed by the Government. This does not mean, however, that the railroads will be able to transport all of the coal which the consumers may desire or want. Every freight car is performing a heavy duty; and the fewer the cars that are used for coal the greater will be the number available for carrying other war commodities.

Manufacturers, of course, cannot substitute wood for coal; neither can city people, because this would result in even greater railroad congestion. Nor is it likely that in either the South or the West the use of wood for fuel can be greatly increased. But in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri it ought to be entirely practicable in many cases to replace coal with wood for fuel. In these 17 states is a rural population of about 20,000,000, which, it is estimated, uses annually about 18,000,000 tons of coal. If, by substituting wood, one-quarter of the coal burned by farmers and one-tenth of the coal burned in villages could be saved, the total saving would amount to nearly 3,000,000 tons, or between 65,000 and 70,000 carloads.

Reduce Coal Consumption.

It is where team-hauled wood can be used in place of railroad-hauled coal that the change should be made. Farmers who own woodlands and people in villages who can purchase wood from nearby farms are the ones in the best position to reduce their consumption of coal. It is not expected substitution of wood for coal will be complete or universal; for many purposes coal is much more convenient. But for heating many kinds of buildings wood is the more convenient and cheaper fuel. This is particularly true in the case of churches, halls, summer cottages, and other buildings for which heat is required only occasionally; but is then wanted in large volume at short notice.

Furnaces are built especially for burning wood in 3 or 4 foot lengths. Short lengths, of course, can readily be burned in an ordinary coal furnace or in a box stove, though this is rather wasteful of fuel. Many furnace manufacturers, however, make a special wood grate for use in their furnaces. One advantage in burning wood is that on moderately cool days the furnace can be run at a lower ebb than when coal is used, consuming only enough fuel to remove the chill. When wood is used in a round pot furnace, care should be taken to have each piece lie flat.

If a stove grate is too coarse for wood, a sheet iron cover over a good part of the surface will make it suitable, or a few fire bricks can be used.

Relative Heating Value of Wood and Coal.

In the matter of heating value, one standard cord of well-seasoned hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, or cherry is approximately equal to one ton (2,000 pounds) of anthracite coal. It takes a cord and a half of soft maple and two cords of cedar, poplar, or basswood, however, to give the same amount of heat.

One cord of mixed wood well seasoned equals in heating value at least one ton (2,000 pounds) of average-grade bituminous coal.

If the consumer can buy coal at $8 a ton, it would hardly be worth his while to burn first-class wood at $8 a cord, except in an open fireplace, because coal is a more convenient fuel. If, however, coal becomes so scarce that it cannot be secured in sufficient quantities, the consumer will, in some cases, have to burn wood at $10 or even $15 a cord.

Methods of Making Cordwood.

The most common method of making cordwood is to cut the trees into 4-foot lengths with the ax and split the larger pieces. The pieces are then piled in a standard cord, which is 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet wide. The contents are 128 cubic feet, of which about 70 per cent is wood and 30 per cent air. Wood cut 4 feet long can be sold to brickyards, limekilns, metal-working plants, and other industries, but is too large for household use. This method is used chiefly where the tree growth is comparatively small, as in second growth, because such wood splits easily.

Another method, and one better adapted for old growth hardwoods, which are difficult to split, is to saw the tree into logs of convenient lengths, say from 10 to 15 feet. These are "snaked" out to the edge of the woodland and there sawed and split into lengths proper for the stove or furnace. The sawing is usually done by machine, driven either by gasoline or by electricity. The wood is sawed into 16-inch lengths, as is customary with stove material, three runs are theoretically equivalent to one cord. Actually they contain somewhat more wood, since small pieces can be packed more closely than larger ones.

Wood a Profitable Farm Crop.

Firewood ought to bring a better profit this year than ever before, on account of the higher prices which are likely to prevail. Wood is a much less perishable crop than many which the farmer raises. When properly piled, the better kinds of wood will last from two to three years, though it steadily deteriorates after the first year. To have the best heating value, as well as to reduce the cost of hauling, wood should be thoroughly seasoned, which means air-drying it from six to eight months. When piled so as to get a good circulation of air, however, 50 per cent of the moisture may be removed in three months. Wood cut in October and November, therefore, may be burned the latter part of the winter.

Formerly it was common practice to have wood cut by contract for from $1 to $1.50 per cord. With the present high price of labor, however, the cost may exceed $2 a cord. The great difficulty in securing farm labor is during the harvesting period. If farmers can secure sufficient labor to harvest their crops, they should be able to keep enough men to cut and haul wood later in the season. In fact, the profitable employment of one or two extra men on the farm during the winter may help to solve labor difficulties during the rush season.

The prices which cordwood will likely bring this year offer an opportunity for the farmer to improve his woodland. Improving the woodland means taking out the poorer trees. In the past this has seldom been practicable, for the inferior wood was not marketable. With wood bringing only from $4 to $5 a cord, there is very little opportunity to secure a profit of even $1 a cord. But with the prices indicated for the coming winter, thinnings become practicable over a wide range of country in the vicinity of good markets.

Life of a Fresh Egg.

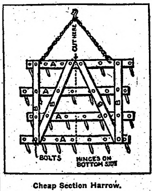
Three days is about the life of a fresh egg.

MAKING A SECTION HARROW

Any Farmer Handy With Tools Can Put Implement Together at Home—It Can Be Folded Up.

A writer in Southern Peeralest in giving a plan for making a section harrow says:

Take four pieces, 2½x8 inches, 4 feet long, marked A; three pieces 2½x3 inches, 3 feet long, marked B; two pieces 2½x3 inches, 4 feet long, marked C; 25 feet of ⅝-inch steel rod for teeth; four strap hinges to fasten on underside. Bore seven holes in each piece, a little smaller than the teeth, equal distance apart. After driving the teeth arrange the swivel bars after the manner of a section harrow, and then fasten the braces as shown. Place hooks or chains equal distance from center for hitch chain. Now cut the harrow through center and fasten the hinges on the under side. If teeth are in the way punch hole in hinge for teeth. Put on the hitch chain, and the harrow is ready for work. Any man handy with tools can make this tool, and it can be folded up and carried anywhere. All I bought for mine was the hinges; made the teeth from old rake teeth. This harrow placed over a row, and a little weight added, will do better work than any tool I ever saw. Laid flat with man on it it is equal to an iron harrow.



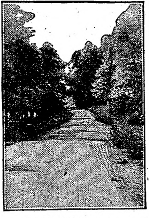
Cheap Section Harrow.

ROAD BUILDING

BOOSTER FOR BETTER ROADS

Danger of Going Too Fast in Construction of Highways—Mistakes Liable to Be Costly.

The automobile is becoming a very important factor in the movement for better roads. Every auto owner, be he farmer or city man, is a booster for better roads, but the city man is probably more impatient with our present roads than the farmer. In our political life the farmer has always been the conservative while the city man has been the radical, the progressive. It takes the two factions to bring about well balanced political conditions; one is as much needed as the other.


Good Road in Iowa.

Since the road supervisors at their last annual meeting took the stand they were not in favor of paving country roads at the present at least, they have been rather severely censured by the daily press and told that they are behind the times, trailing in the dust. That hard roads of some kind will be built throughout the country some time cannot be questioned, and the supervisors recognized that fact when they said that they were not in favor of loading the counties down with road debts at the present time. We are inclined to commend the supervisors for the stand they took, because there is danger of going too fast with expensive methods of construction until the different kinds of roads that are practicable for different localities have been more fully tested, says Farmer and Breeder. Mistakes made in permanent road construction are liable to be rather expensive.

Iowa has made rapid progress in road improvement during the past two years, and while no permanent roads have been built the work of grading and draining at least two principal roads through each county and the construction of cement culverts and bridges is something that will have to be done everywhere before permanent roads can possibly be built. Then, too, in many sections at least, when our roads are brought to a grade, are well drained, and then properly cared for with the road drag, they become very passable indeed. We believe that it is not a bad plan to use them for a few years in that condition and give the drag a good chance to show what it will do for them when used as frequently as it should be.

BUILDING MORE GOOD ROADS

Enormous Increase in Total Expenditures for Highways and Construction of Bridges.

"There has been an enormous increase in the total expenditures for road building and bridge construction marking the development of highway work in the United States during the past 12 months," said J. A. Rountree, secretary of the United States Good Roads association.

"Statistics compiled and reports received at the headquarters of the United States Good Roads association show that the expenditures for the building of good roads and bridges for the year 1915 were $282,000,000, or an increase of 250 per cent over the amount spent for similar purposes in 1914. In addition, more than $27,000,000 of local funds were spent under state supervision in 1915, bringing the total road and bridge expenditures managed by the states to $80,514,699. This amount is greater than the total expenditures for roads and bridges from all sources in 1904."

Galvanized Iron Culverts.

The cost of high-grade, pure iron galvanized culverts is not more than 10 per cent higher than ordinary steel, and experts claim the life of the pure iron to be many times that of ordinary steel.

Culverts Too Short.

Do not get your culvert too short. Be sure that it extends the full distance of the road embankment. It should be placed as near as possible in the direction of the flow of water it is intended to carry.

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Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

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Complete line of
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Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

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Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

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If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable, and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

REVIEW OF THE WORLD WAR AND OTHER HISTORY MAKING EVENTS OF YEAR 1917

Entrance of United States Into Conflict Outstanding Development of Past Twelve Months—Political Upheaval in Russia Affects Struggle—British and French Smash Teuton Lines on West Front—Austro-Germans Launch Drive Against Italy.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

THE WORLD WAR.

After three and a half years of the most sanguinary fighting in history, the great nations of the world, together with many of the smaller ones, are still at death grips, with less prospect of an early peace than was thought to exist a year ago.

Undoubtedly the greatest development of the year was the entrance of the United States of America into the conflict. The throwing of the tremendous resources and man power of the American republic into the balance on the side of the entente allies, in the opinion of military experts, has more than off-set the advantages gained by Germany and her allies during the past twelve months and has made possible the continuance of the conflict until a time when a definite military decision can be obtained.

There have been a half dozen or more outstanding events in the past year. Some of these have been of purely military significance and others have been occurrences of a political nature which have had a far-reaching effect upon the titanic conflict.

Chief among the political upheavals of the year was the Russian revolution which resulted in the overthrow of Czar Nicholas and culminated during the closing months of the year in a counter-revolution which practically eliminated Russia from the ranks of the nations opposed to the central powers. From a military standpoint the chief events of the year have been the launching of the German ruthless submarine campaign, which was directly responsible for the entry of the United States into the war; the British offensives on the west front, first in the Arras sector, later in Flanders and still later on the 35-mile front between Arras and St. Quentin; the Italian offensive against Austria from Tolmino to the Adriatic and the subsequent offensive of the Germans and Austrians against Italy, which resulted in the overrunning of northern Italy by the Teutonic allies.

The entry of China, Cuba, Brazil, Siam and other countries into the war on the side of the entente allies, the overthrow of King Constantine of Greece on the demand of France and her allies and other events important in themselves were overshadowed by the greater developments of the year.

American Peace Effort Fails.

As the year opened the only military movements of importance in progress were those aimed by Germany and her allies to complete the annihilation of Roumania and attention was centered upon the request that had been made by President Wilson that the various belligerent nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed. The replies seemed to preclude any further action by the United States as a peacemaker, but on January 22 President Wilson in an address before the senate laid down the principles which he declared should guide the United States in participating in a league to enforce peace at the close of the present war.

On January 31, Germany announced the inauguration of ruthless submarine warfare.

President Wilson acted promptly, severing diplomatic relations with Germany on February 3.

The Cunard liner Laconia was sunk without warning off the Irish coast February 25 with the loss of 13 lives, including those of two American women.

On February 28, it was announced that the United States government was in possession of a communication addressed by the German foreign minister to the German minister at Mexico City, instructing him to propose an alliance between Germany and Mexico, and to suggest that as soon as war with the United States was certain, the president of Mexico communicate with Japan, offering to mediate between Japan and Germany. As a reward Mexico was promised general financial support from Germany and the reconquest of lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

The United States department of state announced, March 12, that it had determined to place armed guards upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the German war zone. March 14, it was learned that the American steamship Algonquin had been sunk without warning by a German submarine. On the same day China severed diplomatic relations with Germany and seized German merchant ships in the harbor at Shanghai.

Czar Nicholas Dethroned.

On March 15, the Russian revolutionary movement, which had begun with food riots and strikes, culminated in the abdication of Czar Nicholas both for himself and his son. Pending the meeting of a constituent assembly the government was vested in the executive committee of the Duma and a newly chosen council of ministers with Prince Lvoff as premier.

The German forces on the west front, on March 17, began a general retirement on a front of 85 miles from south of Arras to Soissons, falling back to new lines which had been prepared.

The relations between Germany and the United States were further strained March 18 by the receipt of reports of the sinking of three American steamers, the City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia, fifteen of the latter's crew being lost.

On March 21, President Wilson issued a proclamation calling congress in special session on April 2.

The American steamer Healdton was torpedoed without warning, March 22, 21 men including seven Americans, being lost.

United States Declares War.

On April 2, President Wilson appeared before a joint session of congress and called for a declaration of a state of war with Germany. On April 4, the senate passed a resolution declaring the existence of a state of war. The resolution was adopted by the house of representatives April 6 and was signed by the president the same day. At the same time 91 German-owned vessels in American ports were seized by the government. Cuba declared war on Germany on April 7. The following day, Austria-Hungary severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

The British forces on the west front began the first great offensive of 1917 on April 9, penetrating the enemy positions north and south of Arras to a depth of from two to three miles.

The French forces launched an offensive against the enemy on a 25-mile front between Soissons and Reims, April 16, and after three days' fighting reported the capture of more than 17,000 prisoners.

The first American casualties in the war were reported April 28, when the armed American tank steamer Vacuum was sunk by a submarine and several American gunners were lost.

American Fleet in Action.

It was learned on May 16, that a squadron of American destroyers under Rear Admiral Simms had safely crossed the Atlantic and had been patrolling the seas in war service since May 4.

The United States army draft bill became a law May 18 when President Wilson affixed his signature to the measure and issued a proclamation fixing June 5 as registration day.

During the early part of June growing unrest in Russia began to attract the attention of the allies. On June 1, workmen and soldiers seized Kronstadt, the Russian fortress defending Petrograd, and repudiated the provisional government. On June 3, the American commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, and the American railroad commission, headed by John F. Stevens, arrived safely at Russian ports. On June 7, the Russians in possession of Kronstadt yielded to negotiations and recognized the provisional government.

In the meantime the American preparations for the war were proceeding rapidly. On June 5, nearly 10,000,000 men of military age registered for military service under the selective draft law. On June 8, Major General John J. Pershing, who had been selected to head the American expeditionary forces in France, arrived with his staff in London. On the same day Washington reported the safe arrival in France of 100 American aviators, the first American fighting forces to reach that country.

King Constantine Dethroned.

A solution of the Greek situation, which had endangered the operations of the allies in the Balkans, was reached June 12 when on the demand of France, Great Britain and Russia, King Constantine abdicated in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander, who was known to be favorably inclined toward the allies. London reported another big raid by Zeppelins on June 13, in which 157 persons were killed and many injured.

The subscriptions to the first American Liberty loan closed June 15, the loan being oversubscribed by $750,000,000.

On June 26, it was announced that the first contingent of American troops, under command of Major General Sibert, had arrived safely in France.

The new Greek cabinet, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, went into office on June 27 and two days later the new government severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

On the first of July, the Russian forces, under the personal leadership of War Minister Kerensky, electrified the allies by launching a powerful offensive on an 18-mile front in Galicia, capturing many strongly fortified towns and taking thousands of prisoners. For two weeks the Russians continued to advance along a front that widened to 100 miles, but on July 19 the Russian offensive collapsed and turned into a rout, when many Russian regiments mutinied and fled. Kerensky succeeded Prince Lvoff as premier of Russia on July 20.

The first political crisis in the German cabinet during the war resulted on July 14 in the resignation of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and the appointment as his successor of Dr. Georg Michaelis. On July 22, Siam declared war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, bringing the number of the allied nations to sixteen.

British Launch Great Offensive.

The British launched their second great offensive of the year on the Flanders front on July 31, attacking on a 20-mile front from Dixmude to Warneton, after three weeks of intense artillery preparation. The British forced their way into the German lines to a depth of two to two and a half miles, taking ten villages and more than 5,000 prisoners.

Pope Benedict, on August 14, transmitted peace proposals to all belligerent and neutral governments.

The Italian forces opened a grand offensive on August 19, attacking on a front 40 miles long from Tolmino to the Adriatic sea. On August 25, the Italians captured Monte Santo, an Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo front. Two more nations entered the war on the side of the allies in August. Liberia declaring war on Germany August 7, and China declaring war on both Germany and Austria-Hungary August 14. On August 28, President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict was made public. It declared that "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting." Other allied governments later adopted President Wilson's note as their own reply to the pope.

Early in September the Italians continued to make progress in their drive on the Isonzo front, announcing on September 1 the capture of 14 strongly fortified mountains, causing an 11-mile breach in the Austrian lines and resulting in the capture of 27,000 prisoners.

Chaos Threatens in Russia.

Conditions in Russia grew more chaotic during the month of September. General Korniloff, commander in chief of the Rusian armies, on September 10 demanded that all civil and military powers be placed in his hands. Premier Kerensky immediately deposed General Korniloff and civil war threatened as Korniloff, at the head of a large force of troops, marched on Petrograd. The rebellion collapsed, however, on September 13 when General Korniloff agreed to surrender to General Alexieff, chief of staff of the Russian army.

The first American casualties in France were announced on September 4, when four Americans were killed in a German raid on American hospitals in France. America's war preparations were continued rapidly, the first contingent of five per cent of the new National army arriving at their cantonments September 5.

The replies of Germany and Austria-Hungary to Pope Benedict's peace proposals were made public September 21. They accepted the pope's offer as a basis for the beginning of negotiations, but made no definite concessions.

Italians Driven Back.

The great Austro-German offensive against the Italians was launched along the Isonzo front October 24, and within ten days the Teuton forces had retaken all the territory won by the Italians in two months' fighting and had overrun all of northern Italy.

The United States began to take a more active part in the fighting during October, the first American troops going into the first line trenches in France on October 23. On October 17 the American transport Antilles, returning from France, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 67 lives. The second American Liberty loan of $3,000,000,000 closed October 27 with an oversubscription of nearly $2,000,000,000. Several more South American nations took a decided stand in favor of the allies in October. Peru broke off diplomatic relations with Germany October 6 and Uruguay took similar action the following day. On October 26 Brazil declared the existence of a state of war with Germany.

There were evidences of internal disturbances in Germany during the month, a mutiny of German sailors at Ostend being reported October 18. On October 30 Count George von Hertling was made imperial chancellor of Germany, Chancellor Michaelis having resigned.

On the sea the chief event of the month was the sinking by two German raiders of two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merchantmen they were convoying in the North sea on October 17. On October 31 the American transport Finland, returning from France, was struck by a torpedo and eight men were killed.

Italians Stop Invaders.

Big events crowded fast upon each other during the month of November. The Italians, after reforming their lines back of the Tagliamento river, were forced to execute a further retreat, falling back to the Piave river. The Italians, re-enforced by British and French armies, which reached the Italian front November 25, withstood repeated attacks launched by the Austro-German armies, holding their lines at all points along the Piave.

On November 20 the British opened the greatest offensive of the year on the west front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. In a surprise attack, begun without the usual artillery preparation, the British infantry under General Byng, headed by a large force of tanks, smashed through the Hindenburg line toward Cambrai, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners.

Russia was thrown into civil war during the month by a counter-revolution by means of which the bolsheviki, under the leadership of M. Lenine, seized the government at Petrograd on November 8. Premier Kerensky fled from Petrograd, and other members of the cabinet of the provisional government were arrested. On November 10 the rebel government made Lenine premier. Kerensky, at the head of a body of loyal Cossack troops, attacked Petrograd November 12, but was badly defeated. The bolsheviki were apparently in full control of Russia by November 22, when the Lenine government proposed a general armistice to all belligerents.

American troops on the west front suffered their first casualties on November 3 when German troops raided a salient held by the Americans, killing three, wounding five and taking 12 prisoners. On November 5 the American patrol boat Alcedo was sunk by a torpedo and 21 were lost.

During the last days of November and the early part of December the Germans made determined efforts to regain some of the territory captured by the British around Cambrai but the British held a large portion of the ground taken, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans. The Austro-German forces began a new offensive in Italy early in December, forcing the Italian lines back for a distance of several miles at some points.

Early in December it was announced that a large number of national guard troops from the United States had arrived in France, units from every state being included. On December 7, the United States congress declared the existence of a state of war with Austria-Hungary. The following day it was announced that the American destroyer Jacob Jones had been sunk by a German submarine with a loss of 64 men.

The Russian situation was further complicated by a new revolt against the bolsheviki government launched by Generals Kaledines and Korniloff, Cossack leaders.

British, French and Italian troops on December 10, captured Jerusalem, which for 673 years has been under the undisputed sway of the Moslems.

On December 16, it was announced that Russian and Teuton emissaries had signed a four-weeks' armistice, one provision of which was that peace negotiations should begin immediately.

THE WAR CONGRESS

The first "war session" of the Sixty-fifth congress which opened on April 2, was the most momentous session in the history of the United States up to that time.

The first war bill passed by congress was one authorizing the issuance of bonds to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000,000 and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase securities of governments at war with Germany to the amount of $3,000,000,000.

The army conscription act was passed by the house April 28 by a vote of 397 to 24 and by the senate on May 1 by a vote of 81 to 8.

The first big war appropriation bill, carrying appropriations aggregating $3,281,094,541.60 for the army and navy, was passed in the house May 2 with one opposing vote and in the senate May 19 without a roll call.

The measure known as the espionage act, intended to prevent disloyal acts on the part of residents of the United States and also containing provisions giving the president power to place an embargo on exports, was signed by the president June 15.

A bill appropriating $640,000,000 for the development of the air service was passed without a record vote by the senate on June 18 and by the house on June 28.

The food control act, under which broad powers were given to the president for the regulation of the sale of food and fuel, was passed in the house June 23 by a vote of 365 to 5 and in the senate July 21 by a vote of 81 to 6.

The second great bond issue act, authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of $7,538,945,640 and war-savings certificates to the amount of $2,000,000,000, was passed in the house September 6 and in the senate September 15.

The revenue act, first introduced in the house May 9, was passed by the house May 23, but was not passed by the senate until September 10. The conference report was accepted October 2. The message provides for the raising of nearly $3,000,000,000 annually, largely from income and excess profits taxes.

The second big war appropriations act, carrying a total of $5,356,666,016.93, including $635,000,000 additional for the emergency shipping fund, was approved by the president October 6.

The second session of the war congress opened December 3, and the following day President Wilson delivered a message declaring that nothing will turn the United States aside from its task until the war is won.

During December both houses of congress opened far-reaching investigations into the war preparations of the war and navy departments.

DISASTERS ON LAND AND SEA

The year 1917 was marked by many disasters on land and sea, aside from those resulting from the land and naval operations of the countries at war. Thousands of lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed by fires, explosions, earthquakes, tornadoes and other destructive agencies in all parts of the world.

On January 5, an earthquake in Formosa caused the death of 300 persons. On January 25, an earthquake killed 50 persons on Bali Island, Malay archipelgo.

On February 2, an explosion and fire in a Chicago tenement killed 25. On February 3, 30 were killed and 344 hurt in a ship explosion at Archangel. On the same day an explosion at Yokohama killed 100. On February 21, the British transport Mendi was sunk in a collision, 625 South African laborers being lost.

On March 11, a tornado in east central Indiana killed more than 20 persons and on March 23, 38 were killed and more than 200 injured when a tornado wrecked part of the city of New Albany, Ind.

Explosions in a Russian ammunition plant near Chester, Pa., killed 112 persons April 10. An explosion in the Hastings mine near Ludlow, Colo., April 27, caused a loss of 119 lives.

May 22, the city of Gyoenyoes, Hungary, was devastated by fire. Thirty lives were lost and great damage was done by a storm in Kansas May 25 and the following day tornadoes in central Illinois killed 150 persons and destroyed property worth millions of dollars. May 29, many persons were killed in tornadoes in southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas.

San Salvador, capital of Salvador, and a number of surrounding towns were partially destroyed by volcanic eruption, earthquake and fire June 7. More than 150 men perished in a blazing mine at Butte, Mont., June 9. Thirteen were killed and many injured when a water tank fell on the steamer Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee, Wis., June 30.

A Niagara Gorge trolley car plunged into the rapids, July 1, and 28 were killed. A mine explosion at New Waterford, Cape Breton, killed 62 men on July 25.

A mine explosion at Clay, Ky., caused the loss of 31 lives on August 4. Nineteen were lost when the British steamer City of Athens, carrying missionaries to Africa, was sunk by a floating mine on August 10. Eighteen were killed in a trolley car collision near North Branford, Conn., August 13. On August 18, a disastrous fire swept Saloniki, Greece, destroying a large part of the city.

Many persons were killed in a typhoon and flood at Tokio, October 2, and a thousand persons were reported drowned in great floods in Natal, South Africa, October 28.

About 1,200 persons were killed and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed December 6 by an explosion and fire which followed a collision in the harbor at Halifax, N. S., between Mont Blanc, a French munition ship, and the Imo, laden with supplies for the Belgian Relief Commission.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC

Industrial unrest was apparent in the United States throughout 1917, largely as a result of war conditions and in spite of efforts made by the government, aided by leaders of organized labor, to prevent strikes which would delay the nation's war preparations.

Early in the year a nation-wide strike of the skilled railroad employees, which had been averted in 1916 by the passage of the Adamson law, providing indirectly for an increase in wages, was again threatened, owing to the fact that the placing of the Adamson law in operation was delayed pending a decision by the United States Supreme court on its validity. The threatened strike was averted March 18 by the capitulation of the railroad managers. On the following day the United States Supreme court handed down a decision holding the Adamson law constitutional.

Serious troubles were precipitated in the Arizona copper fields July 1 when the miners struck. Disorders were reported from several points and on July 12 the people of Bisbee, Ariz., deported 1,200 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who it was charged had fomented the strikes in the copper mines. On July 31, 32 I. W. W. leaders were deported from Gallup, N. M. On August 1, Frank Little, I. W. W. leader, who had been prominent in the Arizona troubles, was lynched at Butte, Mont., where he had gone to take part in a strike of miners and where he was alleged to have made speeches attacking the government.

A serious tie-up of all shipbuilding plants in the country was threatened in August and September. Machinists and boilermakers in Eastern shipyards went on strike August 21 and 25,000 skilled mechanics and other workmen struck in San Francisco September 17. On September 20, President Wilson named a commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson and representing both employers and employees, to act as his personal representatives in allaying labor troubles during the war. The strike in the San Francisco shipyards was ended September 26 through the efforts of the government mediators.

Leaders of organized labor in the United States took a decided stand throughout the year in support of the government preparations for war and against antiwar propaganda. At the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo in November, union labor pledged its solid support to the government in the prosecution of the war.

The railroads of the country faced another crisis during the closing months of the year when demands were made by the four brotherhoods for wage increases averaging 40 per cent, affecting, directly and indirectly, approximately 2,000,000 railroad employees.

Labor troubles of the year were closely allied with economic developments, growing out of the increased cost of living in the United States. In order to prevent further increases in prices government regulation of many industries was undertaken as a war measure. On May 19, President Wilson selected Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgian relief commission, as head of a food control board, and later, on August 11, following the passage by congress of a food-control bill, Mr. Hoover was made food administrator. On August 21, President Wilson issued an order fixing the basic prices for bituminous coal in the producing districts of the country. On August 23, President Wilson appointed Dr. H. A. Garfield fuel administrator for the United States. On August 30 the United States wheat committee fixed the basic price for the 1917 crop at $2.20 a bushel.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The Danish West Indies, purchased from Denmark for $25,000,000, passed under the jurisdiction of the United States January 27, and were renamed the Virgin Islands.

Serious race riots in East St. Louis, Mo., July 2, resulted in the killing of more than 20 negroes and two white men and a heavy property loss by fire. The riots were followed by prosecutions by state officials and a congressional investigation.

Soldiers of the Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry (colored) started a race riot at Houston, Tex., August 23, resulting in the death of 15 whites and several negroes.

Interest in the general elections on November 6 was centered in New York and Chicago, where Socialist tickets were defeated by large majorities. Judge Hylan, Democratic nominee, was elected mayor of New York over fusion, Republican and Socialist candidates.

In Milwaukee, Wis., November 23, ten policemen and a woman were killed by the explosion of a bomb found in a church and taken to police headquarters.

Thirteen negroes, convicted by court martial of participating in the race riots at Houston, Tex., August 23, were hanged at San Antonio, December 11. Forty-one others were given life sentences.

The house of representatives, on December 17, adopted a resolution, already adopted by the senate, submitting to the states a constitutional amendment for national prohibition.

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

The friction between the United States and Mexico, which had threatened for two years or more to result in open warfare, began to disappear early in 1917 and when the attention of the people of the United States was focused upon more important matters by the entrance of the United States into the world war, the Mexican "crisis" faded from the public view.

Despite the failure of negotiations with the Carranza government President Wilson ordered the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico and on February 5, General Pershing and his troops marched out of Mexico after having been in that country almost a year.

On March 11, General Carranza was formally elected president of Mexico. From this time on conditions in Mexico became more tranquil and there were evidences that President Carranza was succeeding in restoring order in the republic. It was not until late in the year that Villa again became active. On November 13, troops led by Villa's aids, captured Ojinaga, on the American border, after a hard fight. Several hundred Carranza soldiers fled across the border and were interned in the United States.

POLITICS IN FOREIGN LANDS

A spirit of unrest was apparent in many widely separated countries in 1917, leading in some cases to revolution and civil war. The revolution in Russia, resulting in the abdication of Czar Nicholas and the forced abdication of King Constantine of Greece were events closely allied with the war. Disturbances in China, including an attempt to restore the monarchy, were influenced partly by the war. Conditions in China were unsettled until June 30, when under the influence of monarchists, Hsuan Tung, Manchu emperor, announced his resumption of the throne of China. Civil war immediately broke out and on July 10 the attempt to restore the monarchy collapsed. On July 13 the monarchist army, led by Chang Hsun, surrendered after a battle at Peking. The republican government was firmly established again and later declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Civil war in Cuba threatened to disrupt that country during the early months of the year. The rebels were badly defeated in several engagements and on March 7, Gomez, their leader, was captured. The rebellion was stamped out quickly after the capture of Gomez.

Great Britain continued to wrestle with the Irish problem throughout the year. The Irish nationalists, on March 7, demanded immediate home rule and marched out of the house of commons in a body. On July 25 a convention proposed by Premier Lloyd George and representing all factions in Ireland met for the purpose of drafting a home rule constitution for Ireland.

Some misunderstandings between the United States and Japan over far Eastern matters were cleared away by the signing by diplomatic representatives of the two countries on November 2 of an agreement by which the United States recognizes the fact that Japan has special interests in China because of its proximity but guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door policy in that country.

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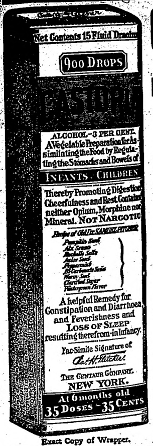

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ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
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Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi-Carbonate Soda
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Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
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The Centaur Company.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Easily Arranged.

"Do you ever quarrel with your wife?".

"Never," replied Mr. Meekton. "When a difference of opinion arises Henrietta lectures and I am the audience."

RELIABLE PRESCRIPTION FOR THE KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Some men's heads are so soft that a shadow from a brick wall produces a serious impression.

Lots of people look thoughtful—then let it go at that.

Cuticura Heals Skin Troubles

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

HIDE TANNING

Horse and Cattle Hides tanned and manufactured into Robes—Coats—Mittens that will last a life time. Old Furs and Robes repaired. We buy Hides, Furs, Metals and Rubber, top prices paid. Write for prices and tags.

FOSTER ROBE & TANNING CO.
1620 5th St., S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MILLINERY LOCATIONS

Either new or established shops present splendid opportunity for going into a profitable business this Spring. Capital required very small. Write for details today. Robinson, Strauss & Co., Wholesale Millinery, St. Paul, Minn.

National Hotel

Opposite New Post Office
Washington and Second Ave. S., MINNEAPOLIS

Steam heat; hot and cold running water and telephone in every room. Special rates to Stockmen, Country Merchants and Farmers. 50c and up.

Western Commission Co.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

Ship us your
CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP

Seven salesmen that suit. Prompt returns at highest market price. We make a specialty of handling Shipping Association live stock.

Write Us for Market Information

MASQUERADE AND THEATRICAL
COSTUMES for RENTAL
Write for special discount. L. Kopfmann, Costumer, Successor to Smith Costume Co. 812-F Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

AMERICAN HIDE & FUR CO.
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The North's Greatest Fur House
Wholesale dealers in Hides, Furs, Wool, Rubber and Metals. Tanners and Manufacturers of Robes and Coats.

RAW FURS

MONEY IN IT—SHIP
FURS, HIDES, PELTS, WOOL
to
McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Write for prices
FREE TRAPPERS' GUIDE
to those who ship to us.

Too Big to Work With Pencil.

Bruce Barton, author of "More Power to You," spent six months in a Montana construction camp. He left to take up newspaper work in Chicago.

"Ain't you ashamed of yourself?" said the foreman of the camp, when he left. "A big feller like you makin' your livin' with a little thing like a lead pencil! You're big enough to swing a pick."

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

Saves 90 Slices in 90 Days.

Sergeant Gellentheim was sitting behind the desk at the Philadelphia police station recently when he beheld a negro struggling with a suitcase. The sergeant asked his business. The negro replied:

"Boss, I want you to answer me a question. The food administration wants us to save a slice of bread a day, and I been doing it for the last three months. I got 'em all here in the suitcase, and now I wants to know what am I going to do with 'em?" He opened the suitcase and revealed about ninety slices of stale bread. Gellentheim recovered, and gave the negro a little lesson on real conservation."

Cups From Tin Cans.

The resourcefulness of women as war workers was given exemplification recently by the Red Cross canteen workers in France. Seven of the women were operating a rest station at one of the aviation camps. Having an insufficient number of cups for the use of the canteen the head worker discovered that there were several plumbers among the German prisoners working about the camps. She gathered a quantity of empty tin cans and set the plumber prisoners to work making drinking cups. The canteen was quickly supplied with plenty of well-made cups with neat handles made from the covers.

Even a crook can hand out a straight tip if he wants to.

When Coffee Disagrees

quick results for the better follow a change to

Instant Postum

A delicious, drug-free drink, tasting much like high-grade coffee, comforting and satisfying to the former coffee user.

Ideal for children.

"There's a Reason" *for* POSTUM

Sold by Grocers.

MUST FILE RETURN

ALL SUBJECT TO INCOME TAX REQUIRED TO SUBMIT STATEMENTS BY MARCH 1.

HEAVY PENALTY FOR FAILURE

Returns Will Be Rigidly Checked and Assistance Given Taxpayers by Officials in Every County—Tips to Farmers.

Washington.—All good Americans who are making a fair living are now called upon to pay, in the way of an income tax, their share of the cost of the war. Whether or not he is subject to this tax is the question every man must settle at once. In a few words this is the answer: Every unmarried man whose net income is $1,000 or more and every married man or head of a family whose income is $2,000 or over must pay the tax. Before March 1, 1918, he must file his return with the collector of internal revenue in the district in which he lives or has his principal place of business.

The man who thinks to evade this tax is making a serious error. Revenue officials will be in every county to check returns. Failure to make a correct return within the time specified involves heavy penalties.

"Net income" means gross income less certain deductions provided for by the act. The law defines income as profit, gain, wages, salary, commissions, money or its equivalent from professions, vocations, commerce, trade, rents, sales and dealings in property, real and personal, and interest from investments except interest from government bonds, or state, municipal township or county bonds. Incomes from service as guardian, trustee or executor; from dividends, pensions, royalties, or patents, or oil and gas wells, coal land, etc., are taxable.

Normal Rate Is 2 Per Cent.

The normal rate of tax is 2 per cent on net incomes above the amount of exemptions, which is $2,000 in the case of a married person or head of a family and $1,000 in the case of a single person. A married person or head of a family is allowed an additional exemption of $200 for each dependant child if under eighteen years of age or incapable of self-support because defective. The taxpayer is considered to be the head of a family if he is actually supporting one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, or relationship by marriage, or if his duty to support such person is based on some moral or legal obligation.

Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year and taxes paid except income taxes and those assessed against local benefits are deductible. These and other points of the income tax section of the war revenue act will be fully explained by revenue officers who will visit every county in the United States between January 2 and March 1 to assist taxpayers in making out their returns.

Officers to Visit Every Locality.

Notice of their arrival in each locality will be given in advance through the press, banks and post offices. They will be supplied with income tax forms copies of which may be obtained also from collectors of internal revenue.

The bureau of internal revenue is seeking to impress upon persons subject to the tax the fact that failure to see this official in no way relieves them of the duty imposed by law to file their returns within the time specified.

The government is not required to seek the taxpayer. The taxpayer is required to seek the government.

The penalty for failure to make the return on time is a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $1,000, and in addition 50 per cent of the amount of the tax due. For making a false or fraudulent return, the penalty is a fine not to exceed $2,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and in addition 100 per cent of the tax evaded.

As to the Farmers.

The number of farmers who will pay income taxes has not been estimated by the government officials, but it is certain they will form a large percentage of the 6,000,000 persons assessed who never before have paid an income tax. The average farmer does not keep books but if he avails himself of the services of government experts who will be sent to aid him, it will not be difficult for him to ascertain the amount of his net income.

The farmer is making out his return may deduct depreciation in the value of property and machinery used in the conduct of his farm, and loss by fire, storm or other casualty, or by theft if not covered by insurance. Expenses actually incurred in farm operation may be deducted, but not family or living expense. Produce raised on the farm and traded for groceries, wearing apparel, etc., is counted as living expenditures and cannot be deducted.

Take the Short Route.

When you talk, observes an educator, whether in conversation or in meeting, use short words, of which there are more than there are of long ones, and take the most direct road to your meaning. Your meaning's the same.

Cook Makes Good Start.

"I see you have a new cook." "You are right." "Is she experienced?" "I surmise so. She started the first day by coming late, and then asking for the afternoon off."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

Most things will come your way if you go after them.

Cured Balking.

Redd—Saw a veterinary surgeon going into your place this morning. Anything sick?

Greene—Yes, the car. Something's the matter with its insides.

"But what does a veterinary surgeon know about a car?"

"I don't know. Only I do know that once he cured a horse I owned of balking, and I thought it wouldn't do any harm to let him try his hand on the car."

Chile is erecting from 60 to 70 new school buildings each year.

Henry Flagler's New York-Florida estate is found worth $75,000,000.

HILL'S
BROMIDE

Kill That Cold and Save Health

CASCARA QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. Crumling, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. Elise Heim, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Friendly.

Sentry (to bosom pal)—Halt! Who goes there?

Bosom Pal (contemptuously)—Idiot!

Sentry—Pass, idiot!

ECZEMA CAUSED YEARS OF INTENSE AGONY

"I have suffered intense agony from Eczema on my leg and other parts of my body for years, and received only temporary relief from other preparations. It is only a month since I started to use PETERSON'S OINTMENT, and there is no sign of Eczema or itching. You can refer to me."—Geo. C. Talbot, 27 Penfield St., Buffalo, N. Y.

I've got a hundred testimonials, says Peterson, just as sincere and honest as this one. Years ago, when I first started to put out PETERSON'S OINTMENT, I made up my mind to give a big box for a small price, and I'm still doing it, as every druggist in the country knows.

I guarantee PETERSON'S OINTMENT because I know that its mighty healing power is marvelous. I say to every one who buys a box that it is rigidly guaranteed for Eczema, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Chafing, Burns, Scalds and Sunburn, and if not satisfactory any druggist will return your money. 30 cents. Adv.

Outclassed.

"Well, old Crimson Gulch seems very quiet and orderly," said the traveling man.

"Yes," replied Broncho Bob. "When so many of the boys is away handlin' machine guns, it doesn't seem worth while foolin' with a little toy like a six-shooter."

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

All Druggists 75c. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Light Economy.

Bill—Do you know that turning down the gas saves matches?

Co-ed—No, I thought that turning down the gas frequently made matches.

Moral—Turning off an electric light often causes sparking. Turning off a gas light causes an increase of pressure. An increase of pressure causes a lessening of the waste.

Cuticura Is So Soothing

To itching, burning skins. It not only soothes but heals. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

The Bad Debt.

Bob—You owe me ten dollars. Let me have five of it?

Jim—What security?

The ideal wife and the ideal husband are two of a kind that never make a pair.

Will They Wear?

"This is a special flour for making flannel cakes."

The young housewife was trying to appear wise.

"Does it make good cakes?" she asked.

"Excellent flannel cakes, mum."

"Ah, um. Will they shrink?"

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c.

Didn't Turn Out.

"Bye the way, did that new chauffeur of yours turn out all right?"

"No; that's why he's in a hospital."

J. L. Patton urges Pennsylvania to rent tractors to aid farmers in 1918 spring plowing.

A misfit truth is the worst of all lies.

COLIC IN HORSES
demands PROMPT attention. Keep one or two bottles of
Dr. David Roberts'
Colic Drench Price 75c
in your medicine chest all the time. It relieves in the shortest possible time. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian. Send for free booklet on ABORTION IN COWS. If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 1–1918.

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

Scenes of Prosperity

Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy **good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre—get $2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre** you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming** is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches; markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

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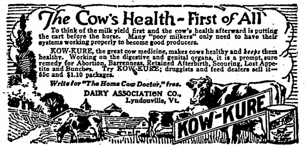

The Cow's Health—First of All

To think of the milk yield first and the cow's health afterward is putting the cart before the horse. Many "poor milkers" only need to have their systems working properly to become good producers.

KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, makes cows healthy and *keeps* them healthy. Working on the digestive and genital organs, it is a prompt, sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite and Bunches. Try KOW-KURE; druggists and feed dealers sell it—55c and $1.10 packages.

Write for "The Home Cow Doctor," free.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.,
Lyndonville, Vt.

Just a Private.

James N. Culp, a former newspaper man, now the postmaster at North Vernon, tells this one, relates a writer in the Indianapolis News.

A Jennings county man made inquiry the other day for his son's mail. The postmaster, not knowing whether the boy received his mail by city carrier, general delivery or rural route, ventured the query, "General delivery?"

"No, siree!" remarked the man, "he is not a general yet, just a private at Camp Taylor."

Pittsburgh is to open a coal mine on land municipally owned and to obtain from 500 to 700 tons of fuel a day.

News by Airplanes.

London evening papers are delivered a few hours after publication by aviators to men on the French front.

Appropriate Affliction.

"Did that scholar know anything about the silent letters in spelling?"

"Of course, he didn't; he's too dumb."

After the Movies Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Pigs Feed on Nut Trees.

It is an undisputed fact that in Morocco pigs climb trees in search of nuts, says the Los Angeles Times. Not only pigs but goats. The puzzle is not in the pigs and goats, however, for they are of the common variety that we see here. It is the tree that is strange. It is called the argan nut tree and it grows near Agadir. Usually it shoots out from a steep hillside. The trunk is broad and flat and almost horizontal, and so are the main branches, forming ample and solid foothold for any animal that may be tempted by the olive-shaped nuts growing within easy reach of the main branches.

Kissing.

An optimist holds this pleasant prospect out to engaged couples: "Unmarried couples kiss and forgive. Married couples kiss and declare a truce while the heavy artillery is being moved up."—Kansas City Star.

Word From Br'er Williams.

"Pay as you go" is a mighty good principle, but de price has got you goin' so fast you des throw 'em de money an' holler: "Keep de change!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Aspen Wood for Matches.

Aspen wood is used almost exclusively in making matches in Sweden as it is easily cut and porous enough to be readily impregnated with sulphur or paraffin.

IN EXILE WITH HER FATHER

Daughter of Millionaire of Kieff, Accompanies Parent to Save Him From Dreaded Loneliness.

Children in the exile districts seem grotesquely misplaced, yet there were many. Sometimes the gendarmes' magic would lift a father from his too liberal fireside in Russia and set him down, without the humiliation of a trial in the glorious Narym solitude, writes Fortier Jones in the Century. "Not infrequently his family followed him in order to share the new life, for, as elsewhere, fathers are loved in Russia. Particularly among educated men the continual, unrelieved loneliness tended to bring on insanity.

"I know one fine business man, a millionaire of Kieff, and a direct descendant of Rouget de Lisle, whose little daughter came into exile with him to save him from this dreaded loneliness. She was fourteen years old, and they lived in a dreary village by the great old river, in a log cabin with pink chintz curtains and a piano. She was a winning little thing, with happy brown eyes and long curls, and to all appearances was no whit the worse for her exile existence. The fascinating life of the forest was familiar to her, the birds and flowers, and her father cared for her French and history. What a bright spot she was in that wretched place, and what a curious life for a little girl whose illustrious forefather had composed the 'Marseillaise!' Her mother, who joined them later when her health would permit, and they had gained permission to live in a town on the railway, was a sister of Mme. Curie."

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Greetings
"At Christmas time our thoughts go out to each of our friends, for our friends are our strength. We extend cordial greetings to you, may you ever have peace for your pathway and may true happiness be yours through all coming years."
A. C. TVEDT & SON
Phone 51 Goodridge, Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?
It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.
A Check Book
is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with
Farmrs State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

PIDGIN ENGLISH IS POPULAR

In China the Lingo Is Used by Both Servants and Employers in Speaking to Each Other.

In China servants speak pidgin, or business, English to their employers; and servants from different parts of China will use this weird language in speaking to each other. The formation of the sentence is the same as in Chinese; the language itself is an extraordinary mixture of English, Portuguese, French and Chinese. Some of the phrases, says Mrs. De Burgh Daly in An Irishwoman in China, are very quaint and amusing.

A bishop is called "No. 1. top side joss-pidgin man." "Top side" means heaven, "joss," god, "pidgin," business.

There is a story of two men who came to call upon the king of Siam when he was staying in Shanghai. They entered the hotel and asked the proprietor, a courteous American, if his majesty were at home.

"Boy," called the proprietor, "one piecee king have got?"

"Have got, sir," replied the boy cheerfully.

"His majesty is at home, gentlemen," translated the proprietor.

One day, says Mrs. Daly, a large party assembled on a steamer to bid farewell to homeward-bound friends. Wishing to make certain that the steamer should not carry us off, we informed the steward in excellent Mandarin that he was to come and warn us of her departure. He stared blankly. Some one tried Ningpo dialect—no use; Shanghai—still a blank stare. At last my husband called out:

"Boy!"

"Yessir."

"Wantchee walkee can come talkee! Savvee?"

"All right, sir; my savvee."

Servants quickly find out our likes and dislikes in food, and act accordingly. A friend of mine was fond of snipe, and often ordered them for dinner. One evening, when an unexpected guest arrived, she told Boy that since there were not enough snipe she would not eat one. Presently Boy nudged her and remarked in a loud whisper:

"Missee can have snipe; one piecee man no chow!"

BESSEMER IRON AND STEEL

Original Process Involved Decarbonization, or Burning Out of Excess Carbon, by Blowing Air.

Henry Bessemer, who invented the method named for him in the manufacture of iron and steel, which revolutionized the industry, was granted a patent by the British government on October 17, 1855. This was the first patent given him, notes an exchange. Additional patents were taken out in the following December and February, covering improvements. Bessemer's original process involved decarbonization, or the burning out of the excess carbon, by blowing air through pig iron. This revolutionary invention was due indirectly to the Crimean war.

Bessemer undertook to invent an improved cannon, but found all available metals too weak for the gun he sought to make. He then began experiments in steel making, with the ultimate result of the production of "Bessemer steel." His invention won for him fame and fortune and the honor of knighthood. Sir Henry Bessemer was born in England, but was of French Huguenot descent. Since his pioneer invention, the process of converting iron into steel has been vastly improved.

That Bore of a Fond Parent.

Of course, you have a bright youngster who says and does amusing things, asserts a writer.

But all children do.

Your child has not a monopoly.

If you wish to be classed with the worst of bores, continue your constant eulogy of all that your child says or does.

If, for instance, some other child said or did what your boy or girl does, would you think it so excruciatingly funny?

Every bright, healthy, intelligent child is delightful in the unfolding.

To each fond father and mother the particular angles of understanding, as they come to light, are most interesting.

But the youngster is chiefly interesting to yourself.

You see traits and characteristics in the light of what you know you are yourself. That is what makes it sound so funny.

How about the mean little tricks that your own child has and that you cannot get away from? They all have them, too. Do you tell these things? No.

Then your wonderful tales are merely another form of braggadocio. How about it?

Everything in Its Place.

Mrs. H. had just employed a new maid, fresh from the old country. She asked the girl to take the baby out in the baby carriage. Gunhilde was delighted. She had never seen a baby before and from her articulate joy one might think that she had waited for this moment all her life. Mrs. H. was pleased to see that the girl was so willing. The baby was wrapped up and they started. Two minutes later Mrs. H. looked out of the window and her face froze with horror. Instead of rolling gently down the sidewalk the way a baby should her child was being piloted majestically down the middle of the street in the midst of automobiles and delivery wagons. From Gunhilde's expression one could see that she knew that her carriage was better than any coach on the Avenue.

EARLY MAN FIGHTING ANIMAL

Ancestors of Present People Were Called Upon to Face Beasts That Inhabited Plains and Rivers.

The first houses were caves. Early man was a fighting animal, and had to contend against the huge and ferocious beasts that infested the plains and rivers, observes a writer. His dwelling naturally had to be a place of security as well as a habitation. Caves were natural and artificial, the latter being hollowed out of solid rock by rude flint instruments. Most of them were formed in the sides of cliffs and among high, rugged hills.

To those early ancestors of ours, the primeval men and women who secured, as one would think, but scanty shelter and protection from these stone caves and holes in the rock, we apply the generic term of cliff dwellers.

They were entirely ignorant of agriculture, and subsisted by hunting and fishing and on the natural products they found growing in a wild state.

What is very remarkable, at our very doors can still be seen the typical houses and handiwork of those pre-historic tribes in the caves of the Lancos river in southern Colorado. These, in most instances, are as well preserved as when their ancient occupants deserted them—perhaps 10,000 years ago. When inhabited they were reached quite frequently by notches cut in the rock, and at other times rope ladders must have been used.

Gladstone a Hard Worker.

Gladstone was a hard worker, with no dreads with regard to work, says the American Magazine.

He turned from political responsibilities of the heaviest to Greek for recreation, and lived his four-score years and more, just as Pope Leo XIII, turned to Latin poetry for his relaxation from world-wide burdens, and lived on beyond four-score and ten, living so hopefully that when, at the little dinner given him on his ninetieth birthday, one of the cardinals said, in proposing a toast to him, "Here's that you may live to be a hundred, holy father," the old pontiff replied: "But why limit me to a hundred?"

They were contemporaries of Ranke, the German historian, who at the age of ninety-one proposed to write a history of the world in 12 volumes, one volume to be completed each year, and actually lived, I believe, to complete nearly half of it.

These men had no dreads; but they allowed their energies to work on, without any fear of exhausting their vitality.

Almost the Speed Limit.

"At Chattanooga," said a veteran of the Civil war, "one of the men in my company left early in the action, and no one saw him 'till after the battle, when he appeared in camp unwounded and unabashed. Some of the boys accused him of running away, but he wouldn't admit it.

"'I only retreated in good order,' he declared.

"I heard of the matter, and a few days later I asked him if he had any idea how fast he had 'retreated.'

"'Well, I'll tell you, cap'n,' he said. 'If I had been at home, and going after the doctor, folks that see me passin' would have thought my wife was right sick!'"—Harper's Monthly.

History of the Louvre.

The Louvre was originally a royal residence. Napoleon turned it into a museum and deposited in it the finest collection of paintings, statues and art treasures known in the world. Many of those brought from Italy have been restored to their rightful possessors. The magnificent buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoleon I and completed by Napoleon III, were inaugurated in 1857.

Ox, Slowest Animal.

There is no animal possessing less speed than an ox. In the old days, the days before the advent of railroads it would take a farmer and his ox team two weeks to make a round trip with twenty-five or thirty bushels of grain to market, a trip that can now be made by rail in half a day. Then the patient animals did well to jig along at the rate of two or three feet a second.

Severe Test.

Perhaps no test of one's poise and manual dexterity is more difficult for a man of sedentary and intellectual pursuits than the effort to pick up seven or eight newly released watermelon seeds from the tablecloth with his left hand without arousing so much as a passing suspicion in his wife's breast that they're there at all.—Ohio State Journal.

Edward's Diplomacy.

Edward had been told repeatedly not to say he did not like food which was passed to him at the table. He was invited to a neighbor's to dinner and was offered cherry pie, which he did not care for. He tactfully said, "Well, I'm just crazy for cherry pie, but won't you just save it for supper?"

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

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Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away
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Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
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For Particulars Call or Write

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Watch For The Next Date
I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-
Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up
Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.
Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.
Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

THE HERO
Fanning Mill
Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity
Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.
Call in and let show you how it works
Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XIII. No. 2 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JANUARY 10, 1918. $1.50 PER YEAR.

Extra **Morin & Stephenson** Extra

Agents For The

Musikland Phonographs

Plays Edison, Columbia, Pathe, Victor, Par-O-Ket and also all of cheap disk records No Special Attachments Needed. Agents for Par-O-Ket records 3?c. A $200.00 Tone Phongraph at One Quarter the Cost

On Display At

M. J. Stephenson's

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.75
Barley	1.21
Flax	3.82
Rye	1.67
Butter	.40
Eggs	.40
Vive Flour	$5 40
Mascot Flour	5.40

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

A full line of Scandinavian and English story books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Miss Teresa Olson left Monday evening for Warren where she will attend the North Star College.

Ole Hamstad of Thief River Falls was a business visitor in town Wednesday.

E. K. Aasen of Thief River Falls was a Goodridge business visitor Wednesday.

Miss Florence Richards left Monday evening for Warren where she will enroll as one of the students at the North Star College.

Henry Olson of Esplee passed thru here Wednesday enroute for Warren to get his "Questionaire" straigetened out.

Miss Lillian Kerstad, who teaches school at Anstad, returned Monday from Guinner, N. D. where she had spent the Christmas vacation at her home.

R. R. Johnson received a car of ice from Thief River Falls Tuesday which he will use in his butcher shop next summer. He expects to get another car this week.

Clarence Stephenson and Miss Irene Ferdinandsen returned Saturday from Pelican Rapids where they had spent the holiday season with friends and relatives.

Miss Thelma Gilbertson returned Monday evening to Warren to resume her studies at the North Star College after spending the Christmes vacation at her home here.

Judging by the number of young men from this community who go to Thief River Falls every day to get their "Questionaires" filled out, the attorneys in Thief River Falls must be kept pretty busy.

The electric car was crowded Saturday eveving with young people from this vicinity who were returning to Thief River Falls to resume their studies at the high school at that place after spending the Christmas vacation at their respective homes.

Tee two eldest sons of Mr. and Mrs. R. Morin returned from Crookston Thursday where they have spent the past three months staying with their grand parents and going to school. They were accompanied by Jim Logan, a brother of Mrs. Morin, who returned to his home Saturday morning.

P. O. Tvedt was a Thief River Falls business visitor Monday.

Martin Anderson of Erie was a business visitor in town Tuesday.

Rasmus Oen of Thief River Falls was a Goodridge visitor Wednesday.

John Hommy of Erie was transacting business in Goodridge Tuesday.

Bill Jones left Monday for Duluth out of which place he will work in the woods until spring.

Miss Laura Lund left Monday evening for Warren to take up studies at the North Star College.

Dr. Haney of Thief River Falls was a professional visitor in this vicinity Tuesday.

Potatoes for sale at $1.00 per bushel Inquire at High Landing store.
Will Korstad.

All those having bought wood by the acre lots from me are to take the wood off this winter.
Eddie Arveson, Erie

Herb Race returned to his duties as principal of the consolidated school at Gemel Friday, after spending the Christmas vacation with his parents in Reiner township.

Arthur Tvedt returned to his studies at the Thief River Falls high school after spending the Christmas vacation at his home here.

Miss Gertrude Pries, teacher in the Graff school house, returned Saturday from Gonvick where she had spent the Christmas vacation with friends.

Mrs. L. Gibhardt returned Monday to her home at Joplin, Mont. after being up here for the past two months visiting at the home of her mother Mrs. H. Halvorson of High Landing.

Miss Eunice Tvedt, who is living with her sister Mrs. F. C. Peterson at Calloway. Minn. returned to that place the latter part of last week after spending a few weeks visiting at the home of her brother P. O. Tvedt.

P. P. Korstad of High Landing returned to his home Monday after spending a few days in town visiting at the home of his daughter Mrs. P. P. Palmer.

The Mavie Band will give a dance in The Mavie Hall Saturday evening Jan. 19th. The Electric car will run, leaving Thief River Falls at 8 P. M. sharp. Greenfields Orchestra will furnish the music and the proceeds will go for the benefit of the band. Come and help the boys out.

John Gilbertson returned to Thief River Falls Tuesday evening after being up here a week taking care of the Winton-Nichols lumber yard during the absence of Manager Ferdinandsen who has been at Middle River the past week helping the yard manager at that place take inventory.

The Minnesota State Dairymen's Association will hold its fourteenth annual convention in Thief River Falls January 15-16-17-18. Speakers of prominence will deliver speeches and a large number of prizes are offered for the best dairy herd and products also for stock judging. Everyone should make it a point to spend at least one day at this convention.

Joe Greenfield of Thief River Falls was up here last Friday evening and gave instructions to the band boys. There were about twenty-five present and the instruments belonging to the Village was distributed among some of the pupils of the local school. The older boys will purchase their own instruments. The next band meeting will be held tonight and all members are asked to be there promptly at 7 o'clock.

FOR SALE—One Piano organ and one Oliver typewriter. Inquire at this office.

Rev. Bjornson of Mavie was up here Wednesday to attend a meeting of the Goodridge Ladies Aid.

Mrs. H. A. Halvorson and Mrs. M. G. Thoreson entertained the Goodridge Ladies Aid in the church Wednesday afternoon.

M. O. Seavey has purchased a new Ford car, the Sedan style, which is a closed rig. Mighty fine thing to ride in these cold days.

The greatest official war picture of the Battle of Alsace-Lorraine, taken on the battle fields of France will be shown at the Grand Theatre, Goodridge Saturday afternoon at 2:30, evening at 8:30 Jan. 19th and Sunday evening Jan. 20th at 8:30. Don't fail to see it.
The manager also announces that he will show war pictures from time to time for the next few months.
Watch for further announcements.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Of the Red Lake & Eastern Marshall Telephone Co. Meeting of the stock holders will be held at Erie, Minn. on Saturday January 12th at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing officers and transacting any other business that may come before the meeting.
Stephen Singer, Sec'y.

Church Announcements.

(Nor. Luth. Church)

Goodridge: The Young peoples Society will render a short program Sunday evening at eight o'clock. Refreshments will be served. All who are interested are urged to be present as matters of importance will be considered, and officers elected for the coming year.

Torgerson: Divine Services at 11 A. M. Sunday, Jan. 13th.
Rev. G. A. Tungseth.

Reiner News.

(Too late for last week).

Mrs. J. Race entertained a number of friends at a dinner New Years day.

Mrs. S. Erwick called on Mrs. C. Wahlin last Sunday.

Oscar Stenvick left last week for Fargo, N. D., to assist his sister Mrs. C. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson recently underwent an operation for appenedicities.

A number of young folks spent Sunday at the Aakre home.

Guy McEnelly left last Wednesday for Crookston, after spending his vacation with his folks.

Selmer Erickson and Geo. Vraa made a business trip to Thief River Falls last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wahlin entertained a number of friends at dinner New Years eve.

Bennet Johnsrud, and Einar Aakre departed for Crookston, last Wednesday to attend the Northwest school of Agriculture.

Susie Stenvick left last Friday for Munich, N. Dak. after spending the holidays at her home here.

Ghrist and Arndt Johnsrud, who had commenced school at Minneapolis, had to return last week to answer their "Questionaire"

Little Phyllis Besancon has been seriously ill with lung fever but is recovering slowly.

Gunder Tveit has returned to "Debsville" to take an invoice of the merchandise at the store.

Louise Furstnau has again commenced her school work after spending a vacation at her home in Thief River Falls.

Geo. and Henry Vraa are busy chopping cord wood these days.

Literary Program.

The following is the program for the Goodridge Literary Society Thursday evening Jan. 17, 1918.

Songs, by upper grades
Reading, Miss Anderson
Current Events, Alfred Tvedt
Vocal Duet, Mabel and Myrtle Iverson.
Comic reading, Prof. A. O. Halvorson
Impromptu debate
Song by audience

Fire at Reson & Yohn Livery Barn.

Wednesday forenoon at about 11 o'clock the fire bell rang calling the fire department to the Reson & Yohn Livery barn where it was found that the front part of the barn was afire caused by an overheated stove in the office.

The department responded quickly to the alarm and was soon on the scene with the chemical engines and had the fire under control in no time. Goodridge can consider itself lucky in the line of fires for out of six fires we have had they have all occured in the day time and all have been put out before very much damage had been done.

Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the Bray Mutual Fire Ins. Co., will be held at St. Hilaire, Minn., on Monday, Jan. 14th, 1918, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year and also to transact other business which may come before said meeting.
John O. Swanson, Secretary.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs on and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

JANUARY REDUCTION SALE

During the month of January we will sell Mens, boys and childrens Overshes, Mackinaws, Caps, Sweaters, Mittens, Flannel Shirts etc. at a big discount.

Now is the time to buy what you need in the above line and save money.

H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

AN OPPORTUNITY

To supply yourself with Drygoods, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Caps, Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hose etc. at the most reasonable prices consistent with the present high cost of everything.

When in need of anything in the above line, call on us, we are here to supply your needs. All we ask is a chance to do so.

When in town make it a point to do your trading at our store, we will appreciate your business

P. C. HALVORSON
Goodridge, Minn.

3,000,000 MEN FOR WAR WORK

To Be Mobilized At Once By Government Into Great Industrial Army

DENSMORE IS DIRECTOR

Aim Is To Show That Labor Draft Is Unnecessary—Employers, Employees and Business All Back Project.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The department of labor has entrusted to the United States employment service the mobilization of 3,000,000 workers for agriculture, ship building and war contracts plants.

Tremendous expansion of the service is in progress in preparation for recruiting men necessary to carry on economic work in support of military force in the war.

Solution of the labor shortage problem by this means is confidently proposed by the department and co-operating labor organizations in answer to suggestions that conscription of labor is necessary.

One early result is expected to be the placing of 400,000 mechanics in ship-building plants to aid in hurrying to completion the merchant marine program.

John B. Densmore of Montana, solicitor for the department of labor, will be national director of the employment service by appointment of Secretary Wilson.

He will have as his assistants Robert Watson of Massachusetts and Charles T. Clayton of Maryland.

Samuel J. Gompers of New York, son of the labor leader, will succeed Mr. Watson as the department's chief clerk.

Plans Outlined.

Organization plans of the new service were described in an official statement, which said:

"The United States employment service has been divorced from the bureau of immigration, under whose control it has been since its establishment, made a separate arm of the department and one of the largest and most important war-prosecuting organizations of the national government.

"Through utilization of existing and projected federal, state and municipal employment offices and labor supplying facilities of various state councils of defense, the federal employment service will cover the entire continent with a network of inter-related labor exchanges.

"These will 'recruit' and transfer workers from one section to another and eliminate the present chaotic situation of a surplus of workers in one region and a shortage in another.

"Since the entrance of the United States into the war, the American Federation of Labor and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, speaking for employers and business generally, both have sought the action announced."

DENY MINISTER'S CHARGES

Officers Resent Allegations of Drunkenness Among Sammies.

London, Jan 9.—Much indignation has been caused among American army and navy officials and other Americans in London because of reports circulated in the United States that American soldiers and sailors in Europe were drinking to excess. This feeling has been intensified by a charge made in his sermon at the City Temple, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton of Iowa, the pastor, of drunkenness among the American soldiers in England.

Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces, and Col. S. L. H. Slocum, military attache of the American embassy in London, declared that the charges of drunkenness were false.

Admiral Sims said there never was a time in American history when there was so little drunkenness among the American fighting forces.

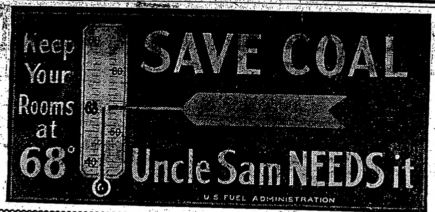
COAL LAND BILL IS PASSED

Senate Takes Action After Elimination Is Made.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Walsh-Pittman oil and coal land leasing bill has been passed by the Senate by a vote of 37 to 32. It now goes to the House. The oil land leasing bill has been pending in the Senate for four years. Its passage at this session was made possible by an agreement to eliminate from its provisions the naval oil reserves, which was urged by the Navy department, and which will be included in a separate measure.

Wilson Backs War Movies.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Official recognition of the moving picture campaign which has been carried on by the committee on public information to stimulate war interest has been given by President Wilson. By executive order he has created a division of foreign picture service under jurisdiction of the committee. For some months the committee has been putting out motion picture films for the purpose of furnishing entertainment and instruction to American soldiers at home and abroad and soldiers of the Allies.



BIG BATTLES COMING

Artillery Duels Seen As Forerunners of Conflicts.

Flanders, France and Italy Expected Soon to be Scenes of Fierce Fights.

London, Jan. 9.—Signs are not wanting that big battles are in process of making in Flander, France and Italy, although infantry operations in the major war theatres are just now of a minor character.

At various points in these three war zones intensive artillery duels are going on day and night. They are particularly severe in the Pres and Cambrai sectors, where British are facing Germans along the Aisne, on the Verdun sector, and along the Moselle river, where forces of the German crown prince and Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemburg are opposing the French, and in the Italian highlands from the region of Lake Garda, eastward to the Piave river, where the Austro-German troops are aligned against the Italians, French and British.

FOR LABOR LOYALTY WEEK

Call For Observance With Lincoln's Birthday.

New York, Jan. 8.—A proclamation calling for the observance of a national labor loyalty week in connection with the celebration of Lincoln's birthday, with the additional purpose of "combatting the insidious forces of pro-German and anti-American propaganda" has been issued by the American 0Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Copies were sent to the alliance's branches and all central labor bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor over all the country. The proclamation was signed by Samuel Gompers, as president of the ican Alliance for Labor and Democ-Democracy.

WAR HUSHES "KAISER'S BELL"

Need of Guns Necessitates Remelting —Weighs 56,000 Pounds.

The Hague, Jan. 8.—The great "kaiser's bell," whose sonorous voice many Americans have heard above the roars of Cologne, has now been removed from its cage in the southern tower of the great cathedral to be melted for war uses. It rang its funeral chant on New Year's night.

The bell weighs 56,000 pounds and it was necessary to saw it in pieces to get it down.

French guns captured in 1870 and 1871 were the material from which the bell was made, and it was first sounded on March 21, 1877, the birthday of William 1. It took 27 bellringers to operate it.

COMPULSORY CONSERVATION

Obligatory Food Saving Legislation Being Prepared.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Legislation looking to the compulsory conservation of food—possibly some system of enforced rationing—is being prepared.

Under the proposed legislation wheatless days, meatless days, as well as other regulations for food conservation will be made imperative.

This can be stated on the highest authority. Voluntary conservation has failed to produce the quantities of feed desired for movement overseas, although the campaign for food saving is being supported loyally by hundreds of thousands of persons throughout the country.

COAL BARGES REACH GOTHAM

Warmer Weather Also Helps To Relieve Situation.

New York, Jan. 8.—Ninety-two barges, laden with approximately 55,000 tons of coal, have docked in New York, and, coupled with warmer weather assured relief for the city's population from cold and scarcity of fuel, which it had undergone for more than a week.

Wisconsin Solon Commits Suicide.

Manitowoc, Wis., Jan. 7.—Assemblyman Carl Hansen, Democrat, 55, committed suicide at his home here. He was a bachelor and lived alone. Mr. Hansen has been a member of the assembly for Manitowoc county since 1910. Hansen apparently shot himself while in his house alone. The chief of police became suspicious when he did not hear from Hansen, as the assemblyman always notified the police when he was leaving town. The chief broke in and found him dead on the floor

PEACE PARLEYS ARE SUSPENDED

Russia and Germany Break Off Negotiations When Foe Refuses Transfer.

FEAR ALLY INFLUENCE

"Temporarily Suspended' are Words Used In Announcement—Trotzky Insists Parley Must Go To Stockholm.

Stockholm, Jan. 8.—The Germans have "temporarily suspended" peace negotiations between the Central powers and the Bolsheviki government in Russia.

From the meager advices received, it appears the rock upon which a continuation of the pourparlers split was the demand of the Russians that the conference be resumed at Stockholm, instead of at Brest-Litovsk.

Trotzky Is Insistent.

Dissatisfied with the proposals for peace made by the Teutonic allies before the recess of the Brest-Litovsk conference, Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki foreign minister, had been insistent on the deliberations being held on neutral soil instead of at the German eastern headquarters. The Germans, however, had been equally as firm in their determination not to treat with the Russians at any other place than Brest-Litovsk.

The decision of the Germans to discontinue the sittings was arrived at during a crown council held in Berlin which was attended by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorf, first quartermaster general.

Fear Allies' Influence.

A belated dispatch from Berlin gives as the reason for the refusal of the Germans to consider Stockholm as a place where peace might be advantageously discussed the fear that British, French and American diplomats in the Swedish capital would by intrigue render all endeavors futile.

PERSHING SUPPLY SHIP SUNK

Sent Down by U-Boat and Eight of Crew Missing.

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 8.—The Harry Luckenbach, an American steamer, was torpedoed and sunk with loss of life, probably in the English channel, according to cable advices received by her owners.

The vessel's crew consisted of 30 men, exclusive of the United States naval guards. Further details are lacking in the report.

The Harry Luckenbach was the second steamer owned by the Luckenbach steamship line to be sunk within three months. The first was the D. N. Luckenbach, five of whose crew perished when she was torpedoed on Oct. 27th.

RAIL CONTROL BILLS COME UP

Measures To Perfect Federal Operation Under Way in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Legislation asked by President Wilson to perfect government control of railroads has started on its way in Congress under consideration by the Interstate Commerce committee of both houses. The Senate committee met to hear statements from railroad executives, while the House committee was mapping out a plan of action and deciding whether hearings would be held.

Would Limit Coal Exports.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Strict limitation of coal exports to shipments for war purposes or in exchange for commodites needed in the United States has been recommended to the war trade board by Fuel Administrator Garfield. A statement by the administrator of the amount of coal available for export during the coming year shows the supply smaller than for 1917.

U. S. Ship Torpedoed, Then Beached.

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 8.—The Suruga, an American steamship of 4,374 gross tonnage, was run ashore after being torpedoed in the Mediterranean on December 27, according to information received in shipping circles here. Her crew is believed to have been saved. The Suruga was owned by the New York and Oriental Steamship company and cleared from New York late in October for Italian ports. She is believed to have been on her way home when torpedoed just before she was beached.

U. S. DRAFT LAW UPHELD

Found Constitutional By Country's Highest Court.

Selective Service Act Objectors' Cases Declared "Absolutely Devoid of Merit"—Four From Minnesota.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The supreme court has upheld as constitutional the Selective Service act.

The government's contention that power given Congress to declare war includes power to compel citizens to render military service both at home and abroad. was sustained.

Arguments Lack Merit.

Chief Justice While, who delivered the unanimous opinion in a brief statement, declared that after considering the various contentions the conclusion had been reached that most of them were imaginary rather than real.

Chief Justice White, in handing down the decision on the nine cases against the draft law that reached the supreme court, said the arguments of all the objectors were "absolutely devoid of merit."

Thirteen Appeals Decided.

"Our mind is unable to conceive that raising armies by draft is slavery and violates the Thirteenth amendment," Chief Justice White said.

The decision resulted from the special appeals of 13 cases growing out of convictions under the selective service act, four coming from Minnesota, five from New York, three from Ohio and one from Georgia. Constitutionality of the act was made the basis for all of the appeals.

U. S. CONTROLS BINDER TWINE

Food Administration Takes Over Supply—To Regulate Prices.

St. Paul, Jan. 8.—Minnesota's leading industry at the state prison and farmers throughout the state, and in neighboring states, are affected by the report from Washington that the United States food administration has arranged to control supply of binder twine for this year and to regulate prices to consumers. Henry Wolfer, former warden of Minnesota prison, will have charge of this work for the food administration.

The control, dispatches state, will be effected through voluntary agreements binder twine makers have made with the food administration, which will centralize buying and eliminate competition. An official announcement by the administration says the arrangements will stabilize prices, prevent undue advances, eliminate waste, speculation and hoarding and give the product to the ultimate consumer at the lowest possible price.

BERLIN GRIPPED BY HUNGER

Young Boston Woman Suffers for Need of Nourishing Food.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 8.—Berlin is a brooding, grim city of despair today, according to Miss Josephine Marzynski, a young Boston soloist just arrived from the German capital, where she has been studying music for 15 months. She left Berlin November 25. Miss Marzynski declared in an interview that Germans still believe in their hearts they can win the war.

"During my 15 months in Berlin I lived among very wealthy people. Had I been dependent upon my own efforts and purse for food, I would have suffered even more than I did for want of nourishing food."

JAP WARSHIPS BEAT U-BOATS

Repulse Submarine Attacking Transports in Mediterranean.

Tokio, Jan. 7.—Enemy submarines which attempted to attack British transports convoyed by Japanese warships in the Mediterranean on Dec. 30 were repulsed, says an announcement from the Japanese admiralty. The warships were not damaged.

$5,000,000 War Order for Stillwater.

Stillwater, Jan. 7.—George H. Atwood, president of the Twin City Forge and Foundry company, who has been in Washington for the past week in connection with government contracts which will be filled at the new munition plant, the machinery of which is now being installed in a building secured for that purpose, has advised business associates that he has secured an additional $5,000,000 contract. The new contract, added to those already secured, will give employment to 300 more men.

IS TO PUSH WAR; PEACE UP TO FOE

America Not to Slacken Preparations Because of Germany's Peace Proposals.

READY FOR SACRIFICE

Allies Determined Central Powers Must Accept Terms or Fight to Finish—Conference of Premiers Expected Soon.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Without a thought that peace may be drawing near America will push her war work.

Secretary of War Baker and other officials hold there must be no letting down in preparations. Peace, they say, now is up to Germany. Lloyd George has stated Allied terms and insofar as unofficial expressions here go these are America's terms, too.

Foolhardy to Slow Up Now.

If Germany wants to reform herself and accept those terms the way is open, but if she wants to fight on the Allies and America are fully aware of and ready for the bloody sacrifice involved, all officials agree.

They added it would be little short of treasonable and foolhardy for this nation to slow up now, merely because of growing convictions Allies and Teutons are getting more nearly together through a process of unofficial statement of peace aims.

Shift Into Diplomatic Field.

True, authorities here, including men high in the military councils, do believe peace is coming more rapidly than is the general belief. But if they had their way wholly there would not even be a statement of war aims. Instead there would be a policy of blood and iron which would ultimately make the German lines crumble and the kaiser beg for peace.

Some military men, however, are inclined to feel that already the war is shifting into the diplomatic field, that by the mere fact of a statement of terms from both sides a desire for peace is manifest which sows the seed for actual negotiations.

Sees Long War or Quick Peace.

Not that they think Germany is going to accept Lloyd George's terms right away, but they believe Germany now knows she cannot win, and is willing, therefore to go far to get an adjustment.

A neutral diplomat sized up the situation as a case of peace in three or four months, or war for three or four years. That may be said to be a more or less prevalent opinion here, though those who venture into prophecy vary in their maximum and minimum figures considerably.

LANSING MAY GO TO EUROPE

Considered For Permanent Commissioner, According to Gossip.

Washington, Jan. 8.—With administration officials viewing the Lloyd George speech as a renewed pledge by the Allies to fight on until the German military autocracy is crushed. President Wilson now is expected to shake up the American war organization and make it possible for the United States to give effective aid on the western front this year.

It is reported that one of the first steps taken by the president will be to send Secretary of State Robert Lansing to Europe as a permanent high war commissioner. Mr. Lansing professes ignorance of the plan, but other government officials think the move not unlikely.

It has been presumed up to date that Colonel E. M. House, the head of the recent America war mission to London and Paris, would be sent back to Europe by the President at an early date.

SERB ENVOYS PAY TRIBUTE

Place Wreath on Tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In the presence of a gathering representative of official Washington, Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, head of the Serbian war mission to the United States, laid a wreath on the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, with a tribute to the patriarch of liberty from "a small and hardly known nation."

Dr. Vesnitch spoke of his people's love of liberty.

Germans Execute 22 for Espionage.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—Twenty-two persons, among them four from Antworp, eight from Ghent and a Dutch skipper, were executed by the Germans at Ghent, December 20, for alleged espionage, according to the Telegraaf's correspondent at Flushing.

Three Billion in Military Policies.

Washington, Jan. 8.—More than $3,000,000,000 worth of government insurance has been bought by American soldiers and sailors, Secretary McAdoo announced in a statement urging on men the necessity for filing applications for soldiers' policies before expiration of the time limit set by law. Men who joined the colors before last October 15 must apply for insurance before February 12, 1918, and those joining after October must apply within 120 days after entering the service.

Neglected Colds bring Pneumonia

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

Object to Sunday Work.

Abolishing Sundays resulted in rioting in Augsberg, Bavaria, and as a result a compromise is now being tried. Sunday work henceforth including rest hours, will only cover six hours. Youthful workers of both sexes will be permitted to go to church. The Bavarian munition manufacturers also agree to limit work to 54½ hours a week for which 56½ hours pay will be given. It is promised that Sunday work shall cease by March, 1918.

Soothe Itching Scalps.

On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Mahogany Embargo Removed.

Consul General Skinner reports from London that the controller of timber supplies announces the withdrawal, until further notice, of the restriction on sales of mahogany of all kinds. Notice was given recently that the board of trade had taken possession of all stocks of mahogany exceeding 5,000 feet.

PROVEN SWAMP-ROOT AIDS WEAK KIDNEYS

The symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition. The kidneys seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more dangerous kidney troubles.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which, so many people say, soon heals and strengthens the kidneys, is a splendid kidney, liver and bladder medicine, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who use it.

A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Better get a bottle from your nearest drug store, and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Tea Leaves in War.

Instructions have been sent to all English army and navy canteens to save all used tea leaves, which are to be carefully kept in muslin bags and forwarded to central depots. The old leaves are not to be used again in making beverages, but are needed in connection with munition making.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA. that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Regulation Rescue.

"I was in a train the other day when a spark from a cigar fell on a lady's dress and set her on fire."

"How was she saved?"

"She happened to be in the smoking car, and so the conductor put her out."

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

To Clean Furniture.

If, instead of spirits of camphor, camphorated oil be used in cleaning furniture, it will not only remove the white stains, but restore the polish as well.

Look at a picture in the best possible light, and be as courteous to your fellow men as you are to a picture.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Natural Presumption.

"What do you want to know, son?"

"Are barks the kind of vessels they have dog watches on?"

Wish to win the suffrage of your own inward approval, wish to appear beautiful to God.—Epictetus.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

"Contraband"

The Best Sea Story of the War That Has Been Written

By Randall Parrish

Copyright A. C. McClurg & Co.

CHAPTER XXIX—Continued.

—19—

The pain room and the forepeak came next, and I explored the latter myself, as there was scarcely room in the narrow space for even one to creep about. Pushing the lantern before me, every nerve singing like a copper wire, I crawled out at last, dripping with perspiration, and as black as though I had been for half a day in the coal hole. To Leayord's inquiries I could only shake my head.

"Well, sir," he said obstinately, "I'm a sailorman, but I never did believe in ghosts, an' I ain't a-goin' fer ter believe in 'em now. It warn't no spooks what did this job. This yere Bascom was a sure enough human the last time I put eyes on him, an' I don't reckon he's changed much since, 'cept maybe in his line o' brains; do you, sir?"

"He's flesh and blood, all right, if that is what you mean; only insanity makes them cunning."

"That's what I sed to Red here while you was crawling 'round in the forepeak, lappin' up bilge-water. He reckoned it might o' bin a ghost a doin' these things; but I claimed thet ghosts don't shove knives into sailormen; leastways I never heard o' none that did. So it naturally stands to reason, sir, that this bloomin' lunatic is still aboard somewhere."

He leaned forward, striking one hand on the other to better express his argument. I was thinking, paying little attention to his words, my eyes unconsciously viewing the ship aft. The deck was so wrapped in gloom that outside the radius of our lantern I could perceive no movement, not even determine the presence of the two men left on guard. The two masts, with their heavy spars, cast all below into dense shadow, but beyond, on the poop, the faint rays of the binnacle lamp reflected softly on the face of the girl at the wheel, making her appear almost as a vision. The sight for an instant fascinated me.

"Ain't thet so, sir?"

"Why, yes, Leayord; I am unable to see it any other way—but where?"

"Well, there ain't but one place aboard unexplored, sir. Hanged if I know how he ever got there, but he's either there, overboard, or aloft; or else I've got to take off my hat to Red here, an' acknowledge it's a real ghost we've got aboard the old hooker."

"The cargo hold?"

"Aye, aye; I'm fer takin' off the hatches, and letting a man or two creep down there; we've got to find out where that devil is."

There was no answering his logic, and a determination to complete the job was already in my own mind.

"Get the tarpaulin out of the way, Liverpool," I said sharply, throwing the lantern where the light was needed. "Cut it loose, man; don't waste time with the lashings; there's plenty of spare canvas in the sailroom. What's stowed first below, Mr. Leayord?"

"That's the devil of it, sir," he replied soberly. "I never told you, for I didn't see no cause. There was a lot o' boxes come on board, sir, maybe a thousand of 'em, the ends clamped with iron, an' they was almighty heavy. We had to load 'em with the donkey engine, an' most of 'em were dumped in jist below the main hatch."

"Do you know what they contained?"

"Mr. Bascom told me they was army stores, sir, and maybe he thought they was, fer he seemed sure about it; but along at the last the hook slipped off one of them, an' the box dropped about thirty feet, smashin' the whole end in—it was plumb full o' loaded shells."

"Loaded shells?"

"That's what; there was powder enough scattered about there ter blow the whole ship to Hades an' back."

"No doubt other explosives are aboard. The greater reason for us to lay hands on Bascom. Take hold there with Red and help rip up that tarpaulin; now get the point of this capstan bar under the hatch closings; here's your lever—it'll take the weight of the three of us to move the iron—now, heave ho!"

We bent to it, exerting every ounce of strength, encouraged by the fact that the heavy hatch yielded to our combined effort, and began to move, to lift over the grooves, and shove back slightly. With no other thought but to gain opening enough for another insertion of the lever, we bent to the task. Something caught, rendering the great iron lid immovable.

"White," I called, "come over here, and give us a hand."

I heard him patter across the deck in his bare feet, but before he reached the bar, the fellow stopped, staring at the narrow opening, and sniffing like a pointer dog.

"Lay hold!" I called out angrily. "The weight is breaking our backs."

"But there's fire below, sir," he roared excitedly. "That's smoke a risin' out the hatch—the cargo's afire!"

I saw it now, and so did Red, and the mate—a thin, circling vapor barely perceptible in the night, curling up through the hole we had succeeded in forcing. For an instant I hardly knew it as smoke, but the fresh draught of air had already worked its miracle, and the wisp thickened as I stared into a threatening black coil, darting upward into our very faces. I dropped upon my knees, shading my mouth as best I might, and sought to peer down into the black void between decks. Away forward a red eye winked out of the darkness, then another, and a third. I leaped to my feet, realizing there was no hope, nothing we could do but get away alive—and, if we were even to do this, every second was worth a king's ransom.

"She's afire forward!" I exclaimed, striving to control my voice. "That is where the fellow was, and he's done the job; there's no stopping her now."

"There's plenty of hose forward."

"But the donkey engine is not connected, and we dare not take chances with all those explosives below. Heavens, man, we may go sky high any second. Don't stand talking; get over the dinghy, it's the only boat we have; haul her aft and swing her to these falls below the after-hatch—that will give us a chance to get away, perhaps. Jump now, the three of you. No! wait! Red and Leayord can rig the boat, and I'll give you a hand when you hook on. McCann, get a beaker of water in, and some biscuits, we'll have no time for anything else. Hurry men! there's flame breaking through now!"

There was; a red serpent, sticking its ugly head up the hatch opening, the ghastly light glimmering in our faces. The men seemed fairly paralyzed at this sudden outburst of new horror, but I drove them, even using hands and feet in my mad desire for action.

"Aft with it now—aft with it. All will be a mass of flames amidship in five minutes. Is there water in that keg, McCann? Then throw it in!—now the biscuits. Miss Carrington—Vera!"

"Yes, Captain Hollis."

"Can you hold to the wheel a few moments longer?—till I come for you?"

"Yes."

"Call down the tube to the engine-room; tell Masters and Olson to come on deck at once—as quick as they can foot the ladder."

"Yes, sir."

The cool quietness of her voice calmed me as though she had pressed her hand on my brow in fever. I sprang to the help of the others, assisted to hook the light dinghy onto the falls, lifted it clear of the deck, and swung it outward over the rail. The flame streaming up the main-hatch by this time gave us light enough, and helped hurry our movements. I saw Masters and Olson emerge from the shaft, stare at the red glare, and run toward us. I have a vague impression that McCann burst out of the companion, a bag of sea-biscuits in his arms, and flung it into the stern-sheets of the dinghy. He must have done so, for later the biscuits were there. But it was impossible to think of these things, to see clearly, to realize just what was happening. Every second I expected the ship's deck to rend asunder under our feet, blowing every human being aboard into atoms.

"Overhaul those pulleys, Leayord; no, we'll load at the rail, and lower the boat itself—are there oars? that's it; stow 'em. Olson, to the wheel with you; take a couple turns about it with a rope's end, and help the girl down. Over the side Red, and ship the tiller; now lads, over with you. Masters, you and Leayord lay hold of the ropes—don't lost your heads now and lower too fast. Here, Red, help the lady; step quick, dear; yes, I'll come—are you all in? now where's McCann?"

CHAPTER XXX.

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A Day in the Boat.

I turned, my fingers yet gripping the rail. Before then I had had no time to think, to appreciate the full terror of our situation, to realize the horror of the spectacle. In that last instant this burst upon me in all its vivid horror. Between the two hatches the deck was a sheet of flames; already the canvas of the lower yards had caught, and was blazing fiercely. The red writhing serpents, fanned by the wind, were sweeping aft in billows, tipped with black smoke, dense and suffocating. All about us the glare of dancing fire, the swirl of shadowy smoke clouds; the air was hot, almost blistering. I saw nothing of McCann.

"He isn't in the boat?"

"No, sir."

"Well, we can't wait—lower away—yes, I'm coming."

They must have unhooked the falls at my first word, for the boat sank just as I swung to the rail. This, and a sight suddenly revealed against the front of the cabin, held me there, clinging to a stay, struck motionless with horror. I heard Vera cry out from below:

"Robert—Robert! Don't wait—jump!"

But the words seemed to have no meaning, no power to impress me; for an instant the sight I beheld paralyzed my brain. The lashed wheel still held the ship to the wind, and the clouds of smoke belched aft, becoming so dense I could not see across the deck to the port rail. I knew not where they came from, nor how they had met in that last death grapple. All I know is, that suddenly, both bodies wrapped in flame, and half shrouded in wreaths of smoke, the glare of fire on their faces, every muscle straining in the intensity of struggle—McCann fighting desperately to escape; Bascom exercising all the mad strength of insanity to retain hold of his victim. If either uttered a sound, I heard it not. It was like a horrid picture projected from out the smoke cloud, and as instantly fading. I saw the men's faces, exultant hatred in one, unspeakable terror in the other; I witnessed the strain of muscle, the awful effort to rend apart arms and limbs. It was a vision of hell, yet almost before I could thus vision it, the two figures were engulfed in a sea of flame; where they went—into the seething caldron, or over the rail into the depths of ocean—I can never tell. They were there, struggling like fiends, a horror unspeakable in a frame of smoke and fire; then that curtain of death and fire dropped—and they were no more.

I may have jumped; I may have released my hold upon the backstay, and fallen. The deck planks were hot to my feet, and serpents of flame crept along the seams as though reaching for me with tongues of fire. I staggered back with hands held before my eyes, half blinded with the glare, still seeing, in crazed memory that awful spectacle of death and horror. From far below a cry reached my ears—a woman's agonized cry shrieking upward through the crackle and roar of flames until it even penetrated my brain, and brought me life again:

"Robert! Robert! Come to me!"

I turned, and gripped the rail. With one swing I was over it, my body hurtling through the air, down into the black sea. As I came back to the surface, every numbed faculty restored by the plunge, the icy grip of the water, the glow of the flames above me revealed the small boat. Dashing the moisture from my eyes, conscious only of the pleading in her extended arms, I swam toward it. Then behind me the ship burst into a thousand fragments, rending apart with the report of a mighty gun, and shooting upward in a volcano of flame. I went down—down—down, and knew no more.

If one could be in an instant transferred from the most fantastic depths of an inferno to the heavenly delights of paradise, his experience would not seem stranger, or more impossible than mine. I had sunk to death, about me every horror of noise and sight; the black night, the glare of flame, the roar of explosion, the icy clutch of water; what followed that plunge into the depths was unconsciousness. I awoke with Vera's eyes smiling into mine, her face bent above me, the golden sunlight of a new dawn resting on her hair. I could but stare up at her, unable to comprehend, half believing it all a vision to as quickly dissolve into mist. Yet I was rational, my brain swiftly clearing to the truth. The hand which held mine was of flesh and blood; those were no dream eyes smiling their welcome, and I was lying in a boat, bobbing up and down to the surface of the sea. Words came to my lips, a whispered question:

"You—you picked me up? we are still at sea?"

"Yes, dear; oh! I am so glad! Lie still, you are not strong enough to sit up yet."

"Oh, yes I am; see, I will lean against your shoulder. Why, it is actually morning; the sun is an hour high."

My eyes left her face to survey the others, and the cockleshell in which we floated. The little boat bore up bravely under its load, although White and Olson were both bailing, and my eyes took note of several charred spots along the gunwale showing the touch of fire. Leayord was at the tiller, and seemed to comprehend all that I was most eager to learn.

"Yes, we're still afloat, sir," he said, with a sailor's hopefulness. "But it's God's mercy. By every token we should have been blown out of the water when the Indian Chief exploded, but somehow the gust of it didn't hit us. We was showered with fire, an' hit by a lot of flyin' stuff, but nuthin' to wreck the boat. White had his arm broke by a piece o' timber, an' an oar went overboard. But how we ever kept right side up in this little dinky boat when thet big iron pot sunk is more'n enybody but God could tell. We just couldn't do nuthin' but just hang on. We wus way up there, sir, a scrapin' the clouds, an' then down in a hollow that seemed a mile deep; an' when we come up out o' that, there you was, sir, shootin' out o' the waves straight at us. The girl, she saw you an' screamed; she'd have gone over after yer, if I hadn't grabbed her, an' then Red he got a boat hook inter the collar of yer jacket, an' we hauled yer in over the side."

"That must have been hours ago."

"Quite a spell, sir. Something hed hit yer head, an' it bled a bit. The young lady has been a-holdin' yer on her lap ever since; she tore her skirt—"

"Never mind that, Mr. Leayord," she interrupted, "we all of us did what we could. Olson, will you pass back a biscuit and a water bottle; Captain Hollis will regain strength if he has something to eat."

I smiled at her, and accepted the biscuit.

"How are we fixed on food? I only want my share."

"We have had one apiece; there were two bags thrown in; we can thank McCann for that, the poor devil."

The memory of that spectacle of horror witnessed on the blazing deck came suddenly back to me, and I hid my eyes, every muscle of my weakened body trembling. I felt Vera's arms hold me tight.

"What is it, Robert? You are in pain?"

"No; the suffering was mental, not physical. I—I saw McCann's death; that was what held me on board so long. Bascom got him; they—they went down together, fighting in each other's arms, in a sheet of flame. No words can picture the horror of it. Let's not talk of that any longer. I—I must keep my mind."

"Yes, dear, we will not talk of it," tenderly. "Our own situation is surely bad enough; you must tell the men what to do."

I lifted myself, strengthened by the appeal, eager to be diverted.

"The boat is taking in water?"

"Not a great deal, sir; she is so deep loaded some splashes over the gunwale. We're all right so long as the sea keeps like it is now."

"Are you steering by compass?"

"No, sir, by sun. I just naturally headed west; that's the nearest coast, I reckon? Are these fishing seas, sir?"

"The best in the world. I've often read of dory crews being lost in the winter fog, and yet making land in spite of the storm and cold. If they can do it in such weather, there is no call for us to give up while the boat floats. The first job should be to rig a sail; there is one oar left?"

"Aye, sir, and a paddle."

"Good enough. Red, cut a hole in that forward thwart with your sheath knife; not too large now. Any canvas aboard?"

"Only these strips."

"They'll do for stays, and to make secure. The sail will have to be a shirt—Olson, how about yours?"

He peeled it off without a word, and helped me fasten it to the oar blade. It was a rough bit of work, yet served the purpose, and when we had stepped the improvised mast, bracing it as best we could with the paddle, and the outspread garment bellied out in the fairly fresh wind, the sight put new heart into all of us. I could but note the fellows staring at it, and then at the rushing green water alongside, as though calculating our progress. No doubt it was small enough, yet the very knowledge that we were moving at all tended to bolster our courage, and arouse hope.

There was nothing more to be done; the boat rode fairly steady, and one man could easily keep her clear of water. The others disposed themselves as best they might, occasionally exchanging a word or two, but mostly staring about at the expanse of sea. Leayord hung on to the tiller, while I held to Vera's hand, and we spoke in low voices for each other alone.

"What a mistake we made when we chose this voyage," I said regretfully. "It has brought only hardship and peril."

"I do not regret," and her eyes gazed frankly into mine. "Truly, I do not. There was no other way for us to know and love. Robert, if this was the end, I should be glad of my choice. I would rather go down here in these waters clasped in your arms, than to be compelled to live on in the world without you."

"My sweetheart; but I will not imagine such a fate. We have struggled on through too much to have the end come in this desolate ocean. We must win—the Newfoundland coast is not so far away, and these are sailors with us. You trust, and love me?"

"With all my heart."

"Together we will have faith in God."

Her hand softly stroked my temples, her shoulders shielding me from the sun; her sweet face bending over me; her eyes smiling confidently into mine my own grew misty, and I finally lost consciousness even to her presence.

She told me later that I lay there motionless for two hours, so still, so softly breathing, as to almost frighten her. Twice she leaned close to assure herself that I did actually breathe, and her fingers felt for the beat of pulse at my wrist. It was the coma of sheer exhaustion. The bull-like roar of a startled voice forward awoke me. I caught no word, only the sound, but there was a note to it like the violence of a blow. I sat up, staring about, the entire scene within the range of vision photographing itself upon my brain. The ocean heaved in long green billows, crested with foam, the boat rising and falling as steadily as a rocking chair; the sun no longer beat down upon us from a cloudless sky, but appeared as a fiery red disk through a cloud of vapor, which swept along the surface of the water obscuring the circle of horizon. Liverpool stood erect in the boat's bow, holding himself firm by gripping the inverted oar, his free hand hollowed to make a trumpet of his voice. Every other face was turned forward, yet for an instant, the flapping shirts, improvised for sails, prevented my seeing the cause of excitement. Then Leayord, with an oath, jammed down his helm, and the dinghy swept to port, mounting a wave crest like a bird in flight, and there burst out directly ahead the sharp prow of a two-masted schooner, bearing straight down toward us, sailing before the wind.

"Ahoy there! Ahoy!" yelled Red and Olson, almost in one voice. "Port your helm! Curse you, port your helm!"

It was almost like a vision, that vessel—a grim, menacing specter, leaping straight on toward us out of the mist, the white foam circling from her sharp cut-water, her spars and ropes silhouetted against the gray fog, her main sheets reefed, but with topsails bellying to the sharp breeze, yet with not a sign of human life visible.

"Put your helm down, Leayord! Hard down, man," I sobbed. "She'll be into us in a minute! Ay! that's better; stand by, forward. If there is any chance lay hold."

CHAPTER XXXI.

A Death Ship.

It was God's miracle that we lived and kept afloat; that we were not sucked under, or crushed into driftwood. To this day I know not what occurred, or how we held upright. There was a crash, a crunching sound, a mad plunging of the tortured boat under us. My hands gripped vainly at the steel sides slipping past—then suddenly the wild race ended with a jerk, with a leap of the boat through a surge of water drenching us to the skin, and we struck the schooner's side a blow which, it seemed to me must crush every plank into atoms. I held Vera to me ready for the end, but Leayord yelled wildly:

"That's it Red! make fast there! make fast! Lively now, before we go down. The mizzen chains, Olson! Up you go, my lad—by heaven! he made it!"

I was on my feet now, understanding it all, realizing the value of each second, knowing that the shattered boat must be sinking under us. I also got grip on the chains, and the three of us held on desperately, Red hauling the single rope end taut, and looping it about the thwart.

"Here, Olson; reach your arms down; take the woman first—there's no time to wait for help. Now, Vera—quick, girl; the boat is sinking under us."

She stepped onto my shoulders, grasped the chains to steady herself; then gripped Olson's hand, sprang upward, and was drawn safely in. I turned to the others.

"Make fast, Red. There is nothing more to be done but get out. One at a time now; here, White, you're crippled, go first—hoist him up, Masters; now ease in there, Olson—good enough. You're next, Masters."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Carbolic Acid.

The use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant should be discouraged, but when it is used it must be borne in mind that to be efficacious it must be diluted in about twenty times its bulk of cold water.

Platinum Substitutes.

Since the development of "palau," the palladium-gold substitute for platinum, trials have been made with mixtures of these two metals in varying proportions. The alloy containing 60 to 90 per cent of gold is to be known as "rhotanium," and has a specific gravity of 16 to 18.5, is malleable and ductile and can be welded without flux or other agent. It proves entirely satisfactory for most chemical and electrical purposes for which platinum is used, though it is not suitable for use with hot concentrated nitric acid, nor for electrolytic anodes. For jewelry it is thought to be even superior to platinum, as it is harder and stronger and takes a better finish and it has practically the same color, can be worked as readily and does not tarnish or corrode.

Boy Strangles Leopard.

Strangling a leopard with his bare hands was the feat performed by a lad in South Africa. The leopard, a full-grown female, had in the course of a few nights destroyed as many as seven calves, writes a correspondent. Ultimately the spoor was found, and a chase resulted in her being brought to bay by a large hunting dog owned by the farmer, and which was then with one of his native boys some little distance from the line taken by him in the pursuit. The leopard made no attempt to take refuge in a tree, as is usual, but halted. The dog immediately tackled her, gripping the hindquarters. With the dog still hanging to her she sprang at the boy, carrying him to the ground. The boy, who is of unusually powerful build, succeeded in gripping the animal by the throat, and the two struggled on the ground. When the farmer arrived the leopard had been effectually strangled and was relaxing its grip of the boy, who was badly injured.

Be Contented.

Let none repine at their station and waste their time longing for other things than such as they have, greater things, more congenial, or things of apparently superior promise. The scale of our stewardship may be small, the items of it meager, the situation obscure, the duty to which we are called insipid and irksome in the extreme, yet in the faithful discharge of our obvious calling lie all the possibilities of discipline, all that is necessary to fit us for great destiny. Our consuming solicitude should be that we grasp the circumstances of the hour, learn their lessons, extract whatever they have to give of knowledge and strength.—Exchange.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE CUCKOO CLOCK.

Julius was very sleepy and he could hardly keep his eyes open. The whole trouble was that he hated to do things on time. He did not like to go to bed at the house he was supposed to and he never, never wanted to get up in the morning when his mother said, "Time to get up Julius. You'll be late for school."

And now he was sleepy, now in the middle of the afternoon. It was raining hard outside and in the big library where he was sitting a large open fire was burning merrily. Near the fireplace was a cuckoo clock and Julius always loved to watch the little cuckoo come out and tell anyone who happened to be listening just what time it was.

"It's almost time for the cuckoo to come out," said Julius. "But oh gracious, how sleepy I am. I know I was late in going to bed last night but I don't see why I should be so dreadfully sleepy. I do hope I will stay awake until the cuckoo says five o'clock. It is so much nicer to hear him on the hour than at other times, because he only says 'cuckoo' once when the hand is at the half hour."

"Cuckoo," said the cuckoo bird in the clock. And then he said it four times more. Each time he made a little bow as he spoke and when he had said "cuckoo" for the fifth time, Julius was waiting to watch the little door close.

The cuckoo in the clock always lives behind a little door over the face of the clock, and when he is not telling the time he is in there.

But this time the door did not close. And the cuckoo stayed out of his little home bobbing and saying "cuckoo" many times over, until at last it sounded like "Julius, Julius, Julius."

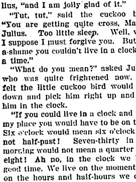
"Yes," said Julius, "you are calling me by my right name. How are you, Mr. Cuckoo Bird of the clock?"

The little bird was made of wood, to be sure, but he seemed so certain of himself and so well satisfied that Julius felt he must be alive.

"I am well, I thank you kindly," said the cuckoo bird. "But I don't have to ask you."

"Why not?" asked Julius.

"Because I know," said the cuckoo bird. "You are sleepy. And it's not the time to sleep. Ha, ha, ha. Whatever would you do if you were a clock, or if your home was at the top of one?"



"Tut Tut," Said the Cuckoo Bird.

"Well, I am not in a clock," said Julius, "and I am jolly glad of it."

"Tut, tut," said the cuckoo bird. "You are getting quite cross, Master Julius. Too little sleep. Well, well, I suppose I must forgive you. But it's a shame you couldn't live in a clock for a time."

"What do you mean?" asked Julius, who was quite frighened now. He felt the little cuckoo bird would hop down and pick him right up and put him in the clock.

"If you could live in a clock and take my place you would have to be on time. Six o'clock would mean six o'clock and not half-past! Seven-thirty in the morning would not mean a quarter past eight! Ah no, in the clock we keep good time. We live on the moment and on the hours and half-hours we come out to tell people to remember that the time is going by and they mustn't waste it for it is so extremely precious."

"Don't you believe in people sleeping?" asked Julius.

"To be sure, to be sure," said the cuckoo, "but I believe they should sleep at the right time. They should not choose another time for it, such as the middle of the afternoon, because they sat up too late the night before."

Julius was very much ashamed. He felt the cuckoo bird knew that he had been doing all that and he wished the cuckoo bird would go back in his little home and shut the door. He was getting more afraid every second that he would be taken back there. And oh dear, how he would hate to live in a clock!

"Just suppose," said the cuckoo bird, "that I did things at the wrong time. Suppose I should come out at six o'clock and tell everyone it was eight? You can't imagine it, can you? And why not? Because I have had the training of a clock. I have been an assistant in keeping the time and if I don't notice that you think more of the time I will put you back of the clock." The cuckoo bird banged his little door, and Julius, awaking with a start, rubbed his sleepy eyes, and said,

"I shall always do things on time from now on for how dreadful it must be to live back of a clock and have the hours depend so much on you."

EUROPE FACES DIRE FOOD AND FUEL SHORTAGE

Inadequate Supply of Heat Expected to Cause Much Suffering.

HOW THE ENEMY STANDS

People Have Less to Eat This Winter Than Last, Is Belief—Two Fodder Discoveries—Disaffection in Austria.

London.—Europe is going to lead the simple life this winter and for a long time thereafter. There is not a country that does not now realize the real danger of extreme food shortage.

But food shortage is not the only or in most cases the worst of the menaces. The nations face and realize as never before the exhaustion of all necessary supplies. Although food will be scarce in all countries, whether belligerent or neutral, it is doubtful whether that will impose as much hardship on people as the shortage of fuel, writes Judson C. Williver in the New York Sun.

In Europe's climate food is fuel to the body quite as much as it is nourishment. Sharply restricted supplies of food, and that of a doubtful quality and poor variety, might be endured if there were plenty of fuel. It is when the supply of fuel, both outside and inside, falls below the necessities of physical effort that people begin to suffer.

Europe has neither carbon for its food nor carbon for its fireplaces, and in some respects the northern neutrals are even worse off than the belligerents. Rations of important food necessaries have been reduced by some of them even below the amounts allowed in Germany. England is by far the best supplied country in the matter of food, and the authorities are making desperate efforts to make the population, realize that rationing will soon be compulsory unless food consumption is considerably reduced. The food authorities have announced a policy of accumulating sufficient reserve to feed the country for three months, even if no imports shall be received during this time.

Question of Shipping.

In the case of England it is entirely a question of shipping. Big stocks of food have been gathered in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere, but there are no ships to bring them here. England is probably better situated in the matter of coal supplies than any other country, but must divide with its allies, France and Italy, and so far as possible some of the neutrals hope to be taken care of from the English mines.

The German food situation is puzzling. Apparently the authorities are not nearly so confident about it as they would like the public to believe. The year's harvest turned out more satisfactory than seemed probable during the period of droughts and hailstorms in midsummer, but on the other hand reserves were heavily drawn upon before the harvest of 1917 was gathered. Reserves, indeed, may fairly be said to have disappeared.

The carefully cultivated official understanding in Germany is that there will be a better food supply this winter than last. The specific statements justifying this expectation are highly unsatisfactory. The Munich Medical union has declared that there will be less food, except potatoes, this winter than last. Throughout Germany there is apparently a pretty general belief that this is true, and widespread demand is voiced for an increase in the allowance of potatoes.

In Germany, as in England, the immediate result of the harvest was a great increase in the marketing of potatoes with the consequence that in many places there were not storage facilities to take care of them. The fear is expressed that a not inconsiderable portion of the potato yield will be wasted, partly because of overconsumption in the agricultural areas and partly from inadequacy of storage facilities. So from many German authorities comes the warning that despite a big yield of tubers the coming winter is likely to see conditions quite as bad regarding them, and worse as to many other things than last winter.

Ominous Suggestion.

The ominous suggestion is made by some of the German food authorities that it will not do to be too free with potatoes, because later it will be necessary to mix more potato flour with cereal flour to stretch the supply. Also as there was a short crop of fodder throughout the country potatoes are likely to be required to feed domestic animals.

The fear of such an event has caused widespread demand that more hogs be slaughtered that they may not require to be fed with potatoes that the people will need. The number of hogs in the country has been increasing this year, and the fact gives concern because the pig is an active competitor of a munition worker or anybody else in the matter of food requirements.

German authorities have determined that beyond providing a moderate meat ration the transmutation of vegetable into animal food is a dangerously wasteful process. So there is an effort to induce farmers and village dwellers to restrict the number of hogs and cattle to the point where it will be just possible to raise the absolutely necessary meat ration.

The relation of the general economic breakdown to agriculture is indicated in both England and Germany by matters affecting the supply of agricultural machinery. In Germany there is a most serious shortage of all kinds of agricultural tools and machines, because the old ones have worn out and there is neither metal nor manufacturing capacity to provide new ones.

In England the complaint particularly concerns the supply of motor plows. The government long ago promised that thousands of these would be furnished in time to put a greatly increased acreage in cereals under cultivation in 1918. Now when the fall plowing season is on it develops that want of shipping or other reasons have prevented the delivery of anything like an adequate number of these machines.

A Dresden physician who is quoted as an authority, has recently discussed the German food situation as regards the requirements and supplies of various classes of consumers. He finds that children up to eight years of age are receiving a reasonably satisfactory ration, but the amount allowed to those from eight to eighteen is utterly insufficient and that the shortage seriously threatens the physical vitality of the next generation.

Some of the German jurisdictions have recently announced that newly married couples will be granted a double food allowance for the first six weeks of their married life! Elsewhere provision has been made to double the food allowances of nursing and expectant mothers.

PRINCESS JEANNE

Little Princess Jeanne, youngest member of the Italian royal family, photographed while, on a visit to wounded soldiers recently, returned from the Italian battlefront. The princess is one of the most popular members of the king's family, especially with the Italian public. She is idolized by the soldiery.

The effort to find fodder for animals has started the professors on many investigations and inquiries. Doctor Degen, director of the seed testing station in Budapest, claims to have discovered two valuable articles of fodder. He writes:

"The searush (Bolboschaenus maritimus) was known, as regards the part above ground, as a fodder equal in value to straw. Recent experiments have, however, shown that the tubers growing on the roots underground are far more valuable. They come very near to the horse chestnut in the amount of raw protein, raw fat and starch contents, without the bitterness. If they are used for the manufacture of spirits the wash, either wet or dried, can also be used for fodder.

"The pond bullrush (Schaenoplectus lacustris) also contains a valuable underground organ. The horizontal roots, containing a great quantity of starch, form a good concentrated fodder. If used in distilleries the wash is not so valuable as that from the searush. But in a time of need it is a raw material that can be used for various purposes."

Milk famine confronts all Europe. The situation has long been bad, and grows steadily worse everywhere. There is constant and increasing conflict between the various state and municipal authorities dealing with the food question throughout Germany. In this regard the German situation is much more complicated and difficult to handle than the English.

The state and municipal governments in Germany are very jealous of their authority in their respective jurisdictions, and the federal authorities dare not or cannot impose universal regulations upon them. In Saxony arrangements have been made to reimburse farmers who would import from other states cows and heifers in calf. Farmers making such purchases will receive a premium of 20 per cent of the price paid, not to exceed 300 marks. This arrangement has caused violent complaint because the prices of butter and milk are already fearfully high and the consumers complain that the farmers are making immense profits from producing them.

From Frankfurt comes the report that at present milk deliveries in that city amount to about one-sixth those of peace times. Receipts scarcely suffice to take care of the privileged customers, invalids, nursing and expectant mothers, and so forth. A large share of what is actually obtained is produced by the municipal authorities from their municipal dairies and farms. It has been a very expensive method, yet the situation is so bad that the town has decided to extend it still further.

German speaking Austria has long been jealous of the comparatively favorable food situation in Hungary, and recently the disaffection has become acute. It is charged that Hungary is feeding herself bountifully and leaving the rest of the empire to shift as it can. For whatever Hungary is willing to send into the German speaking regions outrageous prices are charged, and the subject has been discussed with painful frankness in the legislative bodies of both states.

It was said that recently lard from Hungary had been sold in Austria at nearly eight times the price it would have cost in Hungary. The same general situation prevails as to many other Hungarian food supplies.

The Hungarians complain with equal rancor that they are charged excessive prices for all manufactured articles produced in Austria. The two governments have been trying to agree upon a general policy of leveling down the prices of both. But at this point they are confronted by the same difficulty which has been so many times experienced in Germany; no system of price control will stretch inadequate supplies to the point of adequacy.

In Holland the state's control is being extended to almost all food supplies. There are indications that the rationing system is going to be established before winter shall have far advanced. The use of fat and margarine by bakers and confectioners and by hotels, restaurants and clubs in preparing food has been prohibited. The government has guaranteed prices for wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc.

As to crops not available for food the areas that may be planted have been strictly limited; in some cases to not more than 40 or 50 per cent of the plantings of normal years. A premium has been offered for increased areas of land under the plow. The government is going to requisition the entire crop of sugar beets, the factories will convert them into sugar, and this will be turned over to the government at a fixed price for distribution. The price demanded of the public will not be increased.

Although Denmark is, in proportion to area and population, one of the greatest agricultural producing and exporting countries in the world, it is now confronted with shortage of almost everything. The country's butter production has decreased alarmingly, and there is a demand for rationing. The government is undertaking to subsidize the production of butter so as to reduce prices; that is, to apply to butter practically the same rule that was applied to bread in England. The English government is subsidizing bread to the extent of about $40,000,000 a year, thus making it possible to sell the English loaf of war bread for four and one-half cents.

In Norway the government and the local food authorities are working to perfect a rationing system in time to save the country from disaster this winter. At Christiania a big scheme for storing reserves of food has been worked out and some 25 warehouses in various parts of the city are being stocked. Under a law passed last May the government has established a monopoly of the import of wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, peas and lentils and other grains and meal used for human food except rice and potatoes.

Chance to Marry Free.

Lorain, O.—Mayor L. M. Moore of Lorain has been mayoring two years, and has not yet performed a marriage ceremony. Now he wants to marry some couple before he becomes an "ex" and before his powers as a matrimonial splicer expire.

"I have read up on the requirements and believe I can do a good job," said the mayor.

"All that I need is a couple. To the first applying I will marry them free, and give the bride a present."

JAPANESE BUILD 250 SHIPS A YEAR

Tokio.—Japan is able to build 250 ships a year, their tonnage totaling 1,000,000, according to a government statement. The shipbuilding business of Japan has had an unprecedented growth since the beginning of the war, and on September 1 there were 113 shipbuilding slips owned by 42 firms, besides 24 slips which are building and will be ready before the end of the year. These facilities are more than three times as great as at the beginning of the war. Each slip is capable of turning out a ship of more than 1,000 tonnage in less than a year.

MAKES WARSHIP LOOK LIKE TUB

Painters Disguise Craft to Deceive Foe Lurking in Enemy Waters.

CAMOUFLAGE IN THE NAVY

Even Dreadnaughts Made to Appear as Something but the Monsters They Are—Navy Men Like Gray the Best.

By J. M. DAIGER,
Correspondent Chicago News.

Norfolk, Va.—"And what is that old tub lying over there, captain?"

"That happens to be a brand new torpedo boat destroyer that has just arrived to be manned and put into immediate service."

The thing that made me call the new destroyer an old tub is the thing that makes the commander of a German U-boat look through his periscope and remark: "A fine morning, but not a ship in sight." If the next instant finds the submarine banked straight down into Davy Jones' locker, it is because the commander failed to launch a torpedo at the "fine morning" and because the "fine morning" got in its shot first.

It is the naval camouflage—the painting of ships to look at a short distance like what they are not and at a long distance like nothing at all.

Even a Superdreadnaught.

Impossible as it might seem to make superdreadnaughts appear anything but the monsters they are, there are nevertheless processes of camouflage for them. It is obvious that details as to what designs are being used on various types of ships are not for publication, especially in view of the fact that experimental schemes for having ships sail in false colors—not under them—are constantly being tried out.

I saw one of the largest of the naval colliers, which has several times crossed the Atlantic since America's entry into the war, that had a very simple scheme of camouflage in which only grays were used. Simple in conception and execution, apparently, but it had an amazing effect on the appearance of the ship a short distance at sea, and from what happened at that short distance I have no doubt the collier was lost to the eye when it got much farther away.

The older naval officers incline to the opinion that the regulation navy gray by itself is better than any camouflage that the artists have invented, and they are frankly skeptical about these riots of color and freak designs that the scientific application of one of the fine arts is smearing over their ships.

The camouflage used by a great many merchantmen is familiar to everyone who has observed the shipping in the harbors along the Atlantic coast. These vessels close up look like scrambled rainbows or like the palette of an artist in his cups. The weather has much to do with the power of these gay colors to create optical illusions.

It is almost impossible for people living comfortably in large cities to imagine the hardships which the men who watch our coasts are suffering at this time of year. Twenty degrees below zero in the Rocky mountains is not so cold as the weather around the capes. The government has supplied the hundreds of men on the patrol boats, the submarine chasers and the mine sweepers with their allotment of winter clothing, but they need knitted articles.

Sometimes Must Let It Sink.

Should disaster overtake a ship the rules in the district office at Norfolk say the first consideration must be the war needs of the country. One vessel must not risk danger to save another. The conservation of ships and of men, not the chivalry and the courage and the heroism of the sea, must guide the decision of those who would save a shipwrecked crew. If the number of lives involved is very great—great enough to justify the risk of a smaller number of lives—then the rescue may be attempted. But if there is doubt that a rescuing party will itself return from a perilous journey to save a small number of lives, then the war time rule is firm.

Early every morning the ships go out in pairs, sister ships, with their huge "broom" stretched across from one vessel to the other, to make clear the path for the merchantmen and warships that must pass through the capes and out to sea and for those that come in during the day. Do they find any German mines? I don't know. But if there are German mines to be found near our coasts, the work of the mine sweepers is a risky business indeed. Even if there are no German mines, I suppose it is quite possible for an American mine—there are thousands of them planted in the district—to break loose from the great mine field in Hampton Roads, or elsewhere, and drift in the way of unsuspecting ship. And there is always the possibility of the enemy within doing what unceasing vigilance in the naval district is trying to prevent him from doing.

Damages for Being Called Traitor.

St. Louis.—John H. Boyer has been awarded $1 actual and $200 punitive damages from Gus V. R. Mechin, who tried to force Boyer to stand while "The Star-Spangled Banner" was being played. Boyer testified that he was called a traitor and assaulted.

Coal Gas for Motors.

The use of coal gas instead of gasoline for motor fuel is rapidly increasing in English cities despite the fact that engines that are driven by it develop but 90 per cent of the power obtained from gasoline.

DOES HER BIT AT 95

Mrs. Thomas Edwards of Oberlin, O., at the age of ninety-five years has supplied her four sons and numerous grandchildren with enough canned stuff from her own garden to supply them for the winter. She did all her garden work except the plowing, and canned her products under the direction of manuals furnished by the national emergency food garden commission.

Edith Cavell's Cousin in Army

Seeks Vengeance for Brutal Murder of His Boyhood Companion.

NOW IN THE SIGNAL CORPS

Rejected Many Times by Recruiting Officers in United States and Canada on Account of Small Size —Wants Blood for Blood.

Camp Gordon, Ga.—There is one lad wearing khaki in this camp who entered the army with a fixed determination to avenge a deeply seated private wrong.

He is Lawrance R. Cavell of Chicago, first cousin and boyhood companion of Edith Cavell, the English Red Cross nurse whose execution at the hands of a German firing squad in Brussels sent a thrill of horror through the world.

It was no easy matter for young Cavell to break into the army. Not until after several vain attempts, both in the United States and in Canada, did he succeed in getting himself straightened out on the first quarter of the course which he expects to lead to the satisfaction of his desire for revenge.

At the time of the murder of his cousin he was only eighteen and small for his years. His father had been engaged in business in Chicago since he had transplanted the family from the native heath in the county of Kent, England, some years before. Kent was also the ill fated nurse's home, and as a very small boy young Cavell had developed an admiration and affection for his cousin, some ten or fifteen years his senior, that bordered almost on adoration.

Inexpressibly shocked by the news of his cousin's atrocious death, the boy immediately presented himself to the agents of the Canadian recruiting forces in Chicago for enlistment in the overseas service, but he was rejected on account of his age and size—he was many pounds underweight. He even went to Canada and brought all the political influence he could compass to bear in order to carry out his purpose, but again was turned down.

No one could have hailed the entrance of America into the war with more real joy than he. It would give him his long awaited opportunity to gain some recompense for the murder of his cousin, he thought. He was again doomed to disappointment. A recruiting officer told him that he was too small. Nothing daunted, he carried his case to Washington in person and the matter was placed before the war department through an influential army officer in Chicago.

Permission was given him to volunteer in the signal corps, and this he did in Chicago last June. He has just been transferred to Camp Gordon as a member of the outpost company of the 317th signal battalion under Major Hemphill. Eagerly devoting himself to his duties and apt to learn, he already has been scheduled for the rank of top sergeant in his company. He also has developed his physique until now he is as hardy as the best soldier in the army. He hopes for a transfer to the aviation section, as it is the goal of his ambition to hurl bombs on the Boches from the air.

A visitor to Camp Gordon this week to see his son, Cavell's father called on Captain Allen of the outpost company and recited the story of Lawrence's long baffled determination of revenge, a thing the boy himself had been too modest to do.

The father said the lad had been brought up in the same house in Kent with Miss Cavell, and that her relationship to him was rather that of a devoted elder sister than of a cousin.

"It matters not what branch of service I am in," the boy told his father. "I shall die satisfied only when I have drawn blood for blood, and I pray God to live to see that day. I expect to. He will answer my prayer.

"Edith was murdered without a hearing in cold blood by the kaiser. She was an English girl, and they sang the hate song over her dead body. I expect to sing the song of hate over the dead bodies of Germans. No sacrifice is too great, no punishment too severe, no hardship too trying; death itself a coveted reward, just so I am permitted to put bullets into German hearts as that firing squad under orders put them into my cousin's heart. I am in the war for a purpose and I shall accomplish it."

Deeply grained as his hatred of the Teuton race had grown, Mr. Cavell said that his son had no quarrel with individual Germans. Scores of them in Chicago, he added, had expressed to his family their horrified resentment of the execution of Miss Cavell.

"MILITARISM" IN THE CONGO FREE STATE

Scene in the Congo Free State showing native soldiers riding on a flat car which is propelled by native civilians.

'FAMILY HISTORY' LOSES SUIT

New York Wife Charging Husband Flirted With Her Sister Is Denied Divorce.

Cold Spring, N. Y.—Justice J. A. Young of the supreme court, denied in Dutchess county an application made by Mrs. W. A. Deyo of Verplank, for a separation from her husband, whom her sister accused of flirting with her.

The justice refused a decree after the plaintiff's sister, Lillian, admitted Mrs. Deyo was the fourth of their family to bring marital actions, two sisters having received divorces and two having sued for separations.

The plaintiff's sister declared that on two occasions when she called on Mrs. Deyo, Mr. Deyo forced his attention on her and made proposals to her. Mr. Deyo absolutely denied the accusations of the sister-in-law, who was divorced some time ago from her husband, and he won the action.

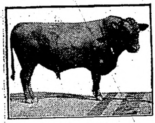
The DAIRY

FIRST-CLASS BULL FAVORED

Associations Are Now Making It Possible for Farmer to Secure Service of Purebred Sire.

The owner of a large herd of grade cows can well afford to own a first-class bull, and bull associations are now making it possible for the owner of a small herd to own a share in a good, well-bred bull. A co-operative bull association is a farmers' organization the chief purpose of which is the joint ownership, use, and exchange of high-class, purebred bulls. If skillfully managed, these associations should be eventually the greatest single factor in the upbuilding of our dairy herds.

To build up a valuable and profitable dairy herd, careful and intelligent management must be combined with selection and breeding. Ill treatment and insufficient or unsuitable feed have made many a well-bred and carefully selected herd unprofitable. All cows should be well bred and well fed. It never pays to keep a cow that does not pay a fair return for first-class feed and care.



Animal of High Class.

URGE CLEAN DAIRY UTENSILS

Dirt Is Cause of Production of Much Poor Milk, Cream and Butter—Wash Separator.

Much poor milk, cream and butter are produced because of dirty utensils. It is not necessary that the dirt be present in sufficient quantities to be seen by the naked eye in order to render the can unfit for use.

The unclean separator is another common source of contamination. The separator should be taken apart and carefully washed and scalded after each separation. After the separator parts and utensils have been cleaned and dried, they should have a clean, dry appearance and should not be greasy to the touch.

A greasy coating on the interior of a milk can will spoil milk or cream in a very few hours. It doesn't cost any more to keep the utensils clean and the results obtained are more satisfactory in every way.

WATER GIVEN MILKING COWS

Test Proves That Animals Drink at Pond or Creek Only Enough to Satisfy Cravings.

It stands to reason that in winter the water given milking cows should not be icy. Many farmers boast of the fact that they own creeks or ponds to which their cows have access in cold weather. And while this saves work and expense, it is hard on the cows, though the farmers claim it is not. If you want to test the matter, let your cows go to the pond or creek and drink through the ice. Then, when you have returned to the stable, carry in water that is not lower than about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and see how your cows will go after it. This proves that they drink at the pond or creek only enough to satisfy their immediate cravings and not enough to fill their bags with milk.

MAKE DAIRY BUSINESS PAY

Raise All Heifer Calves From Good Cows and Keep Purebred Sires—Have Good Silos.

To make the dairy business pay the best, raise all the heifer calves from good cows and keep purebred sires, is the advice of Wear Brothers of Illinois who speak from experience. Have good silos and put all corn raised in the silo. Have plenty of alfalfa and clover hay. Cows must be well housed and given plenty of water to get best results.

LIGHT FOR WINTER MONTHS

Darkness Has Deteriorating Effect on General Health of Herd and Affects Eyesight.

The dark dairy stall is more likely to be in evidence during the winter months than in the summer, as some farmers seem to think the barn must be closed as tightly as possible. Still, light is not only an essential to comfortable quarters, but darkness has a deteriorating effect on the general health of the herd, the eyesight being especially affected.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

WORMS IN HOGS ARE INJURIOUS

Infected Animals Develop Into Pot-Bellied Runts.

SUCH PIGS DO NOT THRIVE

Mixtures Containing Charcoal, Copperas, Etc., Are Believed to Be of Value as Preventives—Santonin Is Scarce.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Intestinal worms are common in hogs and are particularly injurious to growing pigs. Insufficiently fed, neglected pigs living in dirty pens and yards, fed from filthy troughs, drinking contaminated water, bathing in old hog wallows, and rooting and sleeping in manure piles and stack bottoms soon become infested with worms. Such pigs do not thrive, but develop into pot-bellied, profitless runts. Pens should be kept clean and dry and the manure frequently removed.

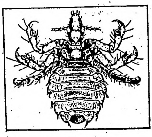
Mixtures containing charcoal, copperas, etc., are believed by some to be of value as preventives and destroyers of worms, but their usefulness probably depends upon their general effect on the condition of the pig and not upon their action on the worms. Other things being equal, a pig in good condition is better able to resist the attacks of worms than one that is not in good condition. Mineral mixtures may, therefore, by helping to balance the ration, tend to increase the powers of resistance to the ill effects of worms and other parasites. They should, however, be classed as tonics or conditioners rather than as worm preventives or destroyers.

Santonin, which was formerly widely used as a remedy for worms in hogs, is practically unobtainable at the present time owing to foreign trade conditions.

Effective Treatment.

The following treatment has been found to be very effective in expelling intestinal worms in experiments conducted by the zoological division of the bureau of animal industry:

Withhold all feed and water for 24 hours, then give each pig from 1 to 2 ounces of castor oil to which has been added oil of American wormseed as follows: Pigs weighing less than 50 pounds, one-half teaspoonful; pigs weighing 50 to 100 pounds, one teaspoonful; large hogs, two teaspoonfuls. Each pig should be dosed separately if the best results are to be obtained. Castor oil should always be given with oil of American wormseed. Other laxatives are not satisfactory.



Male Hog Louse.

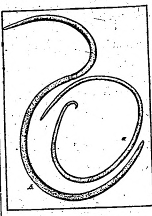
Dangerous to Drench Hogs.

Drenching hogs is dangerous, as they are liable to get the remedy into the lungs. With sufficient assistance pigs may be held, the mouth kept open by means of a couple of loops of wire or rope, or leather straps, and the medicine given in a tablespoon or a large kitchen spoon. By this method, though it is troublesome, one may be certain that each pig gets his proper dose. After dosing with the above mixture pigs may be fed and watered. Repeat the treatment in ten days.

Change Pastures Frequently.

Healthy hogs become infected with intestinal worms from feed, water and soil which have been infested by the droppings from infected hogs. Frequent change of pasture is one of the best means of reducing worm infestation to a minimum. Hogs, however, should not be allowed to run at large on open range, as this favors the spread of hog cholera.

Swine can be raised when they are confined in limited quarters if the quarters are kept clean, but they will do much better and stay in better health if they have plenty of pasture. Divide the pasture into convenient areas, so that the hogs can be shifted from one pasture to another. This not only provides fresh pasture, but affords an opportunity to disinfect the pastures by plowing and reseeding or by exposure to the sun and weather.



Common Roundworms of Hogs—a, Male; b, Female.

ADD TO OUR MEAT SUPPLIES

Quickest and Cheapest Way Is to Increase Poultry and Egg Production—Eat Less Meat.

The quickest and cheapest way of adding to our meat supplies is to increase poultry and egg production. To double this production next year will give us 6,500,000,000 pounds of meat food in the form of poultry and eggs. By having this amount of poultry food for domestic consumption we will eat less pork and beef, and can send almost that many pounds of meat to Europe. We cannot increase any of the meat animals as rapidly or economically as poultry.

Poor Place for Honey.

The worst place imaginable to put honey for storage is in the average cellar, says a bee expert.

Good Stock at Start.

"It pays to start with good stock" is an axiom with many men of successful experience.

SUCCULENT FEED IN WINTER

Acre of Corn Can Be Placed in Silo at Cost Not Exceeding That of Shocking and Husking.

Silage is the best and cheapest form in which a succulent feed can be provided for winter use. An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at a cost not exceeding that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding. Crops can be put into the silo during weather that could not be utilized in making hay or curing fodder. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder. Silage is very palatable and like other succulent feeds silage has a beneficial effect on the digestive organs. More stock can be kept on a given area of land with silage.

CURING AND STORING SEEDS

Soy Bean Spoils Rather Easily Unless Properly Handled—Avoid Heating and Molding.

Soy bean seed spoils rather easily if not properly handled, and care should be used in curing and storing. After threshing the beans should be watched carefuly to avoid heating and molding. When good and dry there is no such danger. A good plan is to spread the beans out on the floor immediately after threshing and shovel them over from time to time until they are thoroughly dry, then they may be safely be put into socks or bins. The storeroom should be dry and have a free circulation of air. Soy bean seed loses vitality very rapidly and it is not safe to hold seed for planting purposes for more than two seasons.

Feeds for Bone and Muscle.

While corn is the best fat producer, young growing pigs to thrive best must have other foods for making bone and muscle.

GUARD AGAINST HIGH PRICES

One of the Best Ways to Grow as Much Food on Farm as Facilities Will Permit.

One of the best ways to be insured against high prices for food is to raise as much of it on the farm as facilities will permit. Both meat and bread will be important next year. When we think of the importance of milk pork, poultry, eggs, butter, beef, mutton and other foods derived from animals we are sure to be impressed with live-stock raising.

Buying Seed Corn.

If you must buy seed corn pay your neighbor a reasonable price for selected dried seed of a variety that has made good in a neighboring field; but don't pay a stranger a fancy price for seed claimed to give miraculous yields.

Ailments Are Preventable.

Chickens are subject to a large number of ailments, most of which are preventable.

GOOD ROADS

IMPORTANCE OF WAGON ROAD

One Drawback to Fall of Rain Is That Roads Are Made Impassable for Several Days.

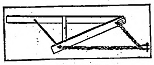
But for one fact, all of us could rejoice in this rain, meaning as much as it does to the growing crops. The one drawback is the unfortunate fact that the rain will make the roads almost impassable for several days. But the rain is not to blame for this state of affairs. We are. We ought to have roads on which the only effect of rain would be to wash them clean—just as it does with the city pavements. And it's not for the joy-riders alone that we need such roads, says Wichita Eagle. If we had good roads, farmers, who can't work in their fields after a rain, could do their hauling on such days. Now the rain that prevents working the fields prevents hauling to market, except light loads, and at a prohibitive cost. The wagon haul of agricultural products is infinitesimal in distance, as compared with the rail and water haul, yet it costs actually more, according to government statistics. For the benefit of the farmer we need good roads.

MAINTAIN ROADS WITH DRAG

No Better or Cheaper Way of Keeping Highways in Good Order Than by Using Implement.

Road dragging is so simple an undertaking, providing the road to be dragged is first graded, drained and shaped properly, that a summary of its benefits cannot be presented too often, writes George B. Harrison in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Anyone can make a drag and even a boy can keep a piece of road in good shape with the proper instruction at the beginning. A 10-inch or 12-inch log between 8 and 9 feet long or two 8 by 12 planks with 2 by 6 reinforcing strips of the same length, four cross sticks, a chain, boards for the platform and a metal wearing strip are certainly procurable anywhere.

The theory in road dragging which has proved practicable for road improvement is to smooth and shape up the puddled earth of a road to fill the ruts and holes and force the water off the roadway. "Puddled" earth on a road is the wet earth which has been worked up by traffic so that it is dense and when compacted will not let the water seep away. If this compacting is done without any direction ruts and holes appear and hold the water and make a bad road. But if the puddled earth be spread smoothly over the surface of the road with somewhat of a rounded effect it dries firm and hard, and the water, instead of standing in the road and making the holes deeper, must run off to the side—and the traveler has a good road.



Road Drag Hitch.

The road dragger, or "dragman," as he usually is called, is like a clay worker when he shapes up the puddled earth and smooths the road. He puts the surface in condition and gets the standing water off, and the roadbed dries in that condition instead of holding the water and letting the traffic work the ruts deeper. The dragman could not shape this up with dust any more than the clay worker could fashion his image with dry dirt. But if he gets out right after a rain, while the earth is puddled, he can work his road and the traffic will help him, for the water will be forced out and off the surface. That is why it is so important to drag when the roads are not too dry to puddle or compact. Perhaps the traffic is sufficient to cut up the road after it is dragged, and this discourages the man who does the dragging. But in that case he should follow over the road and do it again if necessary and win the fight for a good road. If he waits until the road is dry because the vehicles rut up his dragged road he will simply plane off the surface and not remove the trouble. If he drags a second or perhaps a third time he will work toward a hard surface, impervious to water and with a minimum of dust, which is the evidence of a well-dragged highway. Perhaps, if the vehicles cut a road when it is first being dragged, the drivers may be persuaded to drive by the side, if that is feasible, while the road is first drying out or freezing.

Follow the Good Road.

Follow the good road and it will lead to a good town and by many a good farm.

Dragging Public Roads.

It is not difficult to prove that dragging the public roads regularly at the proper time probably is the most economical method of highway improvement.

Road Dragging Is Ahead.

Even at maximum costs road dragging is ahead of other maintenance both as to results and for economy.

Use Full Width of Road.

Get the traffic to use the full width of the roadway.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos.
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem.
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter
We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most [illegible] too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Clay county has paid $10,120 to mothers under the provisions of the mothers' pension act of 1913. In the last year $3,176 has been paid. Payments to mothers now range from $4 a month to $36 a month.

Red Lake county went "over the top" in the recent membership campaign for the Red Cross, 428 members being secured for the Red Lake county chapter. This county is one of the smallest in the state.

Francis E. Shenehan, former dean of the engineering college of the state university, has been retained by the city of Natchez, Miss., for work on the problem of water supply and protection against floods from the Mississippi river.

Croatians of the Hibbing district belonging to the Croatian Benefit society will meet at Hibbing Jan. 13 to elect officers and adopt loyalty resolutions. The local society is one of the old foreign societies on the range and has a big membership.

A. D. Smith, St. Paul, investment clerk in the state treasury department for nine years, has resigned. He was recently admitted to the bar and will go into the office of James J. Giblin, city attorney of Eveleth. Carl J. Eklund will succeed Smith.

Hiram Olsen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Olsen of Welch, died at Camp Cody, N. M., of pneumonia, following an attack of measles, being the second Goodhue county boy to die in his country's service during the present war. The body was brought home for burial.

The Federal food administration wants to know if food is wasted in Hibbing, and what, if any, finds its way to the incinerator plant. Mayor Victor L. Power has received a blank which is to be filled out and returned to the garbage utilization division at Washington, giving the information.

C. W. Anding, county auditor of Winona county, was arrested at Winona by Deputy United States Marshal Joseph Buisson and charged with an attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty. Specifically, Anding is accused of urging Kurth Shellhas, Clarence Crawford and others to refuse to take the federal oath if drafted.

The Hibbing village council has decided that the village needs a police matron and has appointed Miss Vashta Gilpatrick to the position. She will particularly look after the children. She will see that the youngsters behave themselves at the postoffice, and that those too young do not frequent pool halls, and that young children are kept off the streets at night.

Hotels and restaurants throughout Minnesota generally are complying with the rules and regulations laid down by the state food administrator, Walter A. Pocock, member of the investigating committee, said. No complaints have been received by Mr. Pocock from traveling men who have enlisted in the interests of conservation and who are to report any disregard to the rules.

A woodsman, believed, from the name on a hospital ticket found in his pocket, to be H. J. Turner, was found frozen to death on the ice about one-half mile from Glengary point, near Walker. He appeared from tracks in the snow to be going to Walker. The man was evidently going to the hospital from Robinson's camp and becoming confused wandered about in a circle.

Directors and other interested in the seventh annual farm crop show and the second annual live stock show to be held at Crookston Feb. 11 to 15, met and perfected plans to make the two shows the biggest ever held. Senator Saugstad, secretary of the Northern Minnesota Poultry association, was also present to plan for holding a poultry show in connection with the livestock exhibits.

Chairman Hare of the county Red Cross drive reports that 7,120 is the record of Mower county's Red Cross membership contest.

W. B. Lindell, the second of the two prisoners who escaped from the Fort Snelling guard house Dec. 22, gave himself up at the fort Sunday night.

O. E. Reiersgard of Ulen was elected president of the Clay County Editorial association, Ray B. Osborn of Glyndon vice president and J. H. Freeman, of Moorhead, secretary-treasurer.

Breeders of fancy poultry from Canada and the East competed with Minnesota poultry fanciers at the state poultry show which was held at Minneapolis. The show this year was larger than for several years past.

Daniel S. Hayward, proprietor of the Grand Central hotel, St. Cloud, has leased the hotel for twelve years to W. S. Beard of Minneapolis, former proprietor of the Hotel Nicollet. Mr. Hayward has left for Riverside, Cal., to spend the winter.

Five Winona boys, all classmates, have arrived in France, according to messages received by their parents. They are: Privates William Riley, Arthur Gallien, Paul Baumgartner, Stanley Ollhoff and Corporal Clarence B. Barth. All were enlisted early in the spring and left New York as members of the aviation corps two weeks ago.

During the past thirty days 263 lumber-jacks have been shipped from Stillwater to Satona, Minn., where they are employed by J. E. McGrath of Stillwater in a big lumber camp near that place that he is operating.

USE MORE CORN WILSON EXHORTS

State Food Administrator Announces Coming Drive For Greater Use of Grain.

CHILD LAWS IN FORCE

New Statutes Giving Protection to Illegitimates, Dependents and Delinquents Now Effective.

St. Paul.

Minnesotans as well as Iowans are to be cornfed folk if the Federal Food administration for Minnesota has its way. A. D. Wilson, state food administrator, has announced that corn was to be the subject for the next big food drive.

"American housewife, use more corn!" is Mr. Wilson's exhortation.

"'We have 30 bushels per person for this year, and our average consumption is less than one bushel per person. Four-fifths of all the farmers in America grow corn and one-third of all the land under cultivation is in corn. Corn cannot be shipped for two reasons: There are no mills over seas for grinding of whole grain, and cornmeal grows rancid in passage. This is due to the large amount of fat which detracts from its keeping qualities, while it adds to its food value. What is the 'bit' for the housewife of today? Corn saves wheat for soldiers.

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New Child Laws in Force.

With the war making more urgent the necessity of child conservation, authorities will begin enforcement of Minnesota's new child welfare laws which give children born out of wedlock a better chance; place guardianship over all dependent and delinquent children; broaden the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and increase the scope of the mothers' pension law.

Under the terms of the new laws, the maternity hospitals and infant homes in the state also must be incorporated and licensed annually.

William W. Hodson of Minneapolis, who has been named director of the children's bureau, which will be conducted by the State Board of Control, said that he will confer at once with Mrs. R. J. O'Connor and Miss E. Hayes of St. Paul, Miss Florence Monahan of Minneapolis, and Miss Lucile Way of Northfield, field agents, on their duties.

They will begin their work in the Twin Cities, reporting all unlicensed hospitals and infant homes to the Board of Control so that they can be licensed under the terms of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Under the illegitimacy section of one of the statutes, the father is made responsible in the same degree as though the child were legitimate.

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May Charter No More Banks.

With a view toward conserving Minnesota's financial power to aid the government in winning the war, F. W. Pearson, state superintendent of banks states that he has planned to suggest to the State Public Safety commission an order to prohibit chartering new state banks until the end of the war. The results, Mr. Pearson said, would be that prospective stockholders in new banks would be influenced to buy Liberty bonds and use their funds in other ways which would help the government. The Public Safety commission has been passing on applications for charters for new state banks for some weeks, but only with a view of determining the loyalty of the project.

In one instance the commission directed the superintendent to refuse a charter for a new bank on the ground that it was backed in some measures by parties who became displeased with other banks in the same town which had aided in Liberty Loan and other patriotic undertakings.

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1918 Crop Survey Unlikely.

No special survey of Minnesota's crops likely will be made next summer other than the customary crop report estimate, A. D. Wilson announced after a conference with Paul H. Kirk, field agent in the crop reporting service of the Department of Agriculture.

The conference came as a result of a letter to Mr. Kirk from Washington, urging him to consult with Mr. Wilson as to the advisability of conducting a state-wide survey of crops, yield, acreage, labor and general resources next summer. It was proposed to do this work through the schools. Several hundred high school agricultural students were to be enlisted in this work.

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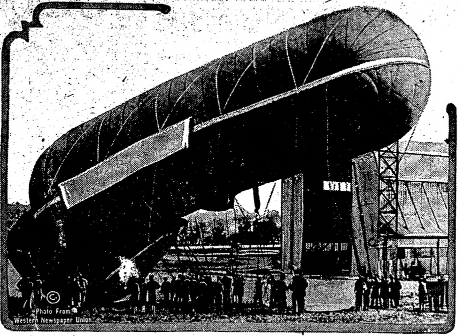
Delinquents Face Suit.

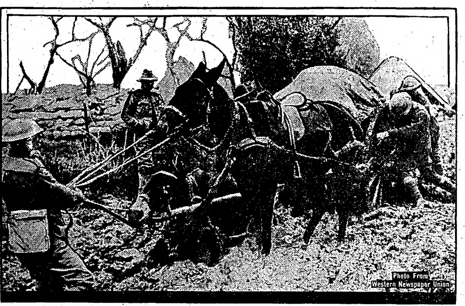
Hotel and restaurant keepers who failed to pay the state license fee of $2 for 1917 will not escape payment, it has been announced by W. A. Wittbecker, state hotel inspector. Fifteen or twenty places in St. Paul are delinquent and prosecutions may start this week. By February delinquent lists will have been mailed certifying hotel and restaurant keepers to county attorneys for prosecution. Further inspections will be made soon of St. Paul hotels and restaurants, Mr. Wittbecker announces.

LEARNING HOW TO HANDLE THE SAUSAGE BALLOON



Students in one of the American army balloon schools learning how to handle the huge sausage balloons that are so useful for observation purposes.

STUCK IN THE DEEP MUD OF THE FLANDERS FRONT



Mule team of the British transport stuck in the deep mire in Flanders. The rapidly approaching winter weather will do away with much of this trouble.

IS HONORED BY FRANCE

Copyright,
Underwood & Underwood

France has honored another American for serving her in the struggle against autocracy. Doctor Irwin of New York, shown in this photograph, has just been decorated by the French government for the zeal he has shown in treating French wounded.

Cotton in Australia.

Chiefly because of the war cotton growing is being taken up with increased vigor by farmers in Queensland, as shown by the large amount of raw material which the department of agriculture is receiving for ginning purposes. To foster the industry the department has been buying all the raw cotton grown in the state, ginning it and selling it on behalf of the growers. Last year the amount ginned up to June 30 was 20,485 pounds, including 8,500 pounds from New Guinea. Up to June 21 this year the department has received 34,805 pounds from Queensland growers alone, and farmers are still sending in their pickings. Growers are guaranteed three and one-half cents a pound and any balance made after the department has paid the expense of ginning. Last year growers received a fraction under five cents a pound. This year's cotton is from seed obtained from the United States.

HOLIDAY MAIL IN THE TRENCHES

Photo From
Western Newspaper Union

French soldiers in the trenches made happy by holiday letters from the loved ones at home.

"MILITARISM" IN THE CONGO FREE STATE

Scene in the Congo Free State showing native soldiers riding on a flat car which is propelled by native civilians.

HEALTH WAS WRECKED
Nothing Brought Relief Until Doan's Were Used. Wonderful Improvement Was Effected.

"I had such awful cutting pains in the small of my back and hips, I often had to cry out," says Mrs. Ernest Wiethoelter, 550 Madison St., St. Charles, Mo. "The pain was knife-like and I couldn't turn in bed, in fact I was almost helpless. My feet and ankles swelled badly, my hands were puffed up and there were swellings under my eyes.

Mrs. Wiethoelter

"I often got so dizzy I had to sit down to keep from falling and my health was completely broken down. The kidney secretions pained terribly in passage and in spite of all the medicine I took, I kept getting worse until I was a wreck.

"By chance I read about *Doan's Kidney Pills* and bought some. After I had used half a box there was a change and I continued to improve; the pains, aches and swellings left and my health returned."

Sworn to before me,
WM. F. WOLTER, *Notary Public.*

ALMOST TWO YEARS LATER, May 25, 1917, Mrs. Wiethoelter said: "I think as highly of *Doan's* as ever. Whenever I have used them, they have benefited me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

When Sin Will Decrease.

Sin will never be legislated away. It will never be rubbed or scoured from the texture of society. But its black and hideous stains will be wonderfully diminished when the church of Christ shall understand its own potency in social salvation.—J. M Dean.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
All Druggists 75c. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Silvering Mirrors.

This is by no means an easy business, but if you want to try it, the following method may be used: Place the mirror face downward on a table and clean off the part to be silvered by rubbing it with a pledget of clean cotton. Now spread over the spot a piece of tinfoil, a little larger than the part to be repaired and, after spreading it out carefully and smoothly, let drop on the center of it a drop of metalic mercury, and with a piece of chamois rub the foil until it becomes brilliant. Now place over the new amalgam a sheet of smooth writing paper, and pile books, or weights of any kind upon it, and leave over night. The amount of mercury to be used should correspond as nearly as possible to three drachms to the square foot of surface.

While the above reads "easy," the job itself is one which requires considerable practice to do neatly.

Scarcity of Oil.

Large numbers of Danish lighthouses will shortly be extinguished, or else will show a greatly diminished light, owing to the shortage of oil. This, it is declared, will mean additional difficulty in the way of Danish navigation and Danish exportation towards the west. In addition the allowance of oil for domestic lighting has been greatly curtailed.

No Patriotism There.

There is no patriotism in the man who cannot be cheerful when clipping Liberty bond coupons.

The Rich Flavor of Grape-Nuts
is due to the blending of malted barley with whole wheat flour.
Wheat alone does not possess this rich flavor.
The wonderfully easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is also partly due to the barley for the barley contains a digestive which wheat lacks.
"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

TEXT OF WILSON'S TALK TO CONGRESS ON RAIL CONTROL

President Wilson has laid before Congress, assembled in joint session, his recommendations for carrying out government operation of railroads.

Bills to carry out the President's ideas already had been prepared under the supervision of the Department of Justice and were immediately introduced with plans for prompt consideration in both House and Senate.

The President spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the congress:

I have asked the privilege of addressing you in order to report that on the 28th day of December last, during the recess of congress, lasting through the secretary of war and under the authority conferred upon me by the act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, I took possession and assumed control of the railway lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control. This step seemed to be imperatively necessary in the interest of the public welfare in the presence of the great tasks of war with which we are now dealing.

As our experience develops difficulties and makes it clear what they are, I have deemed it my duty to remove those difficulties wherever I have the legal power to do so. To assume control of the vast railway systems of the country is, I realize, a very heavy responsibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have been a much greater. I assumed the less responsibility rather than the weightier.

Must Mobilize Resources.

I am sure that I am speaking the mind of all thoughtful Americans when I say that it is our duty to do everything that it is necessary to do to secure their complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid and effective means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless it be under a single and unified direction the whole process of the nation's action is embarrassed. It was in the true spirit of America and it was right, that we should first try to effect the necessary unification under the voluntary action of those who were in charge of the great railway properties; and we did try it. The directors of the railways responded to the need promptly and generously. The group of railway executives who were charged with the task of actual co-ordination and general direction performed their difficult duties with patriotic zeal and marked ability, as was to have been expected, and did, I believe, everything that it was possible for them to do in the circumstances.

If I have taken the task out of their hands it has not been because of any dereliction or failure on their part, but only because there were some things which the government can do and the present management cannot. We shall continue to value most highly the advice and assistance of these gentlemen and I am sure we shall not find them withholding it.

Government Control Only Solution.

It had become unmistakably plain that only under government administration can the entire equipment of the several systems of transportation be fully and unreservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular properties. Only under government administration can an absolutely unrestricted and unembarrassed common use be made of all tracks, terminals, terminal facilities and equipment of every kind. Only under that authority can new terminals be constructed and developed without regard to the requirements or limitations of particular roads. But under the government all these things will be possible—not instantly, but as fast as practical difficulties, which cannot be merely conjured away give way before the new management.

The common administration will be carried out with as little disturbance of present operating organizations and personnel of the railways as possible. Nothing will be altered or disturbed which it is not necessary to disturb. We are serving the public interest and safeguarding the public safety, but we are also regardful of the interest of those by whom these great properties are owned and glad to avail ourselves of the experience and trained ability of those who have been managing them.

War Traffic First Consideration.

It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war materials, of food and of fuel, and of everything that is necessary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal industrial and commercial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible and the public may rest assured that the interest and convenience of the private shipper will be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances.

Wants Investors Protected.

While the present authority of the executive offices for all purposes of administration, and while of course, all private interest must for the present give way to the public necessity, it is, I am sure you will agree with me, right and necessary that the owners and creditors of the railways, the holders of the stocks and bonds, should receive from the government an unqualified guarantee that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and that the several roads will receive under federal management such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and to the general public. I would suggest the average net railway operating income of the three years ending June 30, 1917. I earnestly recommend that these guarantees be given by appropriate legislation and given as promptly as circumstances permit.

Move Is Mere Justice.

I need not point out the essential justice of such guaranties and their great influence and significance as elements in the present financial and industrial situation of the country. Indeed, one of the strongest arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument. It is necessary that the values of railway securities should be justly and fairly paid and that the large financial operations every year necessary in connection with the maintenance, operation and development of the roads, should, during the period of the war, be wisely related to the financial operations of the government.

Conserve Common Safety.

Our first duty is, of course, to conserve the common interest and the common safety, and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is an obligation of public conscience and of public honor that the private interests we disturb should be kept safe from unjust injury, and it is of the utmost consequence to the government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and coordinated with the financial operations of the government. No borrowing should run athwart the borrowings of the federal treasury, and no fundamental industrial values should anywhere be unnecessarily impaired. In the hands of many small investors in the country, as well as in national banks, in insurance companies, in saving banks, in trust companies, in financial agencies of every kind, railway securities, the total of which runs up to some $10,000,000,000 or $11,000,000,000, constitute a vital part of the structure of credit, and the unquestioned solidity of that structure must be maintained.

McAdoo Is Agreed Upon.

The secretary of war and I easily agreed that, in view of the many complex interests which must be safeguarded and harmonized, as well as because of his exceptional experience and ability in this new field of governmental action, William G. McAdoo, was the right man to assume direct administrative control of this new executive task. At our request he consented to assume the authority and duties of organizer and director general of the new railway administration. He has assumed those duties and his work is in active progress.

It is probably too much to expect that even under the unified railway administration which will now be possible, sufficient economies can be affected in the operation of the railways to make it possible to add to their equipment and extend their operative facilities as much as the present extraordinary demands upon their use will render desirable without resorting to the national treasury for funds.

Congress Must Provide.

It is not possible. It will of course, be necessary to resort to the congress for grants of money for that purpose. The secretary of the Treasury will advise with your committees with regard to this very practical aspect of the matter. For the present, I suggest only the guarantees I have indicated and such appropriations as are necessary at the outset of this task. I take the liberty of expressing the hope that the congress may grant these promptly and ungrudgingly. We are dealing with great matters and will, I am sure, deal with them greatly.

BLAST KILLS 2,000 SOLDIERS

Munitions Depot On Russian Front Reported Blown Up.

Stockholm, Jan. 5.—A Haparanda dispatch to the Tidningen says the munitions depot on the Russian southwestern front was blown up recently and that all buildings within a radius of two kilometers were destroyed. Two trains loaded with Cossacks on the way to the Don district were wrecked causing the death of 2,000 men.

BELGIANS HERDED IN CATTLE PENS

Participant's Testimony of Degradation Accompanying Deportation From Mons.

SCENES OF FIENDISH CRUELTY

Women Forbidden to Give Food and Clothing to Men Facing Privation and Cold—United States' Appeal Unheeded.

Conspicuous among cold-blooded acts of cruelty committed by the Germans, to their everlasting disgrace, the deportation from Mons is prominent. Official documents published by the committee on public information tell part of the harrowing story.

A vivid sketch of the deportations from Mons, ordered by German authorities, drawn by a participant, may well be cited here:

"I will take the 18th of November of last year [1916]. A week or so before that a placard was placed on the walls telling my capital city of Mons that in seven days all the men of that city who were not clergymen, who were not priests, who did not belong to the city council, would be deported.

"At half past five, in the gray of the morning on the 18th of November, they walked out, 6,200 men at Mons, myself and another leading them down the cobblestones of the street and out where the rioting would be less than in the great city, with the soldiers on each side, with bayonets fixed, with the women held back.

"The degradation of it! The degradation of it as they walked into this great market square, where the pens were erected, exactly as if they were cattle—all the great men of that province—the lawyers, the statesmen, the heads of the trades, the men that had made the capital of Hainaut glorious during the last 20 years.

"There they were collected; no question of who they were, whether they were busy or what they were doing, or what their position in life. 'Go to the right! Go to the left! Go to the right!' So they were turned to the one side or the other.

"You saw the women in hundreds, with bundles in their hands, beseeching to be permitted to approach the trains, to give their men the last that they had in life between themselves and starvation—a small bundle of clothing to keep them warm on their way to Germany. You saw women approach with a bundle that had been purchased by the sale of the last of their household effects. Not one was allowed to approach to give her man the warm pair of stockings or the warm jacket, so there might be some chance of his reaching there. Off they went!"—John H. Gade, in the National Geographic Magazine, May, 1917.

The Belgian women sent a touching appeal to Minister Whitlock:

Appeal of Belgian Women.

"Brussels, Nov. 18, 1916, 46 Rue de la Madeleine.

"His Excellency, Mr. Brand Whitlock, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

"Mr. Minister:

"From the depths of our well of misery our supplication rises to you.

"In addressing ourselves to you, we denounce to your government, as well as to our sisters, the women of the nation which you represent in our midst, the criminal abuse of force of which our unhappy and defenseless people is a victim.

"Since the beginning of this atrocious war we have looked on impotently and with our hearts torn with every sorrow at terrible events which put civilization back into the ages of the barbarian hordes.

"Mr. Minister, the crime which is now being committed under your eyes, namely, the deportation of thousands of men compelled to work on enemy soil against the interests of their country, cannot find any shadow of excuse on the ground of military necessity, for it constitutes a violation by force of a sacred right of human conscience.

Called "Monstrous Extremity.

"Whatever may be the motive, it cannot be admitted that citizens may be compelled to work directly or indirectly for the enemy against their brothers who are fighting.

"The convention of The Hague has consecrated this principle.

"Nevertheless, the occupying power is forcing thousands of men to this monstrous extremity, which is contrary to morals and international law, both these men who have already been taken to Germany and those who tomorrow will undergo the same fate, if from the outside, from neutral Europe and the United States, no help is offered.

"Oh! The Belgian women have also known how to carry out their duty in the hour of danger; they have not weakened the courage of the soldiers of honor by their tears.

"They have bravely given to their country those whom they loved. . . . The blood of mothers is flowing on the battlefields with that of their sons.

"Those who are taken away today do not go to perform a glorious duty. They are slaves in chains who, in a dark exile, threatened by hunger, prison, death, will be called upon to perform the most odious work—service to the enemy against the fatherland.

Rights of Honor and Conscience.

"The mothers cannot stand by while such an abomination is taking place without making their voices heard in protest.

"Be good enough to accept, Mr. Minister, the homage of our most distinguished consideration."

(Signed by a number of Belgian women and 24 societies.)

The United States government did not fail to respond to this touching appeal and to others of a similar nature. The American embassy at Berlin promptly took up the burning question of the deportations with the chancellor and other representatives of the German government. In an interview with the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Grew was handed an official statement of the German plans, which is, in translation, as follows:

German Camouflage.

"Against the unemployed in Belgium, who are a burden to public charity, in order to avoid friction arising therefrom, compulsory measures are to be adopted to make them work so far as they are not voluntarily inclined to work; in accordance with the regulation issued May 15, 1916, by the governor general. In order to ascertain such persons the assistance of the municipal authorities is required for the district of the governor general in Brussels, while in the districts outside of the general government, i. e., in the provinces of Flanders, lists were demanded from the presidents of the local relief committees containing the names of persons receiving relief. For the sake of establishing uniform procedure the competent authorities have, in the meantime, been instructed to make the necessary investigations regarding such persons also in Flanders through the municipal authorities; furthermore, presidents of local relief committees who may be detained for having refused to furnish such lsits will be released."

Mr. Grew pointed out that the deportations were a breach of faith and would injure the German cause abroad. In his official summary of the negotations which he carried on he says:

"I then discussed in detail with the under secretary of state for foreign affairs the unfortunate impression which this decision would make abroad, reminding him that the measures were in principle contrary to the assurances given to the ambassador by the chancellor at general headquarters last spring and dwelling on the effect which the policy might have on England's attitude towards relief work in Belgium. I said I understood that the measures had been promulgated solely by the military government in Belgium and that I thought the matter ought at least to be brought to the chancellor's personal attention in the light of the consequences which the new policy would entail. Herr Zimmermann intimated in reply that the foreign office had very little influence with the military authorities and that it was unlikely that the new policy in Belgium could be revoked. He stated, however, in answer to my inquiry, that he would not disapprove of my seeing the chancellor about the matter."

Solemn Protest by United States.

The formal protest of the United States was as follows:

"The government of the United States has learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population with the result of forcing them to labor in Germany, and is constrained to protest in a friendly spirit but most solemnly against this action which is in contravention of all precedent and those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized nations in their treatment of noncombatants in conquered territory. Furthermore, the government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this policy if pursued will in all probability be fatal to the Belgian relief work, so humanely planned so successfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored and which, it is assumed, would seriously embarrass the German government."

This protest was followed by those of the pope, the king of Spain, the government of Switzerland and other neutrals. They were of no avail, except, perhaps, to lead the German authorities to draw a tighter veil over their detestable proceedings. But the evidence has in some measure come through, although the full facts will not be known until the liberation of heroic Belgium.

To Prove Labor Draft Unnecessary.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have agreed to co-operate with the plan of the U. S. public service reserve for voluntary assignment of labor forces of the country into jobs where the government most needs them. This was announced by the Department of Labor which said thousands of skilled workmen had enrolled and trade unions had begun to urge members to do likewise to demonstrate that conscriptions of labor would be unnecessary.

Alien Enemies Lose Citizenship.

Milwaukee, Jan. 5.—Citizenship of three enemy aliens granted since the war began has been revoked in United States District Court here. So far as is known it is the first case in the United States of this kind. Hans Kamm, Oshkosh; Tador Grahl, Fond du Lac, and Frank Thomas, Waukesha, lost their papers and may be interned. Action was taken under Section 2171 of the United States statute preventing issuance of citizenship papers to enemies during war.

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Block magnesia rubbed on a light carpet will clean it beautifully.

Starfish are known to contain nearly 5 per cent of nitrogen and a small quantity of phosphoric acid. In Japan they are used as a manure.

Double-ended plows that can be operated equally well in either direction are being employed on the sugar plantations of Porto Rico.

Linseed oil on a soft rag will polish fireplace tiles.

The earliest designs used for china in Worcester were copied from the Chinese.

It takes a ton of apples to make about one hundred and fifty gallons of cider.

The Gems, ornaments and precious stones belonging to the Shah of Persia are estimated at about $35,000,000.

Eat Fruit to Save Flour.

The people of the United States have bananas, apples and a dozen perishable foods that are denied our soldiers and the soldiers of our allies in France. If one person will do without a biscuit a day by eating the equivalent in fruit or perishable vegetables, in one year the wheat in 365 biscuits will have been saved for shipment to Europe. And the fruit and vegetable eater will be happier and healthier for the practice. Surely that is worth the doing. Instructions from the government tell exactly what is to be conserved. When those instructions are not observed the consumer is helping Germany to his best ability.—Houston Post.

Must Have the Bronze.

A second requisition of church bells has taken place in Austria to the sorrow of the Catholic population of that country, according to advices received. The government came to the conclusion that further requisitioning was necessary, with the result that the church has had to sacrifice many more of its familiar and cherished bells to the never-satisfied Moloch of war.

The idea of substituting steel bells for bronze has not yet eventuated, owing to the onerous conditions stipulated by bell manufacturers, who demanded, among other things, that the price should be paid in foodstuffs for the workmen in the factories.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Anti-Leak Device for Brushes.

The following is a good method for preventing the color or wash from running down over the handle of a large brush when overhead work is being done. Take a good, large sponge, oblong in shape, if possible, and cut a slit in it to allow it to slip over the brush handle. Push it up as far as it will go and tie a cord on the handle to prevent it from slipping back. The sponge, we are assured, will take care of all the leaking color, and it can be wrung out at any time while on the brush.

Keeping the Quality Up

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Cure for Colds and Grip, is now 30c per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal, Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.

"Pieless Day" Now.

The horrors of war are making themselves felt in Minneapolis, Minn. Restaurant keepers in that town have inaugurated a pieless day, in order to save wheat, sugar and lard. If this experiment proves successful a doughnutless day will be inaugurated.

Scots Are Tallest.

Among the natives of Great Britain the Scotch average the tallest, the Irish are next, then come the English and Welsh.

True patriots work for this country's future, instead of boasting about its past.

Some men are kept so busy maintaining their dignity that they haven't time to earn a decent living.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE

It has been fight or die for many of us in the past and the lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anuric, as are thousands of neighbors.

Step into the drug store and ask for a 60c bottle of Anuric, or send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c for trial pkg. Anuric, many times more potent than lithia, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar.

Not Fond of Army Life.

Army life did not agree with Ginger, a Boston bull. After a three-weeks' career as mascot in the Canadian army, he has returned to his old haunts, and is happy again. The dog is owned by John Hamilton, a Los Angeles resident of fifteen years' standing, who recently enlisted in the Canadian forces. He took Ginger along, but the dog did not take to the army life. In fact, he was wasting away, until Hamilton decided to send him back to Los Angeles. On his arrival he ate six meals in three hours and now has a joyous bark for all his old friends.

Unconscious Insult.

"Miss Bings is very sensitive about her large feet."

"That accounts for it."

"Accounts for what?"

"Why, she got so angry when I asked her if Santa Claus had put an automobile in her stocking."

His Game.

"How did he make his fortune?"

"Promoting bazaars for worthy charities."

Some people's good points seem to have been broken off.

Fireproof buildings are protected with fire escapes, just the same.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for woman's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

Indefinite.

"Does Doctor Skillem still think all appendicitis cases demand immediate operations?"

"I believe he has cut all that out."

Same Thing.

"A lyric was a poem intended for use by a lyre."

"Just like a modern fish story?"

Genius is the ability to make other people furnish the money to carry out your plans.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE ON EVERY PACKAGE

Why Bald So Young
Rub Dandruff and Itching with Cuticura Ointment
Shampoo with Cuticura Soap
Sold everywhere. Soap 25c Ointment 25c 50c

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 2--1918.

WHAT NEIGHBORS SAY

Sioux City, Iowa.—For some time I have been having kidney trouble. My kidneys seemed to be congested and my back would ache and be so sore that I could scarcely stand my clothes bearing on it. When I stooped over I could hardly straighten up again, and my bladder bothered me—frequent excretion. Just about ten days ago I began taking the Anuric Tablets and my back has quit aching and this bladder weakness has left me. Anuric is the best kidney medicine I have ever used."—MRS. MARY DU BARRY, 1013 5th St. —Adv.

Brotherhood of Man.

The ideal brotherhood man must have a clear aim before him, and having this clear aim, he must interpret it in action.

After a girl has married for money and becomes a widow she is very likely to be married for her money.

No matter how pretty the band, many a Christmas cigar is an integral part of the smoke nuisance.

Distemper Can Be Controlled by using DR. DAVID ROBERTS' FEVER PASTE Price $1.00 and WHITE LINIMENT Price 50c
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian
Send for free booklet on ABORTION IN COWS. If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

A BAD COUGH is risky to neglect. Take it in hand, and safeguard your health by promptly taking PISO'S

May Enlist in Navy.

The recent announcement by Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder to the effect that no more formal calls for deffered percentage of the present draft quoto would be sent out before February 15th, makes it possible for more drafted registrants to enlist in the Navy than any time since December 15th.

The Navy is greatly in need of apprentice seaman, the quota of 800 for this district being far from filled. This number must be obtained by February 22nd. Men enlisted now are being sent home on furlough, subject to call, because the training stations are filled. Pay $32.60 a month to start, begins the day of enlistment. Men enlisted after their periods of training, are put in branches they are best qualified to fill.

Recruiting offices at the Minneapolis station, 304 Marquette Ave., says that there are very few instances where registrants in the draft have not been able to secure certificates stating they are not needed for current draft quotas. These are required of all those registered and are obtained from the applicant's local draft board. Even many who have been called and examined by their local draft boards are eligible to enlistment in the Navy

Men can enlist at the Minneapolis station or any of its branches. Substations are located at Fargo, Grand Forks, Duluth and St. Paul.

Council Meeting.

At a regular meeting of the Village council of the Village of Goodridge h. d Jan. 7th 1918.

The following ordinance was approved:

Ordinance No. 10.

An Ordinance to adopt order no. 14, Minnesota Public Safety Commission in regard to public dances, pool halls, billiard halls etc. within the Village of Goodridge, Minn.

Sec. 1. Any person or persons Violating Order No. 14, of the Minnesota Public Safety Commission, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and and subject to a fine of not less than $25 00 nor more than $100.00

Sec. 2. This or in nce shall take effect and be in force on and after its Publication.

Dated January 10th, 1918.

H. A. Halvorson,
Pres. of Council.

Carl Christianson,
Village Clerk.

Fires at Thief River.

During this week several fires have occurred in Thief River Falls. Early Monday morning the fire department of that city was called to the residence of Dr. H. W. Froelich. The building although gutted was saved but very little of the contents was gotten out.

Early Tuesday morning the Gullingsrud residence, north of the "Big Wheel" blacksmith shop, was completely destroyed by fire, and later in the morning the department was called to the Park Hotel and in the evening to the Vigness Meat Market but these two fires did not amount to much and was soon put out.

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Greetings

"At Christmas time our thoughts go out to each of our friends, for our friends are our strength. We extend cordial greetings to you, may you ever have peace for your pathway and may true happiness be yours through all coming years."

A. C. TVEDT & SON
Phone 51 Goodridge, Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmrs State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

TELLS ABOUT JOHN RANDOLPH

Thomas H. Benton Relates Interview With Eccentric Man, in Which He Depicts His Melancholy Mood.

Thomas H. Benton in his "Thirty Years' View" gives an interesting account of an interview he had with the eccentric John Randolph of Roanoke.

The interview was at Mr. Benton's room in Crawford's hotel, in Georgetown. It was in the gloom of the evening, before the lamps were lit. Mr. Randolph, reclining on a soft, silent and thoughtful, repeated, as if to himself, Johnson's lines on "Senility and Imbecility," that show his life under its most melancholy form:

"In life's last scenes what prodigies surprise,
Fears of the brave and follies of the wise.
Down Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires a driveller and a show."

When Mr. Randolph finished repeating these lines, Mr. Benton said to him: "Mr. Randolph, I have often heard you repeat these as if they could have an application to yourself, while no one can have less reason than yourself to fear the fate of Swift."

To this Randolph replied: "I have lived in dread of insanity."

While Randolph was not insane in the ordinary sense of the word, it is certain that he had occasional temporary aberrations of the mind, and it was during such times that his talk was most brilliant, a copious flow for hours of wit and classic allusion, a perfect scattering of the diamonds of the mind.

His will was contested on the ground of insanity, but it was not set aside.

MIX DOUGH WITH SEA WATER

Wider Adoption of the Practice Is Recommended by French Naval Pharmacist, Health Advantages.

It has long been a custom in certain parts of France to make up the dough for bread with sea-water instead of using, as is customary, fresh water, with the addition of salt required to make bread both healthful and appetizing, says the Literary Digest. M. Abert Saint Sernin, a French naval pharmacist of the first class, urges the wider adoption of the practice, which has, according to him, several advantages; the bread keeps moist longer, owing to the affinity for water, possessed by the magnesium chloride seawater contains; it is very wholesome, since it provides not only the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, but other mineral substances which the body can make use of.

The water must be collected at a suitable distance from land and should be taken from a depth of six or seven yards if possible. The yeast must be prepared with fresh water and the salt water used for mixing the dough. The French writer adds:

"Bread made with sea water, useful for everybody, is to be recommended especially for growing children, for convalescents, and for all those who need to repair the wastes due to fever or to hard labor."

Half-Way Work.

We are, none of us, so good architects as to be able to work habitually beneath our strength; and yet there is not a building that I know of, lately raised, wherein it is not sufficiently evident that neither architect nor builder has done his best. It is the especial characteristic of modern work. All old work nearly has been hard work. It may be the hard work of children, of barbarians, of rustics; but it is always their utmost. Let us have done with this kind of work at once; cast off every temptation to it; do not let us degrade ourselves voluntarily, and then mutter and mourn over our shortcomings; let us confess our poverty or our parsimony, but not belie our human intellect. It is not a question of doing more, but of doing better. Do not let us boss our roofs with wretched, half-worked, blunt-edged rosettes; do not let us flank our gates with rigid imitations of medieval statuary. Such things are more insults to common sense, and only unfit us for feeling the nobility of their prototypes.—Ruskin.

Four-Arc Rainbow.

A four-arc rainbow was seen by a vessel at sea recently, one pair intersecting the other pair. Two arcs are often seen on land, and three are sometimes seen; but the invariable rule is that these arcs all have a common center lying below the horizon. The explanation of the two pairs of arcs was, however, quite simple. The sea at the time was exceptionally calm, and acted as a gigantic mirror. Two of the arcs, which had a common center below the horizon, were due to the sun itself; the other two arcs, which had a common center above the horizon, were due to the reflection of the sun in the sea.

Rust Dissolver.

An Italian inventor has patented a method of cleansing iron and steel from rust. By his process the metal is made the cathode in a phosphoric acid electrolyte. It is claimed this acid, unlike others, dissolves away the rust without attacking the solid metal, and also tends to prevent subsequent rusting. The electrolyte is made by adding 10 parts of phosphoric acid to 90 parts of water, or by adding a 10 per cent solution of sodium phosphate to 10 per cent of the acid. A temperature between 50 and 70 degrees Centigrade is recommended.

Statement of the condition of GOODRIDGE STATE BANK of Goodridge, Minn.,

at close of business on Dec 31st, 1917.
Date of report by Bank January 9th, 1918.

Resources		
Loans and Discounts		$67,287.09
Overdrafts		147.22
Bonds and Securities		1,000.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		2,650.00
Due from Banks	$12,507.06	
Cash on Hand	1,892.37	
Total Cash Assets		14,399.43
Checks and Cash Items		790.93
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		
TOTAL		$87,274.67
Liabilities		
Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,500.00
Undivided Profits, Net		3,241.79
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates for money borrowed)		
Deposits Subject to Check	$31,336.53	
Cashier's Checks	2,388.88	
Total Immediate Liabilities	33,725.41	
Time Certificates	37,807.47	
Total Deposits	71,532.88	71,532.88
TOTAL		$87,274.67
Amount of Reserve on Hand	$14,399.43	
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	5,937.43	

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Pennington } ss.

We, Oscar Sponheim Vice President and J. P. Jensen Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Oscar Sponheim, Vice President.
J. P. Jensen, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: H. S. Dahlen
Two Directors H. P. Sponheim

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Jan. 1918.

(SEAL)
Ole E. Granum
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minn
My commission expires Aug. 17th, 1923.

Buds and Flowers in Cooking.

The French Canadians are said to use the acid flowers of the redbud, or Judas tree, in salads, while the buds and tender pods are packed in vinegar. Honey locust pods, often locally called "honey-shucks," contain a sweetish, thick, cheeselike pulp, which is often eaten. Those of the mesquite furnish the Mexicans and Indians with a nutritious food. The Creoles of Louisiana, famous for their cookery, are reported to use the young buds of the sassafras as a substitute for okra in thickening soups.

Nova Scotia's Fish Army.

Nova Scotia is literally "the land of fish"—cod, herring, mackerel and the giant albacore or tuna. Nova Scotia is so much a land of fish, says a writer, that it produces over one-fourth the value of the entire Canadian catch, or $9,166,851 worth. Every tiny haven around the extensive Bluenose Land coast harbors fishing smacks galore, while Lunenburg, Canso, Liverpool and Chester are home ports for hundreds of fleet-winged deep-sea banking schooners.

Reason and Emotion.

What a mysterious conflict that is between the reasoning power, which keeps pointing out the right road, and an ill-regulated emotional faculty, which seeks to draw one along the wrong road! Indulging the wrong habits always makes the upward path so much steeper and the downward path so much easier. How fortunate that man is whose false steps are arrested by a friendly touch of common sense disguised in a flash of satire!—Sir George Reid.

Statement of the condition of FARMERS STATE BANK of Goodridge, Minn.

at the close of business on December 31st, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank Jan. 9, 1918.

Resources		
Loans and Discounts		$74,600.56
Overdrafts		190.18
Bonds and Securities		1,300.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		4,363.11
Other Real Estate		1,264.46
Due from Banks	$ 4,79[illegible]	
Cash on Hand	1,822.38	
Total Cash Assets		6,617.71
Checks and Cash Items		1,074.73
Paid out for Expenses etc., in Excess of Earnings		
Total		$89,431.75
Liabilities		
Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		2,410.65
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates for money borrowed		
Deposits Subject to Check	$37,408.45	
Cashier's Checks	1,029.21	
Total Immediate Liabilities	38,437.66	
Savings Deposits	231.81	
Time Certificates	36,351.63	
Total Deposits	75,021.10	75,021.10
Total		$89,431.75
Amount of Reserve on Hand	$ 7,692.44	
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	$6,441.69	

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Pennington } ss.

We, J. M. Bishop, President and Nick Bundhund Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. M. Bishop, President.
Nick Bundhund, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: J. M. Bishop
(Two) Directors Magnus G. Thoreson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January 1918.

(SEAL) H. B. Rockne,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota.
My commission expires March 10, 1923.

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn.

Thief River Hide and Fur Company
Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.
Thief River Falls, Minn

Real Estate Loans
Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates
Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, — MINN

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Watch For The Next Date

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

THE HERO
Fanning Mill

Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity

Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.

Call in and let show you how it works

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume XIII. No. 3 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JANUARY 17, 1918. $1.50 Per Year.

Extra **Morin & Stephenson** Extra

Agents For The

Musikland Phonographs

Plays Edison, Columbia, Pathe, Victor, Par-O-Ket and also all of cheap disk records No Special Attachments Needed. Agents for Par-O-Ket records 35c. A $200.00 Tone Phongraph at One Quarter the Co

On Display At

M. J. Stephenson's

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.74
Barley	1.22
Flax	3.32
Rye	1.71
Butter	.40
Eggs	.40
Vivo Flour	$5.40
Mascot Flour	5.40

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

A full line of Scandinavian and English story books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

C. H. Rossmon is busy these days manufacturing his own ice.

Ye editor was a business visiter in Thief River Falls Tuesday evening.

Chester Tvedt went to Thief River Falls Monday to have some dental work done.

R. R. Johnson received another car load of ice from Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Members of the Goodridge Literary Society will present the entitled "As the Twig is Bent" in the school house Friday evening January 25th.

John Olson and Swen Swenson, of Erie passed thru here Monday enroute for Virginia, Minn. where they will work in the iron mines.

Band meeting Saturday forenoon at 10 o'clock and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A play in three acts entitled "As the Twig is Bent" will be presented in the School House at Goodridge Friday evening Jan. 25th. Don't miss it.

Mr. Seavey of Austin, Minn. arrived here last week to visit at the homes of his son and daughter M. O. Seavey and Mrs. George Josephsen.

Don't forget the home talent play in the school house next Friday evening January 25th.

A. R. Johnsrud, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Mercantile Co., has sold out his interests in that concern to the remainder of the stockholders, M. G. Thoreson was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Johnsrud has not yet decided as to what he will do.

John Nelson of High Landing was a passenger to Thief River Falls Tuesday evening

W. H. Wilde of Sunbeam, was a passenger to the county seat Tuesday evening.

A. H. Fasel, H. A, Dahlen, H. P. and Oscar Sponheim of Thief River Falls were up here Saturday to attend the annual stockholders meeting of the Goodridge State Bank. They found the results of last years business very satisfactory and to show their appreciation of the way in which the bank is managed by Cashier Jenson, they raised his salary another notch.

Potatoes for sale at $1.00 per bushel Inquire at High Landing store.
Will Korstad.

All those having bought wood by the acre lots from me are to take the wood off this winter.
Eddie Arveson, Erie

The Mavie Band will give a dance in The Mavie Hall Saturday evening Jan. 19th. The Electric car will run, leaving Thief River Falls at 8 P. M. sharp. Greenfields Orchestra will furnish the music and the proceeds will go for the benefit of the band Come and help the boys out.

P. O Tvedt was a Thief River Falls business visitor Tuesday.

James Cullen of Anstad was transacting business in town Tuesday. He called at this office and renewed his subscription to the Eleven Towns for another year.

Andrew Speten of Esplee was a Goodridge business visitor Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kiesow of Esplee were Goodridge visitors Tuesday.

Irving Quist came up from Thief River Falls Saturday and went out to attend the annual meeting of the Red Lake Eastern Marshall Farmers Telephone Co.

At the annual meeting of the Red Lake Eastern Marshall Farmers Telephone Co. held at Erie Saturday it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Goodridge. P. O. Tvedt was elected secretary to succeed Stephen Singer.

Mrs. Clarence Wayne and Mrs. Emil Ristau of Germantown visited at the Bundhund home here Thursday and Friday of last week.

FOR SALE—One Piano organ and one Oliver typewriter. Inquire at this office.

The greatest official war picture of the Battle of Alsace-Lorraine, taken on the battle fields of France will be shown at the Grand Theatre, Goodridge Saturday afternoon at 2:30, evening at 8:30 Jan. 19th and Sunday evening Jan. 20th at 8:30. Don't fail to see it.
The manager also announces that he will show war pictures from time to time for the next few months.
Watch for further announcements.

"As the Twig is Bent"

"As the Twig is Bent", a rural school drama in three acts will be presented by members of the Goodridge Literary Society in the school house Friday evening Jan. 25th. This play promises to be a good one and everyone should aim to be present. Admission will be 20 and 35cts.

Cast of Characters.

Miss Best, a rural school teacher, Miss Murray.
Kate } her pupils, Clara Ferdinandsen
Nina } Christina Bundhund
Lawrence Sprague, the big boy called Larry, Stewart McLeod
Gerald, who lisps, Alfred Tvedt
Mrs. Williams, the teachers friend, Miss Blair
Mr. Sharp } members of the school board, Alvin Rottke
Mr Peterson } Prof A. O. Halvorson
Mrs. Long, who boards the teacher, Miss Laurenza Urdahl
Mrs. Sharp, who helps "run the school", Mrs. Bennie Johnson
Mrs. Butler, who was "well brought up", Miss Ruth Andersen
Biddy, the Irish "help" Mrs. McDonald
Weary Willie, a tramp, H. W. Smith

Church Announcement.

(Nor. Luth. Church)

Goodridge: Morning Services, Sunday at 10:30 a. m. All are welcome.
Rev. G. A. Tungseth.

Notice.

All owners of business places and residences are to have their chimney's cleaned as soon as possible, if not they will be cleaned by the marshall and charged to each individual or firm.
By order of Fire Department,
G. C. Gulrud, Chief.

Defective Flues Caused $339,738 Loss In State Last Year, Says Fire Marshall.

Defective flues and sparks from neglected chimneys caused a property fire loss in Minnesota of $339,738 in 1917.

This enormous loss is entirely unnecessary, says George A. Nettleton, assistant state fire marshal.

"It is one of the easiest things in the world for a fire to start from a defective flue, and one of the easiest matters to be corrected. Such fires are entirely unnecessary. It is carelessness which is almost criminal at this time in the state and nation's history to allow an accumulation of soot in the chimney or to neglect to see that the flue is proof against accidental fire."

The losses mentioned were caused from 156 defective flues and 251 cases where sparks caused by such defects resulted in fires.

In commenting on this loss of more than a third of a million dollars in one year from these causes, Mr. Nettleton says that now— during the winter months— is the season when such fires occur, and that every precaution should be taken at once by every householder, manufacturer or occupant of a factory or dwelling to see that the danger is eliminated.

John Mostrom Loses Home.

Fire originating from a defective flue early last Wednesday evening totally destroyed the home of John Mostrom, a well known farmer and merchant living at Neptune in Hickory township.

The fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered by Mrs. Mostrom and several small children who were there alone at the time, were driven from their home out in the cold winter winds. They were unable to get out any of the contents.

The house, which was a six room frame structure was uninsured and the loss will be a heavy blow to the owner.

Basket Social a Big Success.

The basket social and dance given for the benefit of the Red Cross Friday evening Jan. 11th, was a splendid manifestation of the patriotism and loyalty of the people of Goodridge and vicinity. In spite of the inclement weather a fairly good sized crowd gathered, had the weather been more favorable, the crowd as well as the receipts would easily have been doubled. But even as it was the results were more than satisfactory. The people present displayed and enthusiasm which outweighed the comparatively small number in attendance. The bidding for the baskets was briskly done under the able auctioneering of Jesse LaBree, our genial combination of crier of wares and presence of the peace. His smiling countenance and pointed remarks were alike irresistible and eticited quick responses from the masculine members of those in attendance. The total receipts for the baskets and the dance tickets was $77.30 an exceptionally large sum considering the circumstances.

Thanks are due to all who took part and did their best to make the event a success, both those who were present and brought either eatables or money and those who could not be present on account of the weather, but contributed to the affair just the same. Special mention ought to be made of the following besides Mr. LaBree, the members of the orchestra for the free music, the merchants for their donations; Mr. Patrick Brick, for the free use of his hotel kitchen and dining room, and of Mr. P. P. Palmer for the gratis use of the hall. The success of the event shows that we in Goodridge and vicinity are willing to stand back of our boys who are offering everything they have for their country and ours.

The eatables left over from the midnight lunch were disposed of at an afternoon lunch which was given in the schoolhouse. The receipts was a little over six dollars.

COMING.

The Battle of Gettysburg to the Grand Theatre, Saturday and Sunday Feb. 2nd and 3rd. Matinee at 2:30 Saturday afternoon. Don't miss it.

Women Better or Worse.

Women, when they are bad, are worse than men and more disposed to commit crime. When the sex which is sweet by inheritance once becomes degraded it falls into greater excesses than the other. Women are always either much better or much worse than men.—Bonaparte.

A Commuter's Ambition.

We'd like to be in a financial position when we take a meal out, as we do once every two or three months with all the regularity of clockwork, to go to some place where "fruits in season" on the menu doesn't mean chiefly bananas.—Ohio State Journal.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

JANUARY REDUCTION SALE

During the month of January we will sell Mens, boys and childrens Overshes, Mackinaws, Caps, Sweaters, Mittens, Flannel Shirts etc. at a big discount.

Now is the time to buy what you need in the above line and save money.

H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

AN OPPORTUNITY

To supply yourself with Drygoods, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Caps, Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hose etc. at the most reasonable prices consistent with the present high cost of everything.

When in need of anything in the above line, call on us, we are here to supply your needs. All we ask is a chance to do so.

When in town make it a point to do your trading at our store, we will appreciate your business

P. C. HALVORSON
Goodridge, Minn.

U. S. SUPPLY SHIPS ARE WITHOUT COAL

TRANSPORT DEMANDS FOR FUEL MUST PRECEDE THOSE OF MUNITION MAKERS, IS RULNIG

FACTORIES TO BE CLOSED UP

Private Plants in East Must Give UP Stocks—Householders to Get Relief First, Less Essential Industries Last.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Ships transporting supplies to Europe have been added by Fuel Administrator Garfield to the list of essentials that must be supplied with coal. They were put ahead even of war industries after reports were received that a million tons of shipping is held at New York for a lack of bunkers.

The shortage in the New York area is due to the railroad tieup. William G. McAdoo, director general of transportation, also took drastic steps to afford relief.

Disregarding all other demands, the railroads in this district were directed to move coal for households and food and coal for the bunkers of European bound munition ships.

The storm conditions responsible for the tie-up are described by railroad officials as the worst in 50 years.

Smith Urges Drastic Action.

The director general's action was taken following a conversation over the telephone with A. H. Smith, assistant to the director general in charge of transportation in the Northwest.

Mr. Smith recommended getting service, "even if manufacturing industries close down for a few days until the effect of this storm can be cleared away, and working room be afforded."

Mr. McAdoo's action also followed a long conference of the war council at the War department. With little prospect of a relief from the blizzard conditions, representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping board, Councils of Defense, Food and Fuel administrations, discussed the greatest needs facing the country at the present time.

A general plan of coal distribution designed to relieve the East, as outlined by Dr. Garfield, gives preference first to householders; second, to public utilities supplying light and heat; third, to ships transporting food and war materials to the American army and to the Allies; fourth, to war industries, and fifth, to all other classes of industry.

The program will be put into force with the aid of state fuel administrators. It will apply probably to all the states east of the Mississippi.

RUSSIANS ASSURED OF U. S. FRIENDSHIP BY FRANCE

Slav People Greeted on Occasion of Russian New Year By American Ambassador—Statement to Press.

Petrograd, Jan. 15.—David R. Francis, American ambassador, in greeting Russian people on the occasion of the Russian new year, issued a statement to the Russian press in which he says:

"The best greetings I can give Russian people from American people is President Wilson's message to Congress on January 8 (December 26, old style, which has been given in full to the Russian press."

The ambassador says the message expresses clearly the friendship of America for Russia.

1,600,000 RELEASED FOR DUTY ON WEST FRONT

Germans Heretofore Stationed in East Now Available For Service in France.

London, Jan. 15.—Russian withdrawal from the war relieves 1,600,000 Germans for use on the Western front, according to Brig. Gen. Sir. A. C. Geddes; minister of national service, in a "man-power" statement to the house of commons.

"It is necessary for Britain to recruit forthwith 450,000 men from civil life," the minister added. "It has been decided not to introduce compulsory service into Ireland."

Two Cent Fare Law Upheld.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The two-cent fare law of Illinois has been upheld by the supreme court with the exception that where it discriminated in favor of some cities because of the higher interstate rate, the interstate commerce commission has power to make necessary adjustments.

Accused of Treason; Clears Counsel.

New York, Jan. 15.—Paul Hennig, German-born American citizen and foreman in a torpedo manufacturing plant, indicted last month charged with treason in tampering with torpedoes for the United States navy, signed an agreement with his American counsel releasing them from further conduct of his own case in event evidence was disclosed pointing to his guilt. He suggested the agreement to protect his counsel from the possible accusation that they had defended a traitor.

DR. K. IGNATIUS

Dr. K. Ignatius, commissioner from the new republic of Finland to the United States, has spent a busy two months in Washington. His principal efforts have been directed to securing foodstuffs for his countrymen for immediate relief. At the same time he is attempting to secure recognition from the United States for his government. He will be joined soon by a colleague.

BRITISH IN REPRISAL AIR RAID

SUCCESSFUL DAYLIGHT ATTACK IS MADE ON KARLSRUHE.

Bombs Hit War Plants and Start Large Fires—Eight Enemy Machines Downed.

London, Jan. 15.—A successful daylight reprisal air raid has been made in Karlsruhe, according to a British official communication.

Karlsruhe is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden. It is situated about 50 miles from the French border and has a population of between 75,000 and 100,000.

The text of the statement says:

"Today our squadrons carried out a most successful raid into Germany in broad daylight, their objectives being the railway station and munitions factories at Karlsruhe. One and a quarter tons of bombs were dropped, with excellent results. Bursts were observed on buildings and sidings of the main railway junction in the center of the town, on railway workshops and a small junction in the town.

Large Fire Started.

"Observers report that a very large fire was started in factories alongside the railway, which was confirmed by photographs taken after the raid.

"The anti-aircraft fire was very heavy and accurate over the objectives and several hostile machines attacked our formation without success. All our airplanes reached their objectives and returned safely.

"In combats seven hostile machines were driven down out of control. Another was forced to land intact behind our lines by anti-aircraft fire; the pilot was captured. Three of our machines are missing.

BIG AMERIAN TANKER SINKS IN COLLISION

Warships Rushing to Rescue of Possible Survivors of Accident.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Warships are rushing to the rescue of possible survivors of the American oil tanker Texan, reported to have sunk at sea following collision with another vessel.

Official report of the accident was received at the Navy department following a day of unconfirmed rumors.

The Texan and the vessel she collided with are reported to have been under convoy.

FREIGHT WEEK BEGINS RATHER UNFAVORABLY

Snow Blocked Yards Hamper Efforts To Clear Railroads of Country.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Freight moving week" opened under rather inauspicious circumstances with drayage and unloading facilities at terminals occupied with other tasks made necessary by the storm, but the rising temperatures over the country gave officials hope that the latter days of the week would be open for a great clearance movement to release cars.

Wholesale Coal Seizure Planned.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Wholesale confiscation of coal from industries in sufficient quantities to meet domestic requirements has been decided upon by the fuel administration it is announced. This action it was said, was made enecessary because of the emergency caused by the freight congestion in the East and prospects of a fortnight of extremely cold weather. Seizure of coal will affect less essential factores and even war industries may be forced to curtail consumption n favor of household needs.

TAKE SPY SUSPECT AS BLAST PLOTTER

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS ARREST ALIEN TRYING TO BLOW UP ARMY MAGAZINE

FIND INCRIMINATING PAPERS

Letters Show Connection With Captain Boy-ed and Payments of $90-000—Posed as U. S. Army Officer.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 15.—Naval intelligence officers have left here for Baltimore with Walter Sporemann, suspected of being an active figure in plots launched here by Captain Boy-Ed, the former German military attache, and believed to have been a captain in the German army.

The alleged spy was arrested while attempting to blow up a magazine at the army aviation field under construction near Newport News.

The prisoner will be turned over to officers of the Department of Justice at Baltimore for a hearing. So far the only charge formally lodged against him is understood to be that he is a dangerous enemy alien.

Others Persons Incriminated.

Documents found on his person and in his rooms in Baltimore tend to reveal his connection with Boy-Ed and former German Ambassador Bernstorff and to incriminate persons in Washington, Baltimore and other cities. It is understood a number of arrests may be made in a day or two.

Documents found on the prisoner show that he began his work some time before the United States entered the war. In one letter from Boy-Ed there is said to have been reference to $90,000 Boy-Ed advanced Sporemann.

Posed as Army Officer.

Officers followed Sporemann night and day through several cities and to at least two army camps. Frequently, it is said, the prisoner posed as an officer of the United States army. Finally he visited the great army and navy base on Hampton Roads, but before that a young naval agent, posing as a friend of Germany, had made himself acquainted with Sporemann. The officer followed his man in Newport News and finally to the aviation field where the arrest was made.

HERTLING'S SPEECH MAY BE REPLY TO WILSON

Address Before Reichstag Expected To Mark Crisis Between Teutons.

London, Jan. 5.—The climax of a death struggle between the Reichstag peace majority and the German annextionists is expected before the Reichstag by Chancellor von Hertling.

The present conference in Berlin of military and political leaders is regarded as an effort to obtain some agreement among German parties as to war aims.

In many quarters it is believed annexationists, headed by Von Ludendorff and Von Hindenburg, will be victorious and that the chancellor will proclaim new war aims with intended annexations both on the east and west fronts as their basis.

The slated speech is also expected to take the form of a reply to the recent addresses of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George. Upon it may also rest the ultimate result of the peace conferences with Russia.

FORMER CONGRESSMAN DIES AT CAMP WHEELER

Major A. P. Gardner Succumbs to Pneumonia After Short Illness.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Maj. Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton, Mass., died at Camp Wheeler base hospital after a short illness from pneumonia.

After continuous service of 15 years as representative from the Sixth Congressional district of Massachusetts, Major Gardner resigned when war was declared to enter the army.

Major Gardner was commissioned a colonel, but at his request was reduced to major in order that he might be sent to France.

Kentucky Ratifies Dry Amendment.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 15.—Kentucky is the second state in the United States to ratify the national prohibition amendment. The legislature has ratified the prohibition amendment by the following votes: Senate, 27 to 6, House, 66 to 10.

"Garabed" Resolution Reported.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The resolution giving federal protection for development to "Garabed," an illegal new free emergency patent, was favorably reported today by the Senate patents committee.

Call Skilled Workers for Ship Yards.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A call for 50,000 volunteers, a reserve army of skilled workers for ship yards, has been issued by Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board.

REAR ADMIRAL GRIFFIN

Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin has been named to succeed himself as chief of the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department instead of receiving another assignment, as is customary in the department.

BRITAIN CALLS 500,000 MEN

NEEDED TO HOLD ENEMY UNTIL UNITED STATES GETS IN.

Empire Has Enrolled 7,000,000 Men in Fighting and Labor Battalion Forces During War.

London, Jan. 15.—Nearly half a million men from Great Britain alone are to be recruited into the British army at the earliest date possible, and it is probable many more will be added to that number in the next few months.

These will comprise younger men, who up to the present have been exempt because of their employment in industries essential to the war service.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons by Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, whose statement of the governments man-power proposals was replete with interesting details of Britain's strength in the struggle into which she means to throw her full resources.

The minister set forth the status and needs of the British forces, and measures the government is taking after agreement with most of the labor leaders for recruiting from classes of skilled workers who were promised exemption when conscription was adopted.

The empire has enrolled 7,500,000 fighting and labor battalion forces during the war, according to the statement of the minister, and now has more than 4,000,000 in arms, but needs more men to hold its own against the enemy until American strength is available.

ANOTHER HEAVY GALE SWEEPING ON CHICAGO

Coal Famine Closes Blasta Furnaces And Large Packing Plants.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Chicago, just recovering from the most severe blizzard in 50 years, is gripped by a coal famine that closed the blast furnaces of South Chicago, shut up the world's two greatest packing plants, and threatened another tieup off the railways.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul issued orders to division superintendents that every possible train be cancelled to save fuel. The Armour and Swift packing plants closed and put every employe to work clearing the tracks of snow so that coal and cattle could be moved.

Meanwhile the weather forecaster issued a warning that another heavy gale was sweeping toward the city, leaving in its wake snow-covered states throughout the Southwest.

Indianapolis Schools Close.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 15.—Eighteen hundred cars of coal are needed immediately in Indiana to relieve the situation, according to figures compiled by the fuel administration. Requests for immediate relief from 15 counties totalled more than 400 cars. Thirty-five schools in Indianapolis alone have closed on account of the lack of fuel.

Recognizes Finland Independence.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.—Austria-Hungary has officially recognized the independence of Finland, according to a dispatch received here from Vienna.

Soldiers Killed in Texas Wreck.

Calvert, Tex., Jan. 15.—The northbound "owl" passenger train on the Houston & Texas Central railroad split an open switch at Hammond five miles from Bremond, killing 16 persons and badly injuring 14 others. The second coach, which was a chair car, was smashed into splinters. The dead include four soldiers, three women, two babies and seven men. When the train hit the switch, the steel sleeper telescoped the chair car next to it. All the occupants of this car were either killed or injured.

LUMBERMEN TO HELP WIN WAR

HEAR TALK ON CONSERVATION AT OPENING MEETING.

Registration of 2,000 From Northwest Expected—Governor Harding of Iowa on List of Speakers.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 15.—Charles Webster of Waucoma, Iowa, president of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association, opened the twenty-eighth annual convention of the association at the West hotel here late Tuesday with an address devoted mainly to telling what lumbermen and other folks at home can do to help win the war. His speech was followed by a patriotic address by Governor W. L. Harding of Iowa. Indications pointed to a registration of nearly 2,000 lumbermen from the states of Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and North Dakota. The convention will be in session three days, and Tuesday was made "Patrictic Day"

"Eighteen billions of dollars will be required to finance the country until June, 1918," said President Webster. "Our net savings for the year 1917 are estimated to be approximately that amount. As this war continues, our expenses will, naturally, become more burdensome, but there is no question but that we shall be able to finance, and it goes without saying, win the war. In order to do this, there must not be one slacker left in all the United States."

Conservation of coal Mr. Webster dwelt on as one of the pressing tasks in which everybody can take part.

"About 15,000,000 people," he said, "shovel the 20 per cent of our coal used for domestic purposes. Only about 250,000 firemen shovel the 60 per cent of our coal used by power plants and railroads. The householder must realize that when he throws a shovelful of anthracite into the furnace, its value is equivalent to half a pound of sugar, or a half a loaf of bread, or a pint of milk. The fireman is, however, the biggest single factor to be considered in a campaign to secure saving of coal."

Mr. Webster denounced receivers who are slow in unloading cars and thus tie up railroad equipment.

"The Lumberman" he said in conclusion, "can and should lend all his influence, his time and energy in assisting in the conservation of food and fuel, in the prompt unloading of all cars, and he should give every dollars he can possibly spare to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and kindred institutions.

Former French Premier Jailed.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Joseph Caillaux, former premier and minister of justice of France, has been formally imprisoned as outgrowth of charges of treason lodged against him in connection with the Bolo Pasha case.

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THE WEATHER.

Generally fair and continued cold today and tomorrow.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, Jan. 15.—Oats, May, 75⅝; May, Rye, $1.91.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Corn, Jan. $1.27½ May, $1.25⅛; Oats, Jan. 74¼; May, 76½.

South St. Paul Live Stock.

South St. Paul, Jan. 15.—Estimated receipts at the Union Stock yards: Cattle, 151; calves, 128; hogs, 5,0..; sheep, 386; horses, 110; cars, 156.

Cattle—Steers, $9.25@11; cows, $7@7.75; calves, $6.75@14; hogs, $15.50@16.10; sheep and lambs, $5@15.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Hog receipts, 14,000; steady; bulk, $16.15@16.50; light, $15.75@16.45; mixed, $15.90@16.60; heavy, $15.90@16.60; rough, $15.90@16.10; pigs, $12.50@15.25. Cattle receipts, 2,000; firm, native steers, $8.20@13.00; stockers and feeders, $6.80@10.85; cows and heifers, $5.80@11.75; calves, $8.75@16; sheep receipts, 2,000; strong;; wethers, $9.60@13.25; lambs, $14@17.40.

Butter Eggs and Poultry.

Minneapolis, Jan. 15.—BUTTER—Creamery extras, per lb., 47c; extra firsts, 46c; firsts, 45c; seconds, 44c; dairy, 39c; packing stock, 34c.

EGGS.—Receipts of fresh too light to make a quotation. Most arrivals are country held, selling in a small way at from 50c to 51c per dozen. Refrigerator, candled, doz., 42c; checks and seconds, doz., 32c; dirties, candled doz., 32c. Quotations on eggs include cases.

POULTRY.—Turkeys, fat, 10 lbs. and over, 22c; thin, small, 10@12c; cripples and culls, unsalable; roosters, 14c; hens, 4 lbs and over, 20c; hens, under 4 lbs, 16c; ducks, 18c; geese, lb. 16c; springs, 20c.

100,000 Attack Chicago Drifts.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—An army of more than 100,000 workers including 60,000 schoolboys, has resumed the attack on the great snow drifts which for 48 hours tied up railroad traffic and caused what the health authorities termed an alarming shortage of fuel and milk. Everyone of the 27 steam railroads has resumed limited service but officials said it would be at least two days before normal passenger schedules could be established, and perhaps a week before freight trains could be run as usual.

Back Lame and Achy?

There's little peace when your kidneys are weak and while at first there may be nothing more serious than dull backache, sharp, stabbing pains, headaches, dizzy spells and kidney irregularities, you must act quickly to avoid the more serious trouble, dropsy, gravel, heart disease, Bright's disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is so warmly recommended everywhere by grateful users.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

H. De Voice, Marshall St., Springfield, Minn., says: "For years I had a constant, dull pain in my back and kidneys. The attacks were so severe that it seemed as if a sharp instrument was piercing my kidneys, first on one side and then the other. Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and since then I have had no further trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

IF BOSSY Could Talk

she would ask for outside support for her overworked organs of milk-production. Try Kow-Kure; it works with great tonic effect on the system, prevents disease, a sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches. Buy Kow-Kure from feed dealers and druggists.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt.

KOW-KURE 65c & $1.10 pkgs

Booklet, "The Home Cow Doctor," free.

No Certainty Anywhere.

Bess—Marriage doesn't always turn out happily.

Jess—No, nor divorce, even.—Judge.

AN ATTACK OF GRIP USUALLY LEAVES KIDNEYS IN WEAKENED CONDITION

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a rundown condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Regular medium and large size bottles, for sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.—Adv.

Underscoring It.

Mr. Bodger—Was I skeered? Why, when them bombs began to drop, I werry nigh went into italics!

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

When a woman forgives a man she never allows him to forget that she forgave him.

Comfort Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means sleep for baby and rest for mother. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Success never comes to the man who sits on an empty dry goods box and whistles for it.

Tears of joy and sadness come from the same tank.

WHH Save Your Cash and Your Health WHH

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

The standard cold cure for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c.

WHH At Any Drug Store WHH

HIDE TANNING

Horse and Cattle Hides tanned and manufactured into Robes—Coats—Mittens that will last a life time. Old Furs and Robes repaired. We buy Hides, Furs, Metals and Rubber, top prices paid. Write for prices and tags.

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IRRITATING COUGHS

Promptly treat coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis and similar inflamed and irritated conditions of the throat with a tested remedy—

PISO'S

"CONTRABAND"

A Thrilling War Story of the North Atlantic

By RANDALL PARRISH

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CHAPTER XXXI—Continued.

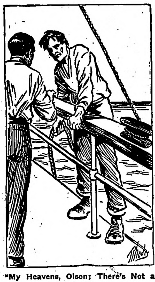
—20—

Leayord and I were the last, and we left the dinghy swamped behind us, dangling and crushed against the steel side of the schooner, upheld only by the strength of the rope. It was all the work of a feverish minute, in which thought was impossible because of the stress of action. But now, as I clung breathless to those lower mizzen ratlines, the seven of us jammed upon the little platform, the green surge of water below slushing against the wreck we had just left, the strange silence of this vessel which we had boarded struck me with full force. In heaven's name, what could it mean? It was broad daylight; if there was a man alive aboard, he could never have failed to see or hear us in this fierce struggle for life. Yet no one was visible; no sound of voice was heard; no face peered over at us above the rail. It was like a ghost schooner, and I felt the very heart of me chill as I stared into the blank faces of my huddled companions, and along the shiny sides, and the deserted rail.

"This is a rum go, sir," ventured Leayord soberly. "Ain't she got no crew?"

"I don't know what to make of it," I confessed, "but we'll soon find out. Help the lady, Leayord. Olson, come with me."

We footed the ropes, and swung up to the rail, clinging there long enough to gain swift view of the deck beyond. It was as clean as a millionaire's yacht, and had the appearance of one, with brasswork glistening, and paint fresh and bright. Every rope seemed coiled in place, the sail gaskets firmly tied, the planks spotless, the canvas as white as though just out of the sail-loft. My eyes surveyed the whole fore and aft—the low forecastle, the cook's galley, with door standing wide open, revealing a fireless stove, the boats in chocks, not one missing, the after cabin on the deck level, its companion door ajar, the wheel astern, outlined against the sky, swinging slightly to a lashing of rope—and nowhere a human being. I could scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes.



"My Heavens, Olson; There's Not a Sailor on Deck."

"Heavens, Olson; there's not a sailor on deck," I gasped.

"No, sir; it beats me; I've been at sea a long time, sir, but I never see nothin' like this—they ain't left, fer the boats are all there, an' the wheel is lashed. She's just a sailin' herself."

"There's no sign of any trouble aboard. Why, those decks are scrubbed like a Dutchwoman's floor. Hurry up, Leayord; the schooner seems deserted. Come on, mate, we shall have to clear this mystery up."

We sprang down on the deck, and the others came tumbling over the rail after us, each face expressive of mystification. Vera touched my sleeve, her eyes searching mine.

"What can have happened?"

"I do not in the least know," I answered. "The mystery is too deep to guess at. There has been no storm, no fire, no evidence of desertion, every boat seems to be in its proper place. The only thing I can think of as possible is drink. The whole crew may be drunk, but that seems like a dream. However, we can't stand here doing nothing. White, you are not of much use with that broken arm, so remain alongside Miss Carrington. Keep your eyes open. Leayord, you and I will have a peep into that cabin; the rest of you take the forecastle. Be careful, lads, but don't miss anything—scatter now."

I slid back the companion door, and entered slightly in advance. The cabin floor was on a level with the main deck, and its glass front flooded the interior with light. A glance revealed everything, and I stood motionless, my breath caught in my throat, my hand still gripping the edge of the door. I was aware that Leayord peered in across my shoulder, and heard his startled lips utter one muffled exclamation. It was a low-ceiled apartment, painted white, with ports along the sides, the only staterooms being aft. A bright-hued rug covered the floor, and there were leather divans under the ports. The table in the center was fully set for a meal, covered with a white cloth, and glistening bravely with china and glass. There was food in abundance, partially eaten, and wineglasses half filled. I saw all these details; I recalled them afterwards, yet in that first instant of horror, the impression left upon me was merely of those silent, motionless figures sitting upright in their chairs. It was a gruesome sight! A great monster of a man faced me, his white, ghastly face appearing above a shaggy gray beard, his sightless, open eyes, staring full into mine. A wineglass had fallen from his opened fingers, and lay broken on the deck. Indeed, everyone had apparently died as by a stroke, retaining exactly the posture last assumed in life.

To the right of the broad-shouldered giant was a thin, young fellow, scarcely out of his teens, but with a hard, repulsive face, and at his left a dark-faced man almost a negro, grinned horribly, as though death had stricken him even as he laughed. Nothing could be more awful to look upon than the gleam of his teeth, beneath the fantastic curl of his mustache. There were six altogether, five sitting upright in swivel chairs, screwed to the deck, or leaning forward with heads resting on the table. The sixth, gray-haired and partially bald, had fallen sideways, and lay in a shapeless heap on the rug. They had the look of seamen, and were roughly dressed, three of them plainly foreigners, one with rings in his ears. The big man alone possessed the appearance of leadership.

I saw all this in that one swift glance. Breath had not come sobbing back to me, when Leayord's hand crushed my arm and his voice rumbled in my ear:

"See, captain! they're dead; they're all dead!"

"Yes," I answered, choking over the words, "there is no doubt of that. Something terrible has occurred here. Call—call the other men."

I heard him stumble out through the companion door, and the roar of his voice as he shouted to those forward; I could distinguish the sound of their feet on the deck, but could not remove my gaze from that awful sight in the cabin. The eyes of that giant dead man, staring at me so fixedly across the table, held me as in a vise—there was something so ghastly, so terrible, about their expression, as to rob me of all sense, all courage. The men joined me, Liverpool entering in advance, and pushing past where I stood. I have no recollection of seeing the others, although I felt and heard their presence. But I saw him—marked his sudden stop, the quick blanching of his face, and the sharp oath which burst from his lips, the swift, incredulous look of surprise, of recognition, which leaped into his eyes. He was staring straight into the ghastly face of the giant opposite. I doubt if he even saw any of the others.

"Heart of the devil!" he shouted. "If it isn't Gaston de Lys! So you've got it at last, you old hound."

He leaped forward, circled the table with a single stride, hate, memory, whatever the impulse might be, conquering all fear, and gripped his hand hard on the dead man's shoulder. And then he stiffened, every muscle of his body stricken; I could see death strike him, his jaw set, his eyes fixed—an instant he stood rigid; then his whole form seemed to contract and he fell lifeless to the deck.

I sprang toward him, but Masters gripped me, and hurled me back.

"Hands off — all of you!" he screamed. "Wait! Don't lay a finger on any of them; you are dead men if you do."

"What do you mean? What is it?"

"The most diabolical bit of deviltry ever contrived," he answered. "These men have been killed by electricity; the current is still on. I heard the whir of the dynamo as I came aft. Don't move until I find the switch and disconnect; for God's sake stand where you are."

Perhaps he was gone five minutes; I could never tell; I saw nothing but those dead men; heard nothing but the heavy breathing of my mates in the doorway. No one spoke; but once, it seemed to me, I caught the throb of that deadly dynamo, yet even as I seemed to distinguish the faint sound, it ceased abruptly. Masters pushed in past me.

"Ay, that was the truth," he said, "but it's safe enough now. Lord; did you ever hear of such a d——, cold-blooded crime. See here, men, the villain planned his job well—here are the wires along the deck, pressed into a seam, and connected to each swivel chair. See, the circuit is complete, and no one would ever suspect. All he had to do was stand back there in the steward's pantry and press the switch. Those six men died before they could wink an eye."

"But the fellow who did it? What has become of him?"

Masters shook his head.

"I don't know, sir; but there must have been one; there ain't none o' these dead men could have turned the trick."

"Perhaps it was that cuss dangling over the side, captain," said White's voice, from back behind the others.

"What is that?"

"There's a fellow got jammed in a small boat alongside, sir. I just happened to look over, and saw him a-hangin' there."

We were glad enough to escape that cabin of horror, and I slid the companion door to, and bolted it, before following White across the deck to the starboard rail. Excited as I was, obsessed by this awful tragedy, my mind yet grasped every detail—the shining brasswork, the spotless decks, the white boats in their davits, the snowy canvas aloft. The very immaculateness of the vessel seemed to add to the horror, and it was a shock to even read the schooner's name, painted on a lifebuoy—Rose of Gaspe.

A glance below revealed the whole story of the accident. It was clear enough to be read instantly by a sailor's eyes. The man in his efforts at escape had chosen one of the smaller boats, but one staunch and well equipped. No doubt it had been secretly prepared in advance, for the lockers contained food, and a beaker of fresh water was securely lashed to a front thwart. There was also a spar and sail aboard, safely secured, together with a pair of serviceable oars.

What had happened, as seemed clear to us, was this: a heavy brass-bound chest, of odd workmanship and dingy appearance, had been stowed away in the bows. It must have been placed there with rope and pulley, for no single pair of arms could ever have lifted it over the rail. Then the fellow had clambered in, eager to be off, no doubt, and undertaken to lower the boat, standing probably amidships, where he could manipulate both ropes. But the forward rope must have jammed in the pulley, permitting the stern of the suspended boat to sag suddenly enough to send the heavy chest sliding aft. Before he could check the fall, or save himself by leaping overboard, it had pinned his legs against the stern sheets; and there he dangled still, his face buried in the green water alongside, his knees crushed helplessly beneath the weight of the chest—an inert dead body.

"The fellow got his, sir," said Leayord solemnly. "Likely enough killed by the very thing he was tryin' to git away with. What shall we do with the boat and what's in it, sir?"

"Untangle that pulley slowly, and hoist up even with the rail," I answered. "We'll have a look at the man, and find out what's in the chest; it's an odd-looking affair."

I helped balance it, and with White using his uninjured arm, we drew the dead man's body in over the rail. The two mates released his limbs from the grip of the chest, and we laid him out on the deck. He was an ill-looking fellow, deeply tanned, with a livid scar across one cheek, and an anchor tattooed on his forearm. Leayord drew a paper out of the inner pocket of his shirt, and passed it over to me. It was a letter with no dateline or signature, and had been so soaked in salt water as to be almost illegible. The only connecting words I could study out were: "De Lys has all his men but a cook; try to get on! He'll never know you after these years."

"Does it tell you anything, sir?" asked Olson anxiously.

"Not much; only this fellow sailed as cook, and got the job for a purpose. He had known De Lys years before."

"De Lys?"

"Yes; that was the name of the big fellow in the cabin; he must have been at the head of the party; the one Liverpool knew as Gaston de Lys. Get that chest onto the deck; no doubt the secret is there."

CHAPTER XXXII.

A Secret of the Sea.

We were compelled to resort to rope and pulley, and then search through the dead man's clothes to discover the key. Even with that found, it required the sharp edge of a hatchet to force open the cover. As it lifted, the sight was greeted with cries of astonishment.

"Good Lord, sir, it's money, and a stack of it!"

"English and French coins!"

"Aye, and Spanish!"

White's voice broke in above the babble, the old harsh croak I remembered so well:

"Well, see here, lads," he shouted, "whose is all this gold, anyhow? Ain't it just naturally ours? It's sure no good to these yere dead men, an' there wa'n't nuthin' else good aboard when we come. Then why ain't it ourn now to divide share an' share about?"

"We undoubtedly have a claim," I answered, "for salvage; and if the heirs of the rightful owners are unable to prove themselves justly entitled to the gold, perhaps we might hold the entire amount."

"Piffle!" snorted White, "what's the use o' all that poppycock! These fellows likely enough stole the money, or else dug it up somewhere. It never belonged to them eny more'n it does to us. Nobody knows the stuff even exists. Why should we go around tellin' about it? I'm fer dividin' it up square between the five o' us—no, by heavens, I'll count the girl for a full share—the six, and never sayin' nuthin' about it when we go ashore. Ain't that the best way, mates?"

"Do you agree to this, Mr. Leayord?" I asked suddenly.

He lifted his eyes to mine in bewilderment.

"I don't just know, sir," he stammered. "It doesn't seem exactly the square thing—is it, sir?"

"No, it's not," I answered firmly, and I slammed down the cover, locked it, and put the key in my pocket. "Now look here, men, and you particularly, Jim White—this isn't our gold. I do not know who it belongs to, or how these dead men ever came into its possession. But there is a curse on the stuff, which has already cost the lives of eight men that we know of. No one has touched it but to die. I'll tell you fellows plainly just what I'm going to do. I'm going to sail this schooner straight into St. Johns harbor, with those dead men locked in the cabin, and this chest of gold here unopened on the deck. It is going to be English courts which will decide the ownership of this chest and its contents—not Jim White. Are you with me, Leayord?"

"Aye, aye, sir!"

"And you, Olson?"

"I suppose that's best, sir," reluctantly. "I don't want any trouble."

"I thought not; now fall to, all of you, and shake the reefs out of those topsails. I'll take the wheel, and we'll point the bow toward port."

The morning of the second day the speeding Rose of Gaspe rounded the northern head, and swept like a fair, white bird into the beautiful harbor of St. Johns. We tied up at Long Wharf, and, within an hour, I had told our story to the port captain, and officers of the marines had taken possession of the vessel. That very afternoon the five of us gave our testimony before the maritime court, and were permitted to go free. Before leaving the courtroom the judge spoke with me privately.

"This is indeed a strange case, Captain Hollis," he said, "and, perhaps, the truth will never be learned, yet it is evident that you and your crew had nothing to do with the death of these men, or the possession of this chest of money."

"May I ask, judge, if anything has been discovered tending to explain the voyage of the Rose of Gaspe?"

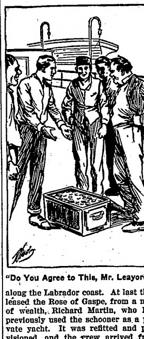
"Nothing satisfactory as yet. There were no papers of value found in the cabin—an excellent chart of the Labrador coast, a memorandum in French, so discolored as to be almost unreadable, accompanied by a rudely drawn map, and a list of the schooner's crew."

"What was the name of the cook?"

"He shipped as Gustave Montain of St. Clair. There is no such man known in that village."

"And the leader, Gaston de Lys?"

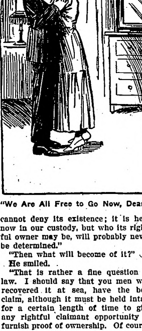
"We find trace of him only for a few months, Mr. Hollis. Where he came from, and whither he went are thus far unknown. Gaston de Lys appeared in Placentia some two months since, accompanied by one of the men who died with him in the schooner's cabin—the one dark-faced—like an Indian—and sought among the fishermen there for a certain type of boat. They were very particular, stating they wished to leave for a voyage of three months, representing themselves merely as travelers for pleasure who desired to cruise along the Labrador coast. At last they leased the Rose of Gaspe, from a man of wealth, Richard Martin, who had previously used the schooner as a private yacht. It was refitted and provisioned, and the crew arrived from Halifax. None among them was known in Placentia, but the inhabitants say that only two or three among them had the appearance of sailors. They put to sea seven weeks ago. Beyond that we know absolutely nothing."



"Do You Agree to This, Mr. Leayord?"

"But the chest of coins? have you no knowledge as to where it came from?"

"No more than a mere guess; there is no guide. Beyond doubt this Gaston de Lys learned of its existence somewhere in Labrador, and planned its recovery. The men with him also knew what it was they sailed to seek. In my judgment this must be a treasure of the old Hudson's Bay company, lost and hidden a hundred years ago, yet we can get no trace of such a disappearance of coin in the records. We cannot deny its existence; it is here now in our custody, but who its rightful owner may be, will probably never be determined."



"We Are All Free to Go Now, Dear."

"Then what will become of it?"

He smiled.

"That is rather a fine question of law. I should say that you men who recovered it at sea, have the best claim, although it must be held intact for a certain length of time to give any rightful claimant opportunity to furnish proof of ownership. Of course, in case no such claimant appears, the government takes its share."

"And the amount contained in the chest?"

"Exceeded seven hundred thousand dollars."

I rejoined Vera at the hotel, standing beside her in a window looking out upon the harbor. Below us was the white schooner in which we had ended our strange voyage.

"We are all free to go now, dear," I said. "The examination is all over.

"Have they found the owner of the money?"

"No; they have not even the slightest conception as to whom it originally belonged, or where it came from. The law compels them to hold it intact for the present."

"For how long?"

"Two years, I think, then the greater proportion is given to those who recovered it—the state retaining a certain share."

Her eyes met mine.

"I wonder if you know where my share will go, if I ever receive it?" she asked softly.

"I think I do, and mine will be added to it—to the mother and sister of Philip Bascom."

"Yes; and—and we may never know who these men were, or the story of their quest?"

"Most likely not; it will remain a secret of the sea. Who was Gaston de Lys? Where, and how did he learn of this hidden treasure? From where in the Seven Seas did he gather together the men who went with him? To what strange coast did the peaceful Rose of Gaspe sail? What motives of hate, or cupidity, led to the murderous crime of Gustave Montain? and how much of the truth did Liverpool Red know? had he lived, could he have lifted the veil?"

She was silent a long while, her hand clasped in mine; then she lifted her face, and smiled.

"It—it has been full of hardship, of sorrow, yet, Robert, I love the sea."

"And I, sweetheart," I answered earnestly, "for out of its mystery into my heart has come the one woman."

(THE END.)

Carnauba Wax.

Carnauba wax is made from the leaves of the carnauba plant, indigenous to the state of Piauhy, Ceara, and Rio Grande do Norte, in northeastern Brazil, whose roots are used locally as medicine, whose branches are used for bridge and housebuilding because they resist the attacks of insects, and whose fibers are used in rope and papermaking; the wax has been used extensively in adulterating beeswax, but is finding an honest market on its merits, not only for candle manufacture, but for coating the insulating material of electric wires, etc.; the annual production of wax in Rio Grande do Norte is about 450 tons a year, valued at about $250,000; perhaps three-fourths of this is exported; but the forests of carnauba plant can produce, if developed, many times this quantity.

TWO DOLLAR WHEAT

This Price Will Hold For Some Years.

A well advised commercial authority gives it as his opinion, "as a slow descent may be counted on in the prices for grain when the war ends—it may take several years to restore the world's stock of foodstuffs to normal—there is good ground for confidence in the outlook for rapid development in agriculture."

If this be correct, it follows that the profession of farming will materially increase its ranks in the next few years.

Today, the price of wheat is set by the United States government at $2.20 per bushel, and in Canada the price has been set at $2.21. This, of course, is less freight and handling charges which brings the average to the farmers at about $2.00 per bushel. This price will pay so long as land, material and labor can be secured at reasonable prices. It remains for the would-be producer to ascertain where he can secure these at prices that will make the production of grain profitable. He will estimate what price he can afford to pay for land that will give him a yield of wheat which when sold at $2.00 per bushel, will return him a fair profit. Local and social conditions will also enter into the consideration. Finding what he wants he would be wise to make his purchase now. Land prices in some portions of the country are low, certainly as low as they will ever be. City property and town property will fluctuate, but farm property will hold its own. The price of grain is as low as it will be for some years. Therefore it would be well to look about, and find what can be done.

There are doubtless many opportunities in the United States, especially in the Western States, to purchase good agricultural lands, that will produce well, at reasonable prices. If the would-be buyer has the time to investigate, and that is needed, for these lands do not exist in any considerable area, he would be well repaid. Not only will his land certainly increase in value—the unearned increment would be an asset—while under cultivation he can find nothing that will give better results. He will at the same time be performing a patriotic act, a needful act, one that would meet with the food controller's plea to increase agricultural production and assist in reducing the deficit of 75 million bushels of wheat reported by the controller.

In addition to the vacant lands in the United States which should be brought under cultivation, Western Canada offers today the greatest area of just the land that is required, and at low prices—prices that cannot last long. Even now land prices are increasing, as their value is daily becoming more apparent, and their location desirable.

As to the intrinsic value of land in Western Canada, hundreds of concrete cases could be cited, which go to prove that at fifty and sixty dollars per acre—figures that have recently been paid for improved farms—the crops grown on them gave a profit of from twenty to thirty per cent and even higher, on such an investment. One instance, is that of a young Englishman, unaccustomed to farming before he took his seat on the sulky plow with which he does most of his work, after allowing himself $1,000 for his own wages last year, made a profit of $2,200 on a $20,000 investment. His total sales amounted to $5,700 and his expense, which included the $1,000 wages for himself, was $3,500. The interest was 11½ per cent.

To the man who does not care to buy or who has not the means to purchase, but possesses wealth in his own hardihood, his muscle, and determination, there are the thousands of free homesteads of which he may have the pick on paying an entry fee of ten dollars. These are high class lands and adapted to all kinds of farming. Send to your nearest Canadian Government Agent for literature, descriptive of the splendid opportunities that are still open in Western Canada. Adv.

To accuse her of meaning every word she says is a serious charge to bring against a woman.

GREAT FOR ECZEMA AND OLD SORES

I Guarantee My Ointment, Says Peterson. Stops Itching Instantly.

"If you are responsible for the health of your family," says Peterson. "I want you to get a large 30 cent box of Peterson's Ointment today.

"Remember, I stand back of every box. Every druggist guarantees to refund the purchase price if Peterson's Ointment doesn't do all I claim.

"I guarantee it for eczema, old sores, running sores, salt rheum, ulcers, sore nipples, broken breasts, itching skin, pimples, blackheads, skin diseases, blind, bleeding and itching piles as well as for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and sunburn."

"I had 30 running sores on my leg for 11 years, was in three different hospitals. Amputation was advised. Skin grafting was tried. I was cured by using Peterson's Ointment."—Mrs. F. E. Root, 287 Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

"Do you believe in signs?" "Not in electric light signs," replied the fuel administrator.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. FOR YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 60c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

ICE GIVES ENGINEERS GOOD TRAINING

© HARRIS & EWING

Abundant ice on the Potomac river has given engineer troops in training near Washington an excellent opportunity for overcoming obstacles. This picture shows "pontoniers" breaking the ice preparatory to building a bridge.

13 MILLION MEN IS COST OF WAR

Figures Stupendous Beyond Power of Human Mind to Compass.

MOST OF THEM ARE KILLED

Big Price Being Paid for the World's Future Security — Money Cost Nearly $175,000,000 a Day—Capital Cut Down.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Correspondent of the Chicago News.)

Washington, D. C.—The figures relating to the cost of this war are stupendous beyond the power of the human mind to compass.

The number of men killed in battle has been between 7,500,000 and 8,000,000. Offsetting the number of deaths which would have occurred in times of peace, it is safe to set the war loss at more than 7,000,000 men. This is about one man in twenty for each year of the whole number mobilized.

The figures are large, but they are based on the greatest armies the world has ever seen. Moreover, the death rate has been falling steadily throughout the war, as methods more economical of human life are adopted and hospital efficiency increases. The well-prepared nations lose least. Russia has suffered casualties disproportionately large because in the first year of the war her troops were sent to the front poorly supported by artillery and sometimes literally unarmed. On the western front the French losses were heaviest for the first two years, but as England takes over the bulk of the fighting her casualties increase and those of France fall off.

Total of 5,250,000 Disabled.

In addition to the dead, the permanently disabled total about 5,250,000 men. Thus the net loss in men amounts to about 13,000,000. There have probably been about 10,000,000 men less seriously wounded in such a way that they have either been returned to the front or able to pursue some useful occupation in civil life.

Some realization of the meaning of these totals may be gleaned from the reflection that the dead and the totally disabled equal more than half the able-bodied men in the United States.

The money cost is a vastly more confusing problem. The total is beyond all comparison with any national debts, loans or expenditures of the past. At the beginning of the war the cost of $30,000,000 a day. It was predicted Europe could not stand it for six months. Now, well along in the fourth year, the cost is nearly $175,000,000 a day and there are no signs of a financial breakdown.

It has become increasingly evident that lack of "money" will never make any nation surrender. As long as sufficient economic resources actually exist in the shape of men and munitions, food and beasts and iron and steel, so long can the nation in question continue to make war. In looking for a German breakdown the eye should turn not toward the absurdly depreciated German mark, but toward what Germany has left in men and food and steel.

Its Future Mortgaged.

This is because a nation can mortgage its future like a man who enters a shop with empty pockets and pays for goods with signed notes pledging the labor of his children. The world's debt since the war has increased by $90,000,000,000. The total cost has exceeded this figure by at least $15,000,000,000, the difference representing the amount levied in taxes in excess of the interest requirements.

It is easy to see that if all the interest is paid to people living in the United States, and the principal at the end of the term also paid to residents in the United States, the United States as a nation is no weaker financially for having borrowed $20,000,000,000 than if it had never borrowed a cent. Such enormous loans will probably effect a redistribution of wealth, for the interest charges will be met by taxation, and provision made for a sinking fund in the same way. By redistributing this taxation wisely and equitably, the end of the period that the Liberty bonds have to run may well see a more efficient balance of wealth than the present.

As in reckoning war strength, the basic realities of the problem are economic rather than financial. Such part of the great war loans as is invested in convertible factories, in increase of food production and similar real assets, cannot be regarded as lost. On the other hand, the dollars that are spent for shells which explode and ships that sink are lost in fact.

World's Capital Cut Down.

Moreover, the cost in dollars is no measure of the real economic cost of the war, because it takes no account of the enormous destruction of property that has taken place. This represents a cutting into the capital of the world. The sinking of millions of tons of shipping, the destruction of cities, the ravaging of farm lands, the deterioration of industrial equipment in the last three years, are only a few of the items that must be charged to this account. One huge item is the labor of 55,000,000 men who have been taken completely from productive occupations. Even reckoning their value to industry at the moderate sum of $1 a day, in four years of war the industrial loss mounts up to $75,000,000,000.

There is no disposition on the part of the allies to begrudge the expenditure. It is the highest price that has ever been paid in history for anything but the thing purchased is security for the application of these same forces to peaceful aims in the future. It is literally true that the men and money spent in this war could have transformed the earth. They could have established universal sanitation, universal education, eliminated barbarism and savagery, reclaimed all the waste lands, established communications by rail and steam with every corner of the globe, and brought the millennium nearer by a long stride. At least, the human race has ceased to be awed by the magnitude of any project. In the hell of war, men have learned that no task is too great for them, and that is a thought worth carrying into times of peace.

A WAR PRAYER

By James Waterman, Wise of the Vigilantes.

Father, we beseech thee
Guard our boys tonight.
Keep, we pray, their footsteps
On the paths of right.

We have sent them gladly,
For the fight is just,
Yea, their cause is holy,
Glorious their trust.

Hold their fates, O Father,
In thy wondrous hand,
Bring them back, if may be,
Back to grace our land.

For we loved them dearly
But our path was clear;
Honor bade us send them,
Father, be thou near!

But if they must leave us,
If it be thy will,
Father, we implore thee,
Guide and guard them still.

USE APPLES IN TOBACCO

Peels and Cores Take Place of Time-Honored Cabbage in Smoking Mixture.

Hood River, Ore.—Apple peels and cores are now taking the place of the time-honored cabbage leaf in the finest smoking tobacco, according to Hood River people. Formerly the supply was obtained from eastern fruit districts, but hereafter Oregon dried apple pomace is to add flavor to smoking mixtures.

Spies Trained from Boyhood

Secret Activities of German Women Told by Dr. Arthur Lynch, M. P.

SYSTEM IS FAR REACHING

Eyes of French People Suddenly Opened to Extent of the Organization and Its Studied and Elaborate Character.

London.—Dr. Arthur Lynch, M. P., writing under a Paris date to the Daily Chronicle on German spies in France, says:

"In Marcel Prevost's Les Anges Gardiens' (The Guardian Angels, otherwise governesses) he depicts an English governess who is fond of drink, an Italian whose beauty wins the affections of the son and heir, and a German, Meg by name—a jolly and attractive young woman, unembarrassed by moral scruples, but capable and shrewd. Meg is a spy, and her spying is the more dangerous for the fact that she is the 'guardian angel' of the daughter of the French war minister.

"This story, written with a certain grace of style, set all France talking, and many a bourgeois family scrutinized with horror their stockish, stupid-looking but hardworking Westphalian maid, who knew little outside the small household and who, moreover, had conceived a real affection for the children.

"I confess I was inclined to laugh at the spy scare, but some time before the war I used to meet on the staircase of a modest and quiet little private hotel the dame who stood for the original of Meg. She had an apartment adjoining mine. There was nothing about her appearance or her manners to attract attention. Meg had, in good German style, grown imposing though still attractive in the German fashion.

"One evening, on returning to my rooms, I saw Meg's lady companion, a dragon looking person, camped on a chair on the landing near Meg's door, and presently three middle-aged gentlemen left Meg's rooms. Meg knew that the war was coming, and no doubt serious business was on hand that night.

Abused by German Husband.

"Parisians have become very suspicious of late, but the surprise was general nevertheless when they discovered that their exotic favorite, Mata Hari, the Hindoo dancer, was a German spy. This lady with the dusky skin and flexible wrists and languorous graces of Eastern dancing women turned out to be a formidable personage. At the age of seventeen she married a German who had obtained Dutch nationality in order to mask his spying work. The marriage was rather in the nature of a formal business transaction, but this did not prevent the one-time German officer from brutally ill-treating his young wife.

"Nevertheless she entered into the spy system with zest, became duly registered and paid, amused and delighted Paris for some years with her audacious performances, became acquainted with various highly placed officials and politicians and found means, it is said, to make known to the Germans some of the most important French plans in the first months of the war.

"Certainly it is absurd to find a spy in every German kitchen maid or hall porter or barber's apprentice, but eyes have been opened to the extent of the organization, its studied and elaborate character and the cleverness of the German spy system.

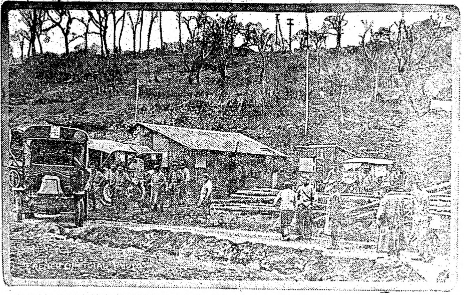
"Here in Paris is a type very different from Meg, but one who employs the Megs as his agents—the count of W——, 'Old Adolph,' as he was familiarly called, half in affection and half in contempt. Adolph was, not so many years ago, a dashing officer of the Guards, a great rider, a beau, a lady killer. Certain histories in this latter direction cut off his career as a Guardsman and he came to Paris. Old Adolph had then nothing of the beau cavalier of old; he seemed good natured, but stupid; he did not look as if he could mount a horse, for he moved all in a block, like a piece of wood.

Had Hired Chateau.

"Old Adolph incidentally had hired a chateau which commanded a great range of country and which possessed a real value for war purposes. To this chateau he made several additions and improvements, which were thought to be a fad of dear, stupid old Adolph; they could be used as excellent gun emplacements. It is still a moot point in the circles that old Adolph frequented whether he really was a fool or only had that appearance. But it is not remote from this question to remark that at one point the disastrous flight of the Germans from the Marne was brought to an end by the fact that they arrived at positions which had been carefully noted and prepared by Germans before the war.

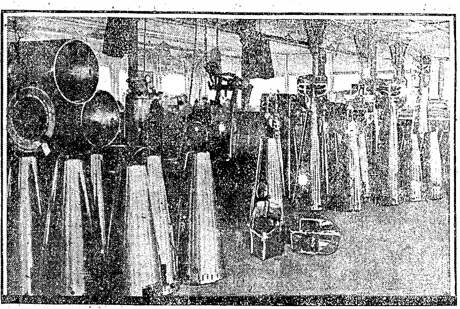
"I have lifted the veil here and there upon the types; the framework of the system is no less edifying to study. For the past two generations the Germans have been extending and perfecting their spy system; it has now become one of the important functions of state. A spy is not taken at haphazard and asked impromptu to undertake difficult and hazardous work."

FRENCH SUPPLY DEPOT IN THE MEUSE SECTOR



A supply depot behind the French lines in the Meuse sector. It is connected by telephone with a [illegible] at the front, and when emergency supplies are needed they are rushed from this depot by means of auto trucks.

THESE ARE THE THINGS THE SUBMARINE FEARS



Scene in a large factory in France where the finishing touches are being put on torpedoes and on the depth bombs that destroy so many German submarines.

EVEN THE CHILDREN WEAR GAS MASKS IN REIMS

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

The clouds of asphyxiating gases with which the Teutons drench the allied lines are no respecters of persons, so even the little children in the districts close to the fighting lines must wear gas masks to protect themselves from Hun frightfulness. The tots in this group on their way to school in Reims are all provided with masks.

COMMANDS DEATH COMPANY

This Italian officer, clad in steel armor and helmet, is the commander of a "company of death," made up of men of greatest courage whose task is always most dangerous.

The Opal.

The opal, owing to its beauty, has banished the evil spell given it through the centuries. It seems that its wonderful play of colors made the ancients believe that it reflected the eternal fires of Hades. Fashions introduced by jewelers in recent years have greatly assisted the superstitious to throw off old world ideas.

KAISER IN TURKISH FIELD MARSHAL UNIFORM

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

The most recent picture of Kaiser Wilhelm to arrive in the United States shows him in a Turkish field marshal uniform while he was visiting the German nurses serving at the mosque of Saint Sophia in Constantinople during his diplomatic trip to Turkey.

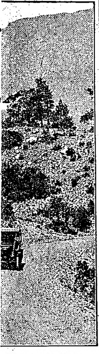
)WER OF HORSES

ı California Give Inter-
lts—Concrete Offers
t Resistance.

3E, Colorado Agricultural
, Fort Collins.)

resting experiment has concluded in California ust how much a horse draws a ton.

ght team was used for he horses weighed 1,600 They were hitched to



vay From Colorado
anon City, Cal.

farm wagon, and pulled 00 pounds over different ds. The wagon was a a wagon with steel axles gth, wheels 38 and 46 neter, and four-inch tires. dynamometer, known as ae, was used to register force of the team. This akes a record of the re- strip of paper under a ncil, and after the test, of the team can be read . The record of the test :

rete road, unsurfaced, in dition, the total pull on 83 pounds, or 27.6 pounds

ete road with three-eighth of asphaltic oil and l in excellent condition, 147.6 pounds or 49.2 on.

dinary macadam road in dition, the total pull was r 64.3 pounds per ton.

veled road, compact, and dition, the total pull was r 75 pounds per ton.

road, firm, with one and es of fine, loose dust, the s 276 pounds or 92 pounds

road, with mud 4 to 6 but soil firm underneath. ll was 654 pounds or 218 ton.

ed road, before the gravel mpacted, but when it was oose condition after it had upon the road, the total pounds or 263 pounds per

e shows very well what tages good roads have on properties of a team.

EAVY WATER FLOW

Should Be Constructed on
Hills to Carry Flow to
nds of Cut.

de hills where the flow of vy it should be kept from e road by constructing a a few feet back and above the cut. This will carry the to the ends of the cut and t off the road. If the cut e, the water in the catch- e disposed of at intervals it through a pipe or gut- culverts.

ep Ditches Open.

l shallow ditches with flat structed with a uniform better than deep, narrow structed with steep banks. on to keeping the ditches

airy Mistake.

ws and selling them as fast p milking never built up dairy business. The city er is not a true dairyman; a speculator in feeds and

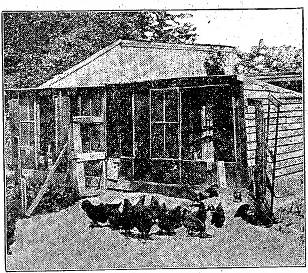
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service. U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

PUTTING A HENNERY IN THE BACK YARD



A Double Yard—Alternating the Flock Allows Green Feed to Grow.

PROCEED WISELY WITH CHICKENS

Suggestions of Specialists of Department of Agriculture.

MAKE START WITH PUREBRED

Householders Usually Desire Not Only Eggs for Table, But Also an Occasional Chicken to Eat—Light Breeds for Eggs.

You want to start a backyard hennery or improve the one you have—you have gone that far in your determination to help the meat and egg supply—how shall you begin? What kind of fowls shall you keep, how many and how shall you procure them? These are your next considerations. Here are the suggestions of specialists of the United States department of agriculture on these points. They will help the beginner especially, but should also help the town householder to make his flock more serviceable. First, the kind of breed.

This will depend somewhat on whether you desire eggs, meat or both eggs and meat. Householders usually desire not only eggs for the table and for cooking, but also an occasional chicken to eat. If this is your desire one of the general-purpose breeds, such as Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red or Orpington, is preferable to the smaller egg breeds, such as the Leghorns. Not only do the mature fowls of these breeds, because of their larger size, make better table fowls than the Leghorns, but the young chickens for the same reason make better friers and roasters. Chickens of the egg breeds are suitable only for smaller broilers. Hens of the general-purpose breeds also are more "broody," making good sitters and mothers, which is a decided advantage when it is desired to hatch and raise chicks. Hens of the egg breeds seldom become broody and are in any event rather unreliable sitters and mothers.

Lighter Breeds for Eggs.

If, however, the desire for eggs outweighs that for an occasional table fowl the lighter egg breeds undoubtedly will be more practicable because they lay as many eggs and eat less feed, with the result that they produce the egg more cheaply. It is by all means advisable to keep some pure breed or variety. If this is done sales at a profitable figure often can be made of breeding stock which it is intended to market or of eggs for hatching.

The size of the flock which can be most efficiently kept will depend, first of all, upon the space available and, secondly, upon the amount of table scraps or waste which is available for feed. It is a mistake to try to overstock the available space. Better results will be obtained from a few hens in a small yard than from a larger number. The backyard poultry flock rarely will consist of more than 20 to 25 hens, and in many cases of not more than eight or ten, or occasionally of only three or four. For a flock of 20 to 25 hens a space of not less than 25 feet by 30 feet should be available for a yard. If less space is available the size of the flock should be reduced. allowing, on the average, 20 to 30 square feet for each fowl. A few hens sometimes may be kept successfully with a smaller yard allowance than this, but if the space is available a yard of the size indicated should be used.

Ordinarily, the best way for the city poultry keeper to start a flock is to buy pullets in the fall when they are cheaper. Unless there is a scarcity in the community now, however, there is likely to be little trouble in securing a few hens at this time, although prices probably will be higher. Pullets obtained at this time will give better returns if eggs are desired, while if the intention is to raise chicks older laying hens may be used, or day-old chicks can be purchased and a start made in that way.

How to Buy Hens.

When pullets or hens are to be purchased it is well, if possible, to go to some farmer or poultryman who is known to the prospective buyer. If there is no opportunity to go into the country for pullets, they often can be selected from among the live poultry shipped into the city to be marketed. The advice of some one who knows poultry should be sought in making such a purchase to make sure that pullets or young hens are obtained and that the stock is healthy. Often the local poultry associations are glad to help the prospective poultry keeper to get stock by putting him in communication with some of its members having stock for sale. Sometimes the local board of trade or chamber of commerce is glad to help in bringing together the prospective purchaser and the poultry raiser.

In a later article suggestions as to how an inexpensive poultry house may be built or converted from an unused shed will be given.

BEGIN WISELY WITH CHICKENS—BUT BEGIN.

If you have not kept chickens before ask advice from trustworthy sources before you launch the backyard venture. Get in touch with the local poultry association, the county agent and some successful poultrymen. Write your state agricultural college and the United States department of agriculture for bulletins on poultry raising. Don't be discouraged if the advice is a bit conflicting. There are several ways to succeed with chickens, as with anything else.

Feeding Ducks.

Ducks may be fed on the rations recommended for fowls and chickens, but better results are usually secured by feeding more green and vegetable feeds and a larger proportion of mash. Eggs from Pekin ducks are used largely for hatching, and the profit is secured in producing green ducklings (ducks fattened and marketed at the age of eight or twelve weeks); therefore these ducks are fed a maintenance ration after they stop laying in the summer until about December 1, when a laying ration is given and the amount of mash increased. Indian Runner ducks have been introduced as producers of commercial eggs, so they should be fed laying rations throughout the year if kept for egg production.

DAIRY

CALVES WITH WHITE SCOURS

Result of Inflammation of Lining of Fourth Part or True Digestive Stomach.

White scours in calves is a form of diarrhea. It is the result of an inflammation of the lining of the fourth part or true digestive stomach, and is generally caused by changing the calf's milk or giving cold or skim milk when not used to it. The manure is very thin and of a yellowish-white color. The calf has pains, breathes heavily and groans at times, grits its teeth and keeps looking around at its sides. Try to discover the cause of the trouble, and if from a change of milk or giving it too cold, apply this treatment:

Give the calf good, warm milk to drink, following with two ounces of raw linseed oil, two ounces of lime water, one dram of laudanum. Mix and give as a drench. If this does not give relief follow with one dram of laudanum and two ounces of lime water. Mix and give three times a day in a little milk as a drench. Keep up this treatment and see that the animal is kept dry and warm until it is better.

WARM WATER FOR DAIRY COW

Cheaper to Heat Supply Than for Animals to Do It Themselves With Expensive Feeds.

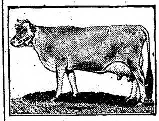
(North Dakota Agricultural College Bulletin.)

A good supply of clean, fresh water should always be at hand for dairy cows. Much water is needed for the high-producing milch cow owing to the nature of her product, about 87 per cent of which is water. It should be handy at all times, and in the winter, if the tank is outside, heat should be applied to take the chill off the water. Cows will drink more water if warmed to 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit than if made to drink ice water. A tank heater can be provided at low cost that will keep water at proper temperature, thereby saving feed and energy of the animal. It is cheaper to warm ice water than to allow the cow to warm it with high-priced feed.

LEADING CLASSES OF COWS

Jersey Produces Lightest Calves and Holsteins Heaviest—Average Weight of Animals.

Taking the leading classes of dairy cows, the Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein and Guernsey, we find the Jersey produces the lightest calves and the Holstein the heaviest. They rank about as follows: Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Jersey. The male calves are the heaviest, running as an average 90 pounds for the Holsteins, 78 pounds for Ayrshire, 70 pounds for the Guernsey and 62½ pounds for the Jersey, while the heifer calves average 88, 71½, 69 and 60.7 pounds.



Champion Jersey Cow.

REMEDY FOR CHAPPED TEATS

Carefully Wash With Warm, Soft Water Containing Disinfectant—Dry and Apply Salve.

Chapped and sore teats of any kind should be carefully washed with warm soft water containing a little disinfectant. Dry them carefully and apply a little salve. The salve may be just ordinary vaseline; it may be any of the carbolic acid salves purchased in the drug store, or it may be made up of three parts of lard and one part of turpentine.

This salve protects the teat during the time between milkings. It excludes air and keeps the teats from drying and cracking and the surface of the teats become smooth and soft. Instead of being uneasy during milking, the cow will stand quietly and show no discomfort of any kind from this source.

ADD SUCCULENCE TO RATION

Where Corn Silage Is Not Available Feeding Small Potatoes Will Increase Milk Flow.

Potatoes add succulence to the dairy ration. Where corn silage is not available and there are plenty of small potatoes, a peck a day will give a marked increase in milk flow. They should be introduced into the ration gradually, and should be run through a root cutter to avoid the possibility of choking the animal.

Roughage for Cows.

Give the cows all the fodder-corn or second-crop clover hay they will eat at night, and let them run on the pastures as long as they can get a good bite, and do not poach the soft ground.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

Vivo Flour

Solve Your Baking Problem.

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

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Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
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Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

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Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
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Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING

We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

"BARBAROUS AS SLAVE DRIVERS"

Methods of Exponents of German "Kultur" in Carrying Out Deportation Order.

ADD HYPOCRISY TO CRUELTY

Officers of "Modern Attila" Gave Attitude of England as Excuse for Repeating in France Atrocities Practiced in Belgium.

The course of the German armies in France was marked with the same brutalities that characterized the occupation of Belgium. Ample proof has been produced that the entire proceedings were a deliberate part of the calculated system of "frightfulness."

In France the German system of forced labor and deportations, with its horrors, was the same as in Belgium. In this article is shown the real identity of German practice in both occupied regions. This can be done from the official documents and from a summary by Ambassador Gerard. The harrowing details may be gathered from the scores of depositions which accompany the note addressed by the French government to the governments of the neutral powers July 25, 1916. These are on file in the state department, and have also been translated, along with the official documents, in "The Deportation of Women and Girls From Lille." (New York, Doran.)

German Proclamation at Lille.

"The attitude of England makes the provisioning of the population more and more difficult.

"To reduce the misery, the German authorities have recently asked for volunteers to go and work in the country. This offer has not had the success that was expected.

"In consequence of this the inhabitants will be deported by order and removed into the country. Persons deported will be sent to the interior of the occupied territory in France, far behind the front, where they will be employed in agricultural labor, and not on any military work whatever. By this measure they will be given the opportunity of providing better for their subsistence.

"In case of necessity, provisions can be obtained through the German depots. Every person deported will be allowed to take with him 30 kilograms of baggage (household utensils, clothes, etc.), which it will be well to make ready at once.

"I therefore order that no one, until further orders, shall change his place of residence. No one may absent himself from his declared legal residence from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. (German time), unless he is in possession of a permit in due form.

"Inasmuch as this is an irrevocable measure, it is in the interest of the population itself to remain calm and obedient.

"COMMANDANT.

"Lille, April, 1916."

Notice Distributed in Lille.

"All the inhabitants of the houses, with the exception of children under fourteen and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour and a half's time.

"An officer will decide definitely what persons will be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all the inhabitants of the house must assemble in front of it; in case of bad weather they may remain in the passage. The door of the house must remain open. All protests will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who are not to be transported, may leave the house before 8 a. m. (German time).

"Each person will be permitted to take 30 kilograms of baggage; if anyone's baggage exceeds that weight, it will all be rejected, without further consideration. Packages must be separately made up for each person and must bear an address legibly written and firmly affixed. This address must contain the surname and the Christian name and the number of the identity card.

"ETAPPEN-KOMMANDANTUR.

(Lille, April, 1916.)

Belgian Address to French President.

"To Monsieur Raymond Poincare,
President of the French Republic,
Paris.

"Sir: We have the honor to express again our most sincere gratitude to you for your most kind reception, a few days ago, of the deputation which went with feelings of legitimate emotion to inform you of the deportation of lads and girls, which the German authorities have just carried out in the invaded districts.

"We have collected some details on the subject from the lips of an honorable and trustworthy person, who succeeded in leaving Tourcoing about ten days ago; we think it our duty to bring these details to your notice by reproducing textually the declarations which have been made to us:

"'These deportations began towards Easter. The Germans announced that the inhabitants of Roubaix, Tourcoing, Lille, etc., were going to be transported into French districts where their provisioning would be easier.'

"'At night, at about two o'clock in the morning, a whole district of the town was invested by the troops of occupation. To each house was distributed a printed notice, of which we give herein an exact reproduction, preserving the style and spelling.' (See document, above.)

"'The inhabitants so warned were to hold themselves ready to depart an hour and a half after the distribution of the proclamation.'

"'Each family, drawn up outside the house, was examined by an officer, who pointed out haphazard the persons who were to go. No words can express the barbarity of this proceeding nor describe the heartrending scenes which occurred; young men and girls took hasty farewell of their parents—a farewell hurried by the German soldiers who were executing the infamous task—rejoined the group of those who were going, and found themselves in the middle of the street, surrounded by other soldiers with fixed bayonets.'

"'Tears of despair on the part of parents and children so ruthlessly separated did not soften the hearts of the brutal Germans. Sometimes, however, a more kind-hearted officer yielded to too great despair and did not choose all the persons whom he should—by the terms of his instructions—have separated.'

Herded Like Cattle.

"'These girls and lads were taken in street cars to factories, where they were numbered and labeled like cattle and grouped to form convoys. In these factories, they remained 12, 24 or 36 hours until a train was ready to remove them.'

"'The deportation began with the villages of Roncy, Halluin, etc., then Tourcoing and Roubaix. In the towns the Germans proceeded by districts.'

"'In all about 30,000 persons are said to have been carried off up to the present. This monstrous operation has taken eight to ten days to accomplish.

"'The reason given by the German authorities is a humanitarian (?) one. They have put forward the following pretexts: provisioning is going to break down in the large towns in the north and their suburbs, whereas in the Ardennes the feeding is easy and cheap.'

"'It is known from the young men and girls, since sent back to their families for reasons of health, that in the department of the Ardennes the victims are lodged in a terrible manner, in disgraceful promiscuity; they are compelled to work in the fields. It is unnecessary to say that the inhabitants of our towns are not trained to such work. The Germans pay them 1.50 m. But there are complaints of insufficient food.'

"Barbarity of Slave Drivers."

"'They were very badly received in the Ardennes. The Germans had told the Ardennais that these were "volunteers" who were coming to work, and the Ardennais proceeded to receive them with many insults, which only ceased when the forcible deportation of which they were the victims became known.'

"'Feeling ran especially high in our towns. Never has so iniquitous a measure been carried out. The Germans have shown all the barbarity of slave drivers.'

"'The families so scattered are in despair and the morale of the whole population is gravely affected. Boys of fourteen, schoolboys in knickerbockers, young girls of fifteen to sixteen have been carried off, and the despairing protests of their parents failed to touch the hearts of the German officers, or rather executioners.'

"One last detail: 'The persons so deported are allowed to write home once a month; that is to say, even less often than military prisoners.'

"We do not wish here to enter into the question of provisioning in the invaded districts; others, better qualified than ourselves, give you, as we know, frequent information. It is enough for us to describe in a few words the situation from this aspect:

Entire Population in Misery.

"The provisioning is very difficult; food, apart from that supplied by the Spanish-American committee, is very scarce and terribly dear. . . . People are hungry and the provisioning is inadequate by at least a half; our population is suffering constant privations and is growing noticeably weaker. The death rate, too, has increased considerably.

"With all confidence in the sympathy of the government we venture to address a new and pressing appeal to your generous kindness and far-reaching influence in the name of those who are suffering on behalf of the whole country."

"Paris, 15th June, 1916, 3, rue Taitbout."

(Signed on behalf of various specified organizations by Toulemonde, Charles Droulers, Leon Hatine-Dazin and Louis Lorthiois.)

AMPLE PROOF OF ATROCITIES

Committee Appointed by the Belgian Government Collected Facts as to German War Practices.

In the hope of arousing the sympathy and securing the aid of the neutral nations, the Belgian government appointed a committee to ascertain the facts about German war practices. The evidence collected by the Belgian commissioners is detailed and explicit, and their reports give names, places, and dates. The following is a summary of the charges made:

"That thousands of unoffending civilians, including women and children, were murdered by the Germans.

"That women had been outraged.

"That the custom of the German soldiers immediately on entering a town was to break into wineshops and the cellars of private houses and madden themselves with drink.

"That pillage had been accompanied by wanton destruction and by bestial and sacrilegious practices."

SAVE INNER TUBES

Theme of Educational Campaign Instituted for Economy.

CAN SAVE MOTORIST MONEY

Undue Haste in Replacing Punctured or Blown-Out Tube Is Responsible for Multitude of Sins—Pinching Is Mistake.

Ways and means of procuring the longest service from inner tubes—an appurtenance of the automobile's mechanism that is most neglected—is the theme of an educational campaign instituted by a big rubber concern in the interests of war economy. Many unexpected outbursts from air-containers originate from "sins of omission" and "commission," and by emphasizing the more glaring ones the company believes it can save the motorist dollars that otherwise would pour into the abyss of waste.

Undue haste in replacing a punctured or blown-out tube is responsible for a multitude of the "sins." The most common mistake is pinching the tube. The tube is inserted in an uneven or twisted manner. This causes it to overlap or wrinkle, with the result that in a short time it will cut through where it has been overlapped and we have a leak.

Pinches New Tube.

The same trouble is also caused sometimes by putting a new tube into the tire just as it is taken from the box. When the tube is applied after mounting there is such an inrush of air that it will often buckle up the tube, thereby forcing a tiny section beneath the bead spreader.

Especially will this occur if the valve stem is not pulled out to its proper position. The operator should proceed slowly when applying the tube. Before putting it into the casing it should be given a couple of "shots" of air, then it should be applied carefully, the inside—the side on which the stem occurs—being always kept inside.

When it is in the casing it should be "talced" carefully and the fingers forced all around the tire to make sure that the talc has been evenly distributed, and then, before the loose bead is applied, the tire should be given a little more air—enough to round it out nicely and prevent pinching.

How to Use Talc.

The motorist should be cautioned against using too much talc. There are several powders procurable for keeping the tube from sticking to the casing, among these being soap stone, graphite and talc, but the use of too much of any of these proves disastrous, as a collection of substance in one place eats into the rubber. If, on the other hand, no powder be used, it will be only a short time before the heat generated will cook the tube.

Under-inflation is equally injurious to tubes. When the under-inflated tire passes over a stone both casing and tube are jolted against the rim, and sooner or later a leak will develop. All tires should be inflated to the standard prescribed by manufacturers.

All tubes should be carried in a waterproof bag or well wrapped in newspaper.

ENGINE TROUBLE IS ELUSIVE

Dirty Distributor or Collector Ring Cause of Much Worry—Parts Should Be Wiped.

A simple defect that has caused many a car owner much fruitless investigation results from a dirty distributor or collector ring. It is natural that in the course of time dirt should accumulate on these parts, and when it does, the result is ignition troubles that are difficult to locate, as there is no easily recognized symptoms that is characteristic. It may cause a knock, or any one of a number of varieties of irregular firing. These parts should be carefully wiped at frequent intervals, and in doing this no metal tool should be used. If it is necessary to use some implement to reach narrow spaces with the wiping cloth, a soft piece of wood should be employed.

TROUBLE IN STARTING A CAR

Difficulty Generally Due to Fact That Gasoline Will Not Vaporize at Low Temperature.

The easiest way to overcome starting difficulties with an automobile in cold weather is to apply heat to the intake manifold, in the opinion of E. V. Collins, instructor in steam and gas engineering in the Kansas agricultural college.

Trouble in starting a car in cold weather is generally due to the fact that the ordinary low grade of gasoline will not vaporize readily at low temperatures.

The intake pipe leading from the carburetor is usually vertical so that gasoline will not pass through unless it is vaporized. The velocity of air through the carburetor and intake pipe will hold the vaporized gas in suspension when the motor is once started.

By applying heat to the intake manifold enough liquid will be vaporized so that the motor will start readily. In this case the entire mixture is warmed rather than just the gasoline. Better results will be obtained than where the motor is primed with heated gasoline and the air is allowed to enter the cylinders cold.

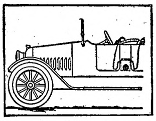
The simplest way to apply heat to the manifold is to pour hot water over it, care being taken not to get it into the carburetor. Putting hot water into the cooling system warms the cylinder walls, but does not help to get the mixture from the carburetor to the cylinder and should not be necessary if the intake is warmed.

DEVICE TO PREVENT THEFT

Each Article in Car Is Attached to Chain, Pulling of Which Sets Signal in Operation.

In illustrating and describing a theft preventing and signaling device, invented by S. A. Deanes of West Point, Miss., the Scientific American says:

An object of this invention is to provide a device which may be used in connection with automobiles by means of which theft may be prevented of overcoats, suitcases, umbrellas and like, the object is to provide an audible signal when an attempted theft takes place, thus calling the attention of the owner or driver to the attempt. A further object is to provide a device which may be so disposed in an automobile, that articles in the front and rear seat, may be readily protected. To accomplish this each article is secured to a chain, which is connected with an electric bell, the removal of an article will pull the plug, and thus set the signal in operation.



Theft-Signal Device.

BLUE ILLUMINATION IS BEST

Is Brilliant Enough to Afford Reading of Various Instruments—Back Glare Eliminated.

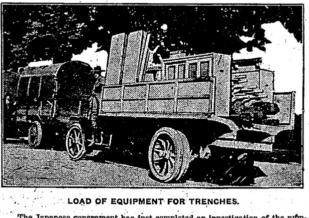
The substitution of a blue bulb for the ordinary clear one, which illuminates the dash, has certain advantages. The blue light is brilliant enough to afford reading of the various instruments and yet all back glare is eliminated. Moreover, the blue light rather improves the appearance of the compartment at night.

IN DESCENDING A LONG HILL

To Save Gasoline Supply Shut Off Ignition—Good Plan Also to Close Throttle.

When going down a long hill shut off ignition. This also saves gasoline. Even if you use the engine as a brake, with throttle closed, you draw very little gasoline. If throttle is opened, however, you draw out a great deal, so keep the throttle closed.

THERE ARE 300,000 MOTORS AT FRONT



LOAD OF EQUIPMENT FOR TRENCHES.

The Japanese government has just completed an investigation of the number of motorvehicles now in use by the armies at war, says Power Wagon. It finds that the central powers have about 131,500 machines, including 100,000 owned by Germany, 30,000 by Austria-Hungary, 750 by Turkey and 300 by Bulgaria. The entente allies have 172,125, including 30,000 owned by England, 80,000 by France, 40,000 by Russia, 10,000 by Italy 10,300 by Belgium, 1,700 by Roumania and 125 by Serbia.

Brief Items of State News

The funeral of Colonel Charles H. Barnard, former commandant of the Minnesota Soldiers home at Minnehaha Falls, who died unexpectedly in St. Paul, took place in Duluth, his former home. Colonel Barnard fell dead of apoplexy on the street.

The Swedish Lutheran church of Mankato considered at its annual meeting the advisability of changing its name so as to make it thoroughly American and it was decided to hold an adjourned meeting early in February to decide upon a new title.

A Polk county grand jury, sitting at Crookston, Minn., failed to indict John H. McInerny and the East Grand Forks Brewery company for having violated the county option law. This follows the acquittal of McInerny by a federal jury on charges of violating the bone dry act.

W. T. Parry, director of agriculture of the St. Cloud high school, will be given one of the government positions as county agricultural agent in one of the Minnesota counties, but he will remain at the local school until the close of this semester. The semester will close in three weeks.

Arguments in Duluth's case against the Northern Pacific railway to obtain better rates and service for that city and tributary territory were heard by the Minnesota Railway and Warehouse commission at the Commercial club in Duluth. The matter will not rest, awaiting a decision by the commission.

Loyal citizens of Granada caused the arrest of Walter Meyers, of German ancestry, on a disloyalty charge. The warrant asserts that he made the statement: "They can never whip the kaiser. The United States will get all that is coming to it. They better take care of their own people before they send food to England."

The America First Association is the one live issue in every county of the state, is rapidly sweeping Minnesota clear of Pro-German sentiment and is binding the various peoples into one mighty concourse of active loyalty, according to the reports of 200 officers of the association, who held their first general meeting at St. Paul since the drive began.

J. E. Morrisey has been formally sworn in as mayor of Crookston to succeed Harvey Misner. Only two changes were made in appointments, the other officers holding down the same posts as they did in Mayor Misner's administration. Dave Saunders was appointed chief of police in place of Aaron Eick. Dr. A. H. Dunlop, health commissioner in place of Dr. C. E. Dampeier.

President E. G. Quamme of the St. Paul Federal Land bank, has gone to Washington to attend the convention of land bank presidents. Proposed amendments to the land bank law to give aid to the farmers in their war emergency are to be backed. Mr. Quamme will favor the establishment of a $100,000,000 revolving fund to relieve the bond situation, resulting from the general refusal of Eastern financiers to take up the Farm Land Bank bonds.

The Red Cross day at Barnesville proved to be the biggest event of its kind ever pulled off so far in that section, over $2,500 in cash being realized from the auction sale.

Cleveland boasts it is 100 per cent loyal. At a recent Red Cross drive the city raised over $2,300 for the local Red Cross and more than $700 for the Y. M. C. A.

George M. Leahy is Northfield's first victim in the war for democracy. Word was received from the War department by his parents that he had died of pneumonia in France. He enlisted with Canadian forces shortly before America entered the war, but at his request was transferred to the Montana national guard and went over seas with the Rainbow division.

"The Ten Thousand Minnesota Lakes, incorporated," was the name selected for the association to boost Minnesota as a summer resort by the board of directors, at their meeting in the Saint Paul hotel. The association will be incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 and it will boost for the development of the state generally, as well as for the summer resorts.

W. W. Stockwell, for the past four years postmaster at Anoka, has been relieved of his office through a letter received by him from First Assistant Postmaster General Coons. Postoffice Inspectors Carl Eggs and W. J. Earles made an investigation of alleged disloyalty ten days ago and reported their findings to Washington. The complaints were that a lot of advertising matter for the second issue of Liberty bonds had been sent to Mr. Stockwell and had received no attention but had been thrown aside in the postoffice and never distributed. Jessie G. Brooks, formerly assistant postmaster, has been appointed temporary postmaster.

D. L. Durkin's general store at Frazee was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Durkin estimated his loss at $20,000, withh $4,200 insurance. The building was owned by Marx Jess, and the loss on the building was placed at $2,000, with $1,500 insurance. placed at $2,000, with $1,500 insurance.

Representatives of the National Nonpartisan league have rented the opera house at Mankato for a meeting Jan. 16. The meeting will be a protest, it is said, against the people of Mankato who have refused the Nonpartisan representatives a place in which to meet.

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HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a
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famous root and herb re
E. Pinkham's Vegetable C
thousands of women ha
experience.

If complications exist, w
Pinkham Medicine Co., Lyn
suggestions in regard to
The result of its long
at your service.

Worldly

"I wouldn't stoop to
act."

"That's right. Reach
high."—Louisville Courie

GREEN'S AUGUST

Has been used for all
are caused by a disord
and inactive liver, such
ache, constipation, so
nervous indigestion, fer
food, palpitation of the he
gases in the stomach. A
is a gentle laxative, regul
both in stomach and inte
and sweetens the stomac
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blood. Sold in all civili
30 and 90 cent bottles.—

Dog's Funeral C

So drastic has the curb
upon useless automobil
England that a taxicab
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the coffin of a dog in
Maurice and Lady A
to give their dog what
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New United States

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Talk Praised.

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unsel and purpose of,
the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world. Not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definite terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principals, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the object of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

Definitions Called For.

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subveient. They will not yield either in principle or in action.

Their conception of what is right, of what is humane and honorable for them to accept has been stated with frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe.

They call on us to say what it is that we desire; in what, if anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs. And I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond, with utter simplicity and frankness.

Wants Processes Open.

Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace. It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind.

The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence.

Safe World To Live In Is Demand.

What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the people of the world are in effect partners in this interest and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others, it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

First—Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

Second—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

Third—The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the national consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

Fourth — Adequate guaranties given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

Fifth—A free, open minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principles that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

Sixth—The evacuation of all Russian territory and such settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

Seventh—Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

Eighth—All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

Ninth—A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be affected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

Tenth—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

Eleventh—Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated. Occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guaranties of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

Twelfth—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guaranties.

Thirteenth—An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputable Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

Fourteenth—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and people associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

Foe to be Equal But Not Master.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

Must Know Who Is Represented.

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alterations or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the reichstag majority or for the military party, and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

Aims Clear; Ready for Test.

We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

PLANS GUERILLA DEFENSE

Russia May Resume Military Operations of That Kind.

Petrograd, Jan. 9.—At Russian army headquarters in the field, a war council is being held. Steps are being discussed that may lead to a resumption by Russia, not of military operations on a vast scale, such as offensives of the Brusiloff type, but of active, energetic guerilla defense of the Russian lines.

In this defense Russia does not ask Allied aid. She rejects it, even.

She proposes to throw chaos into the teeth of any military move the Germans may make. She will give the Teuton commanders the thing they fear more than organized armies—a crippled land of endless vastness, that has no food—no transportation, and whose productiveness is paralyzed, a land, peopled by human guerillas, "every one of them armed with a rifle," as Trotzky puts it.

SEES PERMANENT CONTROL

Vanderlip Thinks Government Will Continue Rail Operation.

New York, Jan. 9.—"It looks as if the railroads have passed permanently from private control in the form that we have known it. Whether this is a good thing must remain to be seen," said Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank, speaking at the Rubber Association of America banquet. "The breakdown did not come Dec. 28; it started far back of that in unfair treatment of the railroads," he said. "We are seeing a type of state socialism the world over, reflected in price fixing and food administrations."

FEW STUDENT AIRMEN KILLED

Split Lip, Cracked Elbow, Total Casualties in 6 Weeks in Camp.

With the American Army in France, Jan. 9.—One split lip and one cracked elbow is the casualty list for six weeks at one of the biggest American flying schools in France.

The old suspicion that embryo fliers were killed off like Spartan weaklings is being relieved by facts from the flying centers.

In six weeks at the school, a dozen machines crashed to the ground. In every case the flier pulled himself together and walked out of the tangle.

lk Men Indicted.

Jan. 9.—Indictments
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Milk-Fuel Famine Faces Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 9.—There will be a milk and fuel famine here unless the citizens combine to defeat the menace. In one day the city spent $10,000 for 2,200 laborers, 631 teams and seven snow plows. The whole force hardly made a dent in the drifts that have blocked all delivery of food and coal. Each citizens is being urged by the commissioner of public works and the Association of Commerce to lend a hand. Neither milk nor groceries could be delivered in normal quantities.

Federal Judge Accused.

Seattle, Jan. 9.—Citizens of Nome, Alaska, have filed charges of pro-Germanism against Federal Judge William S. Holzeimer, recently appointed to Nome division. Other charges of gambling and excessive drinking were also made.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Construction of an army cantonment at Revoir, Va., near Washington, for training of 16,000 engineers for overseas duty, is authorized by the War department.

Urges Importing China Farmers.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The California State Development board has adopted a resolution favoring importation of experienced Chinese farmers to California for the period of the war.

St. Paul Packing Hearings Postponed.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The St. Paul hearings of the trade commission inquiry into the packing industry have been postponed until Monday, January 14.

ALL MEN AT HOME SHOULD PREPARE FOR WAR

The first test a man is put thru for either war or life insurance is an examination of his water. This is most essential because the kidneys play a most important part in causing premature old age and death. The more injurious the poisons passing thru the kidneys the sooner comes decay—so says Dr. Pierce of Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., who further advises all people who are past thirty to preserve the vitality of the kidneys and free the blood from poisonous elements, such as uric acid—drink plenty of water—sweat some daily and take Anuric, double strength, before meals.

This An-u-ric is a late discovery of Dr. Pierce and is put up in tablet form, and can be obtained for 60c. at almost any drug store. For that backache, lumbago, rheumatism, "rusty" joints, swollen feet or hands, due to uric acid in the blood, Anuric quickly dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. Take a little Anuric before meals and live to be a hundred. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce for trial package of Anuric.

NEWS OF SUPERIOR

Superior, Wis.—"One bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription put me on my feet, and the second bottle completely cured me. I had an operation for tumor and my strength would not come back. The doctors seemed powerless to help me. I heard of a lady who had been in as bad a condition as mine and Dr. Pierce's medicine helped her, so I tried it, with the very best of results, and I have been in the best of health ever since. I cannot say enough in praise of 'Favorite Prescription' for women."—MRS. L. R. CARMAN, 1721 Twenty-second St.

The Prescription is made up in liquid or tablet form. It contains no alcohol or narcotic. Ingredients are printed on the wrapper. Tablets 60c.

If not obtainable at your dealer's, send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will mail a trial package of tablets.—Adv.

Your Liver Is the Best Beauty Doctor

A dull, yellow, lifeless skin, or pimples and eruptions, are twin brothers to constipation. Bile, nature's own laxative, is getting into your blood instead of passing out of your system as it should. This is the treatment, in successful use for 50 years — one pill daily (more only when necessary).

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

Puts You Right Over Night

Pallid, Pale, Putty-Faced People Need Carter's Iron Pills

The Reason.

"So the scandal-mongers did not succeed in floating that rumor?"

"No; it wouldn't hold water."

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills, Wonderful Remedy

Mrs. Della Olson, of New London, Wis., like many others, knows after experiencing the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills that they are unexcelled. Here is what Mrs. Olson recently wrote us:

"I suffered with rheumatism for years. There was a gravel deposit in the urine and I had frequent headaches. I had dark circles around my eyes and was always tired. I bought a box of your Dodd's Kidney Pills, and am glad I did, for I secured quick relief and think they are a wonderful remedy."

Mighty few people realize in time that kidney trouble is making its advances upon their health. They put off treatment—they say, "Oh, I'll be all right in a day or two." And the malady tightens its grip. Result: Bright's Disease, hospital treatment, doctors' bills—often death.

When you have backache, dizziness, pain in loins, stiffness in stooping or lifting, spots before the eyes, sediment in secretions, rheumatic pains, or swollen joints, immediately start toning the kidneys by the regular use of the remedy endorsed by hundreds of users—DODD'S Kidney Pills.

FREE TRIAL BOX—Write
Good for One Week Only
Not More Than One Box to a Family

Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Send me a big Free trial box of Dodd's Kidney Pills.
Name ....
Street ....
City.............. State..............
Ailment ....

The General Rule.

As a general thing, the girl who gets kissed under the mistletoe would get kissed under any other circumstances.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

Without a Telescope.

"Hit me again, James; I believe I've discovered a hitherto unknown stellar luminary."

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

If a man never changes his mind, he is either very right or very stubborn.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

New Zealand wheat acreage is 20 per cent short.

Resolve not to be poor; whatever you earn, spend less.—Doctor Johnson.

The Easiest Way.

The unsuccessful classic sculptor gazed sadly at the masterpiece he had just modelled in clay. Then he set upon it with fists and stick, and made of it a shapeless mass. Quoth he:

"One can, by taking thought, add a cubist to his statue!"

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

All Druggists 75c. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Unnerved.

Bess—Was the groom self-possessed?

June—Not a bit; he showed up and went through the ceremony.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

It was too much apple juice that got old Adam into trouble.

Who is the woman who wears a muzzle on her gossip department.

Watch Your Calves

At the first indication of scours or cholera give them
Dr. David Roberts'
Calf Cholera Remedy Price $1.00
For scours in cattle, horses and hogs
Used and recommended by thousands of dairymen and stockowners.
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian
Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows
If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

Cuticura Soap
Ideal For Baby's Skin

MASQUERADE AND THEATRICAL
COSTUMES for RENTAL
Write for special discount. L. Kopfmann, Costumer, Successor to Smith Costume Co. 512-F Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Thistledown—the newest most popular hair preparation, keeps straight hair beautifully fluffy and curly; makes thin hair appear abundant. At Druggist.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 3--1918.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Get under the Shower of Gold

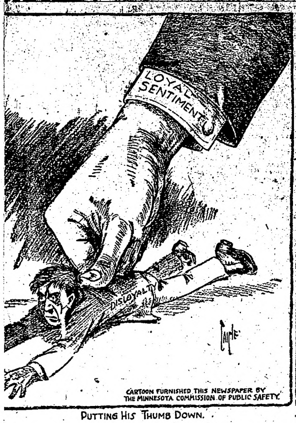
coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of **Western Canada.** Where you can **buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre** and raise from **20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre** it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of **Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming** is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools; markets convenient; climate excellent.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent



CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

PUTTING HIS THUMB DOWN.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

"If I Had a Board I'd Fix It"

Haven't you said that fifty times when repairs were needed, or when you wanted to put up shelves or a bench in the garage? A small stock of Lumber is the best kind of insurance.

Such work will come up often this winter when you have the time. It will be done easily if you have the lumber.

No matter if your order is small—we'll serve you gladly.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Phone51 Goodridge, Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking accoun. today with

Farmrs State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible]

Often Destroyed by Fire.

Time after time, together with the rest of the city of Moscow, the Kremlin has been burned, the last occasion being in 1812 when it was occupied by Napoleon and the inhabitants of the city themselves started the conflagrations in all parts of the city. It was indeed these fires which forced the little corporal to commence his disastrous retreat across the snowbound steppes of Russia. Napoleon had his headquarters in the Kremlin, and while the flames were not so destructive there as in other parts of the city, yet they forced evacuation.

Compressing Cotton.

Scientific investigation has proved that compression of a high degree does not injure the fiber, and cotton is packed in other countries today at a density substantially three times that of ours by the most economical practice. The Egyptian package has a density of about 37 pounds a cubic foot; the Indian cotton is compressed to 45 pounds per cubic foot; while some Indian and Chinese baling plants effect a density of from 55 to 60 pounds of cotton per cubic foot.

The Arab as a Neighbor.

The Arab makes a good neighbor. His love of the beautiful in architecture is evidenced in a hundred cities where his handiwork survives. Every visitor to Granada knows what was left behind at the Alhambra. When the Arab met Rome, he produced Palmyra; having absorbed the Sassanian dynasty of the neo-Persian empire in 637, the Arab created Bagdad; in overrunning Spain, he worked magic at Cordova and Secille.

To Remove Smoke Stains.

This suggestion will be beneficial to housewives who have not the convenience of electricity or the modern gas fixtures. Frequently the ceiling above an old-fashioned gas jet becomes discolored from smoke and heat. The discoloration may be removed if a layer of starch and water is applied with a piece of flannel. After the mixture has dried it should be brushed lightly with a brush. No stain or mark will remain.

Women Catch Fish With Hands.

Fishing in Samoan seas is often done by the women, and without nets, boats or hooks. They simply wade into the water and form themselves into a ring. The fishes being so plentiful, they are almost sure to imprison some in the ring. These women are very quick and active, and every time they catch a fish with their hands they simply throw it, alive, into the basket on their back.

Translation of Y. M. C. A.

W. Gordon Griffiths of the Y. M. C. A. told an audience at Cefu that he was proud to be a Welshman although he was unable to speak the "language of Paradise." He had, however, learned one thing in Welsh and that was that the letters Y. M. C. A. may be translated to mean "Yma Mae Cyfle Arderchog" ("Here is a splendid opportunity.")

Coffee a Nutrient.

Coffee is not a stimulant pure and simple, but a very considerable nutrient. Justus Liebig proved that, by taking equal lots of men, working in the salt mines, feeding one lot bread and meat, the other bread and coffee, and comparing results. The coffee squad did more work and came out in better shape than the meat eaters.

Strict Regulation.

Freeman was visiting at his grandpa's home, and as he was a mischievous little chap, was constantly being told, "Don't do this," and "Don't do that." Finally, with a look of disgust on his face, he climbed up into a chair and asked, seriously, "What can a fella 'in this house, anyway?"

Studying Plant Life in India.

In order to encourage arboriculture and the study of plant life the government of India has offered a series of valuable prizes to be awarded to those who are most successful in various lines in connection with the growth of trees and shrubs on government land

Neatly Put.

We are told that Tom Hood liked best to work in a serious vein, on such poems as "The Bridge of Sighs." As he put it himself: "It's only for my livelihood that I'm a lively Hood."—Boston Transcript.

Endurance of Reindeers.

The reindeer is said to be able to endure more fatigue than any other draft animal except the camel. It has been known to pull 200 pounds 10 miles an hour for 12 hours.

Wrong Side Up.

"Why didn't you toss a coin to decide which to do?" "I did, but the darn thing didn't come down the way I wanted it to."—Buffalo Express.

Climbing.

You can climb no higher than Juji with your feet, but with your mind you may inherit eternity.—A Japanese Philosopher.

Cruel Enlightenment.

He—"You seem to think I couldn't make any woman happy." She—"O[illegible]

Fatigue and Toxin.

The idea that fatigue is due to a specific toxin, as suggested by Weichart early in the century, has been a popular one, but the late investigation of Lee and Aronovitch at Columbia university shows it to have no good foundation. There is nothing, therefore, to encourage the hope that an antitoxin may be found. In the experiments made with animal muscles, a test muscle suspended in the juice of a fatigued muscle lost much in contractile power, but the juice of a nonfatigued muscle produced substantially the same effect.

Largest Poisonous Reptile.

The Surucucu, known as the bushmaster, is the largest poisonous reptile in the world, and is fortunately rare and found only in the depths of the jungle and swamps, where man rarely penetrates. It attains a length of twelve to fifteen feet; the color of its body is rose, or rather yellowish pink, with brown patterns and tints of purple. Its bite is almost always fatal. Its fangs are an inch long and as much as ten ounces of venom have been extracted.

Thought and Faith.

Men who are seeking for knowledge in regard to subjects as to which there can, in the nature of things, be none, might well ask themselves whether there is to be no sphere left in human thought in which faith can operate. It was said of Arnold of Rugby that his mind could rest as quietly in the presence of doubt as in that of discovered truth. It is a great thing to be able to believe where we cannot prove. —Exchange.

Floods in Brazil.

The native inhabitants of Brazil have lately been suffering from the disastrous effects of the flooding of the Amazon, whose relentless waters have submerged the countryside for hundreds of miles around. At regular intervals this mighty river overflows its banks, and a famous traveler estimated that no fewer than 5,000,000 natives have lost their lives during the last five centuries through these terrible floods.

He Didn't Know.

In a murder trial six experts were examined. Most of them had a national reputation. A hypothetical question of 20,000 words, which it required two hours to read, was asked of Doctor Jelley, a Boston expert on insanity. The learned doctor answered the question in three words: "I don't know." A frank answer, but rather perplexing to counsel.—Case and Comment.

Figures Time of Falling Stone.

The time a stone would require to fall the 4,000 miles to the center of the earth has been calculated for the Paris Academy of Sciences, by M. Sanger. Considering the influence of the varying density of the earth, he finds the time would be 19 minutes 15 seconds, but if the mean density is assumed to be the condition, the time would be 79 seconds greater.

Our Rabbits.

The term rabbit was formerly more properly applied to the burrowing species of the old world, Lepus cuniculus (meaning to burrow), though by common usage our molly cottontail has so long been termed a rabbit that the name will now stand, as will that of jack rabbit for the big western hare of the prairies and Pacific coast.

Statement of the condition of

FARMERS STATE BANK

Of Mavie, Minn.

at the close of business on December 31st, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank Jan. 9th, 1918.

Resources.		
Loans and Discounts		$ 31,444.75
Overdrafts		
Bonds and Securities		350.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,231.86
Other Real Estate		750.00
Due from Banks	$2,027.77	
Cash on Hand	870.35	
Total Cash Assets		2,898.12
Checks and Cash Items		30.14
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		
Checks and Drafts in Transit		
TOTAL		$38,707.87
Liabilities.		
Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		30.11
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (including Certificates or money borrowed)		4,000.00
Deposits subject to Check	$ 15,073.88	
Cashier's Checks	332.05	
Due to Banks		
Total Immediate Liabilities	15,405.93	
Time Certificates	7,271.83	
Total Deposits	22,677.76	22,677.76
TOTAL		$38,707.87
Amount of Reserve on hand	$2,898.12	
Amount of Reserve Required by Law		$3,412.80

STATE OF MINNESOTA
County of Pennington } ss.

We, O. A. Naplin, President and Thos. Smith Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Oscar A. Naplin, President.
Thos. H. Smith, Cashier

CORRECT ATTEST: C. L. Hansen
Two Directors John P. Curtis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1918.

(SEAL.) Lester E. Gesell
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota

My commission expires Jan. 8, 1922

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
GRYGLA MINNESOTA

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

Real Estate Loans

Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates

Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking
and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Watch For The Next Date

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these priees with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and re aired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered
Always Come In Early

THE HERO
Fanning Mill

Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity

Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.

Call in and let show you how it works

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE. MINNESOTA.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume XIII. No. 4 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JANUARY 24, 1918. $1.50 Per Year.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.76
Barley	1.24
Flax	3.2
Rye	1.81
Butter	.40
Eggs	.40
Viro Flour	$5 50
Mascot Flour	5.40

Local News Items

Subscribe for The Eleven Towns.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

A full line of Scandinavian and English story books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Joe Greenfield was up here Saturday giving the band boys more instructions. He says that the boys are doing fine.

J. P Jenson and Nick Bundhund, the local bankers, went to Thief River Falls Tuesday evening to attend a banquet of the Pennington County Banker,s Assn.

P. C. Wold of Kratka was a Thief River Falls visitor Monday.

All the business places in town were closed Monday in compliance with Fuel Administrator Garfield's order. They will close every Monday for ten weeks. This order was sent out to releive the coal situation-

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs.
Double disk Records at 35cts.

George Johnson of Grygla passed thru here Tuesday evening enroute for Warren where he will attend a meeting of the Marshall County Bankers' association.

Father Noesen of Thief River Falls conducted services in St. Ann's Catholic Church here Tuesday forenoon.

NOTICE: I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.
Rosaire Morin

Quite a number from here attended the dance at Mavie Saturday evening. All report that they had a fine time.

Joe Bennett returned Tuesday evening to the woods after spending a few days in town attending to business matters and visiting friends.

Peter O. Olson returned Wednesday from a trip to Lankin, N. D.

NOTICE. I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.

Nick Bundhund spent Sunday with relatives at Germantown.

Editor Gunstad of the St. Hilaire Spectator was a business visitor in town Tuesday evening.

Sabin Durham of Grygla passed thru here Tuesday evening enroute for Warroad where he has secured a position in a lumber yard.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Yohn left Monday for Clear Lake, Iowa where they went in response to a message stating that Mr. Yohn's father was seriously ill.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs
Double disk records at 35cts.

Don't worry about your meatless days, we have fresh fish always.
Goodridge Meat Market.

The Goodridge Literary Society will present their play entitled "As the Twig is Bent" at Grygla Saturday evening.

In this weeks issue you will find the Personal Property Tax List in supplement form. Read them thru carefully as you will receive no card as was customary heretofore.

Don't worry about your meatless days, we have fresh fish always on hand.
Goodridge Meat Market.

Potatoes for sale at $1.00 per bushel Inquire at High Landing store.
Will Korstad.

FOR SALE—One Piano organ and one Oliver typewriter. Inquire at this office.

The Goodridge Young Peoples Society will meet at the Anstad school house Feb. 3rd. Miss Kaia Lund will entertain. Refreshments will be served after the program which reads as follows.

Song	by the audience
Devotion	Rev. Tungseth
Song	by Misses Lund's and Wiseth's.
Recitation	by Oscar Wiseth.
Instrumental Solo	by Lillian Korstad
Solo	by Oscar Wiseth
Address	by Rev. Tungseth
Recitation	by Eunice Thoreson
Song	Misses Lund and Wiseth
Song	by Vivian and Eunice Thoreson
Doxology	

COMING.

The Battle of Gettysburg to the Grand Theatre, Saturday and Sunday Feb. 2nd and 3rd. Matinee at 2:30 Saturday afternoon. Don't miss it.

Literary Program.

The next meeting of the Literary Society will be held in the school house Thursday Jan. 31st. The following is the program for the evening.

Song,	by audience
Roll call, each person responds with a quotation	
Reading,	Steuart McLeod
Every day talk,	Sam Cloutier, Henry Iverson
Piano Solo,	Teresa Giefer
Short Stories	Myrtle Blair
Current Events,	Irene Ferdinandsen
Song,	by audience
Business meeting, very important	

One Cure For Disloyalty

A Cure that is used in many cases with good effect.

There are many places in Minnesota where disloyalty exists and some of them are not asking for much help in dealing with it. The "cure" is rough in many cases but after reasonable argument fails and information given is not accepted in the effort to bring about a change of heart, the drastic method appeals to loyalists as the only recourse left.

In one instance a member of a certain "gang" pulled a Red Cross button off a young man's coat and threw it into a spittoon with a curse. He was "beaten to a pulp" by a crowd of loyalists, put in jail, fined $100 and costs, made to sign a pledge and this proved to be a plenty. This had a very salutary effect on the balance of the disloyal element and they began to seek information on the war and its causes in a conscientious manner.

The time is coming when even a disloyal utterance or lukewarm attitude will be resented by the American people in every section. There is no "half way" citizenship that can live in these times.

The Public Safety Commission is glad to assist its county units in handling all sedition and disloyalty. The Commission has every confidence in the integrity and judgment of the county directors and in most cases it is found that the organization has been a great influence in bringing about a change in disloyal sentiment and punishing open sedition.

Reiner News.

Mrs. T. Morken gave a sleighing party to a few Ladies by taking them to the Ladies Aid at the T. Halvorson home.

Ole Vraa and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vraa left Thursday for Climax, Minn., to attend the wedding of Geo. Vraa's cousin Henry H. Dale of that place.

Miss Louise Furstnau teacher of Dist. 57, has organized The Citizen's League which is of great help and interest to the scholars. The officers elected were as follows:-

Reuben Stenvick, president
Richard Aakre, vice-president
Myrtle Erickson, Sec.
Ralph Erickron, Editor

The League gave its program and debate Friday afternoon Jan. 18. The next program will be Feb. 15th.

A vote was taken up, giving School 57 a real name, the majority of the votes being for the name Lund wood school.

Notice.

All owners of business places and residences are to have their chimney's cleaned as soon as possible, if not they will be cleaned by the marshall and charged to each individual or firm.

By order of Fire Department,
G. C Gulrud, Chief.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all owners of female dogs are requested to chain them up and keep them off the streets of the Village of Goodridge during their mating season. Failing to comply with this order the village marshall will dispose of them.

H. A. Halvorson,
Mayor.

MUSIC REACHES THE HEART

Performer Dealing in Emotions Captivates Women More Swiftly Than the Poets or Painters.

The poet deals in words, while the painter deals in color and form, but the musician deals in emotions and therefore his appeal to women is always more swift, as it is always more subtle, than the appeal of any other artist.

Such, summed up by a writer in the Philadelphia North American, is the latest theory to explain the lure of music for women and the attraction of the dark-eyed, long-haired musician himself.

The average woman, say the theorists, is hemmed in with conventions that make her feel a prudish discomfort if a book or a poem talks too openly of what she thinks of, but never puts into words. With a picture it is the same way, but in the music, she hears with emotional delight all the romanticism, all the beauty, and all the vague dreams which she hides so closely from the world. In consequence she reads into the music her own feelings, and then she confuses the musician with his music. He, too, is keyed up to a high tension; he feels telepathically the emotion he has communicated, and so a spark is kindled between them. As for the result—well, sometimes it is love, sometimes a momentary infatuation—that all depends upon how much music they hear together and how much pent-up nervous emotionalism lies buried in the woman's soul.

Small Prescriptions.

Many physicians have a habit of writing prescriptions without calculating the quantity of medicine their patients are to take. This leads to a great waste of drugs and much unnecessary expense. Which leads the New York Medical Journal to urge physicians to be more careful.

Another evil result of this far too common practice, is that partly used prescriptions are stored away in the medicine chest, and next time the patient has, or thinks he has, the same symptoms, he takes what he supposes to be the same medicine.

But the chief reason why physicians should not prescribe four or six ounces when they know only one or two will be used, is that it is wasting the drugs and making the patient pay far more for his medicine than is at all necessary.

First Introduced Canes.

The Mexicans first used canes in America. When the Spanish conquered the country, a queer custom was introduced. The chief executive of the towns carried a stick with a gold or silver head. It was a kind of scepter.

The people, of course, rarely knew how to read or write, and when anyone was wanted for a crime, one of the mayor's subordinates would take the cane, find the culprit and place it horizontally upon the latter's chest. The proceeding was equivalent to a summons, and the man had to appear before the mayor under the penalty of being cast into prison. This action was borrowed from Spain, where it still prevails in the more important actions.

Find Skeleton of Giant.

A perfect sketeleton was uncovered in Surrey, England, during the work of carrying out alterations to surface water drainage in one of the main streets in Farnham. The chief bones were in a perfect state of preservation, and were sufficient to show that the body was that of a man of unusual stature. Close by was found a bone of a horse. The site of a Norman cemetery is only a little distance from the spot where the body was found, and here some years ago cinerary urns were discovered, which were stated to be perfect examples of first-century urns. Some of these are now preserved in Waverly abbey.

TELLS ABOUT JOHN RANDOLPH

Thomas H. Benton Relates Interview With Eccentric Man, in Which He Depicts His Melancholy Mood.

Thomas H. Benton in his "Thirty Years' View" gives an interesting account of an interview he had with the eccentric John Randolph of Roanoke.

The interview was at Mr. Benton's room in Crawford's hotel, in Georgetown. It was in the gloom of the evening, before the lamps were lit. Mr. Randolph, reclining on a soft, silent and thoughtful, repeated, as if to himself, Johnson's lines on "Senility and Imbecility," that show his life under its most melancholy form:

"In life's last scenes what prodigies surprise,
Fears of the brave and follies of the wise.
Down Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires a driveller and a show."

When Mr. Randolph finished repeating these lines, Mr. Benton said to him: "Mr. Randolph, I have often heard you repeat these as if they could have an application to yourself, while no one can have less reason than yourself to fear the fate of Swift."

To this Randolph replied: "I have lived in dread of insanity."

While Randolph was not insane in the ordinary sense of the word, it is certain that he had occasional temporary aberrations of the mind, and it was during such times that his talk was most brilliant, a copious flow for hours of wit and classic allusion, a perfect scattering of the diamonds of the mind.

His will was contested on the ground of insanity, but it was not set aside.

MIX DOUGH WITH SEA WATER

Wider Adoption of the Practice Is Recommended by French Naval Pharmacist, Health Advantages.

It has long been a custom in certain parts of France to make up the dough for bread with sea-water instead of using, as is customary, fresh water, with the addition of salt required to make bread both healthful and appetizing, says the Literary Digest. M. Abert Saint Sernin, a French naval pharmacist of the first class, urges the wider adoption of the practice, which has according to him, several advantages; the bread keeps moist longer, owing to the affinity for water possessed by the magnesium chloride sea-water contains; it is very wholesome, since it provides not only the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, but other mineral substances which the body can make use of.

The water must be collected at a suitable distance from land and should be taken from a depth of six or seven yards if possible. The yeast must be prepared with fresh water and the salt water used for mixing the dough. The French writer adds:

"Bread made with sea water, useful for everybody, is to be recommended especially for growing children, for convalescents, and for all those who need to repair the wastes due to fever or to hard labor."

Half-Way Work.

We are, none of us, so good architects as to be able to work habitually beneath our strength; and yet there is not a building that I know of, lately raised, wherein it is not sufficiently evident that neither architect nor builder has done his best. It is the especial characteristic of modern work. All old work nearly has been hard work. It may be the hard work of children, of barbarians, of rustics; but it is always their utmost. Let us have done with this kind of work at once; cast off every temptation to it; do not let us degrade ourselves voluntarily, and then mutter and mourn over our shortcomings; let us confess our poverty or our parsimony, but not belie our human intellect. It is not a question of doing more, but of doing better. Do not let us boss our roofs with wretched, half-worked, blunt-edged rosettes; do not let us flank our gates with rigid imitations of medieval statuary. Such things are more insults to common sense, and only unfit us for feeling the nobility of their prototypes.—Ruskin.

Four-Arc Rainbow.

A four-arc rainbow was seen by a vessel at sea recently, one pair intersecting the other pair. Two arcs are often seen on land, and three are sometimes seen; but the invariable rule is that these arcs all have a common center lying below the horizon. The explanation of the two pairs of arcs was, however, quite simple. The sea at the time was exceptionally calm, and acted as a gigantic mirror. Two of the arcs, which had a common center below the horizon, were due to the sun itself; the other two arcs, which had a common center above the horizon, were due to the reflection of the sun in the sea.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, Minnesota

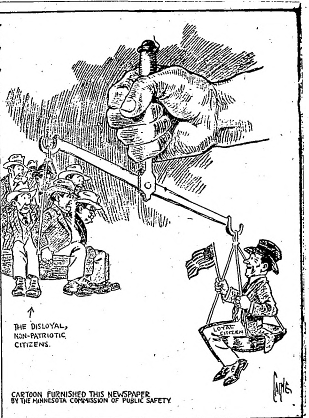
When You Buy GROCERIES

You most assuredly want

Dependable Quality

Thats the kind we handle and we sell them at reasonable prices

H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, Minnesota



CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

WORTH A DOZEN OF THE OTHER KIND.

Rise above small things. The woman who lets small things worry her will be completely undone the first time she meets with a really big problem. It is disintegrating to your mental and nervous condition, not to mention your physical condition, to worry. You needn't be resigned to fate nor slip your troubles off as the old friend duck's back throws water. But you can meet troubles with a will to conquer them or adjust them—and, after that, "they should worry," but not you. —Exchange.

History of the Louvre.

The Louvre was originally a royal residence. Napoleon turned it into a museum and deposited in it the finest collection of paintings, statues and art treasures known in the world. Many of those brought from Italy have been restored to their rightful possessors. The magnificent buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoleon I and completed by Napoleon III, were inaugurated in 1857.

Chinese Plant Statuettes.

Chinese gardeners sometimes plant statuettes of tiny men firmly in pots, just like real plants, and then train live evergreens to grow up over these statuettes. The vines thus form a kind of robe for the statuette men, their white faces and hands protruding from the green leaves.

An Arab's Saying.

"It is well that all men are not rich. Riches corrupt the soul, but virtue enlarges the hope." These words were found in the parchment of an Arabic treatise by some ruler, and is no doubt the bitter verdict of many that are rich today.—Exchange.

What Might Have Been.

"What are you worrying about?" "If I eat eggs I think about the chickens they would have produced, and if I eat chickens I think about the eggs they might have laid; and it's becoming difficult for me to enjoy anything."

WILSON OPPOSES WAR COUNCIL BILL

DENOUNCES SENATE PLAN FOR SPECIAL CABINET TO HANDLE WAR PROBLEMS.

REPLIES TO CHAMBERLAIN

Collapse of Proposal to Create War Council Seen as Result of Presidential Opposition—Says Baker Is Able.

Washington, Jan. 22.—All doubt as to President Wilson's views of proposals in congress for reorganization of the government's war-making machinery was swept away by a statement in which the president said the war department had accomplished a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. He denounced the congressional war investigations and declared reorganization by legislation was proposed after effective measures of reorganization had been perfected

On the statement most observers at the capitol saw the collapse of what promised to be a historic struggle. Senator Chamberlain, whose committee has framed bills to create a war council all powerful under the president and to provide one-man control of munitions and supplies, declared he would continue his fight in spite of presidential opposition. It was rather generally conceded, however, that the measures would have but little chance in the senate and probably none at all in the house.

Senator Chamberlain made a statement in reply to the president, saying he spoke extemporaneously in New York and that his criticisms were directed at the war department only and not at other branches of the government.

President's Statement.

The President's statement follows:

"When the President's attention was called to the speech made by Senator Chamberlain at a luncheon in New York on Saturday he immediately inquired of Senator Chamberlain whether he had been correctly reported and upon ascertaining from the senator that he had been, the President felt it his duty to make the following statement.

"'Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth. As a matter of fact the War department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency.

"'There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plans, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled — investigations which drew indispensible officials of the departments away from their work and officers from their commands and contributed greatly to the delay and confusion which had inevitably arisen. But in comparison with what had been accomplished, these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant and no mistake has been made which was repeated.

"Nothing Helpful Developed."

"'Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigation. I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected and inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience, they are much more likely than any other to be effective, if the Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid department organization which stands in their way.

"'The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion. My association and constant confidence in the secretary of war have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.

"'To add as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to the administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice'."

U. S. Charters 80 Holland Ships.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Charter to the United States government of all Dutch steamers now being held in American ports has been decided upon by the Dutch government in a provisional agreement just signed in London. The agreement provides charter for one round trip for the upward of 80 vessels now in American ports. The vessels are not to go into the war zones, but five of the steamers will carry for Switzerland and two will carry for The Netherlands Overseas trust.

SENATOR STONE

Missouri senator who, in a speech in the senate, denounced Theodore Roosevelt as "the most potent agent of the kaiser and the most seditious man of consequence in the United States.

CONQUEST AIM DISAVOWED

AUSTRIAN PREMIER SAYS ONLY HONORABLE PEACE DESIRED.

Labor Delegates Are Told That Everything Is Being Done To Bring War To End.

Vienna, Jan. 22.—(Delayed.)—"It is his majesty's wish to end the war at the soonest moment possible by an honorable peace.

"In pursuance of this desire and on the principles it repeatedly has announced, the government of the dual monarchy has done everything in its power, and will continue to do everything possible, to bring about most speedily a general peace.

"If for the present, however, only a separate peace with Russia is practicable, the responsibility rests solely with the Allied powers, which have rejected repeatedly our peace offers."

These statements were mad by Dr. von Seydler, Austrian prime minister, in the course of a speech at an important conference between the government and labor leaders. Those present included Count von Toggenburg, minister of the interior; Lieut. General Czapp, minister of defense and labor representatives Adler, Seitz and others.

Afterward he proceeded to disavow any aims at conquest and declared that the government continued its adherence in the belief that international agreement regarding disarmament and arbitration courts could form a suitable basis for a general peace.

CHINESE REBELS FIRE ON AMERICAN GUNBOAT

One U. S. Sailor Is Killed and Two Wounded—Explanation Demanded.

Peking, Jan. 18.—(Delayed.) — The American gunboat Monacacy was fired upon by Chinese 50 miles above Yochow, on the Yangtzkiang. A sailor named O'Brien was killed and two other sailors were wounded. The firing lasted for half an hour. It is presumed that the assailants were a detachment of the southern revolutionary forces.

Paul S. Reinsch, the American minister, will demand of the foreign office that responsibility for the attack be fixed and the offenders punished and also that measures shall be taken to safeguard ships. Dr. Reinch believes the attack was intended to bring up complications for the central government.

Miners Support Garfield.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22. — The United Mine Workers of America, in biennial convention here, pledged to Dr. H. A. Garfield, federal fuel administrator, "unqualified support and co-operation in his great task." The union miners also pledged to him the maximum production of coal possible in the field under their jurisdiction.

Guard Is Strengthened.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Additional precautions to guard the San Francisco and Oakland water fronts were taken following a mysterious fire on the steam schooner Wahkeena, which burned to the water's edge. The fire came immediately on the heels of information received in federal circles of a widespread plot by enemy aliens to wage a campaign of terror on the Pacific coast. Two hundred bluejackets from the San Pedro naval training station are assisting in patrolling the water front.

COAL SAVING DAYS RELIEVE SITUATION

TWO OF CHIEF ACCOMPLISHMENTS SOUGHT ALREADY ACHIEVED.

EARLY LIFTING OF BAN SEEN

Homes in East and Seaboard Receive Coal—Weather Hinders Relief of Railroad Congestion.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Two of the chief accomplishments sought by the government in closing down industry by cutting off fuel supplies have been achieved, Fuel Administrator Garfield announces.

Homes throughout the East, he said, are receiving coal in larger quantities than has been reported for weeks, and bunker coal is again moving to seaboard in sufficient volume to supply transatlantic shipping.

A third aim, the clearing of railroad congestion, has not been attained as yet, largely, Dr. Garfield declared, because of unusual weather conditions.

Rail Director McAdoo said if weather conditions grow no worse that the fuel situation will be relieved much sooner than was expected. In Washington there is hope that the closing order may be set aside within 30 days.

Business Halts In East.

The first of the 10 Monday holidays was observed generally, and business everywhere in the East was at a standstill. Reports told of few violations of the order, and said that thousands of establihments were closed, even though they had a technical right to remain open.

Late reports said New York had on hand enough coal to fill the bunkers of 50 vessels and Hampton Roads had received supplies sufficient for more than a hundred ships held in port.

Coal Now at the Piers.

"We are supplying coal to the piers," said Dr. Garfield. "It now is a question of putting it aboard ship."

Reports received indicated that business generally observed the spirit as well as the letter of the closing order.

Asked if he would extend the five days' industrial closing if it appeared that the accomplishments sought had not been fully obtained, Dr. Garfield said he did not wish to cross that bridge until he came to it.

Dr. Garfield took occasion to denounce proprietors of manufacturing plants who have announced that they will work overtime five days a week to make up the time lost Mondays. That, he said, would be a plain evasion of the order.

PRESIDENT ASKS POWER TO FIX PRICES OF FOOD

Proposed Bill Would Give Blanket Authority To Name Prices.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Draft of a bill giving the President broad power to fix prices of foods and other products essential to the conduct of the war or for domestic consumption has been laid before members of the House agricultural committee by President Wilson with the request that it be pressed for passage. Members of the committee declined to disclose details of the bill.

Chairman Lever was to study its provisions and, if satisfied with it, introduce it at once. It is understood the measure would give the President, through any agency that he may designate, blanket authority to fix prices without specifying the products.

AUSTRIAN CABINET QUITS VIENNA DISPATCH SAYS

Toggenburg Charged With Task of Forming New Ministry.

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—The Austrian ministry has resigned, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Berliner Morgen Post.

Count von Toggenburg, minister of the interior, has been charged with the task of forming a new cabinet.

The Vienna dispatch does not make it clear which ministry has resigned—the imperial ministry, of which Count Czernin holds the portfolio of foreign affairs, or the minor body, of which Dr. von Seydler is president. But the fact that Count von Toggenburg, who held the post of minister of the interior in the Von Seydler cabinet has been asked to organize a new ministry would indicate it is the latter.

May Train at Southern Camps.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 22.—It is now thought likely if the second draft army is called in the near future, the 88th division of the national army, training here, will be sent to southern camps to complete the work before going overseas. War department officials have announced that regular army and national guard units will go over before the national army, because of experience, and the fact drafted men will require longer and more careful preparation. Allies have found a year's work necessary.

MAJOR GRAYSON MURPHY

Extraordinary work accomplished by the American Red Cross in Europe, particularly in France, was described by Maj. Grayson P. Murphy, former directing head of the organization abroad, on his arrival at an Atlantic port from overseas. He said soldiers in France will lack nothing when the real fighting begins.

STONE ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

MISSOURI SENATOR GOES FOR COLONEL IN ROUGH FASHION.

Reference to Former President as "Most Potent Agent of Kaiser" Starts Partisan Fireworks.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Smouldering fires of partisan feeling were set ablaze in the senate by Senator Stone, veteran Democrat, with a long prepared speech accusing Rpublicans of playing politics in their criticisms of the government's conduct of the war and calling Theodore Roosevelt "the most seditious man of consequence in America."

When he closed Senators Penrose, Lodge, New and others on the Republican side answered with vigorous defense of their right to make proper criticism of inefficiencies and, with counter charges of partisanship.

Senators Lewis, Kirby and other Democrats joined in the fray, which lasted until the session ended, with adjournment until Thursday.

Quoting liberally from Roosevelt's published criticisms of the Wilson administration conduct of the war Senator Stone said:

"The heart of this man is aflame with ambition and he runs amuck. On my responsibility as a senator, I charge that since our entrance into the war Roosevelt has been a menace and obstruction to the successful prosecution of the war. His chief thought has not been to help the government solve the mighty problems they have to solve, but always his chief thought has been of Roosevelt.

"I inquire why Roosevelt may say things with impunity which a citizen of lesser consequence dare not even repeat without danger of indictment for disloyalty?"

UNEARTH PLOT TO BLOW UP AMERICAN DOCKS

Conspiracy Included Principal Seaports On Both Coasts.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The government has unearthed a plot to blow up docks at the principal seaports on both coasts. The conspiracy called for the execution of wholesale sabotage at a given hour. Precautions have been taken.

Telegraphic orders sent out by the Department of Justice are expected to result in a number of arrests. Officials are extremely reticent, but it was admitted that guards have been doubled at all the principal docks, munitions factories and other important reservations along both seaboards. Shipyards, it is stated, were also to be destroyed.

Officials of the Department of Justice, it is understood, say that measures taken to safeguard all threatened points will be effective. Guards were particularly instructed to inspect closely all passes to the guarded areas.

ULTIMATUM GIVEN BY TEUTON POWERS

Copenhagen, Jan. 22.—"When Russian Foreign Minister Trotzky returns to Brest-Litovsk," says a delayed Berlin ditpatch, quoting a Lokal Anzeiger editorial, "he must definitely accept or reject the Teuton powers' demands, otherwise the Teuton powers will immediately break off negotiations."

Guard Against Spies.

New York, Jan. 22.—A warning issued by Chairman Hurley of the government shipping board that the submarine boat corporation shipyard at Port Newark was to be blown up or set afire by enemy spies, has caused a strong guard of police and soldiers to be thrown about the place. The plant, built at government expense, cost approximately $5,000,000. Adjoining it is a huge supply depot being built for the quartermaster's department which will cost $7,000,000.

UKRAINIA MAKES SEPARATE PEACE

LITTLE REPUBLIC PRACTICALLY CONCLUDES TERMS WITH GERMANS.

NATION IGNORES BOLSHEVIKI

All That Is Necessary Now Is For Both Sides To Consult Responsible Authorities of Home Governments.

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—Ukrainia has practically concluded a separate peace with Germany.

Word from Brest-Litovsk, received via Berlin, gave this first news of a breach among the Russians. The agreement between Germany and the infant Ukrainian republic was concluded several days ago. Previous word had stated that all Russian delegates had departed from Brest-Litovsk and this had been supposed to include the Ukrainians.

To Consult Home Authorities.

Later dispatches declared the basis of the separate peace treaty had been agreed upon and that all that was necessary now was "for each side to consult responsible authorities at home."

The German semi-official dispatches said the German-Ukrainian conference had adjourned, but that delegates would return immediately and conclude all negotiations, including signature of the treaty.

Berlin's comment on this achievement was:

"Thus we have succeeded, for the first time in the war, of finding a basis for the re-establishing of a state of peace."

Blow to Bolsheviki.

Decision by the Ukrainians to make a separate peace and not to act in concert with Bolsheviki delegates representing Russia at large, will undoubtedly be a heavy blow to the Bolsheviki hopes. The fact that the Ukrainian delegates above all others should be willing to conclude such an agreement, when part of their territory is included in the land whose future in under dispute, is significant.

The general Russian delegates refused to accept the German offer to let inhabitants of Courland, Poland and Lithuania decide their determination in the future while under supervision of the German army, which would not be withdrawn.

Foreign Minister Trotzky had previously stated he could not allow the Ukrainian delegates to treat the question of occupied territory independently. They have apparently gone exactly counter to his wishes.

PRUSSIAN ASKS PROOF AMERICA CAN'T FIGHT

Socialist Takes Minister to Task for Discounting Strength of the United States.

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—In the lower house of the Prussian diet Dr. Franz Mehring, Independent Socialist, made the following inquiry:

"If Canada, with less than 9,000,000 inhabitants, has been able to throw 250,000 soldiers in Europe, who were not able to fly or swim, what grounds has the finance minister for denying to the United States, with 110,000,000 inhabitants, any military capacity?

Dr. Mehring proceeded to reprove the Prussian finance minister, Dr. Hertz, for such contempt which he declared, was likely to bring heavy penalties in its train, especially if coupled with empty threats.

The minister, replying, admitted he was unable to prove his statement concerning the American army but was still convinced it could not come over.

SPANISH RIOT RESULTS IN KILLING OF THREE

Mob Forces Factories to Close and Attacks Stores and Private Houses.

Madrid, Jan. 22.—Disorders have occurred at Alicante, the chief seaport of Valencia. They are reported in an official telegram from Alicante, which says a mob forced the factories to cease work and attacked shops and private houses. Women of the middle class were compelled by the demonstrators to join them.

The civil guard fired on the rioters, killing three persons and seriously wounding four others.

Assistant Treasurer Named.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Martin Vogel of New York has been nominated by President Wilson to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York.

Garfield Makes Milwaukee Dry.

Milwaukee, Jan. 22.—Milwaukee "bone dry." What thousands of prohibitionists have failed to do, Fuel Administrator Garfield did to Milwaukee. The home of a famous beverage was dry as a desert so far as the dispensation of liquor was concerned. Promptly at midnight Sunday every saloon cleaned its bar and shut off the lights. Radiators were just warm enough to keep from freezing. Not in the memory of the oldest patriarchs of the business had this come to pass before.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE Paul F. Skinner ON EVERY PACKAGE
SKINNER'S MACARONI

62 BREEDS, Pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Hardy northern raised, vigorous, beautiful. Fowls, eggs, incubators, at low prices. America's Pioneer Poultry Farm; 24 years exp. Large fine Annual Poultry Book and Catalog FREE. F. A. NEUBERT, Box 5, Mankato, Minn.

Ready-Witted.

"You need a change of scene."

"But, doctor, I'm a traveling man."

"Why—er—that's the point. Stay at home awhile and see somebody besides hotel rooms and railroad stations."

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills, Wonderful Remedy

Mrs. Della Olson, of New London, Wis., like many others, knows after experiencing the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills that they are unexcelled. Here is what Mrs. Olson recently wrote us:

"I suffered with rheumatism for years. There was a gravel deposit in the urine and I had frequent headaches. I had dark circles around my eyes and was always tired. I bought a box of your Dodd's Kidney Pills and am glad I did, for I secured quick relief and think they are a wonderful remedy."

Mighty few people realize in time that kidney trouble is making its advances upon their health. They put off treatment—they say, "Oh, I'll be all right in a day or two." And the malady tightens its grip. Result: Bright's Disease, hospital treatment, doctors' bills—often death.

When you have backache, dizziness, pain in loins, stiffness in stooping or lifting, spots before the eyes, sediment in secretions, rheumatic pains, or swollen joints, immediately start toning the kidneys by the regular use of the remedy endorsed by hundreds of users—DODD'S Kidney Pills.

Full Meaning.

"Why do they call that one a crack regiment?" "Because there is so much snap about it."

Cuticura Stops Itching.

The Soap to cleanse and Ointment to soothe and heal most forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Ideal for toilet use. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Sicilian Nut Crop Small.

The crop of almonds this year has been very small in Sicily, being only about 15,000 bags of 220 pounds! There are, however, 40,000 bags remaining from last year. In consequence of the short crop prices have remained high, and buyers are paying 335 lire per bag. At normal exchange the lire is worth 19.3 cents, United States currency.

The filbert crop has been abundant this season and is estimated at 150,000 bags of 220 pounds. There is none of the old crop left. The price is 142 lire a bag.

The new pistachio crop is good and there is a considerable quantity of the old crop still remaining in the shell. The price is about 2s. 6d. (60 cents) a pound.—Commerce Reports.

Falsification.

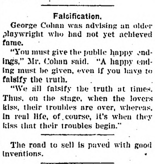
George Cohan was advising an older playwright who had not yet achieved fame.

"You must give the public happy endings," Mr. Cohan said. "A happy ending must be given, even if you have to falsify the truth.

"We all falsify the truth at times. Thus, on the stage, when the lovers kiss, their troubles are over, whereas, in real life, of course, it's when they kiss that their troubles begin."

The road to sell is paved with good inventions.

Covetousness is the one sin many a man is guilty of without knowing it.



There is no purer or more healthful food for children than Grape-Nuts

Its natural sweetness appeases the child's appetite for added sugar, and the quanity of milk or cream needed is about half that required for the ordinary cereal.

GRAPE-NUTS IS AN ECONOMICAL FOOD

THE TWO SWORDS

By Lewis F. Crawford, President State Board of Regents, North Dakota

("The Hymn of the German Sword" appeared in a German paper published in Leipzig, Germany, and has been widely copied in papers of other countries. A copy which came to the attention of Lewis F. Crawford, Sentinel Butte, N. D., president of the state board of regents, impressed him so strongly that he prepared "The American Sword," as a contrast to the spirit shown in "The German Sword.")

HYMN OF THE GERMAN SWORD

It is no duty of mine to be either just or compassionate; it suffices that I am sanctified by my exalted mission, and that I blind the eyes of my enemies with such streams of tears as shall make the proudest of them cringe in terror under the vault of heaven.

I have slaughtered the old and the sorrowful; I have struck off the breasts of women; and I have run through the bodies of children who gazed at me with the eyes of the wounded lion.

Day after day I ride aloft on the shadowy horses in the Valley of Cypresses and as I ride I draw forth the life blood of every enemy's son that dares to dispute my path.

It is meet and right that I should cry aloud in my pride, for am I not the flaming messenger of the Lord Almighty?

Germany is so far above and beyond all the other nations that all the rest of the earth, be they who they may, should feel themselves well done by when they are allowed to fight with the dogs for the crumbs that fall from her table.

When Germany the divine is happy, then the rest of the world basks in smiles; but when Germany suffers, Ged in person is rent with anguish, and, wrathful and avenging, he turns all the waters into rivers of blood.

THE AMERICAN SWORD

I am the American sword.

I have never been unsheathed except in the cause of justice and humanity.

I punish only under solemn and compelling obligation.

In my presence national perfidy and dishonor never go unchallenged.

I opened in generous trust to all nations the portals of American opportunity and gave equal rights to all in the inheritance created by the toil and blood of our ancestors.

In me everything that is good finds approval, everything mean meets rebuke.

My people are enticed to love me by the gentle persuasiveness of my life.

I am the visual enchantment of the downtrodden and the oppressed; the emblem of national honor; the embodiment of the world's hope.

In me is linked the command of duty with the love of Calvary; it is mine to trace the hidden equities of divine reward and connect national wrong-doing with its swift retribution; under me fulfillment adds splendor to the gorgeous Mosaic of our dreams.

O kaiser! obsessed with power, drunk with passion, enemy of peace and right and freedom throughout the world, slayer of age and infancy, ravisher of virginity, spreader of contagion, fiend incarnate!

Against thee barren fields cry out in protest; venerated works of art and architecture, hallowed by the centuries, thou has crumbled under shells of frenzy; thou art wasting the flower of the world's manhood in red ruin spurred on by the grim reaper of Hate.

Thou international brigand, enslaver and robber of Belgium, looter of Servia, betrayer of neutrals! thou art a pirate running mad on the pathless sweep of oceans, plundering and murdering on the world's highway.

Diplomatic intriguer, thou has faithlessly broken age-old treaties, thou has torpedoed hospital ships, bombarded defenseless cities and unleashed liquid fire and poison gas—outlaw demons of destruction. In this epilepsy of the world's horror thou art not bowed with a sense of unfathomable guilt and sodden shame; thou, the arch gutter-snipe of civilization, art more unsparing than Torquemada, more cruel than Nero, more atrocious than Caligula, more crafty than Geronimo; thou hast loosed the hosts of ill upon a peaceful world and darkened the heavens with blasphemy.

Thou art chased by the maddening billows; the deeps in malice open to receive thee; ashen faces turned toward flame-lit skies, appeal for vengeance.

My presence gives courage to endure the appalling strain and omnipresent peril of battle.

I bestow superhuman nerve, sleepless caution, capacity for sacrifice, and the justice of my cause palsies the hand of brutal might and insensate ambition.

I pity the victim, not the violator; the sorrows I bring wear no weeds of mourning.

I open a new era in history; I fire the human soul with new daring and new hope; I will survive this conflict and pronounce its sentence.

When the name of kaiser shall have lost its stench and been covered with the dust of countless centuries, I shall still be glorified as the mainstay of democracy—the peacemaker of the world.

Bill and the Bank President

Mates on the Good Ship of Thrift

It was long after banking hours and only the assistant janitor and the bank president were "on the job" in the great Chicago banking institution. The executive, having cleaned up the mass of business on his desk, lighted a long, pencil-shaped cigar and lolled back in his swivel chair. Bill, the red-faced, good-natured member of the clean-up brigade, entered the office and headed for the waste basket. The bank president remembered that Bill had bought a $100 Liberty bond in the second campaign.

"Are you having any trouble in meeting the payments on your Liberty bond, Bill?" asked the executive.

"No trouble, sir," replied the janitor. "I've done a bit o' plannin' and trimmin', though, but it ain't given me any trouble. I'm better off for th' plannin' and trimmin'."

"I imagine you have—well, a sort o' better opinion of yourself for saving up and lending your money to the government," said the president.

"I'm sorry I ain't young enough to be 'over there' with the boys," said Bill, "but since I ain't there and won't be there unless the army needs men with rheumatiz in one out o' every three joints, I feel it necessary to do what I can do here at home."

"It's a fine thing to be a bondholder—a real partner in the great firm of Uncle Sam & Co.," said the president. "One really has a better opinion of himself when he feels that he is lending a hand."

"You have bought a Liberty bond; your wife has trimmed here and there in order that you might have the necessary money, and your daughter is buying the war-savings stamps," said the bank president. "Your little home, Bill, is doing its full duty, and you ought to be thoroughly proud of it—including yourself."

"Oh, I ain't doin' as much as I'd like to-do," said Bill, blushing at the compliment, "but I'm doin' about all I can do, so I really ain't ashamed of myself."

"I'm trimming, too, Bill," said the bank president. "This cigar I'm smoking costs just one-third as much as the one I've been in the habit of smoking, and I'm not smoking as many cigars a day as I used to smoke. I've had my shoes resoled for the first time in 20 years. It used to be that every time I'd run my heel down a little I'd chuck the shoes and buy a new pair. I'm going to wear this suit of clothes until it wears out, no matter how glossy it becomes. I'm going to—"

"Oh, but you don't have to pinch that way," interrupted Bill a bit apologetically; "you can afford to wear the best."

"I know it," said the bank president, "but I'm going to be thrifty myself. As you say, there's real sport in playing the game of thrift. The government can have all I've got. I mean that. It has been good to me and I'm going to try to show my appreciation. I'll be right there when the third loan is out."

"I'll be ridin' along with you, sir," said Bill with a chuckle.

And now Bill and the bank president are mates on the good ship Thrift.

ENLISTS AND LOSES PENSION

Man Who Served Under Funston Makes Sacrifice to Re-Enter the Service.

Westfield, Mass.—Back in the service again, although sacrificing a pension to re-enter it, Fred H. Lenois of Westfield has been assigned to the Twenty-fifth engineers. Lenois served two full enlistments with the regulars and did service in the Philippines and Cuba. He was at one time an orderly for the late Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston.

He has tried to enlist at recruiting stations several times, but has been turned down because of his permanent disability discharge, received as a result of trouble with one of his ears. Not dismayed by repeated failures to get back in the service, through Attorney H. E. Howard he applied to Washington for an opportunity to pass a physical examination at least, claiming that he was in better health than ever.

The permission came, he passed the examination, was assigned for service and lost his pension.

Cheerful Open Grate Is Most Inefficient Device Used in Heating a House.

The winter days call attention to the proper use of the grate fire by those who will try to help the country save coal. When the need of using fuel economically is as strong as it is now, writes Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines, department of the interior, we can say, twisting our words a bit, that the proper way to use the grate is to use it not at all. If we look at the open grate as merely a heating device, and know how small a proportion of the total heat in the fuel enters the room to be warmed, we must regard the open grate as probably the most inefficient of all the inefficient devices used in heating a house. The cheer and companionship of an open-grate fire must not be charged against the heating bill, but to some other account.

Efficiency is always a ratio or fraction, and is what you get out compared with what you put in. Into the grate one puts fuel that has the ability to produce a large amount of heat, but the useful heat obtained from this fuel is relatively small. Most of the heat in the fuel goes racing up the chimney, in company with a large amount of air from the room, this air being replaced by cold air drawn in through cracks and crannies in the windward side of the house. As a device for drawing in cold air a grate is excellent, but it furnishes much more ventilation than is needed. Mush less fuel, properly burned in a stove, would warm the house better.

BACK YARD POULTRY KEEPING

If the best results are to be expected from the flock, the hens must not be allowed to become overrun with lice or the house with mites. Usually there will be a place in the yard where the hens can dust themselves in the dry dirt. If such a place is not available, a box large enough (about two feet square) for the hens to get into it should be provided in the house and a quantity of dust such as ordinary road dust or fine dirt placed in it to allow the hens a place to dust themselves. A dust bath aids the hens in keeping lice in check and therefore adds to their comfort. Usually the lice are not present on the birds in sufficient number to prove particularly harmful. However, it is better to keep the hens as free as possible from this pest, and if they are not able to keep them in check by dusting themselves, other measures can be undertaken.

To rid the hens of lice, each one can be treated by placing small pinches of sodium fluorid, a material which can be obtained at most large drug stores, among the feathers next to the skin—one pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one at the base of the tail, one on either thigh, and one scattered on the underside of each wing when spread. Another method is to use a small quantity of blue ointment, a piece about as large as a pea on the skin one inch below the vent. If mercurial ointment is used instead of blue ointment, it should be diluted with an equal quantity of vaseline. Any of these methods will be found very effective in ridding the hens of lice and should be employed whenever the lice become troublesome. Two or three applications a year usually prove sufficient.

Mites are more troublesome and more harmful than lice. They do not live upon the birds like the lice, but during the day hide in the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls of the house, and at night they come out and get upon the fowls. They suck the hen's blood, and if allowed to become plentiful—as they certainly will if not destroyed—will seriously affect her health, and consequently her ability to lay eggs. They may be eradicated by a few thorough applications of kerosene or some of the coal-tar products which are sold for this purpose, or crude petroleum, to the interior of the poultry house. The commercial coal-tar products are more expensive but retain their killing power longer, and they may be cheapened by reducing with an equal part of kerosene. Crude petroleum will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of the crude oil. Both the crude petroleum and the coal-tar products often contain foreign particles, so should be strained before attempting to spray. One must be sure that the spray reaches all of the cracks and crevices, giving especial attention to the roosts, dropping boards and nests.

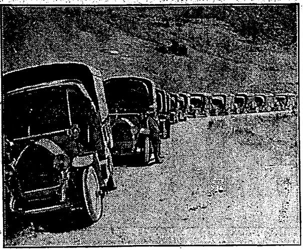
How Men Laugh.

The far-seeing man with a sense of humor laughs in his throat in spasmodic little bursts. He looks before he leaps. He takes a good survey of a question before committing himself. Neither laughter nor speech escapes easily. He lets them out judiciously.

Puts Goats to Work.

Halstead, Kan.—Frank Ashcroft, a farmer, has obviated the scarcity of harvest hands by utilizing six goats in his silos to trample down the silage. One man handles the distribution and the goats do the rest. When the silos are filled the goats are let down by ropes around their horns. Their reward will come next winter when the feed is opened.

MOTORTRUCKS LOADED WITH SOLDIERS BIG FACTOR IN PROSECUTION OF WAR



TRAIN OF WAR TRUCKS ON WAY TO FRONT.

The photograph shows a large convoy of heavy motortrucks loaded with French soldiers ready to start on their last lap to the front. These great machines are bearing some of the great burdens of the war and run hour after hour transporting supplies, munitions, and men all over the section directly back of the firing lines.

TO CROSS TRACKS

Simple Things That May Prevent Trouble on Railroad.

SHIFT INTO SECOND SPEED

Engine Is Run at Rate Which Removes Danger of Stalling—Full Throttle Will Insure Better Control of Machine.

(By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.)

An item of extreme importance to the motorist is the proper crossing of railroad tracks, especially crossings where there are no gates. The usual method is to throttle down and drive across in high, not bothering about shifting to a lower gear. Consideration of the matter will show that the engine may easily be stalled when so handled. To drive in high gear requires a certain amount of gas. If the amount is reduced too much the engine will stall. By shifting into second speed all such danger is overcome. The car may be driven across the tracks at approximately the same rate, but the engine is run at a speed which removes the danger of stalling. The distance is short and a full throttle will insure better control and send the machine clear if necessary.

Engine Is Choked.

Usually the driver opens the throttle too suddenly, thus choking the engine. This is because the air valve yields readily to the increased suction, giving a sudden rush of air before the spray nozzle can respond with sufficient gasoline. The throttle, whether opened by hand or accelerator, should be opened gradually enough to allow the engine to respond.

Stalling the engine on the tracks with the train approaching at high speed is a ticklish experience, to say the least. There is no time to start the engine, so the operator who keeps his presence of mind uses the starter to pull out of danger. He quickly shifts into low speed and presses the starter pedal. The car moves forward slowly, but it moves! Keeping this fact in mind, a driver may save his life in such an emergency and also the lives of those with him.

Gears In Speed.

When starting down a long, steep grade it is advisable to leave the gears in a speed for use in an emergency. The rear wheels will then turn the engine, which resistance affords a very good braking effect. A light car on a moderately steep hill will slow down quickly and a heavier car will move slowly enough to be under control. This is called "using the engine as a brake." It should be practiced from time to time so that the driver may become familiar with the method.

Many drivers do not know how to take the bumps easily. A good way is to throw out the clutch and apply the foot brake gradually. This relieves the shock so that many times it may not be noted by those riding.

AMPHIBIOUS TRUCK IS RARE

Reason to Believe Land-and-Water Vehicles Will See Battlefields "Somewhere in France."

Amphibious automobiles are not altogether unfamiliar contrivances, but land-and-water motortrucks designed primarily for military purposes are far from usual. Such a machine has been developed, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. There is reason to believe that it will in time see the battlefields of France. It has behaved well in recent tests and inspired considerable confidence in the minds of those who have seen it perform. While carrying a dozen passengers the car has been driven into rivers and lakes and cruised the same as a motorboat. For scouting parties and others operating in advance of an army, it is thought that the car should prove immensely useful, especially in view of the fact that the enemy in retiring never leaves bridges standing.

FOIL PERSISTENT CAR THIEF

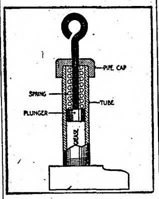
Device on New Model Makes It Impossible to Move Auto Without Towing It Away.

There seems to be good reason to believe a way has been found to foil the persistent car thief. Among the features included on a new automobile model is a gear-shift lock which gives this car the distinction of being thief proof. Only by towing the car away can it be moved against the wishes of the owner. The new lock is an integral part of the transmission cover. A hardened steel tube acts as the lock. This tube slides into engagement with the change gear lever, which becomes locked solid. In this position it becomes impossible to move the lever out of neutral and so engage the gears. The machine is locked against theft by a light shove with the foot on this steel tube. The key is necessary only for unlocking.

SELF-FEEDING GREASE-CUP

Simple Device Shown in Illustration Can Be Attached Without Altering the Axle.

The accompanying sketch shows a simple self-feeding grease cup which any mechanic can assemble without difficulty. This cup may be applied without any alterations to the automobile axle. It consists of a brass tube threaded at both ends and of the proper size for the pipe thread in the tapped hole of the axle. One end screws into the axle, and on the other end a pipe cap with a hole in it for the plunger rod is fitted. The plunger and rod with a light compression-spring are assembled as shown. This spring should not be too strong lest the grease be forced out of the bearing and wasted.



Lubricator for Pivots.

The proper size spring will make this lubricator far more economical than the compression type of grease-cup. The height of the plunger above the cap indicates the amount of grease which is in the tube.—W. Burr Bennett, in Popular Science Monthly Magazine.

GYPSIES USING MOTOR CARS

Traveling Bands Abandon Horses and Covered Wagons and Are Adopting Automobile.

Even the traveling bands of gypsies are abandoning the old style of traveling through the country by horses and covered wagons, and are adopting the automobile. This month a band of these wandering people traveled through Wisconsin in three automobiles. The autos were decorated with red blankets and the "kids" were sleeping in beds fixed on the hoods. The machines attracted much attention as they were being driven through.

Seeing Through the Rain.

For those who do not care to carry on their windshields the more or less cumbersome squeegee devices, a special cloth is now to be had, prepared chemically, for cleaning wet windshields. The chemical not only removes the mist formed by the rain, but deposits a thin coating that prevents further mist from gathering.

ENTENTE DECLARED READY

ALLIES WAITING FOR EXPECTED TEUTON ONSLAUGHT.

Have Reinforced Positions And Are Fully Prepared For Heavy Compaign.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Allies are maintaining an expectant attitude on the western front, Secretary of War N. D. Baker says in his weekly war review, while recent events in Russia have greatly increased strategic freedom for the Central Empires.

The review is for the week ending Jan. 19. It says:

There is little to record in the way of military activity. On the western front the Allies are maintaining an expectant attitude.

"While the enemy has been busy concentrating his offensive forces, the British and French have greatly strengthened their defensive positions, and are now prepared for every eventuality.

"The recent events in Russia, which have removed from the theater of active operations over 900 miles of front in the east, the invasion of Italy and the consequent shortening of the battle line in this zone by nearly 150 miles, have resulted in greatly increased strategic freedom for the Central Empires.

"The Italians launched a series of formidable assaults which resulted in a decided advantage for their forces.

Austrian Menace Lessened.

"This last achievement has removed the menace of the enemy being able to turn the Italian flank in the region of the Monte Grappa. The only reaction on the part of the enemy took place in the Piave delta, where the Austrians attempted to regain the ground lost east of Capo Sile. The enemy was driven back without gaining any of his objectives and suffered severe casualties. It would seem that the pressure of the Austrians in this area has been materially lessened."

RAILROAD TRAINMEN HAVE 5,000 MEN IN WAR

Has Already Paid More Than 100 Death and Disability Claims for Men in Service.

Cleveland, Jan. 22.—With a membership of 160,000 men in train and yard service, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen today has more than 5,000 men in the military forces of the nation, according to W. G. Lee, president of the brotherhood.

The national union, Mr. Lee said, has paid more than 100 death and disability claims as a result of the experiences of members overseas. Of the 5,000 men at the front, more than 500 were residents of Canada. The organization is paying the dues and assessments of all members in active service.

CARSON RESIGNS POST IN BRITISH MINISTRY

Government's Failure to Conscript Irish Is Held Back of Step.

London, Jan. 22.—Sir Edward Carson, minister without portfolio in the war cabinet, has resigned. This announcement is made officially. The prime minister has advisede the king to accept Sir Edward's resignation. The correspondence published shows that Sir Edward's resignation was on the Irish question and had nothing to do with the conduct of the war.

Soldier Says He Started Fire.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Frederick L. Woodward, private in the quartermaster corps, has confessed he started the fire which threatened the quartermaster storehouse here last week and destroyed $50,000 worth of supplies. An official statement says Woodward declared himself a pyromaniac and had in 1916 fired a house in Worcester, Mass.

To Import Porto Ricans.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Arrangements for the early transportation of 50,000 common laborers to the United States from Porto Rico are being made by the department of labor. As soon as tonnage is available 60,000 others will be brought from Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS MURDERED IN BEDS

Petrograd, Jan. 22.—A. I. Shingaroff, minister of finance in the Kerensky cabinet, and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, state comptroller under Kerensky, were murdered in their beds in the Marine hospital.

To Lease Alaska Coal Fields.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Completion of the work of surveying and dividing into leasing units the more accessible part of the Tanana coal field in Alaska has been announced by Secretary Lane, with notice that the blocks soon would be for lease. The area comprises about 19,000 acres in the valley of Lignite Creek. Coal in the field is said to be lignite of fair grade, which will be used by the Alaskan railway, by Tanana river boats and by local consumers, all of whom have applied for it.

EVEN THE CHILDREN WEAR GAS MASKS IN REIMS

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The clouds of asphyxiating gases with which the Teutons drench the allied lines are no respecters of persons, so even the little children in the districts close to the fighting lines must wear gas masks to protect themselves from Hun frightfulness. The tots in this group on their way to school in Reims are all provided with masks.

AIR FEATS OF THE LAFAYETTE MEN

Walcott, Since Shot Down Over German Lines, Tells of Comrades Daring.

MAKES DIVE OF 10,000 FEET

Aviator Reaches Ground Safely Although All the Wires on His Machine Are Loosened — Spend Holiday in Air.

Washington.—Word pictures of the work of the members of the Lafayette Squadron and other American aviators in France are given in letters which Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, has received from his son, E. S. Walcott, whose airplane fell "somewhere behind the German lines" along the western front. The allusions to the work of the American aviators contained in these letters are all the more interesting at this time in view of the fact that the men about whom Walcott wrote have just been commissioned in the American air service on the recommendation of General Pershing.

Doctor Walcott has received a dispatch from Paris informing him that his son fell within the enemy lines December 12 while fighting three single-seaters, after having demolished an enemy two-seater, and that his fate is uncertain. Inquiries are being made to ascertain, if possible, from Germany whether young Walcott was seriously injured or not.

In a letter dated November 13, in response to an inquiry about Campbell, an aviator from Chicago, who was reported lost, young Walcott wrote as follows:

"Campbell was in the Lafayette Escadrille, and they are a member of the same group as Squadron 84, so I have asked them about him. He was on a patrol with another chap; they attacked some Boches, and when it was over the other chap was alone. Campbell was brought down in German territory and so reported missing. I believe the chap he was with has seen and talked to Campbell's father or some close relative since.

"Another chap named Bulkely was brought down in similar circumstances about the 1st of September. Ten days ago word was received from the American embassy that he had communicated with them, a prisoner in Germany.

"There are many similar cases where men brought down with crippled machines, or wounded, escaped destruction by a miracle. The only sure thing is when a machine goes down in flames or is seen to lose a wing or two.

"For instance, there are two officers in the group who are in the best of health and daily working. Several months ago they were on patrol together and collided in the air. One machine cut the tail rigging completely off the other plane, and then they separated, one plane without a tail and the other machine with various parts of a tail mixed among the cables and struts of one side of his machine. They both landed in France, one on his wheels, followed by a capotage, or somersault turnover, the other quite completely upside down. Then a term in the hospital, and back they are again.

"Kenneth Marr, an American and a friend of Pete's, had the commands of both his controls cut in a combat, the rudder and elevator, leaving him nothing but the aileron, the lateral balance control, and the motor. He landed with only a skinned nose for casualties, and got a decoration for it.

Dives Vertically 10,000 Feet.

"Another chap, in an attack on captive balloons, dived for something like 10,000 feet vertically and with full motor on, thereby gaining considerable speed, as you can imagine. He came right on top of the balloon, shot and, to keep from hitting it, yanked as roughly as he could, flattening out his dive in the merest fraction of a second. Imagine the strain on the machine! When he got home all the wires had several inches sag in them; the metal connections of the cables into the struts and wood of the wings had bit into the wood enough to give the sag.

"Machines are built to stand immense pressure on the under side of their wings. In some acrobatic maneuvers I was trying the other day I made mistakes and caused the machine to stall and then fall in such a way that the full weight was supported by the upper surface—by the wires which in most machines are supposed merely to support the weight of the wings when the machine is on the ground.

"Yes, the Spad is a well-built machine, the nearest thing to perfection in point of strength, speed, and climbing power I've seen yet. Of course, it's heavy, and that's why they put 150-230 horse power in them. The other school, that of a light machine with a light motor, depending for its success on lack of weight rather than excess of power, may supplant the heavier machine in time; I can't tell.

"Yesterday there was a review here in honor of Guynemer, and decorations for the pilots of the group who had won them. Three Americans received the Croix de Guerre—members of the Lafayette Escadrille. Lufbery, the American ace, carried the American flag presented to the escadrille by Mrs. McAdoo and the employees of the treasury department, besides the two aviation emblems of France. He was called to receive his decoration for having in the course of one day held seven combats, descended (six) one German plane in flames, and forced five others to land behind their lines, (which means that he is officially credited with one—his thirteenth—and that the other five, though probably brought down, do not count for him because there were not the necessary witnesses required by the French regulation.)

"Aviators are not very military. The chief of one of the escadrilles was commissioned to command the mechanics, who are plain soldiers with rifles and steel helmets, for the occasion. He is a bit of a clown and amused the entire gathering, kidding with the officers. The pilots of each of the five escadrilles were in more or less formation, most of them with hands in their pockets, for it was chilly, and presenting a mixture of uniforms unparalleled in its heterogeneity. Every branch of the service represented endless personal ideas in dress.

Spent Their Holiday in the Air.

"Because of the occasion, repose had been granted to the entire group for the afternoon, another group taking over our patrols. So that after the review every one had the afternoon to waste—a sunny day, which is quite unusual this month. Within a half hour every machine that was in working order was in the air, forming into groups and then off for the lines, just looking for trouble—voluntary patrol, they call it. Which opened my eyes a bit as to the spirit in the French aviation service after three years of war."

In another letter, written December 1, young Walcott says:

"I tried to give you some idea of the strength of a Spad in a letter a while ago. At home people speak of a factor of safety, meaning the number of times stronger the machine is than is necessary for plain flying. The Spad is made so that a man can't 'bust' it, no matter what he does in the air—dive as far and as fast as he can and stop as brutally as he can, it stands the racket. Of course, motors do stop, and if it happens over a mountain range—well, that's just hard luck.

"Have had a few patrols since last I wrote. One at a big height—4,000 to 4,500 meters, considerably above the clouds, which almost shut out the ground below; a wonderfully beautiful sight, but beastly cold—and a couple when the clouds were low and solid. The patrol stays at just the height of the clouds, hiding in them, slipping out again to look around. If it stays below the enemy antiaircraft guns pepper it whenever near the lines, and at a low altitude that is rather awkward, so the patrol shows itself as little as possible.

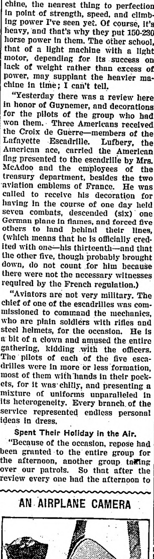
"It's lots of sport to try to keep with the patrol; be behind the chief of patrol, see him disappear, and then bump into a fog bank, a low-hanging cloud, and not see a darn thing. Then dive down out of the cloud, wondering whether the other guy is right underneath or not; dart out of the cloud and see him, maybe 500 yards away, going at right angles. Then back up and turn around fast and give her the gear—full speed to catch up—and so on. See a Boche regulating artillery fire, start to maneuver into range, and, zip; he's out of sight in the clouds, and the next you see he is beating it far back of his lines. Not very dangerous this weather, but lots of fun."

In a letter from the front, dated November 30, the following passages occur:

Yesterday was Thanksgiving day, and, praises be! the Lafayette bunch invited me and my partner to dinner, or rather to the feast. They have the most remarkable chef. Soup and fish prepared the way for a most remarkably big bird called the turkey, barricaded by chestnuts. And then a plum pudding—a regular American one—and as good as I ever tasted. I sat at the table with Captain Thenault, Lieutenants Thaw and Lufbery, and some Frenchmen.

"An early patrol this morning, despite low clouds. Lots of fun it was, ducking in and out of the clouds, keeping from hitting other machines in the clouds and from losing the patrol. Saw a few Boches, but all they had to do was to slip up out of sight when the patrol approached. Every now and then their antiaircraft guns would blaze away a bit, but there was lots of room for them to miss and for us to leave the place they were shooting at."

AN AIRPLANE CAMERA



This type of camera which no doubt will be used by American aviation corps men for reconnaissance work is attached to the airplane and is operated by the pulling of strings or the pressing of buttons. The camera is almost automatic, as everything can be set in advance and the entire operation of taking the picture is the pressing of the button or the pulling of the strings. The camera makes an almost perfect view of the terrain and will be invaluable in the reconnaissance work of the army. The camera is loaded with plates and a number of pictures can be taken successively without additional work. A British royal flying corps man is in the machine.

USES OVERCOAT AS BANK

Negro Proves Ownership to Garment by Disclosing Location of Savings.

New York.—Monroe Smith, a negro, insisted in the court of special sessions that he had not stolen the overcoat of Leslie Davis while he entertained Davis in his home. Smith said the coat was his own property and he had a right to pawn it.

"I can prove I own the coat," said Davis. "There is nine dollars sewed in the lining."

Promptly the justice ordered the lining ripped open and the money was found.

KILL DEER TO REDUCE COST

Chippewa Falls Park Board Forced to Slay Because of Cost of Keep.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—An increase in the herd of deer at the public park in this city and an increase in the cost of food for the animals, has caused the park board to have five of the deer slain, and the venison placed on sale in one of the markets. Permission to kill the deer had to be obtained from the state conservation commission.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE TIGER.

"That old lion makes me very angry," said the tiger in the zoo.

Now, We Go Out at Night.

"Dear me, dear me," said Mrs. Tiger, "I hear many of the animals complain of him. In fact the lions aren't so popular with us as they are with the people."

"And pray tell who cares for the people?" asked Mr. Tiger. "I am sure I don't." This he said with a snarl as he wrinkled up his forehead and showed his teeth.

"Some of the animals have been grumbling too," said Mrs. Tiger. "They have said that the lion is considered so fine and that he simply roars well. He's not so wonderful as they are."

"Who said that?" asked Mr. Tiger.

"The rhinoceros family said so," answered Mrs. Tiger.

"They are right," said Mr. Tiger. "Yes, they are right."

"Why are you so especially angry at them just now?" asked Mrs. Tiger.

"Because that old lion in yonder cage has been roaring and roaring and everyone has been noticing him."

"Well, we can't blame people for noticing the lion family more than they notice us. They act for the people. They roar and make a fine noise and they sit up ready to be admired," said Mrs. Tiger. "We look far over the heads of people, beyond, way beyond, and we dream of the jungles and the wild life."

"I suppose the lion dreams of it too," said Mrs. Tiger, "but then he does not know the wild life as well as I do. He is too conceited even out of captivity."

"He is conceited and so is that lioness in the next cage. But still," continued Mrs. Tiger, "she looks as if she had wilder thoughts than he."

"I admire her more," said Mr. Tiger. "She has more sense. She is more of a wild beast. That is what we should be—wild beasts!" And Mr. Tiger growled in a low, fierce manner.

"You didn't tell me what was making you so angry today?" asked Mrs. Tiger. "What are you grumbling about so much more than usual?"

"The roaring of Mr. Lion," said the tiger, "reminds me of the days back in the jungle. And it reminds me of the stories Old Grandpa Tiger used to tell me of his adventures and of the things I must learn to do."

"Tell me about it," said Mrs. Tiger. "I knew you were thinking of something—of the wild life, for you looked as if you could see way over the heads of all the people right into the jungle where you could hunt and get your own dinner."

"My grandpa," said Mr. Tiger, "told me that the lion was not nearly so fine as he was. And he said that in the years to come he would never improve.

"'He is so fond of his noisy roar,' my grandpa said, 'that he is often very foolish. He thinks his roar is so brave and fine. He is so proud of it that he wants to boast and brag about it all the time. And the only way he can do that is by talking about it—and the way he talks is to roar.

"'He will often go out into the wilds to hunt in the daytime when he can be caught. He is not clever about his hunting. He is very, very stupid. Now, we go out at night.'

"I asked the reason for this and my grandpa was quite angry at first. Then he saw I had to be taught.

He Is Too Conceited.

"'Because we do not want to be seen. We are quiet and clever and tricky,' he said. 'Tigers are twice as clever as lions in their hunting, and they stand far less chance of being caught.

"'We never take any foolish risks. It's only the one who boasts and roars who does such a thing. And so, my little grandson, be sure you hunt when it is dark. Do not take foolish risks. Be clever, be cunning, be quick, be quiet. And do not boast, for boasting gets you nowhere at all and it might get you captured or killed.'

"Such was the advice my grandpa gave me, and I have been thinking of it today as I have heard the lion roar and have watched the crowd gathering around.

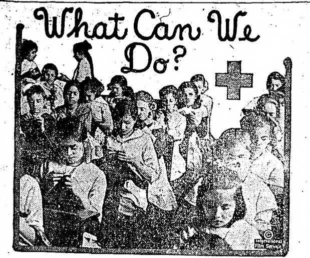
"But we are famous for being better hunters and if only the people who don't know about our powers like the roaring of the lion, we will not mind, for they are simply stupid!"

Quite Right.

Teacher (after explaining the part played by carbohydrates, proteids and fats respectively in the upkeep of the human body)—Can any girl tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?

There was a silence, till one maiden held up her hand and replied: "Yer breakfast, yer dinner and yer tea."

What Can We Do?



In instructing schoolchildren in knitting, they must begin with the simplest things first and advanced to those that are more difficult, as in anything else. Some of the schools started out with the six-inch squares made of colored yarns on No. 3 needles, and after that they undertake mufflers, then wristlets. The squares are used by the Red Cross by joining them to make small quilts or coverlets.

Yarn and knitting needles can be purchased either from stores or Red Cross chapters. The standardized Red Cross needles are in three sizes, and their numbers and sizes are as follows:

Knitting needles, No. 1—135-1,000 inch in diameter.

Knitting needles, No. 2—175-1,000 inch in diameter.

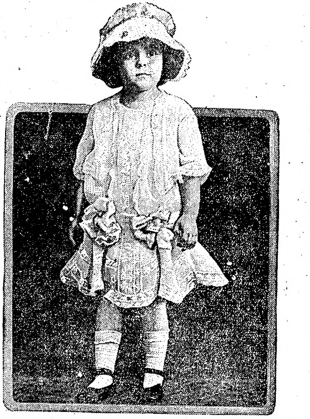
Knitting needles, No. 3—200-1,000 inch in diameter.

The children use No. 3 needles. They are first taught to "cast on" and to avoid making their first stitches too tight. Beginning on the small squares the children practice until they can make the stitches even and firm. They must be taught to pick up a dropped stitch and sometimes ravel out and re-knit a square several times. Both boys and girls like the work.

They are taught to splice the yarn when it must be joined or to leave ends two or three inches long to be darned in. All knots and ridges are to be avoided. When they have learned to knit the squares they can take up the mufflers. For these they must use the regulation gray or khaki colored yarn that is sold for army garments, and one pair of No. 3 needles. For a muffler 2½ hanks of yarn (⅝ pound) are needed. Cast on 50 stitches (or a few more or less if necessary) to make a width of 11 inches. Knit in the same way as for the squares, with the plain or garter stitch until the muffler is 68 inches long.

Wristlets may be knitted on No. 2 needles, using one pair. They require ½ hank of yarn (⅛ pound). Cast on 48 stitches, knit 2 and purl 2 for 12 inches, and sew up, leaving 2 inches open space for the thumb, 2 inches below the edge. The next garment to be taken up in the course of training is considerably more difficult than the muffler, but only requires two needles. Direction for it will be given in another article.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



CALMLY CONSCIOUS OF HER PRETTY CLOTHES.

Mothers love to make dainty finery for their little girls at any season of the year, but more especially now, at the season when indoors is more inviting than outdoors. In the North the long winter evenings must be filled somehow and leisurely sewing on pretty white clothes is as much pastime as work. Many mothers count on January and February as the time for getting the little one's sewing out of the way, before the approach of Easter compels them to give time and attention to the more important needs of themselves.

In January dry goods stores put on their annual sales of white goods and present their new-season models in children's frocks—assortments are complete and prices low, so the merchant plays into the hands of those patrons who count on making up lingerie and children's clothes at this time. Styles for little folks do not change much; there is so little room for improvement in them. We all like to see the same sheer white fabrics trimmed with the same simple needlework, or fine embroidery and lingerie laces that we have come to associate always with babyhood.

Above a dress-up frock for the small lady of three or four years is pictured. It is made of fine batiste and narrow val lace. This is a frock for state occasions, like a birthday party, in the life of the little miss. It is, therefore, indulged in more lace and embroidery than any other of her belongings..

It is cut with a long body and a short, full skirt, scalloped at the bottom. There is a straight piece of fine swiss embroidery down the front set in with lace insertion at each side. Little jacket fronts are set on at each side with val edging set in a scant ruffle on the edges.

Rosettes of pink satin ribbon at each side of the front emphasize the beginning and the end of a skirt sash that marks the joining of the waist and skirt. A wide soft ribbon makes this sash a very splendid affair that matches up well with the hat of pink ribbon and white lace. There is a miniature rose on its brim. No wonder the little one is calmly conscious of being well dressed!

Julia Bottomley

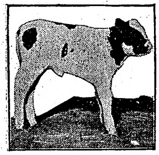
DAIRY

SKIMMED MILK IS VALUABLE

Little Richer in Protein Than Whole Milk, but Lower in Carbohydrates —Feeding Calves.

Skimmed milk is a little richer in protein than whole milk, but lower in carbohydrates. Since most of the fat has been removed in the cream the skimmed milk will need carbohydrates to make it a balanced ration for calves.

A good plan is to replace a portion of the whole milk with skimmed milk, gradually increase the skimmed milk with some form of carbohydrates till all of the whole milk is replaced by skimmed milk. Fine ground meal is one of the best carbohydrate supplements to be fed with skimmed milk. Some feeders cook the meal, stir it in the skimmed milk and feed it to the calf. After the calf is two weeks old it will eat fine ground meal and if fed small quantities will assimilate it. Linseed meal is also used.



Whole Milk Age.

Care should be taken in feeding calves. They should be taught to drink from the pail as soon as possible. Nothing but clean vessels should be used and the milk should be clean and warm.

KICKING COW EASILY CURED

Rope Passed Around Body of Offending Animal, Drawn Tight, Will Prove Effective.

The kicking cow is easily cured by the proper methods. To cure the offending animal take a rope with a loop in one end of it or a trunk strap and pass it around the body of the cow. Draw it tight. The cow usually will jump a little at first, but when she finds she cannot get out of the rope, she will stand—and cannot kick. If this method causes the cow to give bloody milk, place the rope or strap behind the udder and draw it up in the same manner. With some cows this cannot be done because of the shape of the udder.

Another method is to hobble the cow by passing the rope around each leg behind the udder, and tying just above the hocks. This is rather dangerous for the man tying the rope. After the preventive measure has been repeated several times the cow will stand readily to be milked.

SUCCESS IN DAIRY BUSINESS

Dairyman Must Put Himself Through Some Process of Training—Knowledge Is Essential.

Under the strained circumstances of these days, to succeed in dairy work you must know how to think, and that means that you must have put yourself through some process of training, either on your own hook or by proxy, that is, with the help of a school or working for some practical dairyman. It does not matter at all how you get your information, just so you get it, but to begin dairying without it is as hopeless as to jump into a deep river without knowing how to swim.

DRINKING WATER FOR STOCK

Cow Will Not Reach Maximum Production Unless She Has Abundant Supply in Winter.

Warm drinking water for the dairy stock will save feed and also benefit the milk flow. It saves feed because it does not draw on the vitality of the cow, as does cold water. It benefits the milk flow because a cow will not reach her maximum production unless she drinks water abundantly. This she will not do if it is ice cold.

COW TESTING IS PROFITABLE

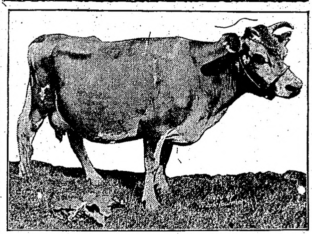
Farmers May Have Work Done at Nominal Cost by Joining Association—Cost Is Divided.

Farmers who are too busy to test their own cows may now have this work done for them at a nominal cost by joining a cow-testing association. A cow-testing association is an organization of about twenty-six dairy farmers who employ co-operatively a man to test their cows for economical production.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

SILAGE IS SUPERIOR WINTER COW FEED



SPLENDID TYPE OF JERSEY COW FOR DAIRY.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Silage is a splendid winter feed particularly adapted for dairy cows. In many sections silage has come to be the dairy farm's main reliance for cows, for it is the best and cheapest substitute for fresh grass. While the real food and nutritive value of silage is not great, about three-fourths of its total weight being water, it is succulent and palatable. It contains a large amount of carbohydrates in proportion to the protein and will give best results when fed with some other feed richer in dry matter and in protein. As a feed containing a large amount of water in the form of natural plant juices, it is easily digested and serves the useful purpose of keeping the whole system of the animal in good condition. A silage-fed animal is rarely troubled with digestive disturbances, the coat is noticeably sleek and soft, and the skin is pliable. No rough feed is more palatable than good corn silage, which is of great importance in feeding dairy cattle as it induces a large consumption and stimulates the secretion of digestive juices.

Feeding Leguminous Hay.

Leguminous hay such as clover, cow peas or alfalfa should be fed in combination with silage. These will tend to correct the deficiencies of the silage in dry matter, protein and mineral constituents. A ration of silage and, say, alfalfa hay alone is satisfactory, however, only for cows which are dry or giving only a small amount of milk and for heifers and bulls. Cows in full milk require some concentrated feed in addition to hay and silage, as they cannot consume enough of these feeds to keep up a large flow of milk and maintain body weight.

Amount to Feed.

The amount of silage to feed a cow will depend upon the capacity of the animal to consume feed. She should be fed as much as she will clean up without waste when consuming it with her hay and grain. Raise or lower the amount until the proper quantity is ascertained. Generally speaking, a good cow should be fed just short of the limit of her appetite. If she refuses any of her feed it should be reduced at once. The small breeds will eat 25 or 30 pounds per day; the large breeds 40 or more; and the medium-sized ones amounts varying between.

Rations.

Ironclad directions for feeding cows cannot be given. In general, however, they should be supplied with all the roughage they will clean up with grain in proportion to butterfat produced. The hay will ordinarily range between 5 and 12 pounds per cow per day when fed in connection with silage. For Holsteins 1 pound of concentrates for each 4 pounds of milk produced will prove about right. For Jerseys 1 pound for each 3 pounds of milk or less will come nearer meeting the requirements. The grain for other breeds will vary between these two according to the quality of milk produced. A good rule is to feed seven times as much grain as there is butterfat produced.

The following rations have been found satisfactory:

For a 1,300-pound cow yielding 40 pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent:

	Pounds.
Silage	40
Clover, cowpea, or alfalfa hay	10
Grain mixture	10

For the same cow yielding 20 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk:

	Pounds.
Silage	40
Clover, cowpea, or alfalfa hay	5
Grain mixture	5

For a 900-pound cow yielding 30 pounds of 5 per cent milk:

	Pounds.
Silage	30
Clover, cowpea, or alfalfa hay	10
Grain mixture	11

For the same cow yielding 15 pounds of 5 per cent milk:

	Pounds.
Silage	30
Clover, cowpea, or alfalfa hay	8
Grain mixture	5

A good grain mixture to be used in a ration which includes silage and some sort of leguminous hay is composed of:

	Parts.
Corn chop	4
Wheat bran	2
Linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal	1

In case the hay used is not of this kind some of the corn chop may be replaced by linseed or cottonseed meal. In many instances brewers' dried grains or crushed oats may be profitably substituted for the bran, and oftentimes gluten products can be used to advantage in place of bran or oil meals.

Time to Feed.

The time to feed silage is directly after milking or at least several hours before milking. If fed immediately before milking the silage odors may pass through the cow's body into the milk. Besides, the milk may receive some taints directly from the stable air. On the other hand, if feeding is done subsequent to milking, the volatile silage odors will have been thrown off before the next milking hour. Silage is usually fed twice a day.

Many objections have been made to the feeding of silage, some condenseries even refusing to let their patrons use it. These objections are becoming less common, since milk from cows fed silage in a proper manner is in no way impaired; furthermore there is nothing about silage that will impair the health of the animals.

Feeding Frozen Silage.

Frozen silage must be thawed before feeding. If it is then given immediately to the cows before decomposition sets in no harm will result from feeding this kind of silage; neither is the nutritive value known to be changed in any way.

Care of Horse's Feet.

Keep your horse's feet soft, and have him shod often. More feet are ruined in the stable than on the road.

FEED FOWLS SPROUTED OATS

Enables Farmer to Reduce Grain Ration About One-Third—Influences Laying of Hens.

Giving the hens once a day all the sprouted oats they want to eat, which is about a square inch of sprouts, grain and roots, enables one to reduce the grain ration about one-third and thereby effecting a saving in high-priced grain. Oat sprouts can be produced at about 20 to 25 cents per bushel, while the price of wheat is about $2.20 per bushel. It is also remarkable how sprouted oats influence the laying of the hens. A change in this respect can be noticed within a few days after sprouted oats have been fed.

INDICATES GOOD LAYING HEN

Large Bright Red Comb Is Characteristic of Best Producers—Notice the Black Minorcas.

One of the characteristics of a good laying hen is a large comb. The old-timers used to say, "the bigger the comb, the better the layer," and there is a great deal of truth in it. Notice the large comb of the black Minorca, one of our very best layers, and the layer of the largest egg of any breed. Notice the large combs of the Leghorns, the best of egg-layers. Put it down as an axiom of truth that a hen with a large comb, and a bright red comb, is a good layer.

AVOID POORLY KEPT SILAGE

Sheep Are Peculiarly Susceptible to Moldy Feed—Oats and Bran Are Excellent

Sheep are peculiarly susceptible to injury from moldy feed. Poorly kept silage is therefore to be avoided. A ration of oats and bran makes an excellent feed for ewes with lambs at their side. The flock should have access to water and salt at all times.

Straw Good for Sheep.

Clover and other legume straws may be used with profit in feeding sheep particularly if fed with silage or roots and in this way a large amount of hay may be saved.

PUBLIC ROADS

DRAG PREPARES GOOD ROADS

Length and Position of Hitch, and Position of Driver Are of Much Importance.

(By H. L. THOMPSON, Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater.)

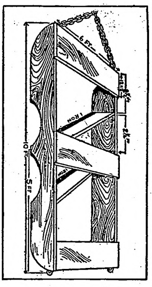
The successful handling of the drag on the road depends on two principles. These are the length and position of the hitch, and the position of the driver on the drag.

For ordinary work the clevis should be fastened far enough on the chain toward the ditch end of the blade to force the unloaded drag to follow the team at about an angle of 45 degrees. This will cause the earth to move smoothly along the face of the drag and will make the draft light on the team, provided the driver rides in the line of draft. If small weeds are to be cut, or if the furrow of earth in the ditch is to be moved, the hitch should be attached rather close on the chain to the ditch end of the drag. This will cause the drag to move nearly ditch-end foremost. The driver should put his weight on the extreme forward end of the front blade, which will make the drag swing back to the proper angle and make the blade plow.

For such work the team should be driven slowly and carefully to keep the drag from dipping forward. If a wet spot is met, the driver should shift his weight backward so as not to dig too deeply. If the blade becomes clogged with straw or weeds it can be made to clean itself usually if the driver shifts his weight as far as possible from the ditch end of the blade. If there is a low place or a mudhole to be filled the drag can be made to drop its load of earth if the driver shifts his weight quickly from the ditch end.

The distance from the drag at which the team is hitched affects the depth of cutting. A long hitch causes the blade to cut deeper and is used often when a rough road is to be smoothed up. Shortening the chain seems to lift the furrow blade from the ground and makes lighter cutting when doing light smoothing work.

For a new road with bumps and holes the three-blade steel drag is excellent, as it carries considerable earth and will not drop into the ruts or holes as badly as a two-blade drag. However, it usually requires four horses. The team should ride the whole distance, going up one wheel track and back the other. It is a mistake to try to improve too wide a strip at one time. The best work can be done by the drag when the soil is moist, but not sticky, so the earth will move freely along the face of the blades. If the roadway is very badly rutted it may be well to drag it when the earth is wet. This is particularly true just before a spell of cold weather in winter when it is possible to have a roadway to freeze smooth.



Road Drag Is Not Costly.

Clay hills after considerable dragging frequently become too high in the center. This can be corrected by dragging the earth away from the center once and toward the center twice. The road drag is only good in clay or similar soils, as its effectiveness depends on the smearing action which it has and by means of which it can make a water-tight coat. The sand road will be injured by crowning it toward the center and dragging because the sand road needs all the moisture it can hold, and a crown will drain this moisture away.

Follow Test Directions.

One reason why people do not get better results from testing is that they do not follow directions. They try to make a short cut to save time, but sacrifice thereby accuracy in the test.

Call for Dairy Cattle.

The call for dairy cattle is more money making than the demand for beef cattle.

Hog Weather.

A hog doesn't mind cold weather, if his pen is dry and snug.

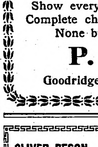
Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant
Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos
M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problems
A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain
Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor
East of Goodridge Hotel
Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies
Every Thing New And Up-To-Date.
Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And
Grand Theatre
An Up-To-Date Show House
Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown
P. P. Palmer
Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN
RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn
If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.
We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.
City Dray Line In Connection
RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE, . . MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do the class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.



Let Us Be Your Waiter
We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

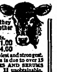
HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jas. Rohrberg, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohrberg's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00

Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Professional Bias.

The conductor was looking for one of his passengers in order to return his ticket. She was not in the Pullman, and the big dusky porter suggested that she might be on the observation car.

"How'll I know her when I see her?" asked the conductor sharply.

"Ah'll jes d'scribe huh, suh. Ah'll d'scribe huh tu yuh."

"Go ahead," said the conductor.

The porter scratched his head. "Wal, suh," he began, "wal, suh, she's got on a black dress wid a white collah, suh—an' ah's jes done shine huh shoes, suh."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

Baby's Underwear.

Small Bobby was telling his mother about a parade he had just seen. He picked up a shoe box, and, beating it with a stick, marched round the room, explaining that he was a band.

His younger brother, who had never seen a parade, also beat on a box and, as he followed Bobby, remarked:

"Mother, I'm a shirt."

Three cheers for a wet day in a dry town.

Body Terribly Swollen

Mr. Madara's Condition Was Critical Until Doan's Were Used. Health Was Restored.

"For six months I couldn't walk, I was so swollen as the result of kidney trouble," says Geo. T. Madara, 15 Mt. Vernon Ave., Pitman Grove, Camden, N. J.: "Backache drove me nearly wild and big lumps formed over each kidney. I bloated until I weighed 407 pounds, and I was a sight to behold. The water in my system pressed around my heart and I sometimes felt as if I was being strangled. The kidney secretions were scanty and contained a thick sediment.

Mr. Madara

"No one can imagine how I suffered. I finally went to the hospital, but when an operation was suggested I would not consent and came home.

"I heard how Doan's Kidney Pills had helped others, so I discarded all the other medicines and started taking them. The second day I began to improve and as I continued, my back stopped paining and the swelling went down. The other kidney troubles left, too, and I was soon as well as ever."

Sworn to before me,
Philip Schmitz, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GIRLS Clear Your Skin Save Your Hair With Cuticura Soap 25c Ointment 25 and 50c

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

STOP YOUR COUGHING

No need to let that cough persist. Stop the irritation, and remove tickling and hoarseness, by relieving the inflamed throat with

PISO'S

Boys of the Country Are Proving Great Aid in War

Photo From Western Newspaper Union

The boys of the United States are doing much to help the country in the war crisis. This picture shows men of tomorrow learning trades at New York's Vocational school. One is doing electric wiring in the shop.

Uncle Sam Becomes Teacher And Adviser to Every Home On Materials for Household

A new book just issued on "Materials for the Household" is of interest to every family. It was prepared by the bureau of standards in popular language to meet the need for reliable information for home use and will be especially welcome to all who desire to manage the home as efficiently as a modern office or shop. In this work Uncle Sam becomes teacher and adviser to every household. Interesting accounts are given of the great variety of materials used in building and furnishing the home and in the many minor industries and activities of the household.

The circular is practical and aims to stimulate interest in household materials (other than foods and drugs), to explain their desirable properties, and to aid in their intelligent selection, effective use, and preservation. A better utilization of materials will aid the efficient administration of the home and promote the health, comfort, and general well-being of the household. Home economics is of universal and permanent concern, and as its importance is more fully realized it will become a vital factor in national well-being, says Commerce Reports. The excellent instruction in the subject now given in high schools and colleges has begun a new era in home management. This circular is a contribution from the bureau of standards to the growing literature in this field.

Household materials are of added interest to the housewife and student from the fact that formerly many such materials were made up in the home. The making of soap, candles, yarns and fabrics, leather, sugar, alkali, wax, tallow, pens and inks formed an interesting group of the old-time household industries. In fact, most modern industries are the outgrowth of what were originally household industries. The modern factory has taken up these home industries, and already some social control over the quality, form and price of factory-made products is beginning to be felt through agencies such as the consumers' leagues, co-operative societies, publicity in the public press, misbranding laws, government control and the like.

Our National Songs.

The United States has three songs which serve on occasions as national songs, but by historic associations and common consent one stands first, observes a writer. This is the "Star-Spangled Banner," written in 1814 by Francis S. Key of Maryland, while the British were bombarding Fort Henry, near Baltimore, and when the Americans did not know at what moment the fort might be captured or the flag shot down. While it has never been officially adopted as a national song the circumstances under which it was written and its universal popular approval cause it to stand pre-eminent. The other songs of a national character, but not so stirring or so popular are "Hail Columbia," written by Joseph Hopkinson, in 1788, and "America," by Samuel F. Smith, a Baptist preacher and poet, in 1832. The "Star-Spangled Banner" easily holds first place.

Robert Burns Never Went To School, but Read and Wrote at Very Early Age

Robert Burns, the "patron saint" of Scotland, and undoubtedly one of the world's greatest poets, never went to school, relates London Tit-Bits. His father, although his income probably never exceeded the proverbial forty pounds a year, was a man of exceptional intelligence and a great reader, and the future poet of "The Cottar's Saturday Night" could himself read the Bible at an early age, and was writing verses when most boys are learning multiplication. It is quite possible that had Burns had great advantages instead of great reverses and hardships he would not have developed his peculiar gifts.

Perhaps the greatest of Lloyd-George's predecessors never went to school. This was Pitt the younger, the marvelous boy who talked on equal terms with the greatest men of his day at fourteen, and was prime minister at the age of twenty-four, when the average young man is just beginning to earn his bread and butter. But Pitt had the advantage of a home education which would put the best schools in the shade.

Should Cease Our Grumbling Because of Inconveniences

There should be a damper put on the grumbling disposition. Things cannot run smoothly in these harrowing days. Every one thinks that he could manage things to perfection, but if he had to confront the new set of conditions he would likely change his mind, asserts the Ohio State Journal. Here is an institution that is ordered to cut off light, heat and service, and yet we wonder because we are discommoded. There are new conditions confronting us whichever way we turn, and they all grow out of this horrid old war. They cannot be helped, though sometimes we think the situation might be improved, but we should not think the improvement should come all at once.

When we get used to our inconveniences they will seem easier, partly because they will be made lighter and partly because we will become more philosophical. But there is one suggestion which is that no one should permit the war conditions to stand in the way of a wise and thoughtful management of whatever interest he may control. The war adds duties to authority as well as to the people who bear the burdens.

Use Logging Cars.

In the serious shortage of railway cars which has existed during recent months the lumber companies, along with other concerns, have utilized every available resource to obtain transportation facilities. A large lumber company in Louisiana found a way out of the difficult situation by taking 50 of its logging cars from its logging roads and making them up into one long lumber train. By this unusual arrangement it was able to transport 1,500,000 feet of lumber in a single trainload. The effort was so successful that the train has made a number of trips to the North.

NO PLACE FOR SHIRKERS

Even Waxed Figures Forced to Display War Insignia in French Capital.

Paris.—The poilu's detestation for the shirker, or "embusque," as he is called in French, was amusingly shown the other day. In the window of a hat shop near the Gare de l'Est, where it was seen daily by thousands of soldiers either going to or coming from the front was the life size wax bust of a handsome young man. On its head was displayed each day a hat or a cap of the latest style.

A group of soldiers stopped in front of the window to see the hats and one of them, spitting vigorously, as poilus do when desiring to emphasize their remarks, said: "Look at that devil of a shirker!"

The remark was overheard by the proprietor, who was standing in the doorway, probably watching for customers. The next day the bust of the handsome young man sported the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre and the insignia worn by soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the army because of wounds or disabilities.

Influence of Good Sense Always Made Itself Felt In Guiding the Russians

"Next to free speech and free listening, free action is a popular pastime," writes William G. Shepherd in an article on distracted Russia published in Everybody's.

"Anarchists have seized palaces and newspaper offices and automobiles and paintings and even wealth. But in the midst of this apparent anarchy, this lack of government, there is always—and this is an astonishing fact that has impressed the members of the American commission and all the other foreign statesmen who have come to Russia since the revolution—a checking influence of what we in the United States call 'common sense.'

"There is always somebody in a meeting who offsets wild speeches; somebody in a crowd who gives a matter a second thought and offsets and checks the man who wishes to act without thinking. There is an unexpected hardheadedness about even the mobs. The country districts of Russia, thousands of its little towns, villages and cities, were being governed, three months after the revolution, by public opinion and common sense alone—and astonishingly well governed.

"But all this makes a weird world, full of weird happenings.

"Anything can happen in Russia these days. But the point I am making is that in Russia the influence of common sense has always made itself felt from the first day of the revolution, and the council of workmen and soldiers was a concrete embodiment of this characteristic at a time in Russia when peaceful anarchy ruled; when one opinion or theory was as good as another and when there was a machine gun behind every theory."

GOOD LAUGHS

In the Restaurant.

Patron—Waiter, this is a meatless day, isn't it?

Waiter—Why, no, sir. What made you think so?

Patron—It struck me it must be from this lamb stew.

Not Much of a Tale.

"It won't be much of a story, will it?"

"What?"

"When our grandchildren ask us what we did in the great war, and we have to tell them that once a week we went without meat."

Grounds for Fear.

"I wonder."

"What are you wondering about?"

"If this long, cold spell is going to spoil the ice crop."

Justifiable Peace.

"Can separate peace ever be justifiable?" demanded the parlor orator. "Yes," answered the man who wasn't supposed to. "I once knew a man who made up with his wife, but kept her mother out of the house."

His Small Economy.

"My friend, there is really no excuse for your not looking neat and clean."

"Sorry, mister," explained Plodding Peter, "but I'm conserving my bit along wit de rest o' de folks. You jes' happened to hit me on my soapless day."

Their Sort.

"Didn't the suffrage pickets sue for mercy when they were jailed?"

"No, but they're suing for damages now."

Modern Cookery.

"Didn't I tell you to cook this egg four minutes?"

"I did so, sir," answered the waiter. "It was just out of cold storage. Four minutes wasn't enough time to do much more than thaw it nicely."

A Food Producer.

"There goes a man who is doing his duty in the trenches."

"Abroad?"

"No, at home. He makes the trenches with a plow."

Now Answer Up.

"I hear your poetry is selling like wildfire."

"Uh-huh! But who in the dickens wants to buy wildfire?"

Force of Food.

Geek—Well, old sport, how do you feel? I've eaten a bowl of oxtail soup and feel bully.

Guke—I've just eaten a plate of hash and feel like everything.

Search for graphite deposits in the United States since the war started has brought to light the largest known deposit of high-grade mineral on the continent, says the New York state department of labor. It is between Lake George and Lake Champlain, in the vicinity of Black mountain.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

The Heads of Canada's Western Provinces, and Their Message.

The United States having been in the great world's war for about nine months, the touch of war's spirit has permeated the great commonwealth, and in every hamlet and district is felt and shown the interest that was to be expected from a people whose love of liberty and justice rises supreme to all else. Day by day their appreciation of what it means to give up now for the future happiness of themselves and the generations that follow grows greater and greater. There will be losses of loved ones, but there will be no badge of mourning to indicate the great sorrow that will be felt. It is realized that the sacrifice is the toll that is demanded for making the whole world better, and, sensing this, there is preparation and willingness to sacrifice until the goal—the defeat and downfall of despotism—is assured. When the people look back, and see what Canada has done, and learn that Canada today is bigger and better than ever, they will take heart, and with increasingly growing vigor carry on with a greater courage. Canada has been in the war for three and a half years. She has sent 400,000 out of a population of eight million, she has subscribed to Victory Bonds over and over again and there is no sound of a whimper. At each demand that is made upon her resources, she meets it, and gets ready for the next. Recently her people were asked to subscribe $300,000,000. She handed over $460,000,000.

Having already contributed 400,000 soldiers, Canada was recently asked to approve of sending another 100,000. With a sweeping majority, consent was given.

How the war affects Canada is best shown by the willingness of the people to contribute. They, too, realize the great and noble part they are taking in this great conflict. They are a unit on making the world better. Canada's wealth was never shown to better advantage than in the present struggle. It possesses great wealth in the soil, in its mines, its other natural resources, and wonderful riches in the tenacity and courage of its men and its women. The soil and the climate, and the hardihood and determination of the farming class to win, by cultivating and cultivating, growing wheat and raising cattle to build up the resources so necessary to carry on the war, are factors that will count.

Probably the best word of encouragement comes from the Premiers of the three great provinces where the bulk of the food products will come from. When one reads what these men, prominent in their country say, it gives inspiration. If there are any who may be pessimistic of the future, the message that these gentlemen send forward should remove all doubt. Three and a half years in the war, able to speak as they do, the future should look bright to those who may have their seasons of doubt!

Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, says:

"Manitoba has prospered exceedingly during the year 1917, and the new year finds us not only still ready and willing, but unceasingly able to bear whatever burdens the fourth year of the war may bring.

"Manitoba farmers, generally speaking, have never been in better condition to carry on. Out of her prosperity Manitoba is giving lavishly toward the winning of the war. Every appeal for funds has met with quick and generous response. The people of the Province are well settled into the collar in all war efforts. There's a spirit of determination, of willingness to make sacrifices, of confidence in the certain outcome, of which there is no room for pessimism. Manitoba will carry on."

Saskatchewan had a prosperous and successful year in 1917, and when Premier Martin sent out his New Year message it was filled with an optimism that was fully warranted.

"There is no doubt that the province today is in a better condition financially than ever before. True, the effects of the town and city real estate boom have not altogether passed away, but speaking generally, the farmers on the plains and the merchants in the towns are in a better financial position today than at any previous time. Our people are industrious and progressive.

"While we have in some portions of the Province a mixed population, education and scientific methods are making rapid strides and we are looking forward with every confidence to a glorious future and the development of a people on the central plains of Canada, of which the whole Dominion and the British Empire will have every reason to be proud."

While Alberta has given over to the war thousands of her virile manhood, thus taking from the farmer a large percentage of its producers, it still stands up big and buoyant. The farm help thus temporarily removed means a demand for farm help and increased farm effort to till its highly productive acres. Hon. Chas. Stewart, Premier of Alberta, in a message to the people on the 1st of January, speaks with such buoyancy and hope of the future and so highly of the work of the past year, that his statement is reproduced. He says:

"The prosperity of the farming communities is reflected in the towns and cities by increased wholesale business and bank clearances. Wholesalers report increases from 20 per cent to 25 per cent and their collections the best in the history of the Province. Alberta being essentially an agricultural Province at the present time, these conditions are a source of great gratification to our people, and no doubt will be to Canada as a whole—taking into consideration the fact that Alberta forms no small part of the granary to which the Empire at present looks as the source of its food supply."—Advertisement.

ANOTHER KIND OF MACHINE

Wife Had No Intention of Letting Hubby Forget He Had Not Married Needle Worker.

Speaking at a dinner party, Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York referred to the poor memory possessed by some people, and fittingly contributed this anecdote:

One evening a business man, who had married his pretty stenographer, went to his room to dress for a session of his favorite lodge. A few minutes later he was heard calling at the head of the stairway.

"Jessie, dear," said hubby in a kind and gentle voice, "can't you come here just for a minute?"

"I suppose I can," indifferently answered Jessie, arising from her easy chair and starting for the stairway. "What do you want?"

"There is a little ripped place in the shirt that I want to wear to the lodge tonight," returned hubby. "Can't you sew it up for me?"

"Of course not," was the prompt rejoinder of wifey. "I will get Jane to do it. You seem to forget that you married a typewriter, not a sewing machine."

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

Cider in Ireland.

Cider was at one time manufactured on a large scale in the south of Ireland, but the industry became extinct. In 1904 the department of agriculture revived it to such an extent that whole villages were engaged in the employment. Since the outbreak of the present war most of the large firms interested in the project have suspended operations for one reason or another.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Easy Wisdom.

"All things come to him who waits."

"Yes, one never knows what one can do until one loafs."

He Knew Her.

She—I've had that parrot two years and it has never said a word.

He—Why don't you give it a chance?

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

Shop Talk.

Pessim—Life is not worth living.

Optim—You talk like an undertaker trying to drum up trade.

Our works are the mirrors wherein our spirit first sees its natural lineaments.—Carlyle.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Not So.

He—This is a bare apology for a salad!

She—'Tisn't! I dressed it myself.

It is impossible to tell how much a man is amused by the volume of laughter he lets escape.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Fortunate is the girl who can sing well—also the girl who knows she can't.

As a general thing the other fellow has no use for your opinion unless it coincides with his own.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

INDUSTRIES STOP TO CONSERVE COAL

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR GIVES DRASTIC ORDER TEMPORARILY HALTING BUSINESS.

EDICT AFFECTS ALL LINES

Manufacturing Suspends For Five Days and All Activities To Observe Following Nine Mondays As Holidays.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Threatened with a national calamity due to the shortage of coal, President Wilson, through Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield, ordered a temporary shutdown of factories and other industries and a general halting of business east of the Mississippi, including the entire states of Minnesota and Louisiana.

The shutdown is ordered from next Friday to the following Tuesday, inclusive, and the nine following Mondays.

On these 14 days no manufacturing plants will be operated except those requiring continuous operation to avoid injury to plant, those producing perishable foods and those producing other foods whose operation is desired by the food administrator.

The Regulations.

Regulation making provision for a more adequate supply of coal for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and other uses necessary to the national security.

The United States fuel administrator, acting under the authority of an executive order of the president of the United States, dated Aug. 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, in furtherance of the purposes of said order, and of the purposes of the act of congress therein referred, approved Aug. 10, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities, and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States, hereby makes and prescribes the following regulation:

"Until further order of the United States fuel administrator all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall give preference to orders for necessary requirements:

"A—Of railroads.

"B—Of domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions and army and navy cantonments.

"C—Of public utilities, telephones and telegraph plants.

"D—Of ships and vessels for bunker purposes.

"E—Of the United States for strictly governmental purposes; not including orders from or for factories or plants working on contracts for the United States.

"F—Of municipal, county or state governments for necessary public use.

"G—Of manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption.

"The order further provides that on Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, no fuel shall be delivered to any person, firm, association or corporation for any uses or requirements not included in the foregoing list until the requirements included in the list shall have been first delivered.

Certain Plants to Run.

"On Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, and also on each and every Monday beginning Jan. 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose except—

"A—Such plants as from their nature must be continuously operated seven days each week, to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents.

"B—Manufacturers of perishable foods.

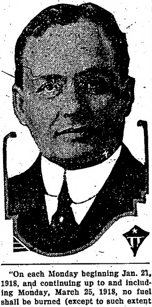
"C—Manufacturers of food not perishable and not in immediate demand, who may burn fuel to such extent as is authorized by the fuel administrator of the state in which such plant is located or by his representative authorized therefor, upon application by the United States food administrator.

"D—Printers or publishers of daily papers may burn fuel as usual excepting on every Monday from Jan. 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, on which days they may burn fuel to such extent as is necessary to issue such editions as such papers customarily issue on important national legal holidays, and where such papers do not issue any editions on holidays they are permitted to issue one edition on the said Monday.

"E—Printing establishments may burn fuel on Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, to such extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued.

DR. HARRY A. GARFIELD

Fuel administrator who halted business to save fuel.



"On each Monday beginning Jan. 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for:

"A—Any business or professional offices except offices used by the United States, state, county or municipal governments, transportation companies or which are occupied by banks and trust companies and by physicians and dentists.

"B—Wholesale or retail stores or any other stores, business houses or buildings whatever, (except that for the purpose of selling food only, for which purposes stores may maintain necessary heat until 12 o'clock noon, and for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening:)

"C—Theatres, moving picture houses bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls, or any other place of amusement.

Saloons Not To Be Heated.

"On the above specified Mondays no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms or buildings in which liquor is sold on those days. No fuel shall be burned on any of the foregoing specified Mondays for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sundays previous thereto.

"The order provides that nothing in this order shall be held to forbid the burning of fuel to heat rooms or such portions of buildings as are used in connection with the production or distribution of fuel.

"The state fuel administrators are authorized by the order to issue orders on special applications for relief where necessary to prevent injury to health, or destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to or affect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms or offices, or such portions of buildings as are used in connection with the production, transportation or distribution of fuel.

"The order is effective in all the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river, including the whole of the states of Louisiana and Minnesota."

Any person, firm, association or corporation which violates or refuses to conform to the above regulation may be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of congress.

—H. A. GARFIELD.
United States Fuel Administrator.

FOUR U. S. VESSELS WRECKED

Lost In Terrific Storms On Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Four vessels of the Shipping board fleet, being brought from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard, were lost in terrific St. Lawrence storms, it is announced by the Shipping board.

The vessels were the Codorus and the G. N. Orr, now ashore east of Quebec, the Saranac, ashore near Halifax, and the Tuscarora, which disappeared somewhere on the voyage. No trace of the Tuscarora has been found. Nor is it known whether her crew perished.

It is believed that none of the other crews abandoned their ships, and it is believed they all were rescued.

"U" Has 900 Men in War Service.

Minneapolis, Jan. 18.—The University of Minnesota has 900 men in various branches of the United States war forces, and 152 of them have enlisted since the college year began, Oct. 10, Dean J. B. Johnston of the academic college announces. Registrar E. B. Pierce said that 658 additional men in the engineering, medical and dental colleges have enlisted in the technical reserve and will be called into service on graduation

To Lose Millions In Wages.

New York, Jan. 18.—More than $37,000,000 will be lost to workers in New York state in unpaid wages for the five day period and the Monday holidays during which industries must close, it is estimated. Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield's order for coal conservation means a condition approaching starvation to New York's poorer classes, it was declared, as some workers live virtually from hand to mouth. State, county and city administrators were astounded.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

The members of the Kaiser club, at their annual meeting at New Ulm, voted to change the name of the organization to the Gopher club.

Minnesota farmers have applied for loans from the Federal Farm Loan bank amounting to $6,813,900, of which $4,736,500 have been approved. The amount actually loaned in Minnesota is $1,664,600.

A retail merchants' association has been organized by the merchants at Little Falls with a view of improving business conditions there and promoting a closer understanding among the local retail dealers.

Albert Kolbe and Walter Niske were severely injured here by a premature dynamite explosion while they were excavating in a clay bank. They used a red hot iron to drill a hole near the dynamite. Both may die.

Since the college year began October 10, 152 University of Minnesota men have enlisted in various branches of the army, making a total of 900 university men now in the war, according to announcemet by Dean J. B. Johnston.

Mrs. Eugene Goodridge of Long Prairie is making a Minnesota record as a Red Cross worker. She raises the sheep and cuts the wool from thei backs, cards the wool and also makes the yarn with which to knit socks for a soldier nephew.

Among the nominations of candidates for entrance to West Point military academy at the March examinations announced by the war department are the following: Harold O. Sand, Atwater; James W. Thayer, first alternate, Morristown; Kitmer S. Bagley, second alternate, Duluth.

Herman Zempke, farmer, is under $1,000 bond, at Red Wing, charged with saying: "We had no business in this war against Germany. Germany told us to keep off the seas and we should have minded Germany. We can raise 10,000,000 men here and start a revolution to help Germany."

Major Matt L. Higbee, Minneapolis, has been assigned to command the 135th infantry (First Minnesota) at Camp Dodge during absence of Colonel Erle D. Luce, who with two other Minnesota National Guard colonels is attending a special school of instruction for higher officers at San Antonio, Texas.

The Northwestern Lumbermen's association concluded its convention at the West hotel, Minneapolis, by electing F. J. Ward, Clinton, Iowa, president, and I. R. Goodridge, Minneapolis, vice president, and adopting resolutions pledging the organization to support and assist the government during the war in whatever manner may be demanded to the fullest extent of its resources.

Dairying and buttermaking each came in for their share of discussion and advocacy at the joint meeting at Thief River Falls of the state dairymen and the butermakers of the Red River valley. Chief among the papers delivered was that of H. H. Kildes, professer and chairman of dairy husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul, on increasing the production from the average Minnesota dairy herd.

The safe in the office of Dr. John Schacht, dentist, at Fergus Falls was robbed of $265 while he was at lunch. No suspects have been arrested.

The new $500,000 building erected to house the Minnesota Historical society, across from the capitol building in St. Paul, has been thrown open to the public.

On complaint of Game Warden Peter J. Karpen of St. Peter, Ernest Laabs and Julius Domer of LeSueur were fined $33 each for killing two raccoons out of season.

The Pipestone firemen are making plans for a big patriotic meeting to be held here Lincoln's birthday. Prof. Jaeger of the University of Minnesota has been invited to be the principal speaker of the occasion.

Arrest of six Minneapolis men and recovery of 184 automobiles stolen from that city during the last few months are announced by deputy sheriffs who have been investigating automobile thefts. Information which will lead to the recovery of more than 100 additional machines has been obtained, officials state.

Ben Dohling, of Freeport, driving a team of horses, heard the bell which told of the approach of Great Nothern passenger train No. 1, but thought he could beat the train to the crossing. The engine and horses ran a dead heat, and though Mr. Rohling escaped by an apparent miracle, both steeds were killed.

Park Rapids is the first Minnesota town to report that it has entirely substituted wood for coal to aid in averting a possible coal shortage, according to an announcement by C. R. Tillotson, a wood expert sent to Minnesota by the Federal fuel administration to aid in organization of the wood-for-fuel movement.

Although they have not yet been officially notified of the Minnesota Safety board's order prohibiting shipments of liquor into Clay county, Minnesota, Sheriff Dan McDonald has issued an order prohibiting express companies from making any further deliveries of liquor. The order, it was said, would not only be a powerful weapon in dealing with illicit liquor traffic here, but it will prevent importation of spirits into North Dakota, which has in the past found its way across the border despite the federal and North Dakota "bone dry" laws.

STATE CAPITOL TO CUT USE OF FUEL

Measures Inaugurated Which Are Expected To Cut Coal Bill One-Third.

M'GEE DEFENDS ORDER

Tells Brick Manufacturers Things About Coal Prices and Conditions—Says Profiteers Should Face Firing Squad.

St. Paul.

Fuel economy measures expected to reduce coal consumption by fully one-third at the state capitol were inaugurated at a conference between Gustaf Lindquist, secretary to Governor Burnquist; Chief Engineer Alex Nicoll and Secretary J. H. Schoonmaker of the department of public property. Closer regulations of cold air intakes and the closing of north entrances and of the house and senate chambers were the chief orders made.

The heating and lighting plant is consuming an average of fourteen tons of coal a day at $8.35 a ton. On cold days the consumption is as high as nineteen tons a day.

Reports showed that about four tons of coal a day is required to heat the new State Historical Society building.

Officials may decide to close the capitol all day Saturdays.

* * *

Defends Garfield Order.

John F. McGee, fuel administrator for Minnesota, told the brick and tile makers of the Northwest, at their convention the other day, something about coal prices and conditions.

"Transportation is the pricipal difficulty," he declared. "Some of the biggest kicks that come to me from outside of the large cities come from points where wood is abundant, from the heart of Minnesota's wood producing district.

"Take my word for it, there will not be the amount of coal moved to the Head of the Lakes this year that was moved last. It is going somewhere else to help win the war the United States and her allies are waging for the sake of civilization.

"The people of Minnesota have only the faintest idea of the importance and the severity of the struggle we are in. This morning from the time I arrived at my office, at 6 a. m., until I came over here to speak, I was literally stormed with people wanting special dispensations.

"A poolhall proprietor came up with a vehement kick. A dance hall proprietor came up and wanted to know if he couldn't be allowed to run in spite of the order. The phones were paralyzed with complaints. They aren't alive to the fact that they're United States citizens.

"If they could see the tonnage piled up in warehouses along the seaboard, the food and supplies needed urgently by our troops and our allies on the other side, waiting until there is coal enough to run steamships, they might feel differently. It is a fact that England—little England—after three years and more of war, has actually sent coal over here to run our ships so that supplies can be transported."

In discussing the coal order, Judge McGee asserted that if it needed further modification it would be forthcoming. In the meantime, he urged the manufacturers to support the order without reservation. He welcomed anything that would help bring his boys home from the trenches sooner, he said.

Dealers that extort large margins should be given immediate attention by a firing squad, he asserted.

* * *

Rines Becomes Custodian.

Minnesota State Treasurer Rines has become custodian of the Mayo Foundation securities totaling nearly $1,700,000. The Wells-Dickey company of Minneapolis turned over to him $1,681,000 of bonds and about $12,000 in cash representing the trust fund established by Dr. C. Mayo and Dr. W. J. Mayo of Rochester for carrying on medical research at the University of Minnesota. Reinvestment of interest earnings is expected to increase the fund to $2,000,000.

* * *

Marshall Girl Named Inspector.

Miss Louise Schutz of Marshall has been appointed factory inspector in the women's bureau of the state department of labor. The appointment was announced in the office of Governor Burnquist. Miss Schutz succeeds Mrs. Lorin Bowker, formerly Miss Jessie Walkup, Minneapolis who resigned after her recent marriage.

* * *

Plea for More Trains Denied.

Denial of demands for additional train service on the Winona-Simpson branch of the Chicago-Great Western road was announced by Chairman Ira B. Mills of the state railroad and warehouse commission. The view taken by the commission was indicated in a letter to A. V. Gardner, secretary-manager of the Winona Association of Commerce, which said: "If we insist on them doing any more they probably will be relieved from doing what they are now doing by the federal government."

High Repartee.

Lineman—"You've got me all up in the air." Pole—"Go 'long. You're stringing me."

Two people may be able to live as cheaply as one, but it depends on whether they are married or engaged.

Quite a Zoo of 'Em.

Jamie—Gee, your grandma is a spry old lady.

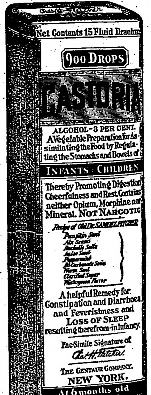
Jennie, Well, hadn't she ought to be? Her father lived to be a centaur and her mother was almost a centipede.—St. Louis Republic.

True.

"He means well."

"Half the world's disasters are caused by men who mean well."

37% More For Your Money
Get the Genuine
HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE
BROMIDE
No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9½c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails.
24 Tablets for 25c.
At any Drug Store


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachm
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
The Centaur Company.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 Cents

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
Always Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
correct CONSTIPATION
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price But Great in its Good Work
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine bears signature Brent Good
Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills

She'd Used Them.

Cider was at one time manufactured on a large scale in the south of Ireland, but the industry became extinct. In 1904 the department of agriculture revived it to such an extent that whole villages were engaged in this employment. Since the outbreak of the present war most of the large firms interested in the project have suspended operations for one reason or another.

"Cold In the Head"
is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.
All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A Different Answer.

"Am I the first girl you have loved?"

"Oh, no. You are about the tenth, and my taste has improved right along."

Punctuality.

"Telephone service prompt?"

"Parts of it. The bills always get around on time."

Plans are being made to clear vast tracts of land in the Straits Settlements for the production of bananas.

Bold Husband.

Wife—That odious Mrs. Nexdore has been saying that I have an unruly tongue.

Hub—Unruly? Nonsense. Why, your tongue responds to your every impulse with explicit obedience.

Knew His Book.

Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me where Lake Ontario is?

Pupil—Yessum; page 18.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Proof of It.

"Marriage must be a failure."

"How do you make that out?"

"From the obvious fact that every single woman is miss-mated when she's married."

Every time care drives a nail in your wooden overcoat laugh heartily and draw it out.

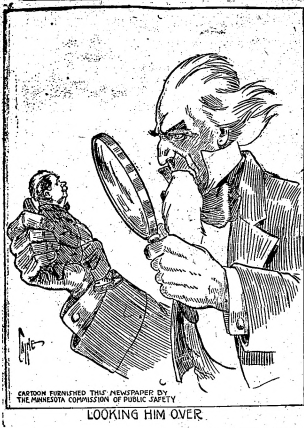
If a man looks at his watch while you are telling him a funny story, cut it out.

Take Care of Your Horses!
Nothing else will do as much to keep them in fine condition as
Dr. David Roberts'
PHYSIC BALL and HORSE TONIC Price 50c Each
once every three months—makes a sleek coat, prevents worms, etc.
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian
Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows
If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 4--1918.

OUR BOYS IN FRANCE AND HOME PROTECTION
The men on the firing line represent the pick of our American youth. One in four of our boys at home was sick, rejected because of physical deficiency. Many times the kidneys were to blame.
If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce of the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily before meals. Then procure at your nearest drug store Anuric (double strength). This An-u-ric drives the uric acid out and cures backache and rheumatism.
If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month. It sells for 60c.
Step into the drug store and ask for a sixty-cent package of Anuric, or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. Anuric, many times more potent than lithia, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you.

A MINNESOTA MAN
Boy River, Minn.—I have used Dr. Pierce's medicine with good results in my family for years. Last winter I was taken with La Grippe and it left me run down and with pains in my hips and back. I took different medicines without getting any benefit. At last I sent and got some Anuric and took it and am feeling well and doing a good day's work. When I commenced taking the Anuric Tablets I could hardly get out of the bed, felt as though a knife was sticking in my back."—A. C. BLODGETT.
Write Dr. Pierce, President of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for confidential advice—no charge whatever.—Adv.


CAYNE
CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

LOOKING HIM OVER

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

"If I Had a Board I'd Fix It"

Haven't you said that fifty times when repairs were needed, or when you wanted to put up shelves or a bench in the garage? A small stock of Lumber is the best kind of insurance.

Such work will come up often this winter when you have the time. It will be done easily if you have the lumber.

No matter if your order is small—we'll serve you gladly.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Phone51 Goodridge, Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

Often Destroyed by Fire.

Time after time, together with the rest of the city of Moscow, the Kremlin has been burned, the last occasion being in 1812 when it was occupied by Napoleon and the inhabitants of the city themselves started the conflagrations in all parts of the city. It was indeed these fires which forced the little corporal to commence his disastrous retreat across the snowbound steppes of Russia. Napoleon had his headquarters in the Kremlin, and while the flames were not so destructive there as in other parts of the city, yet they forced evacuation.

Compressing Cotton.

Scientific investigation has proved that compression of a high degree does not injure the fiber, and cotton is packed in other countries today at a density substantially three times that of ours by the most economical practice. The Egyptian package has a density of about 37 pounds a cubic foot; the Indian cotton is compressed to 45 pounds per cubic foot; while some Indian and Chinese baling plants effect a density of from 55 to 60 pounds of cotton per cubic foot.

The Arab as a Neighbor.

The Arab makes a good neighbor. His love of the beautiful in architecture is evidenced in a hundred cities where his handiwork survives. Every visitor to Granada knows what was left behind at the Alhambra. When the Arab met Rome, he produced Palmyra; having absorbed the Sassanian dynasty of the neo-Persian empire in 637, the Arab created Bagdad; in overrunning Spain, he worked magic at Cordova and Seville.

To Remove Smoke Stains.

This suggestion will be beneficial to housewives who have not the convenience of electricity or the modern gas fixtures. Frequently the ceiling above an old-fashioned gas jet becomes discolored from smoke and heat. The discoloration may be removed if a layer of starch and water is applied with a piece of flannel. After the mixture has dried it should be brushed lightly with a brush. No stain or mark will remain.

Women Catch Fish With Hands.

Fishing in Samoan seas is often done by the women, and without nets, boats or hooks. They simply wade into the water and form themselves into a ring. The fishes being so plentiful, they are almost sure to imprison some in the ring. These women are very quick and active, and every time they catch a fish with their hands they simply throw it, alive, into the basket on their back.

Translation of Y. M. C. A.

W. Gordon Griffiths of the Y. M. C. A. told an audience at Cefu that he was proud to be a Welshman although he was unable to speak the "language of Paradise." He had, however, learned one thing in Welsh and that was that the letters Y. M. C. A. may be translated to mean "Yma Mae Cyfle Ardderchog" ("Here is a splendid opportunity.")

Coffee a Nutrient.

Coffee is not a stimulant pure and simple, but a very considerable nutrient. Justus Liebig proved that, by taking equal lots of men, working in the salt mines, feeding one lot bread and meat, the other bread and coffee, and comparing results. The coffee squad did more work and came out in better shape than the meat eaters.

Strict Regulation.

Freeman was visiting at his grandpa's home, and as he was a mischievous little chap, was constantly being told, "Don't do this," and "Don't do that." Finally, with a look of disgust on his face, he climbed up into a chair and asked, seriously, "What can a fella in this house, anyway?"

Studying Plant Life in India.

In order to encourage arboriculture and the study of plant life the government of India has offered a series of valuable prizes to be awarded to those who are most successful in various lines in connection with the growth of trees and shrubs on government land

Neatly Put.

We are told that Tom Hood liked best to work in a serious vein, on such poems as "The Bridge of Sighs." As he put it himself: "It's only for my livelihood that I'm a lively Hood."—Boston Transcript.

Endurance of Reindeers.

The reindeer is said to be able to endure more fatigue than any other draft animal except the camel. It has been known to pull 200 pounds 10 miles an hour for 12 hours.

Wrong Side Up.

"Why didn't you toss a coin to decide which to do?" "I did, but the darn thing didn't come down the way I wanted it to."—Buffalo Express.

Climbing.

You can climb no higher than Fuji with your feet, but with your mind you may inherit eternity.—A Japanese Philosopher.

Cruel Enlightenment.

He—"You seem to think I couldn't make any woman happy." She—"Oh [illegible]

Fatigue and Toxin.

The idea that fatigue is due to a specific toxin, as suggested by Weichart early in the century, has been a popular one, but the late investigation of Lee and Aronovitch at Columbia university shows it to have no good foundation. There is nothing, therefore, to encourage the hope that an antitoxin may be found. In the experiments made with animal muscles, a test muscle suspended in the juice of a fatigued muscle lost much in contractile power, but the juice of a nonfatigued muscle produced substantially the same effect.

Largest Poisonous Reptile.

The Surucucu, known as the bushmaster, is the largest poisonous reptile in the world, and is fortunately rare and found only in the depths of the jungle and swamps, where man rarely penetrates. It attains a length of twelve to fifteen feet; the color of its body is rose, or rather yellowish pink, with brown patterns and tints of purple. Its bite is almost always fatal. Its fangs are an inch long and as much as ten ounces of venom have been extracted.

Thought and Faith.

Men who are seeking for knowledge in regard to subjects as to which there can, in the nature of things, be none, might well ask themselves whether there is to be no sphere left in human thought in which faith can operate. It was said of Arnold of Rugby that his mind could rest as quietly in the presence of doubt as in that of discovered truth. It is a great thing to be able to believe where we cannot prove. —Exchange.

Floods in Brazil.

The native inhabitants of Brazil have lately been suffering from the disastrous effects of the flooding of the Amazon, whose relentless waters have submerged the countryside for hundreds of miles around. At regular intervals this mighty river overflows its banks, and a famous traveler estimated that no fewer than 5,000,000 natives have lost their lives during the last five centuries through these terrible floods.

He Didn't Know.

In a murder trial six experts were examined. Most of them had a national reputation. A hypothetical question of 20,000 words, which it required two hours to read, was asked of Doctor Jelley, a Boston expert on insanity. The learned doctor answered the question in three words: "I don't know." A frank answer, but rather perplexing to counsel.—Case and Comment.

Figures Time of Falling Stone.

The time a stone would require to fall the 4,000 miles to the center of the earth has been calculated for the Paris Academy of Sciences, by M. Sanger. Considering the influence of the varying density of the earth, he finds the time would be 19 minutes 15 seconds, but if the mean density is assumed to be the condition, the time would be 70 seconds greater.

Our Rabbits.

The term rabbit was formerly more properly applied to the burrowing species of the old world, Lepus cuniculus (meaning to burrow), though by common usage our molly cottontail has so long been termed a rabbit that the name will now stand, as will that of jack rabbit for the big western hare of the prairies and Pacific coast.

Statement of the condition of

FARMERS STATE BANK

Of Mavie, Minn.

at the close of business on December 31st, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank Jan. 9th. 1918.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts		$ 31,444.75
Overdrafts		
Bonds and Securities		$50.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		2,234.88
Other Real Estate		750.00
Due from Banks	$2,027.77	
Cash on Hand	870.35	
Total Cash Assets		2,898.12
Checks and Cash Items		40.14
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		
Checks and Drafts in Transit		
TOTAL		$35,707.87

Liabilities.

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		30.11
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (including Certificates or money borrowed)		1,000.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$ 15,073.88	
Cashier's Checks	332.05	
Due to Banks		
Total Immediate Liabilities	15,405.93	
Time Certificates	7,271.83	
Total Deposits	22,677.76	22,677.76
TOTAL		$35,707.87

Amount of Reserve on hand $2,898.12
Amount of Reserve Required by Law $2,412.20

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, O. A. Naplin, President and Thos. Smith Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Oscar A. Naplin, President.
Thos. H. Smith, Cashier

CORRECT ATTEST: C. L. Hansen
Two Directors John P. Curtis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1918.

(SEAL) Lester E. Gesell
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota

My commission expires Jan. 8, 1922

C. M. ADKINS
Physician and Surgeon
ORYGLA MINNESOTA

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away

Thief River Falls, Minn

Real Estate Loans

Made at the Lowest
Prevailing Rates

Firt National Bank
THIEF RIVER FALLS, -- MINN

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Watch For The Next Date

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me,

Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

THE HERO
Fanning Mill

Will separate wild oats from Wheat and barley Also cleans Flax Oats, Alfalfa, Timothy, Clover and other grains to your entire satisfaction, with greatest ease and simplicity

Wild oats are worth 1c. per lb or 32c. per bushel. Why give them to the eleavator company for nothing? Clean your grain before selling it, and in order to obtain the best results use the Hero Fanning Mill. Buy one now and save money.

Call in and let show you how it works

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XI — GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY JANUARY 31, 1918. — $1.50 PER YEAR

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Olaus Sand and John Nelson and families visited at the Christ Vad home last Sunday.

Gust Iverson succeeded in shooting and killing a medium sized brush wolf Saturday. The varmint was first disabled with a splintered front leg as a result of the first shot; then followed an hour's chase on horse-back. The "poor devil" was brought to bay with a deadly shot through his most vital organ. "Hub. Jack." was close second in the chase but says he will try his darndest to be first in the next battle—if not "over there".

Oscar Thoreson was a business caller at Camp Sub Urban Saturday.

Miss Diana P. Wold spent the week end at her home near Kratka.

Christ Vad has been cutting and hauling to the Gilbert Hanson mill, a good supply of poplar saw-logs from the "Sub Urban" woods during the last [illegible] weeks.

Misses Christine and Martha Halvorson and Tellma Taddeivson visited Mrs. Hilary Irvinson Monday forenoon.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all owners of female dogs are requested to chain them up and keep them off the streets of the Village of Goodridge during their mating season. Failing to comply with this order the village marshall will dispose of them.

H. A. Halvorson,
Mayor.

IN EXILE WITH HER FATHER

Daughter of Millionaire of Kieff, Accompanies Parent to Save Him From Dreaded Loneliness.

Children in the exile districts seem grotesquely misplaced, yet there were many. Sometimes the gendarmes' magic would lift a father from his too liberal fireside in Russia and set him down without the humiliation of a trial in the glorious Narym solitude, writes Fortier Jones in the Century. "Not infrequently his family followed him in order to share the new life, for, as elsewhere, fathers are loved in Russia. Particularly among educated men the continual, unrelieved loneliness tended to bring on insanity.

"I know one fine business man, a millionaire of Kieff—and a direct descendant of Rouget de Lisle, whose little daughter came into exile with him to save him from this dreaded loneliness. She was fourteen years old, and they lived in a dreary village by the great old river, in a log cabin with pink chintz curtains and a piano. She was a winning little thing, with happy, brown eyes and long curls, and to all appearances was no whit the worse for her exile existence. The fascinating life of the forest was familiar to her, the birds and flowers, and her father cared for her French and history. What a bright spot she was in that wretched place, and what a curious life for a little girl whose illustrious forefather had composed the 'Marseillaise!' Her mother, who joined them later when her health would permit, and they had gained permission to live in a town on the railway, was a sister of Mme. Curie."

AMERICAN MANNERS OF TODAY

Prevailing Bearing in Thoroughfares and Street Cars Indicates That Courtesy Is on the Decline.

As for manners, we are kindhearted as a people and civil when appealed to, but no one would suspect it if our bearing in thoroughfares and street cars be a criterion. The spirit of the age is first come, first served; to be waived only in favor of the crippled and the positively infirm. Courtesy in the old-fashioned sense—the deference of the young for the seniors, of the stronger for the weaker sex, of the vigorous for the frail—if not extinct is so sporadic as to be noticeable when manifested, Robert Grant writes in the Yale Review. The young men who push their way forward in public conveyances retain without compunction the seats for which they have struggled.

Here again we have the philosophy of the tired business man: "I got there first; we are all equals in the United States, and I want to read my newspaper." The apotheosis of naturalness, and in self-defense we all more or less subscribe to it; but after all, it is natural for pigs to struggle for places at a trough. Well may we ask ourselves if it is impossible to safeguard independence, initiative and equality except at the cost of all the social graces that prevailed when society was more artificial.

Buds and Flowers in Cooking.

The French Canadians are said to use the acid flowers of the redbud, or Judas tree, in salads, while the buds and tender pods are packed in vinegar. Honey locust pods, often locally called "honey-shucks," contain a sweetish, thick, cheeselike pulp, which is often eaten. Those of the mesquite furnish the Mexicans and Indians with a nutritious food. The Creoles of Louisiana, famous for their cookery, are reported to use the young buds of the sassafras as a substitute for okra in thickening soups.

Nova Scotia's Fish Army.

Nova Scotia is literally "the land of fish"—cod, herring, mackerel and the giant albacore or tuna. Nova Scotia is so much a land of fish, says a writer, that it produces over one-fourth the value of the entire Canadian catch, or $9,166,851 worth. Every tiny haven around the extensive Bluenose Land coast harbors fishing smacks galore, while Lunenburg, Canso, Liverpool and Chester are home ports for hundreds of fleet-winged deep-sea banking schooners.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, Minnesota

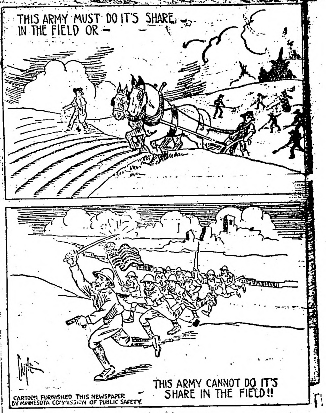
When You Buy GROCERIES

You most assuredly want

Dependable Quality

Thats the kind we handle
and we sell them at
reasonable prices

H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, Minnesota


THIS ARMY MUST DO IT'S SHARE IN THE FIELD OR—
THIS ARMY CANNOT DO IT'S SHARE IN THE FIELD!!

CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.

Here's an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels: To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs, pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Pour in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

Uncle Eben's View of Life.

"Life," said Uncle Eben, "is like a trip in a flivver. If you misses de right way, the harder you travel de worse you gits lost."—Washington Star.

Culture Not Enough.

"Culture is dust and as[illegible] spiritual foundations are [illegible] and if takes two, a man [illegible] to lay those found[illegible] Springfield [illegible]

Natural Gas.

Natural gas is probably formed in the earth by a process of natural distillation from the animal and vegetable remains of past geological epochs, and is nearly the same product as is distilled from coal in the retorts of gas factories, only instead of the heat of fires the internal heat of the earth aided perhaps by chemical decomposition, has caused its formation on a sufficient [illegible]

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Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Thoreson were most pleasantly surprised at their home Saturday evening of last week when a host of their neighbors rather unexpectedly dropped in presenting the Thoresons with a swell rocking chair and a set of parlor chairs. The crowd enjoyed dancing for a few hours and a good time was enjoyed by all. George Hole, one of our rising young violinists furnished the music.

Olaus Sand and John Nelson and families visited at the Christ Vad home last Sunday.

Gust Iverson succeeded in shooting and killing a medium sized brush wolf Saturday. The varmint was first disabled with a splintered front leg as a result of the first shot; then followed an hour's chase on horse-back. The "poor devil" was brought to bay with a deadly shot through his most vital organ. "Hub. Jack." was close second in the chase but says he will try his darndest to be first in the next battle—if not "over there"?

Oscar Thoreson was a business caller at Camp Sub Urban Saturday.

Miss Diana P. Wold spent the week end at her home near Kratka.

Christ Vad has been cutting and hauling to the Gilbert Hanson mill, a good supply of poplar saw-logs from the "Sub Urban" woods during the last [illegible] weeks.

Misses Christine and Martha Halvorson and Tellma Taddeivson visited Mrs. Hilary Irvinson Monday forenoon.

Notice is [illegible] owners of [illegible] chain them up [illegible] them off streets of [illegible] of Goodridge during [illegible] season. Failing to comply [illegible] the village marshall will dispose of them.

H. A. Halvorson

Mayor.

IN EXILE WITH HER FATHER

Daughter of Millionaire of Kieff, Ac[illegible] Companied [illegible] to Save Him From Dreaded Loneliness.

Children in the exile districts seem grotesquely misplaced, yet there were many. Sometimes the gendarmes' magic would lift a father from his too liberal fireside in Russia and set him down without the humiliation of a trial in the glorious Narym solitude, writes Fortier Jones in the Century. "Not infrequently his family followed him in order to share the new life, for, as elsewhere, fathers are loved in Russia. Particularly among educated men the continual, unrelieved loneliness tended to bring on insanity.

"I know one fine business man, a millionaire of Kieff and a direct descendant of Rouget de Lisle, whose little daughter came into exile with him to save him from this dreaded loneliness. She was fourteen years old, and they lived in a dreary village by the great old river, in a log cabin with pink chintz curtains and a piano. She was a winning little thing, with happy brown eyes and long curls, and to all appearances was no whit the worse for her exile existence. The fascinating life of the forest was familiar to her, the birds and flowers, and her father cared for her French and history. What a bright spot she was in that wretched place, and what a curious life for a little girl whose illustrious forefather had composed the 'Marseillaise!' Her mother, who joined them later when her health would permit, and they had gained permission to live in a town on the railway, was a sister of Mme. Curie."

AMERICAN MANNERS OF TODAY

Prevailing Bearing in Thoroughfares and Street Cars Indicates That Courtesy Is on the Decline.

As for manners, we are kindhearted as a people and civil when appealed to, but no one would suspect it if our bearing in thoroughfares and street cars be a criterion. The spirit of the age is first come, first served; to be waived only in favor of the crippled and the positively infirm. Courtesy in the old-fashioned sense—the deference of the young for the seniors, of the stronger for the weaker sex, of the vigorous for the frail—if not extinct is so sporadic as to be noticeable when manifested, Robert Grant writes in the Yale Review. The young men who push their way forward in public conveyances retain without compunction the seats for which they have struggled.

Here again we have the philosophy of the tired business man: "I got there first; we are all equals in the United States, and I want to read my newspaper." The apotheosis of naturalness, and in self-defense we all more or less subscribe to it; but after all, it is natural for pigs to struggle for places at a trough. Well may we ask ourselves if it is impossible to safeguard independence, initiative and equality except at the cost of all the social graces that prevailed when society was more artificial.

Buds and Flowers in Cooking.

The French Canadians are said to use the acid flowers of the redbud, or Judas tree, in salads, while the buds and tender pods are packed in vinegar. Honey locust pods, often locally called "honey-shucks," contain a sweetish, thick, cheeselike pulp, which is often eaten. Those of the mesquite furnish the Mexicans and Indians with a nutritious food. The Creoles of Louisiana, famous for their cookery, are reported to use the young buds of the sassafras as a substitute for okra in thickening soups.

Nova Scotia's Fish Army.

Nova Scotia is literally "the land of fish"—cod, herring, mackerel and the giant albacore or tuna. Nova Scotia is so much a land of fish, says a writer, that it produces over one-fourth the value of the entire Canadian catch, or $9,166,851 worth. Every tiny haven around the extensive Bluenose Land coast harbors fishing smacks galore, while Lunenburg, Canso, Liverpool and Chester are home ports for hundreds of fleet-winged deep-sea banking schooners.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor.

Goodridge, Minnesota

When You Buy GROCERIES

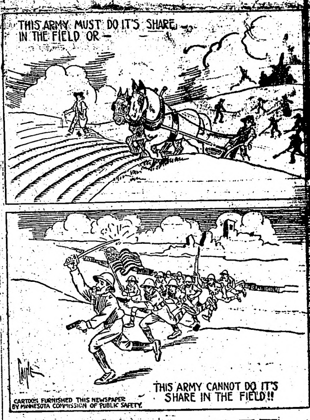
You most assuredly want

Dependable Quality

Thats the kind we handle and we sell them at reasonable prices

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, Minnesota


THIS ARMY MUST DO IT'S SHARE IN THE FIELD OR –
THIS ARMY CANNOT DO IT'S SHARE IN THE FIELD!!

CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.

Here's an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels: To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs, pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Pour in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

Uncle Eben's View of Life.

"Life," said Uncle Eben, "is like a trip in a flivver. If you misses de right way, the harder you travel de worse you gits lost."—Washington Star.

Culture Not Enough.

"Culture is dust and ashes [illegible] spiritual foundations are [illegible] and it takes two [illegible] to lay those found[illegible] [illegible]field.

[illegible] Natural Gas.

Natural gas is probably formed in the earth by a process of natural distillation from the animal and vegetable remains of past geological epochs, and is nearly the same product as is distilled from coal in the retorts of gas factories, only instead of the heat of fires the internal heat of the earth, aided perhaps by chemical decomposition, has caused its formation on a sufficient s[illegible]

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

BAKER ANSWERS SENATE CRITICS

Says Lack of Guns no Longer Exists and That Greatest Need Is for Ships.

EVERY MAN IS READY

Many Times Number of Soldiers Already Overseas as Originally Planned—Hospital Conditions Good.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary of War Baker struck back at critics of the war department with the declaration that "every man in 32 national guard and national army camps is ready now to be set to France whenever needed."

Tonnage is the crux of the whole situation, and this country is using French artillery to save ships for supplies, he said.

The Allies urged troops before anything else—saying France and England could supply us with artillery.

In a sweeping statement delivered before the senate military committee Baker showed the great steps this government has taken—some of them necessarily sudden and hence without sufficient preparation—to win the war.

Facts and Figures Given.

In reply to those who have criticised the war department, the secretary of war declared:

That laxity in the medical service at camps will not be tolerated.

Three officers have been court martialed and dismissed from the army because of negligence in attending sick.

General Pershing himself O. K.'d the adoption of the modified Enfield rifle.

A great army was called out before guns were ready for it on the earnest recommendation of Major General Leonard Wood, who said the men would first need other training besides that in the use of guns.

Every man in France has his own gun and is trained to use it.

Many times as many men are now in France as had been originally planned for this date.

General Pershing himself decided against the Lewis machine gun for land work.

On Nov. 1, 140 machine guns were sent to each training camp.

Every man in 32 training camps is now ready for service in France.

Has Right Type of Artillery.

"Our army in France—now large, and it will be much larger"—will have the type of artillery it wants and needs.

That 300 three-inch anti-aircraft guns will be turned out monthly in this country before another year.

Official reports based on careful information showed that camp hospitals in many cases are the equal of civilian hospitals and all are in splendid shape.

Greatly in Earnest.

Secretary Baker was greatly in earnest when he replied to Senator Chamberlain's charges of inefficiency in the war department at a public hearing before the senate military committee.

Incidentally in defending the war machinery against the charge of inefficiency and lack of initiative to prepare for war when war was assured, the secretary disclosed facts hitherto held confidential.

At the outset the secretary said he thought much criticism came from impatience of the American people "to do this great thing greatly."

He conceded freely that in so great enterprises it was impossible there should not be "delays and shortcomings." The confidence of the country, however, he said, was necessary to the aremendous effort.

Medical Staff the Best.

"I want the country to know that the health and care of the men in camps is a responsibility I will not allow to be dodged," said Baker. He next took up measures taken through the surgeon general's office under Baker's direct orders, to inspect camp hospitals.

"We have a medical staff, the like of which does not exist elsewhere on the face of the earth. No army was ever brought together or ever can be, that will not be subject to communicable diseases. The most we can do is fight these things."

Change in Ordnance.

Baker next turned to shortages in the supply of ordnance. He reviewed the rifle situation, answering criticisms of the delay in settling on the modified Enfield as the army rifle for the United States forces.

General Pershing, Baker said, was at the conference at which the modified Enfield was decided on. It was a week before Pershing went to Europe:

"We did not then know whether our army was to fight with the French or the British.

"The result of our decision to subordinate great speed in rifle production to excellence has been that not a man has gone to France who has not a rifle and had training in the use of it. Many times the number of men have gone to France than it was expected would be there by this time. And not a man will go to France without a first class rifle and trained in its use."

Major General Wood suggested the calling out of a large army before rifles or other supplies were ready. "General Wood told me," Baker said, "that the men called out would need many things before they needed rifles. He said they needed to learn how to live together, how to keep step and how to observe rules of camp sanitation.

Pershing in Accord.

Discussing the machine gun situation, Baker declared that criticism of the department over the Lewis gun has been baseless.

He said General Pershing did not desire the Lewis gun for ground work. Every effort is being made to get the manufacturers of the Lewis gun to speed up production for aircraft work, Baker said.

"We found last June that French artillery production had reached such proportions that it was evident the wastage would not nearly equal the production.

"Therefore, France agreed on July 13 to supply us with 75 and 155-millimeter howitzers. The French realized the importance of having America's troops at the front as soon as possible."

Senator Reed interrupted:

"If I get you, the war department's view was that France had built bigger factories than she needed and that you thought it better to use her facilities that were already in quantity production than to wait until we got going ourselves?"

"Exactly," said Baker, "and I'm telling no secret when I say that tonnage is the crux of the whole situation, and we saved tonnage by buying in France."

"Was the arrangement any detriment to France?" asked Senator Beckman.

"On the contrary, I think it was a benefit," said Baker.

"When General Bliss went to France with the House mission he asked what America could do best and quickest to win the war.

"Both France and England stated that they had supplies, ordnance produstion and urged that America should hurry troops across while the artillery would be furnished by the Allies with no strain."

ASSERTIONS OF BAKER REPLYING TO CRITICS

Ships are the crux of the problem in our war with Germany.

Every soldier who needs a rifle has one, and the weapon is of a better type than the British Enfield rifle.

In regard to the lack of Lewis machine guns, General Pershing does not want Lewis guns for his ground forces, but only for the aviators.

We will not tolerate brutal treatment of soldiers and sailors in good health or when they are ill, and all persons guilty of such offenses will be punished to the limit.

We have found errors, naturally, in steps taken to prepare for war, and we have immediately sought to correct such errors.

This department is against callous disregard of human life in our army camps, and I ask that all complaints be referred to me for immediate investigation and action.

Major General Leonard Wood recommended the calling out of a large army, even though the men could not be at once provided with arms and uniforms.

I have tried honestly to be open and frank in all my statements, and to set forth clearly and plainly the actual conditions that confront the country.

FLOODS HIT KENTUCKY TOWN

People of Jackson Driven to Mountains By Water.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 29.—Word has reached here that Jackson, Ky., is stricken by a flood which followed the breaking up of ice gorges in mountain streams and that the town is threatened with destruction. All residents have taken to the mountains sides, the railroad tracks have been washed away and the damage already is reported to be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars in the valley in which Jackson is located.

The college town of Onedia in Clay county also was inundated.

Bandits Fight From Behind Drifts.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Snow drifts were used as barricades by five bandits and police in a 15-minute revolver battle before police received reinforcement to surround the quintet. The five men, all of whom are Italians, were challenged by police when they tried to enter the guarded home of an Italian who has been threatened with death by Black Hand members after he refused to comply with their demands for $5,000. His home was bombed a month ago.

Two Held in Jewel Theft.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Robert Burton and a man by the name of Hawkins are held by the police on suspicion they participated in the robbery of the Heller-Rose jewelry store, which netted the thieves jewels valued at more than $100,000. A report a woman was under arrest in connection with the robbery was denied by the police. Burton's arrest followed the information that some time ago he displayed a badge which he represented to be that of a detective.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PEACE PARLEY AT BREST-LITOVSK

First photograph received in America from the Russo-Teuton peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, showing the conference in session and Prince Leopold of Bavaria signing the agreement for an armistice.

HAS FINANCING PLAN

McAdoo Would Have Government Extend Aid.

Proposed Corporation Would Make Loans to Enterprises Essential to War.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary McAdoo has recommended to congress the creation of a half billion dollar government corporation to make loans and advances to enterprises essential to the war and otherwise assist in private financing.

The secretary also asked that all private issues of securities of more than $100,000 be made subject to the approval of the government body, to be known as the "War Finance Corporation."

The proposed corporation would have power to make advances to banks which finance industrials, essential to the war, or buy direct the securities of such corporation, subject to certain restrictions concerning price and length of the loans. The corporation also would make short time advances to the savings banks.

GERMANY DEFIED BY SWEDEN

To Let U. S. Have Ships Despite the Threats Made.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Despite threats by Germany that she will unleash her submarines against Sweden if such action should be taken, a preliminary agreement has been reached between Sweden and the United States, according to official dispatches from London yesterday, providing for charter of Swedish ships to the United States to be used principally in the South American trade.

German newspapers have declared recently that such an act on Sweden's part would be a breach of neutrality.

Some ships of the Swedish fleet now in American waters will be allowed to sail with the cargoes, while others, it is understood, will be unloaded and put in service of the United States.

35 SLAIN BY MEXICAN REBELS

Train On Mexican Central Held Up And Robbed.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 29.—Mexican rebels, supposed to be members of Canuto Reyes' band, held up and robbed a passenger train on the Mexican Central line, 50 miles south of Chihuahua City, last Wednesday. Thirty-five persons were killed.

The bandits stripped the passengers of their valuables and their clothes, and rode off in the direction of Horcasitos. News of the robbery has just been received in El Paso in letters.

ONLY 8,588 BRITISH CASUALTIES IN WEEK

London, Jan. 29.—British ualties during the past week were 8,588, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—officers 25, men 1,714.

Wounded or missing—officers, 128; men, 6,721.

Realty Profiteers Cut Vessel Output.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Real estate profiteers, operating around shipbuilding plants, are cutting the expected output of ships in half, declared Admiral Bowles before the house merchant marine committee. He urged immediate passage of the bill authorizing the corporation to provide sufficient government housing for shipworkers wherever needed. "We could double the number of employes at many of our plants if we had quarters to house the men," Admiral Bowles said.

ENEMY RAIDERS ATTACK LONDON

Foe-Airmen Visit British Capital Twice, Dropping Bombs Each Time.

ONE INVADER DOWNED

Hostile Craft Penetrate Metropolis At Night—No Report of Casualties or Damage Made.

London, Jan. 30.—It is officially announced that enemy air raiders have made two night attacks on London. The first raid came between 9 and 10 o'clock and the attacking airplanes returned at 2:30 in the morning.

Bombs were dropped in the city in both cases. One of the invading aircraft was brought down in Essex.

The text of the first communication says:

"Hostile airplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts shortly before 8 p. m. and proceeded toward London. Some of the machines penetrated to the capital, where bombs were dropped between 9 and 10 o'clock.

"The latest reports show that one enemy machine was brought down by our airmen in Essex."

The attacks lasted intermittently for nearly five hours and for two hours there was a heavy and almost continuous gunfire.

Members of the Royal Geographical society were assembled to hear a speech by Lieut. Gen. J. C. Smuts. Police announced the audience would be safer if they went to the basement. There were loud cries of "Carry on" and the audience remained in the hall.

The raid was carried out by a considerable number of airplanes which followed the familiar tactics of attacking in relays. As far as could be seen not more than three or four airplanes broke through the London defenses.

KAISER IS CALLED HANGMAN

Berlin Paper Advocates Revolt By People.

Amsterdam, Jan. 29.—A Berlin dispatch says the Deutsche Tages Zeitung openly calls on the German people to revolt against the present regime.

"We, too," saps this pan-German organ, "have a Judas among us today. He appears in the red coat and mantle of Germany's hangman. Who will save Germany from these traitors but the German people? It is now Germans help yourself and God will help."

Although Emperor William is not named in the article, the expression "Germany's hangman," is meant for the kaiser, says the correspondent.

Austrians Bomb Hospital.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Bombing of Allied hospitals by Austrian aviators in recent raids was reported to the Red Cross headquarters here in cablegrams from Robert Perkins, chairman of the American Relief commission to Italy.

On Trial on Treason Charge.

New York, Jan. 26.—Paul C. Hennig, said here to be the first person in the United States to face a charge of treason growing out of the war with Germany, went on trial in the federal court in Brooklyn. Federal authorities allege that as foreman of the assembling department of the plant of E. W. Bliss & Co., Hennig, a naturalized American of German birth, "maliciously mutilated" parts of gyroscopes for use in torpedoes made for the United States government. Selection of a jury will be difficult.

GEN. WOOD WOUNDED

Accidental Explosion Causes a Slight Injury to Arm.

Distinguished American Has Been With General Pershing For Some Time.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Announcement is made that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood has been wounded in France.

He was the victim of an accidental explosion. One arm was slightly injured. Announcement of the accident was made by the Secretary of War.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Kilbourne and Maj. Kenyon A. Joyce also were injured. Colonel Kilbourne received a wound in the eye and Major Joyce's arm was hurt.

Five French soldiers were killed outright.

Secretary Baker has cabled General Pershing for full details.

The War department statement follows:

"A cable dispatch from the headquarters of General Pershing just received states that an accidental explosion occurring there killed five French soldiers and injured Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood slightly in the arm, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Kilbourne in the eye, and Maj. Kenyon A. Joyce in the arm."

General Wood has been in France for some time. His presence at General Pershing's headquarters was learned simultaneously with the announcement of the testimony of Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois before the Senate Military affairs committee last December.

Mcormick quoted Lloyd George as expressing wonderment over what had become of General Wood. The British premier was surprised that so distinguished a soldier should be "buried" when the United States was engaged in such a great war.

CHOPS OFF ALL LOBBY FUNDS

McAdoo Makes Sweeping Order Concerning Railroads.

Washington, Jan. 29.—William G. McAdoo, director of railroads, has issued orders to all railroads to cut off immediately from the payrolls all legislative railroad lobbyists, supernumerary lawyers, useless railroad literary associations, political payments and all passes, intrastate as well as interstate. The order chops off all political subscriptions.

BIG OMAHA HOTEL CLOSED

Proprietor Fined $300,000 For Violating "Dry" Law.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 29.—For alleged continual violations of the state prohibition law, Judge Day, in district court, signed a decree closing the 300-room Millard hotel here for one year. The furniture and fixtures were ordered confiscated and sold, the proceeds to be given to the school fund. A fine of $300,000 was laid against the proprietors.

Rendering Plant Burns.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Fire of mysterious origin here destroyed the plant of the Syracuse Rendering company, a branch of the Boston Consolidated Rendering company. The damage was estimated at $100,000.

War Output Decreases.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Lake Superior iron district, producing about 85 per cent of the 75,324,000 gross tons of iron ore mined in the United States in 1917, was able to meet war demands, but did not duplicate its record shipments of 1916, according to the geological survey. The survey announced that less favorable weather for shipping early and late in the 1917 season rather than inability of the lake fleet to handle the ore mined was the cause of a 2,000,000 tons decrease in shipments.

MAY MEAN MORE HEATLESS DAYS

Heavy Storms In East May Increase Number of Coal Saving Days.

PROBLEM IS SERIOUS

Chicago Goes To Use of Coal Cards and New York Faces Fuel Famine—Heavy Snows Continue.

Washington, Jan. 30.—As the result of a series of unprecedented storms of an unprecedented winter which have swept over the East and into New England more fuel holidays are in prospect. Railroads are blockaded, making the problem of alleviating the coal famine more serious than it has been at any time this winter.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, speaking before 7,000 persons in the Billy Sunday tabernacle, declared that unless the weather abates immediately it probably will be necessary to declare more fuelless Mondays to relieve the situation.

The snowstorms that swept over the country west of the Mississippi river stopped all traffic on many of the Eastern lines. The handling of sufficient coal for homes and necessary war industries became more of a problem than it has been since the Garfield order was issued.

Officials of the railroad and fuel administrations were frankly worried, but explained they did not believe it necessary to declare another five-days industrial shutdown.

No extension of the official Eastern freight embargo is necessary, railroad administration officials said, because railroads are now accepting practically no shipments except of fuel and food.

Face Fuel Famine in Gotham.

New York, Jan. 30.—The metropolis again faces a fuel famine. This time it is of graver proportions than before, according to fuel administration officials.

Coal Cards in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The coal card has been put into effect for Chicago consumers. Dealers were authority for the statement that the city's fuel situation was more serious at the present time than [illegible] fore, because of storms, a [illegible] ckades. Industrial plan [illegible] er shut downs because of [illegible] At German Valle [illegible] ..ies were reported without coal and at Shannon, shade trees are being used for fuel.

FINLAND RISES AGAINST RUSS

Conditions of Anarchy Are Said to Prevail.

Stockholm, Jan. 30.—The long threatened revolution in Finland is proceeding in eastern provinces, according to sparse reports reaching Haparanda and forwarded here.

The railway station at Helsingfors is reported to have been occupied by the Russian Red Guard. Sharp fighting has taken place at Viborg.

Russian soldiers are said to be aiding the Red Guard and reinforcements are reported to have been sent from Petrograd.

Helsingfors is commanded by the guns of Russian war-ships under control of Bolsheviki sailors.

A Bolsheviki organ at Helsingfors says the Red Guard got out of hand and was guilty of murdering and plundering. Conditions of anarchy are said to prevail.

FRENCH TRANSPORT IS MINED

Forty Lives Lost When It Goes Down With Trawler.

Paris, Jan. 29.—Forty lives were lost through the sinking of the French transport Drome and the trawler Kerbihan, which struck mines January 23, within sight of Marseilles. The Drome first came in contact with a mine and the Kerbihan shortly afterward struck another near the same place.

Aviators later discovered other mines in this region which immediately were swept in an endeavor to clear them away.

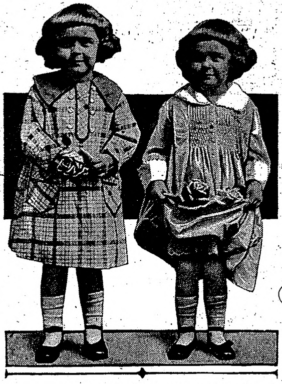
Rehearing Denied Emma Goldman.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The supreme court by declining to grant a rehearing of their case and ordering the mandate issued at once, has refused to delay further sentences of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, convicted in New York of conspiring to violate the draft law. The court sustained their convictions Jan. 14.

German Attacks Red Cross.

Wells, Minn., Jan. 29.—William Huber, a wealthy German and a leader of the Nonpartisan movement in this section, challenged the announcement from the pulpit of the German Lutheran church here that the women of the congregation would gather during the week to sew for the Red Cross. Huber, who spoke in German, is alleged to have declared that the Germans should stick together and should not aid Red Cross work. His case will be laid before United States District Attorney Jaques at St. Paul.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



SPRING DRESSES FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

Spring dresses for little girls are abundantly displayed just now and all women appear to enjoy looking at them. Surely she who has no interest in any little one is missing something that belongs to her; for these little dresses bring a smile and a lingering look to all eyes.

Cottons as fine and smooth as those woven in French looms, and enticing colors, gay and soft, make the sections of stores where the dresses are shown as bright as spring gardens. These fine cottons are the product of American looms and these lovely colors show how great an advance has been made in the manufacture of American dyes.

The dress at the left is so adequately pictured that it hardly needs description. It is shown in several patterns of fine gingham and is made with pockets cut on the diagonal, narrow bias banding and a collar of plain chambray of the same color as the dark bar in the gingham. The little dress at the right is of Peter Pan cotton, much like a smooth chambray but softer. It is shown in light yellow, medium shade of blue and two or three pink tones. There is a smocked panel between plaits at the front and back and collar and cuffs of white cotton, with buttonholed scallops on the edges. Any of the heavier weaves of cotton will serve for these.

Patterns for dresses very like these are to be had of any of the standard pattern companies. Mothers select the plainest ones and make up quantities of ginghams for play dresses. The Peter Pan dress is not for such hard wear; it has more needlework on it and is not so easily laundered. It may survive several dinner times, or visits, or trips to Sunday school, before it must be consigned to the tub. And it may be depended on to emerge as good as new as fresh and sweet as it should be for so sweet a wearer.

The separate skirt and the separate blouse are made for each other and each makes its entry very early and in force, in the vanguard of spring styles. Sport skirts and blouses and those for morning and street wear are necessities in the smart woman's appareling; she needs them wherever she goes and whatever she does.

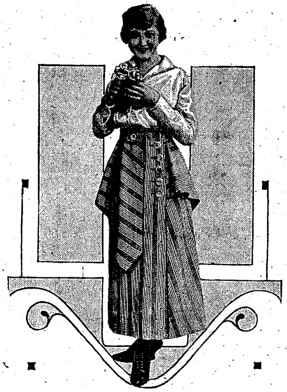
In all new materials for spring, whether of wool or cotton or silk, stripes and plaids and crossbars appear. Plaids are large and stripes are varied and each inspires the designer in his work of providing new models. Combinations of plain goods with all the others promise a season of endless variety and clever ideas in separate skirts.

A good beginning with striped material is apparent in the skirt illustrated. There is a smart overdrapery that begins and ends under a wide fold made on the straight of the goods at the front. There is a narrow belt, made of the light stripe in the goods, that extends part way about the waistline. Large buttons and simulated buttonholes finish off the design, which commends itself for washable skirts of cotton or silk.

An effective sports skirt is made of a crossbar in two colors, as tan barred with blue, set on to a yoke that is extended into pockets at each side and cut from plain blue material. The yoke narrows to a wide girdle at the back and front. In front it is slashed into two short straps, each having a buttonhole in the end. These fasten over flat buttons. A single button finishes the pockets.

These skirts with surfaces broken by plaids and stripes, are to be worn with blouses in a plain color or white. But blouses with collar and cuffs, and perhaps narrow shoulder yokes like the skirt result in pretty costumes, leaving the skirt the privilege of changing partners if it is so minded and appearing with other blouses that do not wear its colors.

Julia Bottomley



SEPARATE SKIRTS MAKE EARLY ENTRY.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day
Lived till tomorrow, will have passed away.

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY.

There are plenty of good things still within reach of the common purse if we use thought in our buying. Vegetables when grown in the home garden are a great addition to the food for the family. We have such a variety that we need never tire of them.

Fish are excellent, and in many localities are very reasonable in price. A stuffed fish roasted and served with the following sauce will be a welcome dish. This sauce is also good served with either fried or broiled fish.

Spanish Sauce.—Chop fine three small onions and cook until soft in a tablespoonful of fat. Stir in a pint of tomatoes, a chopped pepper, or a few chopped olives. Season to taste with red peppers and salt, and when the fish is ready turn the sauce over it just as it goes to the table.

Buttermilk Biscuit.—Sift together four cupfuls of flour with a tablespoonful of soda and the same of salt. Melt three tablespoonfuls of lard and stir into two cupfuls of buttermilk, then add to the flour. Mix soft enough to handle and roll out just as soft as possible. Cut into small biscuits and cake in a hot oven.

Prune Crumb Pudding.—Steam a pound of prunes until soft, remove the stones and cut in small pieces. Put a layer of bread crumbs into the pudding dish, then the prunes, then more bread crumbs, sprinkling each layer with brown sugar, cinnamon and dots of butter. Over the last layer of prunes sprinkle a few chopped walnuts, cover with crumbs and turn in a cupful of the prune juice. Bake until the crumbs are brown. Serve with a sauce made of the prune juice a little cornstarch flour, a tablespoonful of butter substitute, and sugar, all cooked until thick.

Sweet Potato Custard Pie.—To one and a half cupfuls of boiled and mashed sweet potato allow one egg, two tablespoonfuls of butter substitute, half a cupful of sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of milk and nutmeg to taste. Beat the eggs, cream the sugar and fat and add milk and potato, beating well to mix thoroughly. Turn into a pastry-lined plate and bake as usual.

Souffle of Meat.—Make a white sauce of a pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour. Melt the fat, any sweet fat will take the place of butter, and when hot stir in the flour, then add the milk, cook until smooth, add two cupfuls of cooked meat finely chopped, a teaspoonful of salt, a half cupful of crumbs, and the yolks of two eggs well beaten. Then fold in the stiffly beaten whites and pour into a well buttered baking dish and bake over hot water a half hour.

Just granulated sugar creamed with a butter substitute and nutmeg makes a most tasty pudding sauce.

It is the height of every man's ambition to reach the point where he can say just what he thinks.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEMOTHERS.

There are times when a needleful of silk of a certain color is most needed—when you are ready to discard your old embroidery silks, don't, but wind them on a card, cutting out a little V-shaped piece at each end to keep the silk from slipping, then put them away in a small box, where they may be found when needed.

Small caps or bags of various colors of silk, cut in a circle and shirred with an elastic, may be slipped over electric light globes, softening the glare and giving just the note of color for different occasions.

Water color paint will retint slippers, flowers and other fady things. Oil paint the kind that comes in tubes, if dissolved in gasoline will color feathers, silks or hat trimmings. One must be careful of fire when using such inflammable stuff. To work outdoors and allow the things dyed to hang in the air for a long time is most desirable.

Wear a heavy cotton glove on ironing day to save the hands from the heat of the iron, even an electric iron heats the hand unpleasantly.

Iron stains in sinks and other places where there is no metal to be corroded should be treated with a mild solution of muriatic acid and water, it acts like magic in removing stains.

Nellie Maxwell

Chase Due Next Season.

A Cincinnati writer figures big things from Hal Chase in a batting way next season. He argues that Chase has a batting slump every other season and that 1917 was his slump year. Therefore he is to hit around the top in 1918.

Wants Swimming Races.

The Riverton (N. J.) Yacht club wants to hold the 1918 men's national long-distance swimming race. The Delaware river is an ideal place to hold the event.

ENGLISH WOMEN WHO BUILD MOTOR TRUCKS, BUSSES AND OTHER CARS

WOMEN MACHINISTS AT WORK IN FITTING SHOP.

Since the beginning of the war the employment of women in the British metal industries has increased 84 per cent. Work of a highly technical nature, requiring long experience and practice, is now being performed efficiently by women in many branches of the London General Omnibus company's factories in constructing motorcars and busses.

The photograph shows a young woman at work on the engine of a motorbus.

Not only are women displacing men in England, but also in this country, and a movement has been started on the Pacific coast by labor unions demanding the fullest protection from exploitation of woman workers.

AUTOS IN WINTER

Help Starting Device by Providing Rich Gas Mixture.

How Antifreezing Solution Should Be Fed Into Radiator — Proportions Will Depend Largely Upon Temperature.

Every year motorists find themselves overlooking the fact that Jack Frost is no respecter of persons and automobiles, and that he will go out of his way to pay his respects to the radiator and congealing the water therein—and in the water jackets of the cylinders—cause a pretty repair bill and deny the owner the use of his car for a week or more.

The first fall of snow is no longer viewed with alarm by motor car owners—it is no longer the signal for them to put their cars away until spring. More and more car owners are coming to realize that in keeping their cars in dead storage for three or four months every year, they are carrying an idle investment, besides doing the car more harm than good. Disuse breeds depreciation as surely as does misuse.

Provides Gas Mixture.

On cold days help your starting motor by providing a rich gas mixture. Prime the carburetor in the usual way, or, better still, choke the air inlet. Not all of the gasoline in the rich mixture will reach the cylinder—much of it will condense on the cold walls of the intake manifold. So you will understand why it is wise to provide as rich a mixture at the carburetor as is possible, and the careful owner will take this means of removing a good share of the burden from his battery.

Insure Against Damage.

Provide yourself with a few gallons of denatured alcohol, and when the weather turns in a decided manner feed a little into the radiator, thus insuring yourself against damage that surely will come otherwise. The proportions depend upon the temperature. It will require a 5 per cent solution of alcohol to prevent freezing at 25 degrees, and a 23 per cent solution will take care of the water system down to zero. As low as 10 below the solution should be 30 per cent, and if the mercury happens to drop to 15 degrees below the percentage will be 35 of alcohol, whereas 10 more degrees below will require a 40 per cent solution. At present prices glycerin is out of the question as an antifreezing agent—besides, alcohol is far better and cheaper, even if it does tend to evaporate easily.

Cover your radiator when car is allowed to stand idle, and if it is to remain in the cold for any length of time let it face the wind and not back up to it. If left in the latter position the wind has a clear passage under the car and above the drip pan to the motor.

It requires no more effort to do things correctly than it does to do them wrongly, and lack of understanding is the only barrier. Watch the little details.

Changing Auto Tires.

In changing a tire take the precaution to run the hand carefully around the inside of the casing in search of sharp objects which may puncture the tubes. Very frequently slow leaks are caused by picking up loose nails or tacks; the head prevents the air from coming out of the casing at the punctured spot; but not so of the tube.

New Electric Brake.

The inventor of a new electric brake of automobiles claims it will stop a car moving at a speed of 50 miles an hour within 45 feet without skidding.

PLAN TO PREVENT TROUBLES

Novice Often Goes to Wrong Parts for Adjustment, and Repair Bill Soars Accordingly.

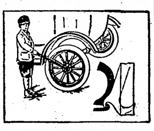
Very often the reason why the novice has trouble and the expert has none is found in the old saying: "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." With the misjudgment born of inexperience, the motoring novice often goes for the adjustment of parts as if they were logical objects for adjustment—and the repair man's bills soar accordingly. The way to avoid trouble may be to anticipate it, but don't meet it halfway with a smile of welcome.

TOOL FOR AUTOMOBILE TIRE

Operator First Inserts Foot Flatwise Between Flange and Rim and Turns Rapidly.

(By C. J. LYNDE, Macdonald College, Quebec.)

In using this tool the operator first inserts the "foot" flatwise between the flange of the shoe and the rim, and then turns it rapidly; he next slips the socket over the hub, and removes the tire by running the tool around the wheel. To replace the tire he reverses the tool and repeats these operations backward.



CARRYING LUGGAGE ON AUTO

Holder Which Attaches to Running Board of Any Car Is Handy—Can Be Kept Under Seat.

A luggage holder which attaches readily to the running board of any car sells at three dollars. It is made of enameled steel and webbing, which expands as needed to take in the added items. Suitcases, lunch baskets, etc., may be carried without slip or rattling. The carrier weighs about three pounds and will support a load of 300 pounds. When not in use it folds into a canvas bag to go under the seat.

Regulate Speed of Car.

A device that enables a person in any seat of an automobile to regulate its speed without the knowledge of the chauffeur has been invented by a German.

Prevent Theft of Autos.

Among the new locks to prevent theft of automobiles is one that secures the steering wheel after it has been turned slightly, enabling a car to be moved only in a circle.

Collapsible Auto Body.

An automobile body made of seven flat sections, which can be taken apart for shipping flat or replaced if injured, has been invented by an Englishman in South Africa.

Duplex Spring Invented.

Duplex automobile springs have been invented by a Californian, an auxiliary spring coming into action if the main one breaks or is overloaded.

Carrying Spare Tire.

A new device for carrying spare tires on the back of an automobile can be dropped to serve as a carrier of baggage or freight.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE BUFFALOES.

"I think we're pretty fine," said Mr. Buffalo.

"Why so?" asked Mrs. Buffalo.

"Because," Mr. Buffalo said, "we don't mind rain or snow. We never grumble about the weather. We take it as it comes, and that is always the best way to take the weather."

"It certainly is the best way," agreed Mrs. Buffalo. "But that doesn't exactly make us fine, does it?"

"To be sure," said Mr. Buffalo. "It shows we are sensible, and it's fine to be sensible. So there you are!"

"Yes, here I am," said Mrs. Buffalo. "And I'd say you were making things mean what you wanted them to mean."

"Perhaps," said Mr. Buffalo, "but that is also an excellent plan. It's such a nuisance to always be fighting about what things mean. Have them mean what one wants to, I say."

"So I see," said Mrs. Buffalo.

"You may see now, but you don't always! Just think," Mr. Buffalo continued, "of the trouble people have when we are in a stampede. We pay no attention to anyone. We go right on as though we were blind. That's the way we act. Just as though we could not see a single thing."

"Neither can we then," said Mrs. Buffalo.

"That's what I meant when I said you could see now but you couldn't always," said Mr. Buffalo. "And for once I didn't have to change the meaning to suit myself. I was absolutely right with no trouble!"

He seemed to be very happy and much pleased with himself as he stamped about a little.

"We are fine," he went on, "especially we daddy buffaloes."

"Dear me," said Mrs. Buffalo, "that's it, talk about yourselves before you talk about us."

"Glad you urge me to," said Mr. Buffalo, paying no attention to the tone in which Mrs. Buffalo had spoken. "It saves me all the trouble of having to talk about myself without being urged to."

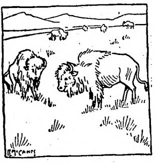
"Go on, go on, and say what you have to say," remarked Mrs. Buffalo impatiently.

"As I was saying a few minutes ago," continued Mr. Buffalo, "we daddies are very nice because we are very good to the children. We are as nice to them as can be."

"And why shouldn't you be nice to the precious ones?" asked Mrs. Buffalo indignantly.

"Many animal daddies aren't," said Mr. Buffalo, "and so it shows our fine natures that we are nice to the young!"

"I only call that decent," said Mrs. Buffalo. "Have you anything else to say about yourself that is really fine, or only make-believe fine? It's make-believe when you call being nice to your children such a fine thing. That is only right."



He Seemed to Be Much Pleased With Himself.

"Right and fine mean the same, my dear," said Mr. Buffalo.

"Well, I never pretended to know much about words," admitted Mrs. Buffalo.

"One more thing," said Mr. Buffalo, "We all go for our own kind when a stranger comes along. And what's better if we are put to a still greater test, all the male buffaloes will stick to the males, and all the females will stick by the females."

"I don't consider that so fine," said Mrs. Buffalo. "You'd protect one of your own kind rather than me! Gracious! I call that very ungentlemanly. Very!"

"It's fine, for the same reason as I said fine before. It's sensible, and to be sensible is fine!"

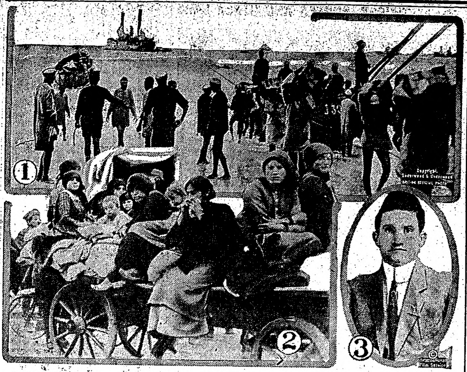
But just at that moment a strange animal came along and all the buffaloes went together for defense and safety.

"We'll play in a storm or lie in the sun," Mr. Buffalo went on after the danger was past, "and we're a strong, powerful lot when we all get together."

And Mrs. Buffalo agreed to this for she had seen how a big herd of buffaloes could frighten other creatures.

Sweetening the Year.

There are some people whose very nearness brings pleasure. They may not be particularly witty nor very wise. They may never dazzle you with their brilliancy along any line. But just as the summer breezes sometimes bring you a whiff of hidden rose grades and mignonette beds, so you cannot come near certain people without detecting the sweetness of their natures, their unselfishness, their untiring kindness. Roses fall and their sweetness passes, but the blossoming gardens of the heart diffuse their fragrance through every day of the year.—Girl's Companion.

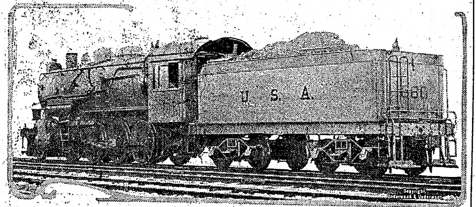


1—Landing supplies on the Palestine coast for the British forces. 2—Women and children of northern Italy made refugees by the invading Teutons. 3—Patrick Henry Farman of Albany, N. Y., who is in charge of a thousand bricklayers that are being trained at San Antonio, Tex., for service abroad.

REMOUNT DEPOT SOLDIERS LEARN HORSE-SHOEING

This photograph shows a class of soldiers of the remount depot, No. 308, stationed at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., learning the not very gentle art of horse-shoeing. These men use the hoofs taken from dead horses to practice on; each man is holding a hoof in his hand. They will soon sail to France to shoe Uncle Sam's horses over there.

ENGINES MADE FOR RUSSIA WORK FOR U. S. A.



Marked with the insignia of the government railways, engines made for Russia, which have not been shipped because of the uncertainty of the situation there, are doing duty "somewhere in New Jersey" hauling long lines of coal cars to places where the fuel is greatly needed. The tender is marked U. S. A., and the engine is one of the many now owned by the government and being used to relieve the coal situation.

NO, THESE ARE NOT SOLDIERS OF THE KAISER

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTO.

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

They're not Boches, though at first glance one might be led to that belief. Really they are mighty efficient Tommies, who man the motor machine guns, having a jolly good time wearing Teuton spiked helmets that formed part of the spoils they won from the Boches in a recent engagement.

GERMAN TOY FACTORY

In order to keep busy the German sailors in the internment camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., have turned their quarters into a veritable toy factory and make large numbers of ships, dolls and soldiers which are sold by the army canteen.

FORCED TO WORK IN KRUPP PLANT

Deported Men and Prisoners Are Driven Into Slavery by German Authorities.

MAKE STARTLING DISCLOSURE

Hollander Tells How Deported Belgians and French Prisoners of War Are Compelled to Work in Munitions Factory in Essen.

By W. J. L. KIEHL.
(Correspondent of the Chicago News.)

The Hague, Holland.—A Netherlander who until four days ago was employed at Krupp's munition works in Essen, Germany, makes the startling disclosure that some 4,000 Hollanders are working at Essen in the munition and war material factories. Most of these men get there through the machinations of what this "escaped" Hollander calls "Seelenerkaufer"—Cohen & Ossendegner of Rotterdam, who seem to act as agents for supplying Germany with greatly needed labor. Eighty or ninety men a day generally find their way across the border by means of their agents, lured by the prospect of very high wages and good food. What they find in reality and how next to impossible it is made for them to return to their own country is thus told in the Hollander's words:

No Return Pass Given.

"When this firm of agents secured my services they did not mention war work," he said. "I was given to understand that field labor and trade work was required. Also I was promised that I could return any Saturday to Holland to stay through Sunday. The promised wages were high and food was said to be plentiful. I accepted, my pass was ready in a few moments, but I did not know that the signatures and vises required for my return to Holland had been omitted, as they always are in the passes given by these agents, no doubt because they know perfectly well that after a week in Germany no single Hollander would ever think of returning there after his week-end in Holland.

"Soon after my entrance upon German soil at Elten, where I found several compatriots like myself, we were met by an agent from an 'arbeits bureau,' who secured our services for shellmaking at Krupp's by telling us that food was good there and wages very high. He said that in other branches of labor food was but indifferent and the wages nothing like Krupp's, so we men went to Essen. How good the food was there you can judge of by the fact that my weight was reduced by 24 pounds while there.

"For breakfast we received two slices of bread without any butter or fat whatever. For dinner potato soup that left us hungry an hour after eating. Then in the evening again two slices of bread like at breakfast. If the Hollander felt too ill or feeble to work the Germans simply took away his bed from under him to make him get up. Oh, yes, there is a doctor, but he always diagnoses the same. 'You can work—if you don't work you won't eat'—'nicht arbeiten—nicth essen,' as we used to put it.

"The laborers are housed by the 500 together in barracks, which are but insufficiently warmed and imperfectly cleaned. Typhus claims many victims. In the barracks where I was housed I found four men lying dead of typhus beside my crib one morning. After a few days of this sort of thing it is not to be wondered at that many Hollanders try in every way to get back to their country, although the vises on their passes are lacking.

"If they are captured they are thrown into prison for a fortnight on bread and water. If they survive they are then drafted back to Krupp's, and set to work again. Production is pushed to the utmost. Numbers of soldiers are employed as a change from the front, and these men are so afraid of being again sent to the front that they would rather work themselves to death at Krupp's.

Where Deported Belgians Work.

"Deported Belgians and French prisoners of war also work at Krupp's. Discipline is strictly enforced, and any utterances of anti-German views are at once punished.

"I got the impression that Germany flung itself like mad into munition work as its last card. But raw material is getting scarce, especially copper. In Essen all copper faucets and the like had already been replaced by iron and tin. The general idea in Germany is that the war can be prolonged at the utmost for another half year, so they are employing their last forces for a supreme effort.

"Every evening at Krupp's alarms is made—'Flieger Gemeldet' [airplanes reported]. All lights are then extinguished. This is done so that we should not know when flyers really came to bombard the factories. No one is allowed to talk of the damage done by allied bombs, and the newspapers are enjoined to keep silence on these matters. Still, I can say that some damage has been done, although I cannot say how much nor exactly where. On the other hand, stories likely to stimulate the energy of the people are eagerly promulgated, such as those of enormous submarines of dreadnaught type, of guns that can shoot 90 kilometers that are soon to be used against the allied armies."

GETTING MAIL IN THE TRENCHES

French soldiers in the trenches made happy by letters from the loved ones at home.

CREWS CRAZED BY SUFFERING

U-Boat Victims Lick Boats for Moisture and Seek Death in Sea.

TELLS TALES OF PLUCKY DEEDS

Heroic Acts of Officers and Men Belonging to All Branches of Sea Services, Naval and Mercantile.

London.—Much has been written about the hardships endured by the crews of vessels sunk by German submarines. Here are some particulars dealing with the plucky deeds performed by officers and men belonging to all branches of the sea services, naval and mercantile.

The first case is that of a passenger steamer which had been torpedoed on a Monday, without warning, as usual, in the Atlantic, 320 miles from land. The chief officer took charge of No. 2 lifeboat, which had on board 31 persons, including two women and a baby four months old.

Bad weather prevailed all that day and throughout the night, increasing the plight of the miserable people. Provisions, too, were scarce, but what existed was taken charge of by the chief officer, who doled out half a dipper (half-pint) of water to each person night and morning.

They had been barely twenty-four hours in the boat when the horrors of the situation were added to by madness. On the Tuesday the cook lost his reason, and on the Wednesday he died. That night witnessed the insanity of the storekeeper, who had to be lashed down. On Thursday he too died. On Friday an A. B. expired.

Water Begins to Get Low.

The water was now beginning to give out and the boat's company suffered from intense thirst.

A fireman was found dead in the bottom of the boat on Saturday morning, and the third-class pantry boy died during the day.

On Sunday the cattleman tried to jump overboard three times, and succeeded at the fourth attempt. The survivors were in too feeble a state to save him, although they turned the boat round and searched for him. The water gave out on Sunday.

There were occasional showers of rain, but everything was saturated with salt, and the little water they got was undrinkable. They licked the woodwork, hoping to gather up the raindrops

Then they broke up the water keg, and licked the inside, which they found saturated with moisture, and delicious. At 3 p. m. on Monday land was sighted, but it was a long way off, and by the time they drew near darkness and a heavy northerly swell made a landing impossible. They lay to, and during a squall their mast carried away at the heel, but that did not matter much, for it acted as a sea anchor.

At daylight on Tuesday they were sighted by a couple of fishing boats, which towed them into port. The baby lived for some time after being landed. The linen keeper died as he was being lifted from the boat. Two of the crew refused to leave the boat, having gone mad. A trimmer died from gangrene two weeks later.

The chief officer remarked: "I would like to testify to the excellent behavior of the boat's crew throughout our period of eight days' hardship and exposure."

GIVES HUSBAND AND 3 SONS FOR COUNTRY

Lingle, Wyo.—A husband and three sons for Uncle Sam's liberty forces is the contribution of Mrs. John M. Bennett, of this town.

With all the male members of her family preparing in various training camps for the fight for democracy and humanity, Mrs. Bennett and her two young daughters spend a great deal of their leisure doing Red Cross work.

HOLD LIBERTY BONDS

People Urged to Retain Them as Permanent Investment.

Government Discourages Practice of Merchants in Accepting Them in Exchange for Merchandise.

United States treasury officials are seeking to discourage the practice followed by many merchants throughout the country of offering to accept Liberty bonds of the first and second issues at par, and in some cases at a premium, in exchange for merchandise. They hold that such practice defeats the primary object of the sale of the bonds, discouraging the general thrift movement and increasing expenditures, thus depriving the government of labor and material needed for war purposes.

"While I have no doubt that merchants are actuated by patriotic motives," said Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in a statement given out through the federal reserve banks, "I am sure that they have failed to consider the effect which the acceptance of their offers have upon the situation. We are making the strongest effort to have these government bonds purchased for permanent investment by the people at large, to be paid for out of the past and future savings of those who buy them. Purchases thus made not only result in providing funds for the uses of the government, but they also effect a conservation of labor and material.

"When the bonds are exchanged for merchandise, the primary object of their sale is defeated, discouraging thrift and increasing expenditure. In addition to this, such bonds, when taken in exchange for merchandise, must in most cases be immediately sold in the open market. This naturally tends to depress the market price of the issue and makes it less easy to sell future issues at the same rate."

Secretary McAdoo believes that the merchants of the country, upon a more careful consideration of the subject, will discontinue their efforts to sell merchandise and take Liberty bonds in payment for it.

FIND GUINEA EGGS IN SNAKE

Setting Hen Finishes the Job by Hatching Out Seven Little Guineas.

Moultrie, Ga.—Seven young guineas, all christened "Jonah," because they spent part of their prenatal period in the stomach of a reptile without harm to themselves or the snake, until the latter was unhappily cut open, are the proud possession of L. D. Alford of Colquitt county.

While picking cotton early this fall, Mr. Alford noticed a snake lying in a cotton row in a torpid state with its body considerably swollen. Killing the snake and cutting it open, Alford found seven guinea eggs inside of it, which had recently been stolen from the nest of a setting hen. Placing the eggs under a setting hen in his nearby barn, Mr. Alford was overjoyed a few days later to find seven little guineas hatched out and happy.

Official Publication of the

Current Personal Property Tax List for the County of Pennington, State of Minnesota

as provided for by Chapter 392, Laws of 1917.

Prepared by Theo. H. Liden, County Treasurer, Pennington County, Minn.

Township of Bray.

School District No. 7, Rate 27.3 Mills.
School District No. 69, Rate 24.7 Mills.
School District No. 99, Rate 30.5 Mills.
School District No. 149, Rate 29.9 Mills.
School District No. 180, Rate 25.7 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Anderson, A. & F.	353.		10.77
Akerlund, E. J.	697.	19.50	37.41
Ault, Mike	321.		8.76
Behnke John	97.		2.40
Bock, Jacob	815.		22.25
Charter, C. W.	347.		8.57
Cork, Dell	290.		7.92
Crown, A. W.	216.		5.34
Crowx, Ed.	162.		4.00
Dahlin, Aug.	304.	3.00	10.50
Dimmen, Louis	100.		2.99
Glackin, J. P.	601.		15.15
Hanson, Halvor	529.		13.59
Hawkinson, Harry	285.		7.32
Johnson, Iver A. H.	185.		4.75
Larson, Richard	60.		1.64
Larson, Emil	499.	3.15	15.98
Lindquist G. A.	200.		5.14
Lindquist, C. A.	801.		19.78
Lindblom, Henry	66.		1.70
Lindblom, Peter	796.		20.46
Lundquist, John A.	381.		9.79
Luttmer, Henry	241.		5.95
Nelson, John	250.		6.82
Nelson, C. A.	534.		14.58
Osgood, Ed.	235.		6.42
Odelin, Halvor	142.		4.25
Olsen & Hanson	239.		6.14
Olson, Alfred C.	295.		8.82
Person, Christ	288.	3.75	10.86
Scholin, John	372.		9.19
Scholin, Aug.	142.		3.51
Scholin, Swan	538.		13.29
Schalz Nick	413.		10.61
Swanson, John O.	268.		6.89
Stromberg Bros.	116.		2.98
Thomas, R. B.	98.		2.52
Weibe, H. A.	127.		3.77
Wood, Melvin	384.		9.87
Wood, Mervin	218.		5.95
Anderson, A. E.		3.60	3.60

Township of Black River.

School District No. 1, Rate 30.1 Mills.
School District No. 43, Rate 27.5 Mills.
School District No. 94, Rate 26.0 Mills.
School District No. 102, Rate 42.3 Mills.
School District No. 108, Rate 30.0 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Adolfson, Claus	167.		4.34
Anderson, Albert	80.		2.08
Anderson, Felix	272.		7.07
Anderson, Hans O.	471.		14.18
Avelson, Mrs. Elizabeth	127.		5.37
Avelson Bros.	357.	.45	15.55
Brandt, Wm.	131.	1.50	4.91
Carlson, Oscar	257.		10.87
Dreeland, James	301.		9.06
Ekstrom, Mrs. Mary	189.		4.91
Erickson, And.	420.		10.92
Erickson, A. E.	96.		2.50
Erickson Bros.	496.	2.40	15.30
Gigstad, K. O.	123.		5.20
Harper, Milton	158.		4.11
Harper, Sidney	229.		5.95
Holmes, Mrs. Edith	283.		11.97
Johnson, Miss Amanda	57.		1.48
Johnson, Charles	176.	3.00	7.58
Johnson, C. W.	409.		10.63
Johnson, Mrs. Johanna	92.		2.39
Johnson, Theodor	52.		2.20
Kolp, Albert	314.		9.42
Latham, L. M.	354.		9.74
Landman, Fred	568.		15.62
Lindquist, Gunard	231.		9.77
Lorentson Bros.	543.		14.12
Lorentson, Fred	123.		3.38
Lorentson, Victor	90.		2.34
Mellem, A. G.	127.		3.49
Miller, Andro	64.		1.66
Miller, Mrs. Katherine	394.		10.24
Moren Charlie	117.		3.04
Moren, Ed.	227.		5.90
Novak, Wm.	709.	.15	19.65
Olson, Emil	115.		2.99
Simonson, Henry	135.		4.05
Schneider, Ernest	161.		4.19
Swenson, Mons	150.		6.35
Thomson Sam	252.		10.66
Wahlbeck, Mrs. Anna	36.	1.50	2.49
Wahlbeck, Selmer	572.		15.73
Wahlbeck, Walfred	100.		2.75
Weiss, Paul	525.		13.65

Town of Clover Leaf.

School District No. 8, Rate 42. Mills.
School District No. 44, Rate 34.2 Mills.
School District No. 46, Rate 28.5 Mills.
School District No. 66, Rate 27.1 Mills.
School District No. 0, Rate 36.3 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Aarness, Nels	204.		6.98
Bednarchek, Thos.	218.		6.21
Berg, F. O.	144.		3.90
Borgen, K. M.	100.		2.71
Berglin, Frank	107.		3.66
Chesbo, John	286.		9.78
DuCamp, Fred	452.		16.41
Farmers St. Bk.	4425.		126.11
Goudy, John A.	327.		11.87
Haase, F. Wm.	77.		2.78
Hanson & Barzen Mlg.	1200.	4.32	38.52
Henning, A. J.	151.		4.09
Hoffland, I. J.	242.		6.56
Holman, Ole	274.		7.81
Hruby, Jerry	121.		3.45
Hruby, Joe	78.		2.22
Hruby, Joseph	81.		2.31
Hruby, Franciska	174.		4.96
Hurt, A. C.	479.		13.65
Johnson, Arthur	153.		5.23
Kratohvil, Frank	210.		5.99
Kotlan, Anton, Sr.	318.		10.88
Kotlan, Anton, Jr.	359.		10.23
Kotlan, Ed.	304.		10.40
Larson, Torjus	203.		5.79
Menzel, Benno	461.		16.73
McLeod, Angus	479.		17.39
Nelson, C. W.	1041.	.98	30.65
Nordlund, Walfred	223.		7.63
Oskie, Joe	330.		9.40
Patcek, Joseph	482.		13.74
Rickson, Selna	155.		4.42
Rouze, M. G.	245.		8.89
Rouze, S. D.	245.		8.89
Sabo, Pedir	530.		14.36
Sanders, Andrew	198.		5.64
Schwandt, Geo. W.	1350.	1.87	40.34
Schie, J. M.	26.	.60	1.34
Skaar, Thor	257.		7.32
Smith, Thos. H.	178.	.39	5.45
Strand, E. A.	295.		7.99
Svendsgaard, Karen	365.		10.40
Ulvild, John	270.		9.23
Urschitz, M.	217.		5.88
Vokoc, John	101.		3.45
Ward, H. L.	378.		13.72
Wagner, Geo.	308.		8.35
Winton-Nichols Lb. Co.	2339.	11.65	78.31
Aarnes, Claudia		4.50	4.50
Gevir, D. S.		3.00	3.00

Township of Deer Park.

School District No. 19, Rate 40.5 Mills.
School District No. 34, Rate 37.4 Mills.
School District No. 62, Rate 37.4 Mills.
School District No. 68, Rate 36.7 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Anderson, Gunder T.	187.		6.99
Bakken, Matt	270.		10.10
Bolstad, Jens	483.		17.73
Brovold, And. A.	319.		11.93
Costello, Henry B.	175.		6.54
Dahl, Ole J.	138.		5.06
Eesbrener, John	324.	.60	12.72
Gustafson, Pete	421.		15.75
Gunderson, John	355.		13.28
Gisselquist, Ole	318.		11.89
Helle, Daniel J.	161.		5.91
Hoberg, Halvor	138.		5.06
Hofstad, Gunder	190.		7.11
Hyland, M. E.	492.		18.40
Hyland, Henry	98.		3.66
Hyland, Eddy	274.		10.25
Johnson, Martin	166.		6.21
Johnson, Anton	191.	.30	7.44
Kolski, Edward	236.		8.83
Kaczmarek, Max	124.		4.64
Legvold, Ole	217.		8.12
Lunde, Torkel T.	26.		.97
Lunde, Ole T.	243.		9.09
Lunde, Edwin T.	75.		2.80
Larson, John	19.		.71
Lofthus, Torjie	145.		5.42
Lunde, Lewis M.	116.		4.34
Lunden, Osmund	140.		5.24
Lintvet, Gunder	319.		11.93
Lintvet, Knut	144.		5.93
Lintvet, Tallak O.	230.		8.60
Lundeen, Frank	349.	2.08	15.13
Mandt, O. M.	378.	.28	14.42
Melhous, And.	105.		4.25
Nelson, Ole	68.		2.75
Nesland, Anna	157.		5.76
Nesland, Ole	13.		.48
Olson, Chas. O.	22.		.89
Olson, Knut	143.		5.35
Olson, John	238.		8.73
Peterson, Henry	135.		4.95
Peterson, Inga	58.	4.50	6.67
Peterson, John A.	334.	.70	13.19
Polbrook, Wm. J.	181.		6.77
Rodman, W. L.	279.		10.24
Radniecki, John L.	275.	1.20	11.48
Radniecki, Anton	183.		4.97
Rome, T. G.	162.		6.06
Rustan, Ed.	88.		3.23
Renela, Peder	297.		11.11
Stromen, Ole	132.		4.84
Swanson, W. A.	236.		8.83
Syrtvet, Ole J.	305.		11.19
Skreland, Ole	128.		4.79
Stolos, Sjur B.	283.		10.58
Stucy, C. L.	180.		6.73
Stucy, Fred	230.		8.60
Syversrud, Knut	318.		11.89
Singer, Geo.	729.	.36	27.62
Skreland, Thor J.	58.	.17	2.34
Swenson, John	238.		8.90
Swenson, Halvor	85.		3.18
Sundrud, Olof	176.		7.13
Szymanski, Ben	289.		10.81
Stucy, Otto	248.		9.28

Township of Goodridge.

School District No. 8, Rate 38.6 Mills.
School District No. 228, Rate 42.6 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Becancon, E. H.	260.		10.04
Conkli, Howard	120.		4.63
Erickson, Gunder	176.		6.79
Gunderson, Gilbert	506.		19.53
Geilmon, Even	70.		2.70
Graver, Ole	80.		3.09
Hanson, Edwin	398.		15.36
Hay, J. H.	311.		12.00
Hegstrom, Willard	428.		16.52
Iverson, Casper	307.		11.85
Jacobson, Nils	143.		5.52
Kohler, J. H.	309.		11.93
Kusmark, John	333.		12.85
Lovly, Peter	323.		12.47
Markuson, John	411.		15.86
Nelson, Katkern A.	111.		4.29
Nelson, Theodor	87.		3.36
Prestebak, Richard	141.		6.01
San, Ole A.	197.	1.50	9.10
San, Oscar S.	77.		2.97
Stomlien, Lars	281.		10.85
Stasney, H.	197.		7.60
Svare, Melvin	84.		3.24
Urdahl, N.	249.		9.61
Urdahl, Osmund N.	151.		5.83
Urdahl, C. N.	183.	.75	7.81
Vaughn, Morgan	530.		20.46
Vigenstad, Theodor	165.		6.37
Yusko, And.	355.		13.70

Township of Hickory.

School District No. 3, Rate 43.1 Mills.
School District No. 9, Rate 46.7 Mills.
School District No. 10, Rate 46.2 Mills.
School District No. 65, Rate 43.1 Mills.
School District No. 67, Rate 43.1 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Aasen, Ole	397.		18.54
Arveson, Svan	136.		5.86
Arntson, John K.	415.		19.38
Arveson, Albin	162.		6.98
Arntson, Eddie	102.		4.40
Arntson, Mrs. Hannah	268.		11.55
Bakken, Peter O.	23.		.99
Bjornaraa, B.	274.		12.80
Bjerkli, Peder E.	170.		7.85
Christianson, C.	182.		7.84
Danelson, Tom	19.		.89
Erickson, Peter	188.		8.10
Florence, Thomas	25.		1.08
Fore, Martin	78.		3.36
Groven, Mrs. T.	94.		4.34
Hanson, H. T.	281.		13.12
Hegstad, Martin	225.		10.51
Hendrum, Ole	275.		12.84
Houge, Syvert	242.		10.43
Hanson, Gunder G.	209.		9.01
Halvorsen, Elleck	329.		14.18
Jezdzyk, John	78.		3.36
Josephson, Arne	225.		10.51
Johnson, Carl O.	69.		2.97
Kvale, T. T.	157.		6.77
Kolshus, Gunder	225.		10.40
Larson Bros.	690.		31.88
Leirfallom, Severt	56.		2.59
Lundell, John	30.		1.29
Leick, Willie	15.		.65
Larson, Louis H.	200.		8.62
Lundblad, John	225.		9.70
Mostron, John	552.		23.83
Mostron, Albert	32.		1.38
Martinson, Rasmus	111.		4.78
Melhouse, Mrs. Anna	104.		4.80
Maki, Mike	311.		14.37
Nelson, Olaf	79.		3.40
Netzsckl, Louis	114.		4.91
Olsen, Julius	115.		5.31
Oustby, Mrs. Torger	219.		9.44
Risen, Nels	198.		9.25
Rue, Osmund	91.		3.92
Rindal, Ben	190.		8.19
Skbiski, Stephen	198.		8.82
Solberg, Knut K.	151.		6.51
Stucy, Ed.	74.		3.19
Savage, Frank	59.		2.54
Skomedal, Thore	82.		3.53
Tuff, Melvin	88.		4.07
Tuff, Jane	47.		2.17
Tuff, Ole	59.		2.73
Tveitbakk, Bjorn	250.		10.77
Tveiten, Staale	256.		11.83
Tompte, Robert	148.		6.38
Thompson, Christ	369.		17.05
Vittleson, Willie	210.		9.05
Wojnorowski, P. L.	256.		11.03

Township of Highlanding.

School District No. 37, Rate 40.3 Mills.
School District No. 38, Rate 37.3 Mills.
School District No. 47, Rate 46.7 Mills.
School District No. 50, Rate 37.4 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Arndt, Henry	322.	3.00	15.93
Baird, Geo.	48.		1.80
Bly, Elmer	314.		11.68
Bly, Harvey	247.		9.19
Bratland, Ole	435.		16.27
Creamery, Highlandi'g	400.		16.12
Dahle, Sven T.	157.		7.33
Dahle, Knute	124.		5.79
Dahle, Ole	47.		2.19
Dahle, Tallek	140.		6.54
Dahle, Emma	116.		7.91
Davis, Edon	258.		10.40
Dawn, Jack	176.		6.65
Ellingson, Andrew	621.	1.50	26.48
Enger, John	213.		11.64
Erickson, Mat.	168.		6.25
Eliason, Henry	388.		14.51
Finstad, Helmer	84.		3.39
Folkedahl, Gurinne	38.		1.77
Forst, John	181.		6.77
Giving, Arnt	307.		11.42
Giving, Ole	662.		24.63
Hanson, A. W.	447.	.60	17.32
Halvorson, Albert	225.		8.37
Halvorson, Eddie	169.		6.29
Halvorson, Henry	133.		4.95
Heggestuen, E. P.	294.		10.94
Helgeson, Helmer	216.		8.04
Hyland, Theo.	347.		12.98
Horachek, Anton	215.		8.04
Hammerstien, Alfred	534.		21.52
Hunt, G. W.	102.		4.11
Holm, Sever	292.	.16	11.93
Howard, Ole	808.	.15	37.88
Hommy, John	621.		29.00
Jacobson, Thomas	315.		12.69
Jenson, Ejnar	121.		5.65
Johnson, M. J.	318.		11.83
Kjos, C. A.	201.		9.39
Kompelien, Olof	278.		12.98
Korstad, Wm.	87.		3.51
Korstad, Karl	660.	4.65	31.25
Klemmetson, Carl E.	103.		3.83
Krbechek, John	267.	.90	10.89
Kveste, Ben	279.		13.03
Kalestrand, D. A.	306.		14.29
Larson, Ludvig	224.		10.46
Lee, Ole G.	241.		11.25
McAndress, Walt	292.		10.86
Myrom, Anton	327.		12.23
Nelson, Andrew T.	791.	3.00	39.94
Nelson, Louise	168.		7.85
Nelson, Sever	243.		9.04
Nelson, Ole	280.		10.42
Olson, A. T.	180.	.30	7.03
Olson, Carl J.	212.		7.89
Olson, Tobias	166.		6.67
Olson, John	173.		6.97
Overvold, Ole	255.		10.28
Overum, Barbara	325.		13.10
Peterson, Clarence E.	109.		4.05
Palmer, Chas.	119.		5.56
Ramsey, James	337.		12.60
Rustad, Julia	104.		4.86
Rustad, Bennie	341.		4.86
Rime, E. K.	350.		13.09
Roland, August	2.		.09
Rowberg, Edwin S.	207.		9.67
Sanders, Elo	439.		16.83
Saltvedt, Tandrup	234.	1.29	12.22
Sand, Olous	142.		6.63
Singer Bros.	645.	1.80	31.92
Singer, Edward	113.		5.28
Skatberg, Tennis	171.		7.99
Strand, Ole	78.		3.64
Srnsky, Alois	382.		14.29
Sundsdahl, Ole O.	348.		13.02
Swanson, J. N.	722.		27.00
Sund, Even	244.		9.83
Swanjord, Aslak	86.		4.02
Tellefson, Theo.	271.		10.92
Tanner, E. A.	100.		4.67
Taraldson, Oscar	148.		5.51
Thoreson, T. M.	199.		7.40
Thoreson & Morken	5.84		21.72
Thoreson, Oscar	361.		13.50
Vaughan, Wm.	320.		12.89
Vad, Christ	398.		18.59
Wold, Peter C.	271.		10.92
Wold, Christian	50.		2.02
Zavoral, Frank A.	387.		14.47
Vaughn Bros. & Co.	150.		6.40

Township of Kratka.

School District No. 35, Rate 40.6 Mills.
School District No. 41, Rate 37.9 Mills.
School District No. 44, Rate 36.8 Mills.
School District No. 60, Rate 34.9 Mills.
School District No. 66, Rate 29.7 Mills.
School District No. 68, Rate 35.6 Mills.
School District No. 11, Rate 38.6 Mills.
School District No. Ung., Rate 38.9 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Austin Knute	369.		13.14
Anenson, And.	237.		8.72
O'Brien, James	172.		6.64
Brevik, Olaf	224.		8.49
Brorby, C. P.	198.		7.50
Bjornson, H.	239.		7.10
Brekke, Kittle	160.		5.58
Breiland, And.	148.		5.71
Breiland, Ole S.	204.		7.87
Cousin, Wm.	285.		11.00
Christofferson, Ole	265.		10.23
Carlson, Swen	182.		7.02
Engquist, Chas.	45.		1.60
Evendson, Aanum	217.		7.72
Evendson, Mrs. Gunder	139.		4.95
Gunderson, Arne	203.	6.00	13.90
Gjervold, Sven	267.		9.51
Gullingsrud, And.	192.		6.83
Gimmestad, Chris	286.		10.18
Gehrts, Max	510.		19.33
Graettinger, M. J.	39.		1.48
Gudmonson, Louis	150.		5.79
Holdahl, Ole	135.		4.71
Hesby, Jacob	141.		5.44
Hesby, John	179.		6.92
Hoven, Carl	372.		13.24
Homme, Kittle	81.		2.41
Homme, Halvor	98.		3.71
Hemmestvedt, T.	490.		14.55
Halvorson, Theo.	230.		6.83
Hanson, Albert	384.		14.55
Henrickson, Henry	248.		9.57
Hofdal, O. O.	408.		15.75
Johnson, Stiener	125.		4.45
Johnson, R. M.	511.		18.19
Johnson, Hans	98.		3.71
Johnson, N. O.	148.		6.01
Kvalhum, Iver	236.		9.18
Knutson, Mrs. Sarah	35.		1.25
Kettleson, Eling	305.		11.77
Kongholf, L. O.	143.		5.56
Kilen, Joseph	245.		8.72
Larson, Olof	234.		9.03
Lindebeja, Pete	434.		16.45
Lindebeja, Walter	94.		3.56
Lasda, Andrew	193.		6.87
Norgard, Knute	282.		6.73
Olson, Halvor	282.		10.89
Overson, Ole	288.		10.25
Olson, Theo.	394.		14.93
Olson, Gunder	373.		14.14
Parno, Wm.	227.		8.08
Peterson, Chas.	202.		7.86
Peterson, Peter	172.		6.64
Quirk, W. H.	409.		15.91
Reamer, Claudia	94.		3.56
Roisland, Ole H.	243.		8.48
Roisland, Ole O.	217.	3.00	11.22
Rolfson, Gilbert	416.		14.81
Robinson, T. B.	133.		4.73
Runnestrand	210.		7.96
Rehm, Otto	269.		10.92
Swenson, Carl	107.		4.13
Sunde, Lars	50.		1.90
Solhum, Iver	441.		13.10
Singer, Stephen	456.		17.55
Thompson, Tom	423.		12.56
Treman, B. E.	262.		9.55
Walle, Halvor	548.		19.51
Wright, P. H.	323.		13.74
Wilson, James	191.		7.24
Young, Andrew	343.		13.00
Johnson, John		10.50	

Town of Mayfield.

School District No. 33, Rate 35.9 Mills.
School District No. 35, Rate 42.4 Mills.
School District No. 39, Rate 43.7 Mills.
School District No. 60, Rate 36.7 Mills.
School District No. 0, Rate 40.7 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Askland, Nils	283.		12.37
Asbjoenson, Gunde	92.		4.02
Austad, Grunde	517.		22.59
Asp, J. P.	416.		15.27
Bartlett, Mersell	15.		.66
Brown, Fred E.	27.		.99
Bakke, E. A.	155.		6.31
Berg, Nils	98.		3.51
Borgie Bros.	346.		14.67
Conter, S. C.	20.		.87
Dahle, P. A.	303.		13.24
Giles, H. M.	20.		.87
Hegland, Olof	238.		10.40
Helm, H. S.	20.		.87
Hoaas, Martin	145.		5.21
Jesperson, Hans	557.		23.62
Johnson, C. W.	250.		11.32
Johnson, John	493.		20.90
Jarr, H. C.	115.		4.68
Jenson, S. C.	334.		11.99
Klover, Lars	133.		5.64
Kiel, Joseph	238.		10.09
Kjellen, Charley	251.		10.22
Longie, T. O.	379.		16.56
LaCount, Joseph	16.		.70
Larson, John L.	231.		9.79
Larson, John Hill C. R.	150.		6.36
Martin, C. F.	20.		.87
Myrum, Salve	126.		5.51
Myrum, Ole	518.		22.64
Nopper, K. K.	23.		.98
Nelson, Sever	449.		19.62
Omdahl, Ole	357.		15.14
Olson, Carl G.	205.		8.96
O'Leary, M.	217.	1.29	9.25
Peterson, Andrew	331.		14.46
Rewertz, Lambert	222.		8.15
Roisland, Bert	176.		6.46
Refersgaard, Ole	203.		10.88
Rewertz, E.	95.		3.49
Seady, John	141.		6.16
Solem, Martin	188.		8.22
Tvelt, Gust	232.		10.14
Teigen, Ole	4.		.15
Teigen, Hans	4.		.15
Tvedten, Steen	268.		9.62
Teigen, Amund	202.		7.41
Wilde, W. H.	230.		10.05
Wedul, Ole	239.		8.77

Township of North.

School District No. 18, Rate 57.8 Mills.
School District No. 25, Rate 45.1 Mills.
School District No. 26, Rate 34.7 Mills.
School District No. 29, Rate 31.3 Mills.
School District No. 42, Rate 35.4 Mills.
School District No. 135, Rate 36.0 Mills.
School District No. 219, Rate 31.3 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Adolphs, Gothfred	4.		.23
Adolphs, Ester	55.		2.17
Amren, Nels	90.		2.82
Adsero, Jorgen	261.	1.59	3.67
Anderson, Elmer	214.		6.70
Borden, Geo.	205.		11.55
Borden, H. J.	470.		27.17
Bothun, M.	191.		11.94
Bjorke, T. H.	342.		10.70
Brennan, Jas.	100.		5.78
Bamford, John L.	26.		1.45
Ballangrud, M. H.	276.		8.64
Bailey, Adolph	371.		11.61
Christiansen, W.	[illegible]		29.99
Conner, J. B.	117.		6.75
Conner, Herbert	490.		28.82
Conklin, F. B.	692.		40.00
Carlson, Carl M.	68.		3.93
Douglas, Delos	165.		5.16
Dablow, John	224.		7.01
Dahle, P. A.	542.		16.96
Engen, Christian	266.	.08	12.08
Eggerud, Mrs. Ole	25.		1.44
Ernst, Chas.	296.		17.11
Eggerud, Oscar	146.		8.44
Eide, Georgen	192.		6.01
Finberg, Ole O.	29.		1.68
Flattum, Alfred	232.		13.41
Greibsten, Emil	356.	3.60	24.18
Hovland, Anders	85.		4.91
Haraldson, Ole	272.	3.00	18.72
Hanson, A. C.	189.		10.92
Haavl, G. K.	134.		7.75
Hoverstad, And.	357.		20.63
Haug, Carl	101.		3.16
Hanson, Lauritz	187.		10.81
Holden, A. C.	14.		.81
Houfek, J. F.	23.		1.33
Hoverstad, C. M.	448.		25.89
Hermanson, L. J.	318.	3.00	12.95
Isaacson, Ole	15.		.87
Jacobson, Peter	343.		10.74
Jenson, Carl	43.		1.35
Johnson, Fred W.	28.	1.20	2.82
Jorde, M.	395.		12.36
Jorde, K. M.	134.		4.19
Jorde, And. M.	250.		7.82
Johnson, Renold	322.		10.08
Jacobson, Thomas	475.	.60	15.47
Keller, Louis	49.		2.83
Kirby, Gust	526.		30.40
Kaushagen, H.	254.		7.95
Knadle, L. W.	219.		12.66
Long, W. O.	410.	1.50	25.20
Longren, John	406.		23.47
Lasson, Nils O.	27.		1.56
Loyland, K. O.	295.		9.23
Meyer, John	114.		6.59
McAndress, P. H.	187.		10.81
Maland, H. J.	254.		7.95
Meier, John	142.		4.44
Monson, Mrs. Anna	166.		9.59
Mork, S.	434.	2.40	27.49
Mulhall, James	23.		1.33
Norby, Bert	300.		17.34
Noper, V. C.	688.		39.77
Olson, Albert	319.		9.98
Omundson, Ole	186.		10.75
Omundson, Ole, Jr.	183.		10.58
Paulson, Peter	93.		5.38
Poston, S. M.	189.		10.92
Porter, C. H.	135.		7.80
Pederson, Ole A.	139.		4.35
Robinson, John E.	100.		5.78
Rustebakke, S. A.	1.		.06
Rynestad, T. K.	1006.	.13	31.62
Roark, P. W.	630.		38.41
Rustad, Christ	120.		3.76
Ryan, Ole	4.		.23
Rustad, H. J.	88.		5.09
Steen, Christ	351.		20.29
Smith, Will E.	154.		6.95
Smith, Mrs. Mathilda	419.		18.90
Sande, Hans L.	351.		20.29
Soderberg, Aug.	337.		15.20
Smith, Oscar	110.	.90	5.86
Stenerson, G. L.	288.		16.65
Stensrud, Fred	110.		6.36
Sorlom, P. O.	93.		5.38
Turnvall, J. D.	401.		18.09
Thorson, Lars	12.		.69
Thorness, Pete	70.		4.05
Thorpe, Ed.	261.		8.17
Wilcox, E. S.	198.		11.44
Williamson, Adolph	58.		3.35
Wierus, Joseph	106.		6.13
Williams, H. R.	340.		10.64
Wold, M. T.	293.		9.17
Berndt, Herman		3.15	3.15
Holte, S. T.		3.00	3.00
Kindley, Ole A.		.52	.52
Stromberg, Peter		1.50	1.50
Sanden, A. J.		1.50	1.50
William, W. W.		.90	.90
Ostvolden, Nels		.30	.30

Township of Norden.

School District No. 2, Rate 31.8 Mills.
School District No. 25, Rate 42.4 Mills.
School District No. 127, Rate 25.5 Mills.
School District No. 135, Rate 33.3 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Anderson, Ben	171.		7.27
Aas, C. E.	230.		5.86
Aaseby, Louis	551.		14.05
Ayers, D. W.	146.		4.86
Blom, John	311.		9.89
Borgen, A. O.	209.		6.65
Bergland, A. O.	151.		4.80
Brooten, Ole R.	116.		4.92
Brateng, Carl	448.		11.42
Buringsrud	249.		6.35
Corner, Russell	140.		3.57
Christenson, C.	364.	3.60	19.03
Carlson, John	161.		5.12
Dimmen, Syvert	177.		4.51
Danielson, Albert	97.		2.47
Erickson, Haldor	107.		4.54
Funk, J. E.	235.		5.99
Ferangen, Andrew	260.		8.66
Feragen, L. R.	106.		3.53
Funnestal, L. R.	5.90	6.00	25.65
Gulseth, Simon	106.		4.49
Holmes, O. A.	342.		8.72
Hanson, Gerhard	83.		2.12
Hitterdahl, L. K.	139.	1.80	6.43
Iverson, A. N.	190.		4.84
Iverson, Knute	70.		1.79
Johnson, Andrew	180.	1.50	6.09
Johnson, August	248.		10.52
Johnson, Emil	360.	6.00	17.99
Johnson, Sam	34.		1.13
Johnson, Mrs. Kari	286.		8.86
Kron, Axel	147.		4.67
Kromer, R. A.	289.		7.60
Knutseth, Knut	239.		6.09
Kierk, Jens	378.		12.59
Klien, F. M.	325.		10.82
Lappegaard, Ole	186.		5.91
Mossestad, Julius	243.		6.20
Monsebroten, Gust	29.		.74
Myrom, Harry	74.		2.35
Myrom, Amund	266.		8.43
Nordhagen, G. J.	198.		6.30
Ness, Ole E.	60.		2.00
Ness, Emil E.	141.		4.69
Nora, Nils O.	379.	2.40	12.06
Ordal, Olaus O.	321.		8.19
Rust, Martinus	95.		2.42
Rust, Martin	5.		.13
Rogne, Ole	222.		9.41
Rodegaard, Nils E.	224.		5.71
Sjolsvold, John	369.	1.80	14.09
Soderberg, Erick	350.		11.13
Sevre, Albert	144.		3.67
Schnabel, Chas.	208.		5.30
Savre, Ed.	168.		4.28
Sorenson, Soren	389.		12.95
Sorenson, Sam	74.		2.46
Slinger, C. T.	242.		8.06
Strandvold, Halvor	87.		2.90
Swanson, Nels B.	190.		6.33
Slater, C.	166.		5.53
Simmons, Annie	189.		8.02
Samuelson, Nils	247.		6.34
Syverson Bros.	395.		10.07
Skaar, Ole	483.		16.08
Lillegaard, Ole		1.20	1.20
Voldness, P.	377.		19.61
Wright, L. A.	309.		10.29
Wig, John	22.	3.60	4.16

Town of Numedal.

School District No. 7, Rate 30.4 Mills.
School District No. 64, Rate 32.7 Mills.
School District No. 147, Rate 32. Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Albue, Erick	20.		.64
Atwood, H. A.	534.		16.22
Bugge, Alma	32.		1.05
Bugge, Petrina	399.		12.77
Bugge, J. J.	430.		14.06
Bugge, Iver P.	99.		3.17
Blomberg, J. A.	517.		16.91
Baardson, Hans	14.		.45
Enebak, S. G.	299.		9.78
Enebak, H. F.	440.		14.39
Elden, Peter	29.		.95
Forslund, Albert C.	237.		7.75
Forslund, Alfred	622.		20.24
Hammack, J. M.	275.		8.80
Joringdal, Julian	18.		.59
Joringdal Bros.	140.		4.58
Joringdal, Elias	486.		15.89
Johnson, Halvor	309.		9.98
Johnson, Chas.	218.		6.98
Joringdal, Joseph	126.		4.12
Knutson, Soren	352.		11.51
Larson, Olaf	447.		14.62
Martinson, Betsy	35.		1.12
Oleson, Halvor	161.		5.15
Oleson, Olaf	147.		4.70
Peterson, Oscar	204.		6.53
Pickett, Chas.	277.		8.86
Roning, Gertrude	306.		9.79
Roose, Gust A.	284.		9.09
Stevens, Arthur	40.		1.31
Sande, Ida O.	21.		.67
Stevens, Chas.	502.		16.42
Swenson, Peter P.	176.		5.63
Sebjonson, Oscar	258.		8.26
Sande, Ole O.	52.		1.66
Tichi, Samuel	305.		9.76
Thompson, Henry	149.		4.77
Wasley, T. J.	168.		5.38
Wasley, John O.	197.		6.30

Township of Polk Center.

School District No. 1, Rate 32.5 Mills.
School District No. 17 Rate 33.8 Mills.
School District No. 94, Rate 28.4 Mills.
School District No. 99, Rate 32.6 Mills.
School District No. 124, Rate 28.5 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Anderson, Matt J.	207.		6.73
Anderson, Simond	50.		1.62
Bountain, Louis	170.		5.52
Bountain, Wm.	215.		6.99
Bountain, Jacob	647.	10.50	31.53
Domstrand, John	400.		11.36
Erickson, Martin	226.	.60	7.97
Fink, Bros.	454.	.30	15.10
Garcean, E. J.	480.		15.60
Harders, Herman	183.		5.94
Hiberg, Nels J.	600.		19.56
Hanson Bros.	477.		15.55
Hallstrom, P. A.	808.		26.34
Hallstrom, Mrs. Lena	224.		7.30
Johnson, J. E.	88.		2.50
Johnson, Hjalmar	492.		13.97
Johnson, Harry	504.		14.31
Kruse, Krist	442.		12.55
Lindquist, Oscar	96.		2.72
Melin, Henry	208.	.08	6.86
Melin, Axel	46.	.23	1.72
Melin, C. A.	686.		22.36
Melin, C. R.	278.		9.06
Maeskness, John	217.		7.07
Mosbeck, Olof	360.		11.73
Naplin, C. E.	717.		20.36
Naplin, John	504.	.60	17.03
Naplin, Gust	22.	10.50	11.22
Olson, And.	58.		1.89
Olson, Carolina	197.		6.42
Person, Nels	563.		15.99
Person, C. O.	78.		2.21
Petterson, John P.	254.		7.21
Person, Sam	99.		3.23
Swanson, C. J.	349.		11.37
St. John, F. L.	269.		8.76
Westpal, Fred	176.		5.72
Erickson, Carl		.45	.45
Naplin, S. J.		.90	.90

Township of Rocksbury.

School District No. 18, Rate 56.9 Mills.
School District No. 26, Rate 33.8 Mills.
School District No. 54, Rate 28.3 Mills.
School District No. 73, Rate 36.6 Mills.
School District No. 102, Rate 43.3 Mills.
School District No. 154, Rate 27.8 Mills.
School District No. 165, Rate 32.5 Mills.
School District No. 12, Rate 33.1 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Aubol, M. C.	296.		8.38
Aaseby, Iver	175.		6.41
Anderson, Andrew	214.		6.06
Anderson, A. E.	513.		18.78
Anderson, A. T.	212.		6.00
Aubol, Anton	376.		10.64
Aubol, Ed. A.	523.		14.80
Aubol, Ole A.	68.		2.21
Althoff, F. J.	178.		6.51
Aga, Orlando	403.		14.75
Beebe, N. E.	1199.		51.92
Buck, D. W.	249.		7.05
Brandvold, Mrs. S. A.	216.		6.00
Berg, Axel F.	325.		9.04
Bishop, O. A.	139.		4.52
Brown, J. S.	142.		4.80
Biskey, Geo.	43.		1.86
Biglow, Chas.	554.		15.68
Blaska, Henry	345.		9.76
Bowie, Leo	281.		7.95
Boe, P. A.	79.		2.24
Bakke, G. J.	34.		1.11
Cornell, C. W.	548.		17.81
Crown, Lloyd	78.		2.85
Coyle, Albert	438.		14.24
Engelstad, Paul M.	243.		6.76
Engelstad, Peter	1970.		64.02
Erickson, Karl J.	374.		10.40
Elgsteen, C.	169.	6.00	11.49
Engelbort, John	206.		5.83
Farmers' Threshing Machine Co.	200.		5.66
Falk, Casper	181.		5.88
Fellman, Mrs. J. F.	45.		1.27
Finstad, Knute H.	496.		13.96
Geske, Gust	152.		5.56
Geske, Albert	366.		13.40
Grundhaus, Ed.	544.		18.39
Gundstad, John	361.		10.04
Huseby, Andrew	353.		9.99
Hurst, E. T.	636.		18.00
Harder, Mark	429.		12.14
Hunt, S. E.	532.		17.29
Halvorson, Halvor	266.		8.64
Hanson, Hans	397.		11.24
Johnson, Ben	155.		4.31
Johnson, Daniel	54.		1.76
Johnson, Halvor	112.		3.11
Johnson, Swan	503.		21.78
Johnson, Albert	703.		22.85
Johnson, John	458.		15.48
Johnson, Tom	105.		3.55
Johanson, Johan	288.		8.01
Jarenson, Ole	195.		7.14
Kvall, John	315.		10.65
Koop, Henry	734.	4.05	30.91
Kirby, S. R.	191.		6.46
Loken, Lars	157.		4.36
Lee, S. O.	228.		7.41
Lian, Lars	238.		7.73
Loberg, Ole	155.		4.39
Lian, Tom	290.		9.43
Loberg, John	249.		7.05
Langseth, Olaf	21.		.68
Liden, C.	174.		5.66
Moore, J. H.	330.		9.54
McAndress, Mike	471.		13.33
McAndress, Martin	128.		3.40
Moeller, Wm.	265.		9.70
Mathson, Chris	217.		6.03
Moe, Chris	430.		11.95
Moengen, A.	414.		11.51
Nelson, Nels	54.		1.50
Nettland, L. G.	224.		6.23
Nelson, Chas.	110.		3.11
Nelson, John	131.		2.71
Olson, Halvor	104.	5.70	9.08
Olen, Ole	204.		6.63
Olen, C. E.	318.		8.84
Oen, Rasmus	868.		21.77
Oen Mercantile Co.	60.		1.95
Odegard, A. A.	567.		15.76
Olson, Paul	422.		11.94
O'Neill, Ernest	363.		11.50
Paulson, Pete	175.		4.86
Pope, Henry	609.		17.23
Roth, G. E.	331.		9.37
Rockstad, Martin	193.		7.06
Rundorf, Henry	493.		13.95
Rundorf, Willie	81.		2.29
Rosendal, Ole	279.		10.21
Roth, H.	234.		6.51
Shoopman, A. A.	275.		7.78
Stevens, G. A.	217.		7.05
Shantzen	133.		4.87
Stroberg, John	497.		13.82
Sargent, W. E.	640.		23.42
Somonson, John	14.		.46
Swenson, John	369.		13.51
Setre, Elmer	135.		5.05
Setre, Schuyler	138.		5.05
Setre, F. T.	578.		21.15
Turnquist, Fred	46.		1.49
Torstveit, Mrs. Martha	649.		18.04
Timm, Ed.	727.		26.61
Vinge, Oldus	121.		3.36
Wiberg, Swan	689.		19.65
Wilken, Gust	417.		11.80
Wilken, Henry	232.		8.49
Zinter, Carl	363.		10.27
Kittelson, Erick		3.00	3.00

Township of River Falls.

School District No. 6, Rate 28.0 Mills.
School District No. 12, Rate 33.3 Mills.
School District No. 102, Rate 43.5 Mills.
School District No. 133, Rate 26.6 Mills.
School District No. 178, Rate 25.4 Mills.
School District No. 227, Rate 30.2 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Anderson, A. C.	94.		2.50
Adams, W.	393.		17.10
Anderson, Anton E.	308.		10.26
Alberg, Simon	222.		6.22
Borgie, Paul	10.		.28
Brevig, T. M.	227.		6.04
Benson, Sven	217.		5.51
Bruce, Wm.	115.		3.22
Bothman, Christ	566.		14.38
Bodin, And.	43.	.90	2.10
Bjornquist, And.	124.		3.15
Carpenter, Leo I.	35.		1.06
Carpenter, Ira C.	302.		9.12
Citizens State Bank	3600.		100.80
Dobson, Fred	424.		11.28
Dalager, K. T.	192.		5.11
Dimmann, F. W.	372.		9.45
Dann, E. F.	454.		11.53
Denhart, J. W.	312.		8.74
Erickson, A. Aug.	349.		9.28
Erickson, Gust	266.		6.76
Engh, Mrs. S.	63.		2.74
Gilbertson, James	244.		8.13
Hanson-Barzen Ml. Co.	1120.	1.29	32.65
Hanske, Ed.	236.		7.13
Hedlund, John	207.		5.51
Hanson, H. L.	285.		7.24
Haugen, Oscar	146.		3.71
Haugen, H. O.	210.		5.33
Hanson, Martin	250.		6.35
Hadsall, C. L.	166.		4.42
Hazel Merc. Co.	945.	1.50	27.96
Huddelson, J. N.	178.		4.73
Hotel Soo	25.		.70
Johnson, John D.	109.		2.90
Johnson, Mrs. Ole	56.		1.42
Johnson, Peter	781.		19.84
Johnson, Oscar	355.		9.44
Johnson, Bennie E.	82.		2.08
Johnson, Dan	60.		1.52
Johnson, Otto	123.		3.12
Jepson H.	142.		3.78
Johnson, Jim O.	73.		2.43
Karwand, E. C.	79.		2.21
Lundberg, J.	172.		4.58
Locke, R. E.	186.		4.92
Mathson, Ole	1140	1.50	33.42
Norman, John	365.		11.02
Olson, Mike	365.		9.71
Peterson, Mrs. Peter	21.		.56
Peterson, J. B.	160.		4.26
Prodger, G. H.	391.		10.40
Peterson, Oscar C.	99.		2.77
Peterson, Ole	57.		1.60
Roy, J. S.	1069.		32.28
Swenson, Carl A.	217.		5.77
Sinkyr, Frank	178.		4.98
Swenson, Aug.	375.		9.53
Stephens, E. H.	455.		12.10
Sjoberg, John	376.		10.00
Sandberg, A. P.	303.		8.84
Sumpter, T. J.	377.		10.56
Walseth, Bernt	100.		2.54
Wilson, W. P.	287.		7.28
Winton-Nichols Lb. Co.	1718.	5.26	53.36

Township of Reiner.

School District No. 48, Rate 40.2 Mills.
School District No. 57, Rate 44.2 Mills.
School District No. 70, Rate 46.1 Mills.
School District No. 228, Rate 48. Mills.
School District No. Ung. Rate 38.2 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Aakre, Ellert	330.		14.59
Anderson, John M.	70.		2.81
Anderson, Martin M.	80.		3.21
Arntz, Albert	163.		6.55
Berg, Theodor	215.		8.64
Berkenes, Gustav	92.		3.70
Belland, Tom	128.		5.15
Dahlen, John	166.		7.34
Ervick, Svend	112.		4.95
Erickson, John	121.		5.35
Enterprise Cry. Assn.	100.		4.42
Finsand, Hans	134.		6.43
Feragen, And. O.	258.		12.38
Grinde, Lars A.	128.		5.15
Halvorson, Henry	121.		4.86
Halvorson, Torjus	74.		2.97
Halvorson, Ellef	287.		11.54
Hornick, John	152.		6.72
Hermanson, Soren	232.		9.33
Helle, T. G.	204.		8.20
Holen, Halvor M.	246.		9.89
Iverson, Andreas	74.	1.50	4.47
Johnson, Severt	26.		1.05
Johnsrud, Reinhard	202.	1.80	9.92
Johnsgaard, Ole O.	112.		4.95
Knutson, Anton	368.		16.96
Kassa, George	268.		11.85
Miller, John	153.		6.15
McEnelly, J.	346.		13.91
Morken, T.	367.		13.57
Miliander, Victor	121.		5.35
Miliander, Wm.	17.		.75
Olson, A. O.	273.		10.97
Olson, Peder M.	111.		6.23
Olson, Edwin N.	[illegible]		7.15
Peterson, Arthur	198.		[illegible]
Quam, Ole S.	256.		11.32
Race, Jerry A.	[illegible]		7.20
Race, Frank	[illegible]		[illegible]
Race, Jerry	244.		10.78
Rye, Henry	[illegible]		2.69
Refsnes, Peter	[illegible]		[illegible]
Srnsky, Frank	127.		5.61
Sevrud, Emil	[illegible]		8.44
Stenvik, Oscar	112.		4.95
Stenvik, John J.	443.		19.58
Tollefson, Ellef	92.		4.24
Tollefson, Henry	528.		21.34
Tangen, Christ O.	148.		6.54
Uglum, Oleander	100.		3.82
Vraa, Geo. O.	65.		2.87
Vraa, Gilbert O.	222.		9.81
Wahlin, Carl O.	165.		7.29
Wahlin, Edwin	181.		8.69

Township of Silverton.

School District No. 28, Rate 34.2 Mills.
School District No. 30, Rate 42.4 Mills.
School District No. 42, Rate 38.7 Mills.
School District No. 53, Rate 40.6 Mills.
School District No. 55, Rate 43.9 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Anderson, Anton	142.		5.77
Burdick, Fred	304.		13.35
Brinznay, Andro	787.		31.95
Bergren, Gust	469.		16.04
Berg, Mrs. Martin J.	47.		1.61
Banner, John, Jr.	598.	.30	24.58
Boerger, Louis	386.		14.94
Casperson, Richard	328.		13.32
Chouland, T. L.	136.	9.00	14.52
Christopherson, Nils	165.		6.39
Carlson, Andrew	112.		4.92
Danfa, Anton	252.		11.06
Evenson, Oscar	350.		15.36
Fletum, Halvor	260.	.50	10.56
Fodstad, Halvor	696.	.90	24.70
Forthun, Ole	299.		13.13
Gambell, F. H.	33.		1.33
Gunderson, Thor	92.		4.04
Gunderson, Geo. M.	257.		8.79
Grinde, Ole E.	329.	15.30	26.55
Gausen, R. A.	370.		14.32
Hanson-Barzen Ml. Co.	1200.	1.45	47.89
Hanson, Lars	239.		9.25
Hanson, H. G.	109.	5.10	8.83
Hanson, Severt	362.		12.38
Hanson, Henry	343.		11.73
Hegrenes, John	392.		13.41
Hjelden, Halvor	248.	2.10	12.17
Holland, S.	501.		20.34
Heiren, O. Edward	205.		7.93
Homme, Ole O.	359.		14.53
Henter, Chris	146.		5.93
Kozojed, Anton	193.	2.40	10.87
Kvito, Andrew	143.		5.81
Lautenback, August	189.		7.67
Levor, Berner	99.		4.02
Lovas, Halvor	187.		7.59
Letness, Jens	451.	.45	15.87
Moen, Martin O.	250.		8.55
Macak, Frank	104.		4.57
McCormick, Thos.	110.		4.26
Ottum, Ole	396.		13.54
Ose, Tallak T.	230.		8.90
Ose Bros.	141.		5.46
Ommoundson, Peter	251.		5.46
Peterson, P. A.	170.		6.68
Paulson, Roman H.	152.		6.17
Ramstad, Olaf	39.		1.71
Rued, H. P.	544.		22.09
Reller, J. B.	449.		19.04
Skiblacki, Sten	181.		7.35
Stenberg, S. J.	329.		13.36
Svobodury, Frank	220.		9.66
Senum, Geo.	117.		4.53
Stenhjem, P. H.	223.		7.63
Skogstad, Hans	447.		18.15
Sorum, John J.	313.		12.11
Shalz, John	476.		18.42
Swanson, J. Victor	167.	.15	6.61
Sundt, John A.	302.		11.69
Tompka, Joseph	250.		10.15
Woolson, H. C.	480.		16.42

Township of Sanders.

School District No. 73, Rate 33.3 Mills.
School District No. 106, Rate 30.8 Mills.
School District No. 149, Rate 22.3 Mills.
School District No. 166, Rate 31.2 Mills.
School District No. 194, Rate 34.1 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Aaseby, R. I.	54.		1.74
Anderson, A. N. K.	215.		6.62
Anderson, Erick E.	36.	.95	2.11
Anton, Hans	614.		23.62
Anderson, J. A.	295.		9.09
Amble, J. J.	252.		7.86
Anderson, Nels R.	201.		6.19
Anderson, G. A.	95.		2.93
Althoff, W. H.	360.		13.79
Bakke, Gilbert	286.		9.75
Brandvold, John	251.		8.62
Brandrud, Lars P.	128.		4.13
Cournia, J. B.	432.		13.48
Carlson, Aug. C.	287.	.90	10.69
Carlson, Walfred	71.	.30	2.72
Dahlstrom, Alfred	299.		9.21
Drake, G.	932.		29.08
Erickson, And.	10.		.32
Ekstrom, C. E.	366.		11.27
Eastman, Elmer	93.		3.00
Eastman, G. W.	280.		9.04
Erickson, Richard	101.		3.26
Fromme, John	182.		5.61
Hackett, E. E.	593.		18.42
Hohner, W.	368.		14.09
Jenson, Anna C.	68.		2.32
Jacobson, A. V.	241.		7.52
Johnson, Gust	412.		12.69
Johnson, Iver	207.		6.46
Johnson, L. J.	520.		16.02
Klappenback, Ed.	285.		9.72
Krause, Emil	339.		12.98
Kingsley, Lewis	198.		6.75
Klappenback, Wm. J.	95.		3.24
Lind, Albert	93.		3.06
Larson, Alfred J.	204.		6.28
Larson, O. L.	261.	3.00	11.14
Larson, Ole	354.		11.04
Lockrem, A. R.	107.		3.46
Lind, S. L.	611.		19.06
Mortenson, And.	144.		4.49
Mosbeck, Mrs. J.	306.		10.43
Maland, O. O.	285.		8.89
Meyer, W. J.	268.		9.14
Ness, Peter N.	119.		4.06
Olson, Arthur	116.	.45	[illegible]
Olson, E. A.	66.		[illegible]
Olson, G. M.	417.		13.47
Olson, Hans	278.		8.93
Olson, Olaf	4.	.37	[illegible]
Ortloff, And.	210.	.35	6.82
Olson, Erick	220.		7.50
Ortloff, Herman	303.	.90	10.23
Osness, Joseph	376.		12.14

Township of Sanders.

Osness Ole J.	131.		4.23
Peterson, Chas.	146.		4.50
Peterson, C. H.	274.		8.44
Peterson, Hans J.	567.		17.46
Peterson, Nick	513.		15.80
Pearson, Ed.	131.		4.09
Patton, J. V.	256.		7.88
Rux, D. D.	97.		2.99
Rux, Fred E.	242.		7.45
Ruud, E. A.	51.		1.65
Swenson, Bengt	138.	6.90	11.61
Swenson, C. L.	99.		3.38
Swenson, C. T.	398.		12.42
Swenson, Elno	250.		7.80
Swenson, Oscar	577.		19.68
Stark, N. G.	144.		4.49
Sevre, O. R.	192.		5.91
Swenson, L. B.	235.		8.01
Sale, W. L.	176.		5.49
Thorstad, B. N.	287.		9.79
Thorstad, J. M.	211.		8.08
Thorstad, J. O.	23.		.88
Wold, Adolph	111.		3.42
Welo, Mrs. Kathrine	346.		13.25
Yonke, E. A.	408.		15.63
Zever, Carl	324.		10.47
Swenson, Nels		2.70	2.70
Torson, Mrs. Ole		.60	.60

Township of Smiley.

School District No. 4, Rate 38.3 Mills.
School District No. 26, Rate 33.3 Mills.
School District No. 30, Rate 37.7 Mills.
School District No. 31, Rate 34.2 Mills.
School District No. 51, Rate 34.3 Mills.
School District No. 221, Rate 32.1 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Anderson, A. C.	311.	.68	12.59
Anderson, Arthur B.	230.		7.89
Anderson, Oscar N.	418.		13.92
Anderson, J. W.	211.	1.05	8.29
Angell, Elias	157.		5.37
Aga, Jacobus J.	225.		7.49
Austad, T. J.	176.		6.74
Arneson, Henry	26.		.98
Anfinson, Ole T.	192.		6.16
Bakke, Jonas	310.		10.60
Bjorge, Sigval	47.		1.77
Bjorge, Siri	96.	3.62	
Bjorge, Theodore	341.		12.86
Bjorge, Alf	102.		3.40
Brekke, Carle	267.		9.13
Berg, Selmer	57.	.36	2.31
Beerbower, Fred	431.		14.35
Borstad, Adolf	259.		9.76
Bell, W.	604.		22.77
Benson, Carl	297.		9.53
Belsvenger, Carl	552.		18.88
Bolstad, Ole	212.		7.25
Bolstad, Olof	143.		4.89
Bolstad, Odin & Henry	220.		7.52
Bolte, Wm. H.	18.		.62
Brooten, Arne	274.		8.80
Bergren, Maria	117.		4.01
Burtnes, Nels	301.		10.02
Callaway, R. K.	401.		13.75
Cork, James	70.		2.33
Carr, T. J.	145.		5.55
McCrum, W. I.	227.		8.69
Dahl, John A.	645.		20.70
Dalberg, Fred A.	84.		2.88
Erikson, Tollef	161.		5.17
Erikson, Carl A.	429.		14.71
Erikson, Uldrick	72.		2.31
Frosnes, T.	276.		9.47
Fredrickson, Hans	244.		7.83
Guddal, Axel	185.		6.35
Gilbertson, Carl	289.		9.91
Gustafson, G. O.	282.		9.05
Helgeland, Ole	585.		22.05
Halverson, Ole	180.		6.17
Hammer, B. B.	360.		12.31
Hastvel, H. J.	226.	2.40	9.65
Hestekind, And.	199.		6.39
Johnson, A.	88.		3.01
Jones, Walter	115.		4.40
Johnson, L. E.	291.		11.15
Johnson, N. E.	686.		25.86
Kolp, E. E.	298.		9.57
Kvinlog, Berent J.	58.		1.93
Larson, Krist	395.		13.51
Louback, S. W.	277.		10.61
Lom, Erick J.	18.		.68
Lene, Mrs. Hannah C.	167.		5.71
Lokken, Martin	67.		2.15
Morin, Alfred	244.		9.20
Nelson, John S.	178.	1.20	8.02
Nelson, Johnnie	83.		3.18
Nelson, S. S. S.	60.		2.06
Nelson, Lewis A.	278.	.90	11.55
Nelson, Peter	191.	.75	6.88
Nordahl, And.	52.		1.75
Newton, A. B.	699.		26.35
Newton, Bjorge	52.		1.96
Olson, Carl	277.		9.22
Omundson, Oscar	291.		10.97
Peterson, Oscar J.	504.		17.29
Pederson, O. M.	550.		18.81
Pederson, Christian	329.		12.40
Rockwell, Roy	123.		4.22
Reigert, Wm. D.	856.		27.48
Shumway, M. G.	425.	.15	16.43
Swenson, Admund	395.		13.51
Skjerping, P. A.	63.		2.16
Skjerping, Tobias	370.		12.65
Skjerping, Alfred	114.		3.90
Skjerping, Carl	117.		4.00
Sanders, Thomas	340.		11.62
Solheim, Knute	540.		20.36
Salmonson, J. E.	4.78	.13	18.15
Sundberg, H. W.	99.	.22	3.95
Stene, Tobias	191.		6.36
Smeting, Olaf	144.		4.62
Seeland, Oscar	58.		1.86
Stenseth, Lewis	562.	1.50	20.72
Torkelson, Anfin	60.		1.93
Thune, P. A.	385.	1.80	14.16
Theige, J. M.	183.	.60	7.50
Wiken, H. O.	350.		11.24
Wigen, E. O.	308.		11.80
Wigen, Ingre	30.		1.15
Valsvik, Ole J.	206.		7.89
Weiner, C.	246.		9.42
Winter, Wm. J.	61.		2.34
Wood, W. E.	336.		12.87
Larson, J. M.		1.14	1.14

Town of Star.

School District No. 5, Rate 42.4 Mills.
School District No. 56, Rate 43.9 Mills.
School District No. 59, Rate 43.7 Mills.
School District No. 65, Rate 41.1 Mills.
School District No. 0, Rate 38.4 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Anderson, M. J.	352.		15.38
Anderson, Fred	351.		15.41
Burstad, Ole	229.		10.05
Baanrud, Gunder	43.		1.89
Bjorgufson, Sven	166.		7.04
Besbing, A. W.	335.		14.20
Bye, John	219.		9.29
Bisbing, W. M.	38.		1.61
Bjorneraa, H. K.	240.		10.18
Bakken, Carl P.	42.		1.73
Coan, John F.	248.		10.84
Clemenson, Geo.	61.		2.68
Dahlen, H. A.	118.		4.53
Danielson, Knute	150.		5.76
Danielson, Daniel	53.		2.18
Danielson, Berget	3.		.12
Eidelbers, John	229.		10.01
Elg, Carl O.	496.		21.67
Enebo, Joseph	143.		6.25
Ekwall, C. J.	305.		13.39
Fevig, L. C.	159.		6.98
Fort, Anton	121.		5.29
Fjeld, Hans	283.		12.37
Grane, Nils	121.		5.21
Guldbrandson, Albert	207.		9.05
Grams, Emil	485.		21.19
Gulekson, A.	72.		2.76
Hoffman, J. V.	168.		7.34
Hanson, Gilbert	70.		3.07
Hole, Zakarias	96.		3.69
Holmgreen, Mrs. John	34.		1.44
Hruby, Bohimil	249.		10.88
Hovet, Tellef	201.		7.72
Iverson, H. C.	59.		2.27
Iverson, Gust	11.		.42
Iverson, Gustave	91.		3.99
Johnsrud, Ole	248.		10.89
Johnsrud, Joe	345.		15.15
Knutson, Alfred	44.		1.86
Kolstrand, Pete	171.		7.51
Kotrba, Martin	179.		7.82
Loyland, T. B.	174.		7.60
Larson, Mrs. F.	96.		4.07
Lien, Ole K.	53.		2.04
Lien, Nils	262.		11.45
Larson, N. P.	66.		2.71
Lokken, Ole S.	193.		8.47
Meyer, Nick	329.		14.44
Meyer, Pete	50.		2.19
Nerstebo, Tjorbjor	161.		7.07
Nerhus, Ole	49.		2.14
Olson, G. G.	92.		4.04
Odegard, C.	246.		10.80
Omlid, Oluf O.	379.		16.64
Omlid, Salve	179.	6.00	17.87
Parnow, Otto	335.		14.71
Purcha, Karel	135.		5.90
Prestegaard, Severt	244.		10.66
Remsey, Elling	63.		11.45
Roysland, Bjorguf T.	63.		2.67
Roysland, Knute	218.		9.54
Raasch, John	75.		3.18
Svare, H. J.	101.		4.28
Solberg, Hans	228.		9.98
Stangle, Joe	82.		3.58
Sjulestad, Even	169.		7.38
Skaaren, K.	262.		11.45
Schneider, August	190.		8.34
Solberg, George	148.		6.50
Syverson, Halvor	53.		2.04
Svare, Henry	89.		3.77
Tiedemann, Henry	46.		2.02
Torgerson, Ed.	48.		1.84
Tommerdahl, Oliver	151.		6.40
Tommerdahl, H. O.	293.		12.86
Trontvet, Ole K.	268.		11.71
Tharaldson, Ole	133.		5.11
Vatne, Kittel O.	176.		7.46
Vatne, Tollef	196.		8.31
Vake, Carl	38.		1.46
Vake, Andrew H.	106.		4.07
Coan, Mrs. Gertie		4.50	
Johnson, Joseph		2.40	
Larson, Ole		1.80	

Town of Wyandotte.

School District No. 6, Rate 28.3 Mills.
School District No. 25, Rate 38.3 Mills.
School District No. 125, Rate 29.5 Mills.
School District No. 148, Rate 28.9 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Albin, John	170.		5.02
Bergedal, Targe	125.		3.69
Berg, Martin H.	417.		12.30
Berglund, John O.	103.		3.04
Carlson, Chas. F.	244.		9.38
Carlson, John O.	199.		7.62
Divire, J. D.	344.	.30	10.04
Evenson, Edwin	210.		6.20
Enderlee, Henry	282.		8.32
Grant, Geo.	224.		6.61
Halin, A. D.	372.		10.97
Hallonen, Herman	328.		9.68
Hedeen, Oscar	449.	.90	14.15
Hedeen, Ernest	141.		4.16
Hedeen, C. W.	226.		6.67
Hanson, Nils	323.		9.53
Hanson, Sam	185.		5.46
Halvorson, Theo.	360.	1.50	12.12
Haugen, David	501.		14.79
Helgeson, Ole	161.		4.75
Helgeson, Alfred	76.		2.24
Herold, Henry	379.		10.95
Hoffman, John	479.		14.13
Keller, Cadolzo	528.		14.94
Kolseth, Peter	210.		6.20
Kolseth, Hans R.	363.		10.27
Larson, J. R.	427.		12.60
Marse, Joe	238.		7.02
Marse, Ben	268.		10.26
Nilson, Leonard	168.		4.96
Nilson, Julius	576.		16.99
Nilson, Andrew	237.	3.56	10.27
Olson, Theo.	182.		5.37
Ortloff, Otto	365.		10.33
Peterson, Elias	340.		9.62
Peterson, Martin	493.		13.95
Peterson, Anton	445.		12.59
Peterson, John E.	419.		11.86
Peterson, P. W.	638.		18.06
Pricher, Wm.	5.		.14
Peterson & Samuelson	267.		7.56
Quamme, T. J.	161.		4.75
Roese, Augustus	659.		19.05
Rolstad, Alfred	134.	.68	4.47
Rolstad, Iver	266.		7.53
Sever, Mat	189.		5.58
Schaak, M. J.	424.		12.25
Samuelson, Chas.	171.	.75	5.79
Svenson, Ole	15.		.44
Torvilson, Knut	135.		3.98
Thoma, Marie & Katie	464.		13.41
Van Heel, Paul	128.		3.78
Volrath, A. C.	305.		8.81
Wilson, Gustave	405.		11.95
Wilson, O. E.	323.		9.14
Wilson, Isaac E.	389.		14.90
Peterson, E. G.		.60	.60

Village of Goodridge.

School District No. 8, Rate 50.2 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Anderson, Sever	180.	1.05	10.09
Anderson, A. W.	50.		2.51
Brick, Patrick F.	128.	1.20	7.63
Christianson, H.	65.		3.26
Christianson, Carl	54.		2.71
Christianson & Son	1712.	3.60	89.54
Edseth, Carl	57.		2.86
Foss, John	92.		4.62
Gulmon, Even	50.		2.51
Goodridge Garage Co.	375.	1.20	20.03
Goodridge Merc. Co.	5590.	30.30	310.92
Gulrud, G. C.	822.	2.40	43.66
Gilbertson, Theo.	65.		3.26
Gustafson, C. & Son	300.		15.06
Halvorson, P. C.	907.	2.40	47.93
Hanson-Barzen Ml Co.	1484.		74.50
Halvorson, H. A.	55.		2.76
Johnson, Albin	28.		1.41
Johnson, R. R.	40.		2.01
Johnsrun, A. R.	6.		.30
Johnson, Bennie	17.		.85
Josephson, Geo.	58.		2.91
Kirklie, O. S.	1.		.05
Lysbakken, Syvert	120.		6.02
Lysbakken, Magnus	14.		.70
McDonald, R. H.	10.		.50
Mandt, A. B.	2300.	4.66	120.12
Olson, M. & Son	130.		6.53
Palmer, P. P.	533.		36.76
Payne, Jay	63.		3.16
Resan & Yohn	400.		20.08
Standard Oil Co.	1427.		71.64
Sand, And.	33.		1.66
Stephenson, M. J.	34.		1.71
Seavey, M. O.	511.		25.65
Smith, H. W.	333.		16.72
Schultz, O. C.	72.		3.61
Singer Bros.	115.		5.77
Thoreson, M. G.	95.		4.77
Tvedt, A. C. & Son	4489.	18.37	243.72
Tessum S. G. S. Co.	252.		12.65
Winton-Nichols Lbr Co	2631.	19.29	151.37
Ryan, Andy		.27	.27
Farmers State Bank	2664.		133.73
Goodridge State Bank	4240.		212.85

Village of St. Hilaire.

School District No. 102, Rate 56.8 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Allen, H. R.	$ 145.	$	$ 8.24
Anderson, Mary	40.		2.27
Almquist, Jens	345.		19.60
Aldridge, C. L.	70.		3.98
Aaseby, Iver	182.		10.34
Aaberg, Olaf	161.		9.14
Burke, B. E.	25.		1.42
Berkhall, And.	898.		51.01
Bergford, A. H.	119.		6.76
Bjerk, M. E.	53.	.90	3.91
Benson, Selmer S.	163.		9.26
Burke, E. O.	16.		.91
Burstad & Saterberg	420.		23.86
Brink, N. G.	178.		10.11
Brink, W. O.	250.		14.20
Brink, Ida	44.		2.50
Dahlin, I.	104.		5.91
Dahl, J. C.	29.		1.65
Far. State Bank	4168.		236.74
Flamme, Ed.	89.		5.06
Fellman, G. I.	1229.		69.81
Gigstad, K. O.	75.		4.26
Gunstad, Oscar	47.		2.67
Goergan, Henry	1591.	3.00	92.87
Hage, M. R.	42.	.90	3.29
Hagstrom, A. R.	86.	3.00	7.88
Holmes, Harold	146.		8.29
Holmes, Mrs. Edith	285.		16.19
Hooper, G. W.	242.		13.75
Hanson, John	14.		.80
Hed, A. J.	161.		9.14
Houge, R. L.	11.		.63
Houge, Oscar R.	106.		6.02
Hellrud, J. J.	128.	18.00	25.27
Just, Emil	152.	2.70	11.33
Jackson Bros.	700.		39.76
Johnson, Carl	152.		8.63
Lundberg, Peter	518.		29.42
Lardy, Ben	52.		2.95
Lazer, David	4171.	1.50	238.41
Lobard, Lars A.	61.		3.46
Merchants St. Bk.	3160.		179.49
McKercher, R. J.	387.		21.98
Maakrud, John	253.		14.37
Motherhead, G.	162.		9.20
McAllister, D.	19.		1.08
Martz, Glen	274.		15.56
Martz, Mrs. Anna	581.		33.00
Mathson, Ole	1424.	1.50	82.38
Nelson, Olof F.	240.	.60	14.23
Nash, Ole and Knute	800.		45.44
Nelson, N. A.	1277.	3.00	75.53
Nelson, A. F.	94.		5.34
Olson, Wm.	140.		7.95
Olson, H. A.	427.		24.25
Patterson, C. J.	24.		1.36
Pitkin, A. H.	4241.	3.00	243.89
Patterson, Dan	243.		13.80
Red River Power Co.	702.	.67	40.54
R. L. F. Milling Co.	733.		42.19
Severson, Albert	119.		6.76
St. H. Creamery	444.		25.22
St. H. Farmers Elev.	447.		33.35
St. Hilaire Lbr. Co.	1785.		101.39
Sodeberg, Fred	337.		19.14
Swanson, Dr. C.	96.	1.50	6.95
Satterberg, A.	414.		23.52
Sandberg, C. F.	125.		7.10
Vigen, Arne	165.		9.37
Vik, Arne	250.		14.20
Wilson, A. S.	423.	.45	24.48
Wilson, G. J.	103.		5.85
Wallen, R.	10.		.57
Wilson, Hans	79.		4.49
Wahlon, Dan T.	380.		21.58
Wear W. Well Shoe Co	560.		31.81

City of Thief River Falls.

School District No. 18, Rate 78.5 Mills.

	Val.	M. & C.	Tax
Anderson, Andrew	168.	2.85	16.04
Alnes, E. S.	169.	.66	13.93
Anderson, Chas. A.	6.		.47
Aastad, L. T.	177.	3.07	16.96
Anderson, Hugo E.	41.		3.22
Anderson, N. J.	217.		17.03
Anderson, Gladys	40.		3.14
Anderson, Mrs. Julia	31.	1.50	3.93
Anderson, T. P.	156.		12.25
Aos, John O.	2603.	3.00	207.34
Ackerman, L. J.	708.	3.00	58.58
Adolphson, A.	60.		4.71
Aga Boiler Works	583.	1.20	46.97
Akre, A. H.	30.		2.36
Aasen, E. K.	11.	17.10	17.96
Anderson, M. & Sons	2389.	3.40	190.94
Aspelund, E. E.	156.		12.25
Arneson, Mikel L.	172.	.65	14.15
Amundson, Christ	25.	.27	2.23
Austad, T. J.	33.	.75	3.34
Aaseby, Iver	53.		4.16
Anderson, H. L.	80.		6.28
Anderson & Swartz	250.	1.03	20.66
Anderson, Axel	65.		5.10
American Drainage Co.	249.	1.50	21.05
Ahlborn, E. P.	122.		9.58
Akre, W. H.	45.		3.53
Arhart, H. H.	18.		1.41
Barackman, Rev. R. L.	199.		15.62
Baker, W. E.	147.	.57	12.11
Bakke, D. B.	148.	1.25	12.87
BonDurant, W. H.	181.		14.21
Benson, Martin N.	923.	2.10	74.56
Benson, Severt	1.		.08
Berg, Mrs. Nels	204.		16.01
Barnard, L. H.	25.		1.96
Bennes, E. M.	46.	1.21	3.82
Berg, A. J.	3.		.24
Bessler, Otto H.	10.		.79
J. M. Bishop	411.	5.43	37.69
Bishop, W. A.	770.		60.45
Biederman, Dr. J.	67.	.12	5.38
Bridgeman & Russell	46.		3.61
Brude, Matt	35.	.18	2.93
Blake, F. A.	42.		3.30
Berg, J. C.	9.		.71
Borgen, Louis	73.		5.73
Booren, W. A.	169.		13.27
Bakken, Harry	136.	.38	11.06
Belland, Arthur	92.		7.22
Brown, August	23.		1.81
Bryant, D. K. A.	1.		.08
Brudevik, Kristine	12.		.94
Barzen & Hanson	1041.		81.72
Burns, M. C.	1.	.60	.68
Burnham, S. A.	7.		.55
Benson Grain Co.	1658.		130.15
Borry J.	656.	.12	51.62
Barnett, J. A.	131.		12.28
Bakke, E. B.	124.		9.73
Barzen, Matt	469.	3.00	39.82
Barnard, W. A.	67.	.85	6.11
Brumund, H. A.	828.		65.00
Bottelson, And.	500.	.76	40.01
Backman, Emil	100.		7.85
Backe, B. L.	439.	4.30	38.76
Boe, John	99.		7.77
Brandvold, Paul	6.	.26	.73
Brokke, Anna	30.	.05	2.41
B. of Ry. Trainmen	10.	.60	1.38
Baxter, J. J.	130.	.05	10.26
Bryant, Phil	47.		3.69
Brandon, Severt	208.	1.50	17.83
Becker, Jos. J.	8.	.06	.69
Bengtson Chas.	162.		12.72
Backe, Lars	255.		20.02
Baugh J. H.	290.		22.76
Brevik, E. P.	57.	.90	5.37
Bratrud, John	232.	.20	18.41
Booren, G. W.	405.	1.78	33.57
Callaway, R. K.	86.		6.75
Cormeier, F. J.	151.		11.85
Crown, Gust	184.	.90	15.34
Curran, Geo. P.	18.	4.55	5.96
Church of St. Bernard	50.		3.93
Christianson, C. T.	68.		5.34
Christenson, L. P.	75.	2.10	7.99
Cronstrom, O. L.	1205.	5.49	100.08
Clauson, L. J.	6.	.14	.61
Curtis, J. P.	3243.	8.26	262.84
Cronkhite, John F.	200.		15.70
Cook, R. G.	11.		.86
Curtis, Emil E.	212.	1.03	17.66
Cavanaugh, Dennis	12.	2.61	3.55
Continental Land Co.	217.		17.03
Christofferson, C. & Co.	667.	3.30	55.66
Chase Bros. Land Co.	276.	16.15	37.82
Cosgrove, James	300.		23.55
Crandall, C. R.	509.		39.96
Cote, Philip	3.		.24
Chelin, C. A.	22.		1.73
Carlson, Aug.	81.	1.51	7.87
Christo, Geo.	393.	.21	31.06
Craik, And.	139.	1.35	12.26
Carlson, O. W.	431.	.70	34.53
Carlson A. H.	2.		.16
Chittick, T. H		.15	.15
Christie, Ed.	9.	.98	1.61
Carlson, Gotfrey	37.		2.90
Charest, J. C. R. Dr.	158.		12.40
Clausen, Christine	24.	.75	2.63
Citizens State Banks	12522.		982.98
Dudley, F. J.	169.	.02	13.39
Dahl, K. E.	90.	.66	7.73
Dahlen, H S.	102.	2.58	10.59
Dean, Hugh	10.		.79
Dicken, Oscar C.	110.		8.63
Dyrland, Sam	11.	1.35	2.21
Dolan, E. F.	68.	.62	5.96
Durbin, J. L.	41.	.63	3.85
Douglass, Dr. J. E.	67.	.68	5.94
Duluth Brewing Co.	105.	.39	8.63
DeCremer, Louis	647.	3.26	54.05
Dahl, John E.	22.		1.73
Dersch, A. J.	145.	2.31	13.69
DuCamp, Leonard	20.		1.57
Dalquist B. E.	358.		28.10
Dixon, A. P.	100.		7.85
Elgsten, Alice	5.	.26	.65
Evenson, Ed. M.	9.		.71
Evenson, Mrs. Dena	9.	2.10	2.81
Eberhardt Peter	2.		.16
Emerson, E. T.	12.	3.00	3.94
Engen, Albert	39.		3.06
Evenson, M. V.	248.	8.55	28.02
Erickson, L. E.	2.		.16
Eklund, And.	4.	13.50	13.81
Erickson, John	49.		3.85
Erickson, Ben	210.	.50	16.99
Erickson, John A.	9.		.71
Evenson, Loe C.	31.		2.43
Empire Farm Co.	157.	2.68	15.00
Empire Lot Co.	177.	5.96	19.85
Edgar, W. F.	251.	.45	20.15
Egge, John	64.		5.02
Egeland, Ole	83.		6.52
Ebert, F. S.	10.		.79
Ekblom, A. E.	25.	2.40	4.36
Eklund, Adolf	215.	4.20	21.08
Eyde, Henry	14.		1.10
Eisenpeter, J. T.	32.	.72	3.23
Fiterman, Chas.	24.		9.73
Furstnau, Wm.	164.		12.87
Fossum, T. A.	60.		4.71
Frisell, G. H.	45.		3.53
Fuller, Herbert		.90	.90
Froisness Bros.	350.	.22	27.70
Furan & Benson	260.		20.41
Fuller, W. B.	273.	.90	22.33
Far. Ex. Elevator Co.	1684.		132.19
Fasel, A. H.	72.		5.65
Froehlich, H. W.	129.	.60	10.73
Froseth, Perry	12.	2.46	3.40
Farr, J. F.	52.		4.08
Funnell, Wm. H.	50.		3.93
Froseth, Carl	1039.	1.86	83.42
Fox, A. P.	179.		14.05
Frederick, W. H.	125.		9.81
First National Bank	5278.		414.32
First State Bank	13182.		1,034.79
Granum, C. O.	13.	10.60	11.62
Granum, Gilbert	39.		3.06
Gustafson & Son	3140.	21.67	268.16
Gullingsrud E. O.	44.	.33	3.78
Gustafson, Chas.	42.	.03	3.33
Gobler, F. A.	22.		1.73
Gullrud, C. C.	204.	1.62	17.63
Gambell, F. H.	355.	28.80	56.67
Giller's Clothing Store	1994.		156.53
Giller, Maurice	269.		21.12
Granum, Miss Clara	41.		3.22
Grolid, S. O.	65.		5.10
Gilbertson, Albert	16.		1.26
Gilbertson, John	21.	.05	1.70
Giard, Joseph	33.		2.59
Gray, W. J.	442.	2.10	36.80
George, L. B.	121.		9.50
Gotham, Mrs. Bess	75.		5.89
Gill, L.	3825.	.45	300.71
Gifford, W. G.	51.		4.00
Gustafson, C. D.	11.		.86
Granum, Ole C.	250.	6.27	25.90
Granum, Ole G.	8.	.71	1.34
Greenseth, A. G.	52.	1.20	5.28
Greenagel, J. C.	5.	.10	.49
Gopher Real Est. Co.	84.		6.59
Gesell, Lester	248.	.90	20.37
Geifer, Peter	15.		1.18
Hicks, H. M.	1205.		94.59
Holt, H. E.	114.		8.95
Haynes, F. F.	44.		3.45
Hilson, Ed.	24.		1.88
Harris, N. K.	128.	3.90	13.95
Hadrath, H.	7.		.55
Halgrim, C. R.	11.		.86
Hellquist, C. E.	23.	4.19	6.00
Hendry, John W.	233.	1.50	19.79
Helseth, Isak	311.	3.00	27.41
Hanson, O. C.	28.	.45	2.65
Holstein, J. J.	26.		2.04
Harlow, M. C.	99.	6.54	14.31
Hager, H. N.	53.		4.16
Herrick, F. H.	123.	5.70	15.36
Herron, Wm.	180.		14.13
Hieber, H. G.	76.	1.20	7.17
Holzknecht, Fred	45.	.74	4.27
Halland, Herman	12.	.88	1.82
Hay, J. H.	73.		5.73
Halseth, A.	15.		1.18
Hamry, Effie	72.		5.65
Hankins, A. E.	50.		3.93
Hanson, S. A.	16.		1.26
Hanson, Ole G.	16.	11.85	13.11
Heileman Brg. Co.	340.		26.69
Halseth & Son	55.	.45	4.77
Hamm Brg. Co.	890.		69.86
Hansen, C. L.	359.		28.18
Hanson, Hogan	20.	1.50	3.07
Hoffseth, Carl J.	13.		1.02
Holt & George	302.	1.85	25.56
Hill, Mrs. Mary L.	2.		.16
Hornseth, T. P.	4.		.31
Hoard, Mrs. Erick	12.	.90	1.84
Hanson-Barzen Ml. Co.	9448.	86.99	828.66
Howick, I. E.	637.	.90	50.90
Howick, J. E.	156.		12.25
Hanson, Ole H.	3.		.24
Haug Auto Co.	739.	1.88	59.89
Hillard, C. G.	12.	.25	1.19
Hawley, A. J.	20.		1.57
Hill, Ed.	12.	.05	.99
Hall, W. L.	160.	1.36	13.92
Hadrath & Haney	14.	.02	1.12
Harding, H. H.	38.	.04	3.02
Halvorson, C.	31.	12.00	14.43
Dahle & Hanson	203.	.30	16.24
Holt Loan & Land Co.	200.		15.70
Hermanson Hans,	13.		1.02
Hoge, J. T.	83.		6.52
Hagen, Ole	87.		6.83
Hamre, T. P.	46.		3.61
Henry, A. A.	5.	.18	.57
Halvorson, Gay	439.	1.20	35.66
Holt, Geo. J.	50.		3.93
Ihle, O. L.	270	3.60	24.79
Ihle & Myrom	1300.	3.94	105.00
Ideal Vulvaniz. Wks.	52.	.15	4.23
Iverson, Borgit	38.		2.98
Ives, H. E.	147.		11.54
International Har. Co.	2667.		209.36
Johnson, Gustie	154.	.18	12.27
Johnson, M. M.	127.		9.97
Johnson, M. M. & Son	566.		44.43
Jenson, O. E.	164.	.26	13.13
Jackson, Frank A.	5.	.45	.84
Johnson, Hokon	99.	10.50	18.27
Jenson, J. P.	122.		9.58
Jaranson, John	19.	.15	1.64
Jenson, C.	26.	.82	2.86
Johnson, O. P.	27.		2.12
Johnson, Geo. G.	308.		24.18
Jung Bros.	682.	1.90	55.44
Jung, C. H.	14.	.03	1.13
Johnson, Oscar F.	65.		5.10
Jacobson, P. J.	6.		.47
Jonas, Jacob	110.		8.64
Jacobson, J. A.	40.		3.14
Johnson, Sam	67.	.82	6.08
Jung, Walter	11.	.43	1.29
Jaranson, Aslak	24.		1.88
Johnson, Joseph	16.	.20	1.46
Kjomme, H. O.	414.	1.13	33.63
Kinghorn, H. W.	24.	1.50	3.38
Knutson, R. A.	32.	6.00	8.51
Knight, Wm.	88.		6.91
Kleanall Suitatorium	217.	.60	17.63
Knudsen, Bernhard	10.	.30	1.09
Kruse, Louis	14.	.63	1.73
Kelley-How-Thompson Company	50.		3.92
Kinsla, Thos.	9.	.45	1.16
Korstad, Ed.	25.		1.96
Klewel Brg. Co.	970.		76.15
Lieberman, A. S.	91.		7.14
Lee, Ed.	369.	2.49	31.46
Loken, Mrs. M.	6.		.47
Lee, G. T.	89.		6.99
Leimers, Geo.	359.	.39	28.57
Larimore, L. B.	19.		1.49
Lundell, O. J.	28.		2.20
Lyslo, Lars.	13.		1.02
Lonson, Gilbert	29.		2.28
Langseth, Mrs. Anna H.	49.	15.00	18.85
Langseth, Anton M.	3863.	2.62	305.87
Loken, Halvor	163.		12.79
Lindahl, R. T.	15.		1.18
Liden, Theo. H.	27.		2.12
Lufkin, A. E.	88.		6.91
Lieberman Bros.	2740.	1.67	216.76
Larson, Rev. Geo.	5.		.39
Loken, H. O.	210.	1.58	18.07
Loken Bros.	5098.		400.19
Loken, A. & Co.	648.	1.57	52.44
Larson, Nils	6.	3.00	3.47
Larson, G. L.	47.	.75	4.44
Larson, Rev. Albin A.	112.		8.79
Lambert Drug Store	1527.	1.05	120.92
Lieberman, Chas.	1173.	.60	92.68
Lowry, Chas. M.	5.		.39
Liden, A.	22.	.30	2.03
Larson, Ed. M.	111.		8.71
Larson Furniture Co.	1804.	1.49	142.10
Liden, Helma	50.	.15	4.07
Lappegaard, Knute	174.		13.66
Lambert, Roy	3.		.24
LaBudde, A. F.	44.		3.45
Larson, Carl B.	14.		1.10
Lee, Theo.	89.		6.99
Lane, J. G.	18.		1.41
Laird, Scott	133.	.01	10.45
LaBree, W. J.	195.	.60	15.91
Langlie, A. H.	200.		15.70
Lund, B. R.	250.		19.63
Morgan, Roy	121.		9.50
McDaniel, C. W.	48.	4.61	8.38
McGinn, R.	244.	6.00	25.15
Mabey, P. W.	353.	1.33	29.04
McGinty, J. W.	54.		4.24
Myrum, Sigurd	193.	3.52	18.67
Munt, R. W.	24.	.23	2.11
Miller, Mrs. Betsey	6.	1.50	1.97
Manther, L. W.	306.		24.02
Mostue, E. A.	7.	.30	.85
Miller, H. P.	166.	.22	13.25
McCully, C. T.	502.	1.12	40.53
Michelet, Wm.	94.	.49	7.87
McGinn, P. R.	220.		17.27
Mulry, W. H.	1073	8.88	93.11
Morben, Ole O.	140.		10.99
John Morgan	336.	7.20	33.58
Monks, W. E.	99.	.18	7.95
McClelland, J. H.	32.	.45	2.96
Miller, H. F.	50.		3.93
McGinty, Frank	129.		10.13
Minneapolis Brg. Co.	320.		25.12
Mellby, Dr. O. F.	607.	2.25	49.90
Majeres, Nicholas	26.		2.04
Majestic Shoe Shine Parlors	128.	.31	10.36
Masonic Lodge	267.	.22	21.18
McKinney, J. H.	153.	1.50	13.51
McFarland Auto Co.	1122.	1.50	89.58
Miller, Mrs. Catherine	36.		2.83
Model Steam Laundry	516.	.30	40.81
Mousley & Glines	10.		.79
Melby, Carl	183.		14.36
Melby, Mrs. Inga	35.		2.75
Matthew, H.	10.		.79
Mjelde, Sophia	15.		1.18
McDaniel, Geo.	99.	.90	8.67
Myhrum, Peter O.	29.		2.28
Minneapolis Bridge Co.	918.		72.06
Michaels, P. J.	26.		2.04
Moravic, Joseph	78.		6.12
Mogensen, E. O.	2942.		230.95
Meyer, John H.	33.		2.59
Maidment, Chas.	11.		.86
McCarthey, Jerry	50.		3.92
McLane, James	41.		3.22
Manhattan Oil Co.	1462.		114.77
Melgaard, T. L.	202.	1.24	17.10
Ness, Andrew N.	19.		1.49
Ness, Ed. H.	11.	6.00	6.86
Nelson, J. E.	145.		11.38
Nelson, O. H.	25.		1.95
Nyhus, Ole O.	128.	1.32	11.37
Nason, C. A.	80.		6.28
Nicholson, Geo. W.	36.	.68	3.51
Norby, Bert	228.	6.15	24.05
Nelson, N. K.	36.		2.83
Neilson, Neils S.	25.	.22	2.18
Newell, H. B.	1893.		148.60
Nesja, Ole O.	177.		13.89
Nelson, Chas.	23.	1.53	1.81
Neset, Olaf	2582.	1.53	204.22
Naplin, O. A.	257.	.76	20.93
National Novelty Co.	74.	.15	5.96
Nesse, J. N.	349.	.90	28.30
Nielai, F. C.	289.	2.25	24.91
Nielson, L. C.	689.	2.40	56.49
Nicols-Dean-Griggs	150.		11.77
N. W. Drainage Co.	2872.		225.45
Nelson, C. W.		3.90	
Noesen, Rev. M. J.	52.		4.08
Nelson, E. R.	13.		1.02
Newberry, Geo.	27.		2.12
Northern Metal Culvert Company	1326.	.76	104.85
Newland, Geo.	13.		1.02
Nelson Real Est. Agcy.	62.		4.87
Newell, F. B.	112.	.63	9.42
Ahmon, Philip		.07	
Aanstad, Sigurd L.		.07	
Burringrud, A. O.		10.50	
Blunt, C. W.		.29	
Bundy, John		3.15	
Bakke, B. J.		.32	
Borgen, John J.		.75	
Benston, Clarence		1.50	
Bengtson, P. N.		4.95	
Bjorkman, B. Dan		3.00	
Carew, Mrs. Gertrude		.90	
Carlson, John		1.50	
Dillon Loren Co.		.03	
Dahl, Erling		.30	
Dahl, S. K.		3.00	
Erickson Carl		.39	
Ellingson, Ole		1.50	
Erickson, H. F.		.30	
Fahey, L. J.		.30	
Flattum, Ole		.90	
Gothem, A. M.		.30	
Gabrielson, A. G.		1.50	
Hegtvedt, Mrs. Ole		2.40	
Hoff, Mrs. H. A.		1.20	
Havel, John		.05	
Holfer, Wm. K.		.90	
Harris, Paul		.10	
Haney, Thos. Co.		.98	
Hofto, Mrs. T.		.98	
Halda, Mrs. Anna		.60	
Johnson, L. A.		7.50	
Klovstad, Andreas J.		7.50	
Klemetson, Helge		1.64	
Kenison, S.		1.50	
Kouse, Ben		.60	
Kruse, August		.90	
Keilty, John		1.50	
Lundberg, Andrew		.30	
Motz, Mrs. E.		.07	
Mousley, Frank		24.00	
Myrvold, Christ O.		2.10	
Mattson, Lars		4.50	
McFarland M. T.		10.50	
Moen, Ole O.		3.00	
Mitchell, H. Z.		1.02	
Morbin, Ole O.		.08	
Nelson, Nels A.		1.08	
Nelson, O. W.		2.41	
Nelson, Mrs. Hans		.60	
Novak, Joe		.23	
Olson, Jacob N.	18.	3.09	4.50
Ostby, O. D.	351.	.21	27.76
Olson, Halvor E.	79.		6.20
Olson, Hans E.	20.	1.80	3.37
Olson, O. N.	2654.		208.34
Olson, Alfred K.	182.	.90	15.19
Olson, Emil	7.		.55
Olson, Edwin	221.		17.35
Olson, John A.	23.		1.81
Olson, J. B.	9.	1.05	1.76
Oftelie, O. K.	40.		3.14
Ostrom, Elmer	31.	.72	2.37
Oppe, J. W.	7.		.55
O'Hara, Ed.	637.	.90	50.90
O'Neill, D. P.	47.		3.69
Oftedahl, John	139.		10.91
Olympia Confectionery	334.		26.22
Overland, Ed.	126.		9.89
Oen Mercantile Co.	18693.	138.80	1606.20
Oen, Rasmus	239.		18.76
Phillips-Laing Hdw. Company	6194.	15.89	502.12
Penney, G. A.	475.	1.25	38.54
Peterson, Leonard	180.	3.00	17.13
Presebak, Mrs. H.	958.		75.20
Palmer, M. B.	20.	.08	1.65
Pratt, H. A.	127.		9.97
Payette, Mrs. Emma	13.		1.02
Protz, Fred	110.		8.64
Patton, Jas.	96.		7.54
Pitkin, Chas.	169.	2.25	15.52
Physicians Hospital	550.		43.18
Pfeffer, J.	348.	5.55	32.87
Princess Theatre	510.		40.03
Provencher, J.	1006.		78.97
Peterson, C. L.	175.		13.74
Peterson, Joseph	7.		.55
Pope, H. R.	1.	.28	.36
Pope, Samuel L.	19.	.27	1.76
Pichie, E. E.	42.		3.30
Pioneer Electric Co.	57.	.26	4.73
Prichard, W. W. Jr.	303.		23.79
Prichard, James S.	11.		.86
Prichard Co.	5507.	36.48	468.78
Prichard, W. W. Sr.	204.		16.01
Preston, A. E.	136.	2.40	13.08
Poston Bros.	272.		21.35
Parish, Rev. G. O.	139.		10.91
Porter, C. H.	137.		10.75
Peterson, Ole	49.		3.85
Protzeller H. W.	123.		9.66
Pfeffer E. & Mary	261.		20.49
Peoples State Bank	15560.		1221.46
Prestabak Andrew	100.		7.85
Queen City Bottling Works	212.		16.64
Quammen, S. O.	18.	3.00	4.41
Quale, Fred	36.	.14	2.97
Quale, Theo.	137.	.18	10.93
Quale Anna	30.		2.35
Rustad, Hans	181.		14.21
Rolland, C. M.	12.		.94
Rasmusson, A. C.	43.		3.38
Reitz, John	77.		6.04
Rayson, L. M.	6.	.03	.50
Rouleau, Vila	62.		4.87
Roth, Fred	91.	9.78	16.92
Richardson, Ira C.	113.	.33	9.18
Ramstad, Olaf	225.		17.66
Ross, R. H.	47.		3.69
Round, B. G.	25.		1.96
Robbecke, Mrs. C. A.	8.	.39	1.02
Reierson, T. J.	159.	19.50	31.98
Robertson, Levi O.	532.	5.85	47.61
Reep, T.	36.		2.83
Ralston, J. A.	29.		2.28
Rustad & Co.	136.		10.68
Richords, E. J.	44.		3.45
R. L. Falls Mlg. Co.	1665.	1.75	132.45
Rasmusson & Co.	107.	.30	8.70
Ralston, A. D.	49.		3.85
Remmem, A. B.	531.	.30	41.98
Revdahl, Ole	20.		1.57
Rowan, T. J.	55.	.11	4.43
Robinson, Strouse & Co.	165.		12.95
Rindal, Andrew J.	10.	3.30	4.09
Rhodegaard, H. N.	19.	.34	1.83
Ryan, Wm.	20.		1.57
Red Lake Ice Co.	247.	.30	19.69
Sponheim, Oscar	131.	.12	10.40
Soards, P. J.	53.		4.16
Sether, J. O.	133.		10.44
Sandum, Gilbert	1483.	.60	117.02
Sorenson, John	65.		5.10
Sands, J. G.	24.		1.88
Strom, Martin	102.		8.01
Schmitt, Mathew A.	26.		2.04
Schmatzer, Joe	13.	6.00	7.02
Stanton, Hal	79.	.90	7.10
Shettler, R. P.	22.		1.73
Sandum, G. H.	30.		2.36
Skog, John N.	167.	3.00	16.11
Storholm, Chris	155.	.34	12.51
Syverson, Mrs. Mary	73.		5.73
Sharp, A. E.	123.		9.66
Schaunkessel, Carl	6.		.47
Stauff, Thos. B.	74.		5.81
Spink, H. H.	61.		4.79
Skogerboe, Rev. A. N.	57.		4.47
Swanson, Knute	60.	3.15	7.86
Swanson, Martin E.	72.		5.65
Seltz, Rev. F. J.	87.		6.83
Stang, Carl H.	15.		1.18
Schuster, C. C.	211.		16.56
Stenberg, Asbjorn	73.		5.73
Schultz, Edward	12.	.60	1.54
Sanderson, Carl	17.	.05	1.38
Spink Hdw. Co.	1249.	.42	98.47
Smith, G. Howard	87.		6.83
Strand, H. K.	531.	2.24	43.92
Sterns, G. L.	57.	.10	4.57
Salverson, Sigurd	480.	5.02	42.70
Shaw, Daniel	145.	.42	11.80
Sponheim, H. P.	217.	7.50	24.53
Strubeck Joe	319.		25.04
Stavold, John	111.		8.71
Stordalen, Martin	62.		4.87
Silk, N. J.	109.	.38	8.94
Sharp Printing Co.	2409.	13.83	202.94
Sharp P. W.	7.		.55
Sjoberg Carl J. H.	160.	.22	12.78
Sundahl K. A.	1067.		83.76
Simonson Math	15.		1.18
Stensrud & Amundson	387.		30.38
Sapero Co., Inc.	2999.	1.50	236.92
Sapero, A.	48.		3.77
Sandness, Ole	7.		.55
Schultz, A. J.	8.	15.00	15.63
Satre, Severt	38.		2.98
Stageberg, Martin G.	1112.	1.80	89.09
Smithers, Wm.	197.	3.60	19.06
Stanton, E. M.	203.	.45	16.39
Stebbins, F. J.	2725.	.83	214.74
Storholm, Olaf G.	5.		.39
Stoughton, E. A.	38.	.39	3.37
Swanson, Maurice	1413.	1.05	111.97
Standard Oil Co.	6903.		541.89
Shirley, Chas.	374.		29.36
Thoreson, A. W.	145.		11.38
Thief River Grocery Company	12758.	137.80	1139.30
Thomson, C. T.	24.		1.88
Tessum, Olof	166.	2.44	15.47
Tarrant, N. W.	10.		.78
Thill, Jacob	11.		.86
Thief River Valley Land Co.	270.	2.54	23.74
Thief River Falls News-Press	1650.	.59	130.11
Thief River Falls Co-op. Cry. Assn.	1243.	27.91	125.49
Thief River Music Co.	890.	5.10	74.97
Thief River Bottling Works	287.	1.50	24.03
Tessum, A. B.	172.	6.00	19.50
Thune, Peter P.	41.	12.90	16.12
Thief River Falls Times	1893.	1.50	150.10
Thief River Falls Manufacturing Co.	938.	1.65	75.28
Thief River Falls Lumber Co.	562.	29.95	74.07
Thoreson, A. A.	115.		9.03
Thompson, Ben	145.		11.38
Tanberg, Theo.	50.	.91	4.84
Tessum Seed, Grain and Supply Co.	4263.	34.14	368.79
Trovaton, Andrew	24.	.70	2.58
Thief River Iron Wks.	1349.	6.30	112.20
Thief River Fuel Co.	263.	1.50	22.15
Thief River Prod. Co.	1923.	9.00	159.96
Tanberg, Mrs. Julia	29.		2.28
Thief River Monument Company	484.	2.10	40.09
Urness, Carrie	10.	.47	1.25
Votava, Joseph	19.		1.49
Vorlicky, Jos.	51.		4.00
Vistaunet, Dr. P. L.	175.		13.74
Vigness, G. O.	165.	.30	13.25
Vigness, Lars	74.		5.81
Vorachek, J. J.	124.	3.46	13.19
Vorachek, C. W.	16.	.13	1.39
Werner, Henry	11.	1.06	1.92
Wengeler, John	9.	.30	1.01
Way, Thos. A.	40.		3.14
Ward, John	62.	1.72	6.59
Wilcox, E. S.	110.	1.59	10.23
Will, Fred P.	5.		.39
Walker, Geo. M.	300.	1.50	25.05
Wilson, C. M.	6.		.47
Williams, G. G.	306.	3.00	27.02
Williams & Williams	31.		2.43
Walker, B. G.	19.	.53	2.02
Welland, F. E.	322.		25.28
Watson, W. W.	1213.	5.99	101.21
Winton-Nichols Lumber Co.	7205.	29.97	595.56
Winton-Nichols Lumber Co.	260.	12.61	33.03
Westlin, A. O.	6.	.54	1.01
Werstlein, Geo.	61.	.08	4.87
Wold, B.	101.	.60	8.53
Wold, M. T.	206.		16.17
Wiken, Amund	10.	4.50	5.29
Warren Auto Co.	333.		26.14
Wangenstein, A. A.	77.		6.04
Wilder, I. L.	404.	.22	31.93
Wiste, C. A.	19.		1.49
Yager, Valentine	372.		29.20
Young Pine Lodge	125.	.39	10.20
Zeh, Emil E.	86.	6.00	12.75
Zeh, Phil	185.		14.52
Zeh & Curran	1769.	4.50	143.37
Zavoral, Joe	100.		7.85
Orme, T. C.		3.90	
Peterson, Ed. Antonie		.60	
Parbst, Wm. A.		.78	
Quindlog, Paul		.60	
Ryland, E.		.90	
Rolson, Henry		.30	
Roemhildt, Henry B.		14.40	
Ritter, N. O.		.60	
Sweden, John		1.80	
Stitt, J. L.		.30	
Smith, Andrew		.23	
Solberg, Andy		.45	
Syverson, Tom		3.00	
Schultz, John		4.20	
Thoreson, A. W.		4.20	
Thanum, Andrew		2.44	
Westlin, Lars		1.50	
Wollen, Gust		.60	
Yestesund, Knut		.30	

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE ELEVEN TOWNS

THE DAIRY

GENTLE COWS ARE SUPERIOR

Animals Seem to Partake of Disposition of Keeper—Economical Grains for Heifers.

To have gentle cows there is nothing like raising them yourself. The cow seems to partake of the disposition of her keeper. No dairyman can afford to have a man in his stable who is rough and quick tempered.

Many well-bred cows are ruined because they were not properly fed and developed into cowhood. Ground oatmeal and wheat bran with the addition of a small amount of flaxseed meal are the most economical grains for the calf and heifer. These grains, fed in connection with mixed hay, bright corn fodder and wheat straw, will develop bone and muscle and build up a sound, vigorous constitution with a capacity to eat and digest a large quantity of food. It is a common saying "that a cow that is a big eater is also a big milker." And this is true.

A heifer should be well fed before calving and given daily exercise. Calves and heifers should not be tied up in a warm stable with the cows, they thrive best in an open shed with a sheltered yard for exercise.

TO IDENTIFY DAIRY CATTLE

Difficult to Distinguish Certain Heifers From Certain Cows Few Years After Birth.

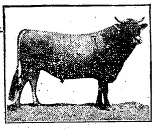
Every farmer who keeps dairy cattle should adopt some scheme for identifying his stock. It is easy to remember the cows in a herd by their names, but it is quite another thing to be able to distinguish certain heifers from certain cows, two or three years after birth. If one is in daily association with his stock, he might be able to remember that one calf is from this cow, another from that cow, and so on, but if the calves are put away on pasture, the chances are that at the end of a year their ancestry will be forgotten.

With breeders of purebreds, it is strictly essential to be able to trace the ancestry. Registration rules specify this, and when a heifer or bull calf is registered, its markings must be noted on a card provided for the purpose.

VALUE OF PREPOTENT BULLS

High-Class Animal Stands Little Chance of Transmitting Inferior Qualities of Ancestor.

The bull is half the herd. If he is prepotent, as all good bulls are, he is much more than half the herd. The purebred bull, all of whose ancestors for several generations were first-class individuals, stands very little chance of transmitting the qualities of some inferior remote ancestor. In the dairy record center at Farmers' Union, Ontario, there were 14 herds of grade cattle. Seven of these herds, comprising 82 cows, had always used grade sires. The other seven, comprising 84 cows, had used purebred sires for many years. At creamery prices for milk, one year's record showed a balance of $31.51 per cow in favor of the seven herds that had used purebred sires.



Purebred Bull.

WINTER EXERCISE FOR CALF

When Weather Is Favorable Young Animal Should Be Turned Out in Sheltered Yard.

Each day during the winter, when the weather is favorable, the calves need to be turned out into a sheltered yard for exercise, which is necessary for their proper growth and health. It is also very important that the calves, from a very early age, be given all the pure, fresh water they care to drink each day. The pens should be disinfected frequently. Quick-lime is excellent to sprinkle on the floor each time it is cleaned, and a frequent spraying with some standard coal-tar-dip solution will prove beneficial.

COW IS CREATURE OF HABIT

Heifer Should Be Milked Up to Within Two Months of Next Lactation Period.

The length of time which a cow will milk depends very largely upon the length of her first milking period. While the tendency for a long milking period is supposed to be hereditary in dairy cattle, they are also creatures of habit, and a heifer should therefore, be milked up to within two months of her next lactation period whether or not she gives enough milk to pay for the milking.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

REDUCING MOUSE AND RAT DAMAGE

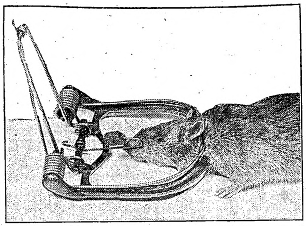
Co-operation and Organization Is of Utmost Importance.

COMMUNITY EFFORT IS BEST

Permanent Results Can Only Be Obtained by Building Animals Out of Shelter and Food—Government Ready to Help.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The necessity of co-operation and organization in the work of rat destruction is of the utmost importance. To destroy all the animals on the premises of a single farmer in a community has little permanent value, since they are soon replaced from near-by farms. If, however, the farmers of an entire township or county unite in efforts to get rid of rats, much more lasting results may be attained. If continued from year to year, such organized efforts are very effective.



METHOD OF BAITING GUILLOTINE TRAP.

Community Efforts.

Co-operative efforts to destroy rats have taken various forms in different localities. In cities, municipal employees have occasionally been set at work hunting rats from their retreats, with at least temporary benefit to the community. Thus, in 1904, at Folkestone, England, a town of about 25,000 inhabitants, the corporation employees, helped by dogs, in three days killed 1,645 rats.

Side hunts in which rats are the only animals that count in the contest have sometimes been organized and successfully carried out. At New Burlington, O., a rat hunt took place some years ago in which each of the two sides killed over 8,000 rats, the beaten party serving a banquet to the winners.

There is danger that organized rat hunts will be followed by long intervals of indifference and inaction. This may be prevented by offering prizes covering a definite period of effort. Such prizes accomplish more than municipal bounties, because they secure a friendly rivalry which stimulates the contestants to do their utmost to win.

In England and some of its colonies contests for prizes have been organized to promote the destruction of the English, or house, sparrow, but many of the so-called sparrow clubs are really sparrow and rat clubs, for the destruction of both pests is the avowed object of the organizations. A sparrow club in Kent, England, accomplished the destruction of 28,000 sparrows and 16,000 rats in three seasons by the annual expenditure of but £6 ($29.20) in prize money. Had ordinary bounties been paid for this destruction, the tax on the community would have been about £250 (over $1,200).

Many organizations already formed should be interested in destroying rats. Boards of trade, civic societies and citizens' associations in towns and farmers' and women's clubs in rural communities will find the subject of great importance. Women's municipal leagues in several large cities already have taken up the matter. The league in Baltimore recently secured appropriations of funds for expenditure in fighting mosquitoes, flies and rats. The league in Boston during the past year, supported by voluntary contributions for the purpose, made a highly creditable educational campaign against rats. Boys' corn clubs, the troops of boy scouts, and similar organizations could do excellent work in rat campaigns.

State and National Aid.

To secure permanent results any general campaign for the elimination of rats must aim at building the animals out of shelter and food. Building reforms depend on municipal ordinances and legislative enactments. The recent plague eradication work of the United States Public Health Service in San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, and at various places in Hawaii and Porto Rico required such ordinances and laws as well as financial aid in prosecuting the work. The campaign of Danish and Swedish organizations for the destruction of rats had the help of governmental appropriations. The legislatures of California, Texas, Indiana and Hawaii, have in recent years passed laws or made appropriations to aid in rat riddance. It is probable that well-organized efforts of communities would soon win legislative support everywhere. Communities should not postpone efforts, however, while waiting for legislative co-operation, but should at once organize and begin repressive operations. Wherever health is threatened the public health service of the United States can co-operate, and where crops and other products are endangered the bureau of biological survey of the department of agriculture is ready to assist by advice and in demonstration of methods.

NATURAL FEED FOR POULTRY

Hens Should Receive Grains and Other Milling Products, Meat Meals and Green Stuff.

The natural food of poultry consists of grains, insects, green forage and grit, and accordingly in domestication it is reasonable that the hens receive cereal grains and other milling products, and such animal feeds as meat meals and skim milk, and should also have an abundance of green feed or such substitutes for it as roots or steamed clover. Oyster shells, grit and plenty of fresh water should also be supplied.

MULCH AS SOIL PROTECTION

Chief Value Is in Keeping Surface From Packing Under Weight of Snow or Heavy Rains.

The mulch is of value chiefly in protecting the surface soil, keeping it from packing under the weight of snows or heavy packing rains. The mulch also prevents heaving as a result of thawing and freezing. It protects the crowns and roots, adds fertility and sometimes retards budding out in the spring. This may be desirable when there are late frosts.

MILK IS GOOD FOR POULTRY

When Hens Once Get Accustomed to It They May Be Given All They Readily Consume.

Milk is a good feed for hens and when once accustomed to it they may be given all they will readily consume. Constituents of the milk not only help to make the hens lay well but keep them in a strong, vigorous state of health.

Make Coops Fit Fowls.

Coops in which fowls are taken to market should allow the birds to stand erect while in transit. This is somewhat regulated by the breed, requiring a greater height for Langshans than for Leghorns.

Many Horses Neglected.

Throwing a certain number of ears of corn or a measure of oats into the feed boxes and a forkful of hay into the mangers is about all the consideration many farmers give to the feeding of their horses.

Produce Infertile Eggs.

The production of the infertile egg and the proper handling and marketing of eggs by the producer would increase tremendously the number of marketable eggs each year by diminishing the quantity that are rendered unfit for food.

Fall and Winter Eggs.

To produce late fall and winter eggs begin hatching March 1. Hatch at intervals and have all the chicks out not later than May 1.

FOR BETTER ROADS

MAINTENANCE IS BIG SECRET

Great Folly to Spend Money in Construction of Roads Neglected After Completion.

Maintenance is the secret of a good road system. It is great folly to spend money in the construction of roads which are neglected after their completion. Unless intelligence and diligence is used in the up-keep of a system of roads their value will depreciate under ordinary circumstances faster than new roads can be constructed. It is therefore essential that after a road is once built, great care should be taken in its upkeep. There is no question that the cost of proper maintenance is many times saved in the increased economic value of the highway traffic.

Rounding "Dead Man's Curve."

Maintenance may be divided into two general classes: First, the upkeep of roads which have been constructed along standard line with minimum grades, proper drainage and surfacing material; second, the conditioning of roads that have had little, if any, constructive attention.

Highways coming under the first class are not so liable to be neglected by those entrusted with their care, and while their maintenance problem is a very important and necessary one, this class of roads represents only a lesser portion. The greater percentage of roads in the state are not improved. Inasmuch as this class of roads serve the majority of the people and this kind of road will always predominate, it is very necessary that attention be directed to proper ways and means of their maintenance.

Each year more or less construction work is being done and the mileage of improved roads increased, and while this work is going on the unimproved roads should be kept in as good condition as possible at a minimum cost.

The best results can only be obtained by the enthusiasm and local pride of the man who uses the road. He is the fellow most interested, and a small amount of intelligent attention by himself and his neighbors will show great results on their particular section of the road.

This rule applied throughout the length and breadth of any state would mean a system of earth roads that could be pointed to with pride.

PAYING FOR GOOD HIGHWAYS

Improved Roads Have Always Been Necessary Adjunct to State, Community and Individual.

Good highways are and have always been a necessary adjunct to the welfare of the state, community and individual. The argument, "Good roads cost lots of money," may in reality be true when figured in dollars and miles, but is incorrect when considered in reality. Good roads must be paid for, but they are paid for whether they are built or not. The wear and breakage on teams, harness and vehicles, and the increased cost of hauling on poor roads is costing the grower far more than the price of building and keeping in repair the very best roads. He is actually paying for the roads without getting them; and, besides, is put to much inconvenience and worry.

In short, good roads cost nothing.

Stored Seed Corn.

Actual tests have proved that carefully stored seed corn will yield as much as 18 bushels more to the acre than seed from the ordinary storage of the corn crop.

Something Lacking.

There is something lacking in the nature of a man that misuses and mistreats his horses.

Care for Late Farrows.

Sows with late farrows need warm pens and good care for several days.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lnnches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

Vivo Flour

Solve Your Baking Problem.

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain

Hanson & Batzen Milling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

WESTERN CANADA'S CEREAL CROP

One of the Best Ever Harvested.

The cereal crop of Western Canada for 1917 was the most valuable one ever harvested; the returns from all classes of live stock have been equally satisfactory. The wool clip was not only greater than in any previous year, but the price obtained was double that of 1916, which in turn was almost double that of the year before.

As was the case in 1915 and 1916 many farmers were able to pay for their land outright with the proceeds of their first year's crop. Further evidence of the prosperity of Western Canada is shown by the fact that one in every twenty of the population is now the owner of an automobile. If the farming community alone is taken, it will be found that the proportion of automobile owners is still greater. The bank clearings of the leading cities of Western Canada were consistently higher than they were in the corresponding periods of 1916, and then they were higher than the year preceding. In Winnipeg $500,000,000 more was cleared in the 11 months ending November 30 than in the same months a year ago.

The entry of the United States into the war has strengthened the bonds between that country and Canada. We are now working together for the same ends. Those who are not fighting are promoting a greater production of foodstuffs. In this connection Western Canada offers a wonderful opportunity. Not only can larger quantities of staple foodstuffs be produced, but the cost of production is lower and the remuneration greater than where land is more expensive. Notwithstanding the fact that the price of farm products has doubled during the past three years, there are millions of acres of arable land in Western Canada which can still be bought at a low price.

Western Canada has an enormous acreage prepared for seeding to wheat in 1918. It is larger than in 1917, and will probably surpass the record area put into crop in the year 1915, when the largest crop ever known in the West was harvested. The year 1918 should also see a further increase in live stock activity.

Farmers have been investing considerable sums in cattle; the high prices secured for wool and mutton have opened the eyes of Western farmers to the possibilities of sheep, and such was the demand for breeding animals last fall that it was impossible to meet it adequately; the campaign for greater hog production is expected to yield an increase of between 25 and 50 per cent in 1918.

Those who are contemplating coming to Western Canada cannot do better than come early in the spring when they can put in a crop and harvest it in the fall. In this way they will be able to achieve something that will not only be of great benefit to themselves, but also to the great cause for which the Allies, including the United States, are now fighting.—Advertisement.

Iron money is passing in Germany, and the Siamese are using porcelain

Many self-made men are hot products.

Says Pile Remedy Worth $100.00 a Box.

Columbus Man Knows What He Is Talking About.

I have had itching piles ever since my earliest recollection. I am 53 years old and have suffered terribly. I have tried many remedies and doctors, but no cure. About 3 weeks ago I saw your ad for Peterson's Ointment. The first application stopped all itching, and in three days all soreness. I have only used one 25c box and consider I am cured. You have my heartfelt thanks, and may everyone that has this trouble see this and give Peterson's Ointment, that is worth a hundred dollars or more a box, a trial. Sincerely yours, A. Newth, Columbus, Ohio.

"It makes me feel proud to be able to produce an ointment like that," says Peterson. "Not only do I guarantee Peterson's Ointment for old sores and wounds, but for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Itching Skin, Pimples, Blackheads and all skin diseases. I put up a big box for 30 cents, a price all can afford to pay and money back from your druggist if not satisfied." Adv.

New York has woman conductors on Broadway cars.

Bread is the staff of life, but the roll of famine is something else.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Some men are born great and then proceed to slump.

New York city eats 10,000 pounds of horseflesh weekly.

The shoes of the near future will be of canvas and composition.

After the Movies Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

GIVES ANSWER TO U. S. TERMS

Count von Hertling, in Reichstag Speech, Replies to President Wilson.

Amsterdam, Jan. 26. — In his speech to the Reichstag Chancellor von Hertling replied to President Wilson's 14 peace conditions as follows:

"'I shall not enlarge upon the distorted representation of German policy which is contained in Mr. Wilson's message, but will deal in detail with the points which Mr. Wilson lays down there, not less than 14 points, in which he formulates his peace program; and I pray your indulgence in dealing with these as briefly as possible:

Agree With First Point.

"The first point is the demand that there shall be no more secret international agreements. History shows it is we above all others who would be able to agree to the publicity of diplomatic documents. I recall that our defensive alliance with Austria-Hungary was known to the whole world from 1888, while the offensive agreement of the enemy states first saw the light of publicity during the war, through the revelations of the secret Russian archives. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are being conducted with full publicity. This proves that we are quite ready to accept this proposal and declare publicity of negotiations to be a general political principle.

"In his second point Mr. Wilson demands freedom of shipping on the seas in war and peace. This also is demanded by Germany as the first and one of the most important requirements for the future. Therefore, there is here no difference of opinion. The limitation introduced by Mr. Wilson in the end, which I need not quote textually, is not intelligible, appears superfluous and would therefore best be left out.

"Point three: We too are in thorough accord with the removal of economic barriers which interfere with trade in superfluous manner. We too condemn economic war, which would inevitably bear within it causes of future war-like complications.

"Point four: Limitation of armaments—As already declared by us, the idea of limitation of armaments is entirely discussable. The financial position of all European states after the war might most effectively promote a satisfactory solution. It is therefore clear that an understanding might be reached without difficulty on the first four points of Mr. Wilson's program."

"I now come to the fifth point, settlement of all colonial claims and disputes. Practical realization of Mr. Wilson's principles in the realm of reality will encounter some difficulties in any case. I believe that for the present it may be left for England, which was the greatest colonial empire, to make what she will of this proposal of her ally. This point of the program also will have to be discussed in due time, on the reconstitution of the world's colonial possessions, which we also demand absolutely.

"Point six: Evacuation of Russian territory—Now that the Entente has refused within this period agreed upon by Russia and the quadruple alliance to join in the negotiation, I must in the name of the latter decline to allow any subsequent interference. We are dealing here with questions which concern only Russia and the four allied powers. I adhere to the hope that with recognition of self determination for the people on the western frontier, of the former Russian empire, good relations will be established, both with these peoples and with the rest of Russia, for whom we wish most earnestly a return of order, peace and conditions guaranteeing the welfare of the country.

No Designs on Belgium.

"Point seven: Belgium—My predecessors in office repeatedly declared that at no time did annexation of Belgium to Germany form a point in the program of German policy. The Belgian questions belong to those questions, the details of which are to be settled by negotiations at the peace conference. So long as our opponents have not unreservedly taken the standpoint that the integrity of the Allies' territory can offer the only possible basis of peace discussion, I must adhere to the standpoint hitherto always adopted and refuse the removal in advance of the Belgian affair from the entire discussion.

"Point eight: The occupied parts of France are a valuable pawn in our hands. Here, too, forcible annexation forms no part of the official German policy. The conditions and methods of procedure of the evacuation, which must take account of Germany's vital interests, are to be agreed upon between Germany and France. I can only again expressly accentuate the fact that there can never be a question of dismemberment of imperial territory.

Against Dismemberment.

"Under no fine phrases of any kind shall we permit the enemy again to take from us territory of the empire which ever increasing intimacy has linked itself to Germanism, which has in highly gratifying manner ever and increasingly developed in an economic respect, and of whose people more than 87 per cent speak the German mother tongue.

"The questions dealt with by Mr. Wilson under points nine, ten and eleven, touch both the Italian frontier questions and questions of the future development of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the future of the Balkan states, questions in which, for the greater part, the interests of our ally, Austria-Hungary, preponderate. Where German interets are concerned we shall defend them most energetically.

"The matters touched upon by Mr. Wilson in point 12 concerns our loyal, brave ally, Turkey. I must in no wise forestall her statesmen in their attitude. The integrity of Turkey and the safeguarding of her capital, which is connected closely with the question of the straits, are important and vital interests of the German empire also. Our ally can always count upon our energetic support in this matter.

Says Teutons Liberated Poalnd.

Point 13 deals with Poland, it was not the Entente—which had only empty words for Poland and before the war never interceded for Poland with Russia—but the German empire and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy who liberated Poland from the Czaristic regime which was crushing her national characteristics. It may thus be left to Germany and Austria-Hungary and Poland to come to an agreement on the future constitution of this country. As the negotiations and communications of the last year prove we are on the road to this goal.

The last point, the fourteenth, deals with a bond of the nations. Regarding this point, I am sympathetically disposed, as my political activity shows, toward every idea which eliminates for the future a possibility or probability of war and will promote a peaceful and harmonious collaboration of nations. If the idea of a bond of nations, as suggested by President Wilson, proves on closer examination really to be conceived in a spirit of complete justice and complete impartiality toward all, then the imperial government is gladly ready, when all other pending questions have been settled, to begin the examination of the basis of such a bond of nations.

Doubtful of Sincerity.

"Gentlemen, you have acquainted yourselves with the speech of Premier Lloyd George and the proposals of President Wilson. I must repeat what I saw at commencement: We now must ask ourselves whether these speeches and proposals breathe a real and earnest wish for peace. They certainly contain certain principles for a general world peace, to which we also assent, and which might form the starting point and aid negotiations.

"When, however, concrete questions come into the question, points which, for we allies, are of decisive importance, their peace will is less observable. Our enemies do not desire to destroy Germany, but they cast covetous eyes on parts of our allies' lands. They speak with respect of Germany's position, but their conception, ever afresh, finds expression as if we were the guilty who must do penance and promise, improvement. Thus speaks the victor to the vanquished, he who interprets all our former expressions of a readiness for peace as merely a sign of weakness.

Calls Proposals Deceptive.

"If the leaders of the enemy powers really are inclined toward peace, let them revise their program once again, or, as Premier Lloyd George said, 'proceed to reconsideration.'

Seeks Lasting Peace.

"If they do that and come forward with fresh proposals, then we will examine them carefully, because our aim is no other than the re-establishment of a lasting peace.

"As to our purpose, gentlemen, we are all one.

Certain of Victory.

"Let us hold together the government and the nation, and victory will be ours. A good peace will and must come.

"The German nation bears in an admirable manner the sufferings and burdens of a war, which now is in its fourth year. In connection with these burdens, and sufferings, I think especially of the sufferings of the small artisans and the lowly paid officials. But you all, men and women, will hold on and see it through.

"With your political knowledge, you do not allow yourselves to be fooled by catch phrases. You know how to distinguish between the realities of life and the promises of dreams.

"Such a nation cannot founder. God is with us and will be with us in the future."

Demand Abolition of Lords.

Nottingham, England, Jan. 26.—A resolution for the abolition of the House of Lords, was reported to the labor conference in session here. Representatives of the railway men told the conference that the railway employes had reached the breaking point and that the union would back them if they declined to work on account of lack of food. The responsibility, they said, would be due to mismanagement on the part of the government.

Editor to Direct Loan Publicity.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Frank R. Wilson, assistant secretary of the Federal Farm Loan board, has been chosen publicity director for the third Liberty Loan campaign to succeed Oscar A. Price, private secretary to Secretary McAdoo, as director general of railroads. Mr. Wilson formerly was editor and owner of the Sioux City News, and for the past year has been connected with the Federal Farm Loan board. The date of the campaign is withheld.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Duluth has 2,692 men subject to the army draft in the first classification of the questionnaire. This number will be called for the first physical examination at once.

George W. Winter of Winona has been appointed a member of the district conscription board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. W. Libby of Winona, now secretary of the Minnesota Safety commission.

Alvin Boen, formerly a newspaper man of Fergus Falls, died at the Great Lakes training camp from spinal meningitis. He was the son of former Congressman Halldore Boen, and was the third of the Boen family to enlist.

Deposits in the nine banks of Benton county increased 20 per cent last year, according to statements issued in response to the national call. The deposits in the banks total $1,734,051, an increase of about $350,000 since last year.

Levert Cushing Hale, 29 years old of Morgan, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a shotgun. His act is said to have been caused by worry because he failed to fill out his questionnaire within the allotted time.

An idea of the scarcity of seed corn in Pipestone county can be gained from the prices that have recently been paid. At an auction held by George Armstrong some of the seed corn brought as high as $23.50 a bushel, and at the sale of W. B. Hubbard seed corn brought $17.50 a bushel.

Tests of seed corn made by G. A. Strobel, agricultural teacher in the Mankato high school, have shown that much of the corn that was supposed to be good seed fails to germinate. Blue Earth county, banner corn county of Southern Minnesota, will probably have to import some of its seed for the 1918 crop.

H. J. Stern, who was in Fergus Falls last fall and collected $100 for the purpose of recovering the body of his brother-in-law, Ted Johnson, who had been drowned in Carlisle slough, and then disappeared with the cash, has been arrested at Spokane, charged with being a slacker. Otter Tail county authorities want Stern if the federal authorities get through with him.

The greater portion of the state's part of the $7,740,941 which will be spent on roads in Minnesota this year will go to counties least able to provide funds of their own, according to C. M. Babcock, state commissioner of highways, who is preparing for the biggest road program in the history of his department. The state aid amounts to $2,220,000 of this sum, and the law provides that in counties where the assessed value of the property for taxation is less than $5,000,000 the state shall pay 80 per cent to the county's 20; in counties with between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 taxable value, 70 per cent; between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000, 60 per cent, and in all other counties, 50 per cent.

Taxes levied for all purposes in Goodhue county amounted to $661,635.60 in 1917.

John Swanson of the Hallock Roller mill is making preparations to put on a night shift to double the capacity of the mill. Mr. Swanson has a standing order for all the flour he can turn out for shipment abroad to the soldiers.

John E. Davis of Muskegon, Mich., has arrived in Baudette, where he expects to purchase land and engage in sheep raising. Mr. Davis is an experienced hand at the sheep raising business and considers Northern Minnesota an ideal location for that business.

Seven business houses were destroyed by fire at Brainerd, causing a loss estimated at $50,000. The fire started in a basement pool room of the Ideal hotel, destroying that building and the Cale block, the Empress theater, the Brainerd fur factory, Alex Johnson cigar store, McGill barber shop and the Larrabee furniture store.

Governor Burnquist's attempt to pay the school aid deficiency account of $1,070,193 out of current school aid appropriations is held illegal by a decision of the state supreme court, affirming the Ramsey county district court's action in issuing an injunction asked for by J. F. Mushel, a taxpayer. The decision settles the controversy and releases for distribution to the school districts of the state $5,037,545 in appropriations.

Herman Zempke, German-born farmer near Red Wing, owning 800 acres of land, was held to the grand jury on charges of sedition. Zempke is alleged to have urged that a revolution be started in this country and to have said that 10,000 men could be found in the state who would support the revolution. He is credited with saying that Americans should have stayed off the ocean after the imperial government told them to.

The new Minnesota law aginst circulating literature urging citizens not to assist in prosecution of the war, or discouraging enlistment, is upheld by a decision of the state supreme court, affirming the indictment of C. H. Holm and Frank Holm in St. Paul. The defendants circulated a pamphlet inpugning the motives of President Wilson and congress in entering into the war, and seeking by "unfounded assertions," the court says, to incite antagonism to the war, "the natural tendency of which is to deter enlistment." The law is declared constitutional

SEIBERLICH TO RETAIN PLACE

Draft Board Member Remains When Governor Recommends No Further Action.

BANK DEPOSITS GAIN

Increase in State for 1917 Is $340,000,000 Over Previous Year, Despite War Demands, Indicating Thrift.

St. Paul.

Governor Burnquist has recommended "that no further action be taken in proceedings for the removal of Robert Seiberlich, member of the state boxing commission, from the Eighth ward draft board in Minneapolis, his secretary, Gustaf Lindquist, said, following the demand by Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder for the Governor's recommendation in the case.

Charges were made that Mr. Seiberlich was strongly pro-German in his sympathies before the United States entered the war and in various ways had proved himself to be unfit to serve on the draft board. Provost Marshal General Crowder refused to act without a recommendation from Governor Burnquist.

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Bank Deposits Increase.

Wartime thrift and economy among Minnesotans is reflected in increases in their bank deposits. These have gained in spite of liberal subscriptions to the Liberty Loans, Red Cross and other patriotic causes, according to summaries on the latest state bank call made public by F. E. Pearson, state superintendent of banks.

Deposits in Minnesota state banks increased more than $34,350,000 in 1917, and $3,150,000 of the increase was after Oct. 18, when Liberty Loan and other campaigns were taking large sums.

"In the state banks the usual percentage of gains were maintained in the face of wartime demands," said Superintendent Pearson. "This showing is remarkable, because of the unusual financial demands, and indicates that people are learning thrift and are prosperous. The general financial situation is extremely satisfactory."

Deposits totaling $248,311,067 were listed on Dec. 31, against those of $213,960,615 Dec. 27, 1916. Cash reserves were maintained at a high level, in the last call amounting to $42,911,159 or $23,692,749 in excess of legal requirements, and compared with a total of $38,780,282 Dec. 27, 1916. Total assets of 1,113 banks aggregated nearly $287,000,000, having advanced $68,265,000 in the year. Loans were listed at $231,500,000 in the last report, indicating a gain of $31,468,000 during 1917 business.

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New Hours at State House.

Capitol offices have begun a new schedule of hours from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. to make up time under the new order for all-day closing on Saturdays. The Saturday closing order was issued by Gustaf Lindquist, secretary to Governor Burnquist, after consultations with department heads. Fuel saving measures adopted recently are expected to reduce the daily coal consumption at the building from an average of 14 tons to considerably less than 10 tons. Further savings are being attempted at the old capitol building.

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Hotels Face Action.

W. A. Wittbacker, state hotel inspector, announces that 100 Minneapolis and St. Paul hotel and restaurant keepers who failed to pay the 1917 state license fee are facing prosecution. Lists of these places were turned over to the county attorneys, with requests that actions be brought against them at once. The Minneapolis list of 85 hotels and restaurants includes sceveral large ones.

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$225,000 Ore Royalties Paid State.

Payments of $225,000 in royalties on iron ore taken from state-owned mineral lands have been virtually completed at the office of State Treasurer Henry Rines. The remittances covered amounts due for the last quarter of 1917. J. P. Funk, mineral lands clerk, said that the showing is a favorable one.

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Minnesota Ranks Ninth.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Farm products of the United States reached the unprecedented value of $19,443,849,381 last year, an increase of more than $6,000,000,000 over 1916 and almost $9,000,000,000 more than in 1915. Minnesota ranks ninth, with crops valued at $480,230,000.

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No Legal Barrier.

Reported plans of the Consumers United States company, an offshoot of the Nonpartisan league to invade Minnesota and organize chain stores probably will not be affected by the state blue sky law. Members of the Minnesota Securities commission, charged with administration of the new statute to protect Minnesota investors against wild cat investment schemes, expressed informal opinions to that effect, explaining that the plan involves simply an employment contract.

Stop That Cold At Once

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

The Measure.

Knicker—How much coal have you?

Bocker—A solitaire and several brilliants.

Not So Serious.

"Does he take it seriously?"

"About as seriously as an actor takes matrimony."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

RACES QUICK TO AMALGAMATE

Intermarriage of French and English in St. Louis Began Promptly and Continued.

"Mimi" was a pet name for girls in the old French families a century ago. It was Indian and meant little pigeon. "Virginia" was a favorite name for daughters among the French families. The suggestion did not come from the Old Dominion state. Baby girls were christened Virginia because the mothers had read, tearfully, the story of Paul and Virginia. Bernardine de Saint Pierre's novel came out in 1797. It circulated all over the world and reached St. Louis. The romance made the first literary impression on the village. It prompted the use of the name of the heroine many times.

Commingling of the elements of the population of St. Louis came promptly. There was no line of exclusion in business or matrimony. The evolution of the typical St. Louisan was rapid. Of the more than one thousand descendants of Madame Chouteau, the mother of St. Louis, not two hundred have borne French names. In the present generation these descendants are represented in families of six former nationalities.—From "Missourian One Hundred Years Ago," by Walter B. Stevens.

Too many men who run into debt don't even attempt to crawl out.

Some men who imagine they are cut out for politicians are poor fits.

You can't "kill time." You can only hold a little of it, for a little while.

London reports 905 persons killed in 36 German air raids on British soil.

Women whose sensitive nerves often yield to coffee's harmful stimulation, appreciate the change resulting from a ten days trial of INSTANT POSTUM INSTEAD of COFFEE

Such a delicious drink makes the change easy and better nerves make it a permanent one.

"There's a Reason"

Back Given Out?

Housework is too hard for a woman who is half sick, nervous and always tired. But it keeps piling up, and gives weak kidneys no time to recover. If your back is lame and achy and your kidneys irregular; if you have "blue spells," sick headaches, nervousness, dizziness and rheumatic pains, use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have done wonders for thousands of worn out women.

A Minnesota Case

Mrs. C. C. Lohmann, S. Main St., Zumbrota, Minn., says: "The first symptom of my kidney trouble was a pain through the small of my back; before long it extended down into my limbs. I had nervous headaches and often got so dizzy, I couldn't see. I felt languid and was all worn out mornings. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me quick relief and after I had used a few boxes, I was cured. I have had no further trouble."

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Genuine bears signature

Brent Good

PALE FACES
Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood
Carter's Iron Pills
Will help this condition

Enough to Know.

"Does he know anything about poker?"

"Everything—he never plays."—Buffalo Express.

Many a man gets the best of a fight because he hasn't the nerve to run away.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

There are two sides to every story. The victory you win means defeat for the other fellow.

A man can't have his cake and eat it, too—especially on his first trip across the pond.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Atlanta has increased salaries of 1,444 city employees.

Any man who would sue a girl for breach of promise ought to be confined in an upholstered cell.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

Consistent Garb.

"How was the runaway convict dressed?" "In a cutaway coat and slouch hat."

Stoppage of the bowels

More cattle die of paralysis of the bowels and being drenched than from all other bowel troubles

Dr. David Roberts' LAXOTONIC, Price 50c

fed dry on the tongue will overcome paralysis and stoppage of the bowels thus avoiding drenching which is dangerous in itself.

Read the Practical Home Veterinarian

Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows

If no dealer in your town, write

Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

Western Commission Co.
SOUTH ST. PAUL
Ship us your
CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP

Seven salesmen that suit. Prompt returns at highest market price. We make a specialty of handling Shipping Association live stock.

Write Us for Market Information

National Hotel
Opposite New Post Office
Washington and Second Ave. S., MINNEAPOLIS
Steam heat; hot and cold running water and telephone in every room. Special rates to Stockmen, Country Merchants and Farmers. 50c and up.

AMERICAN HIDE & FUR CO.
18 First St. N., Minneapolis, Minn.
The North's Greatest Fur House
Wholesale dealers in Hides, Furs, Wool, Rubber and Metals. Tanners and Manufacturers of Robes and Coats.

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively—by promptly using a dependable remedy—

PISO'S

NEW FOOD CODE EFFECTIVE NOW

Country Goes On Bread Diet Prescribed by President and Food Administrator.

TO HELP ALLIES IS AIM

Government Depends Upon American Women to See That New Food Rules Are Obeyed—Two Wheatless Days Weekly.

CHIEF PROVISIONS OF NEW U. S. FOOD CODE

A BAKER'S BREAD OF MIXED FLOURS, a 5 per cent substitution of other cereals for wheat until a 20 per cent substitution is reached Feb. 24.

SALE BY RETAILERS TO HOUSEHOLDERS of an equal amount of substitute flours for every pound of wheat flour purchased at the time the wheat flour is bought

SALE BY MILLERS TO WHOLESALERS and wholesalers to retailers of only 70 per cent of the amount of flour sold last year.

TWO WHEATLESS DAYS A WEEK—Monday and Wednesday—and one wheatless meal a day.

ONE MEATLESS DAY A WEEK — Tuesday — and one meatless meal a day.

TWO PORKLESS DAYS A WEEK—Tuesday and Saturday.

Washington, Jan. 29.—As a part of a war rationing system prescribed by President Wilson and the food administration, the American people have gone on a war bread diet. "Victory bread," the food administration calls it.

The reduced rations are asked to create a larger export surplus of food for the European Allies. Curtailment of consumptinon will be accomplished largely by voluntary effort, but force will be employed wherever permitted under the food control act

The rationing system, as presented by the President in a proclamation and by Food Administrator Hoover in a list of regulations, forms the food administration's 1918 food conservation program.

The Regulations.

The food administration has issued this statement:

"The following is a summary of the rules that have been formulated by the United States food administration, with the approval of the President, in order to effect the further conservation in foodstuffs necessary to support the Allies and our own armed forces over the next four months. These rules are effective from the morning of Monday, Jan. 28.

Rests With People.

"The effectiveness of these rules is dependent solely upon the good will of and the willingness to sacrifice by the American people. In the last analysis the success or failure of any plan such as here outlined rests with the people. We are dependent upon the co-operation of the trades. We have but one police force—the American woman—and we depend upon her to organize in co-operation with our state and local food administrators to see that these rules are obeyed by that small minority who may fail. Part of the rules will be enforced under the Lever food act; other parts are voluntary and will depend for their success upon public sentiment. Our experience hitherto has shown a willingness of the vast majority of consumers and a full co-operation of the trades, to undergo the self-sacrifice necessary to render such measures effective. The small minority who refuse to co-operate should not be allowed to defeat the nation's necessities.

Equal Purchases Asked.

"1. As their part in reducing the consumption of wheat flour, the consumers of the country are called upon, in purchasing such flour to buy at the same time an equal weight of the other cereals (cornmeal, cornstarch, corn flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour and feterita flours and meals.) The housewife may use these products separately in making bread, cakes and pastry, or mix them as she thinks best. Retailers are to sell wheat our only with an equal weight of these other cereals.

Bakers to Supply Mixed Breads.

"2. Consumers will be able to obtain mixed cereal bread from their bakers, who will be required under the license regulations to mix 5 per cent (5 per cent) of other cereals with their wheat flour, both in bread and rolls and will be required gradually to increase this substitution until beginning Feb. 24, a minimum of 20 per cent of such cereals is to be used. The food administration strongly urges on consumers the buying of this bread, which will be known as Victory bread, and will contain not less than 20 per cent of cereals other than wheat. Graham or whole wheat bread will also be given that name, because, containing as they do, 25 per cent more of the wheat grain than ordinary white bread, they, too, will serve the purpose of saving wheat flour.

"If you bake bread at home use wheat substitutes; if you buy it, buy only Victory bread.

White Flour Use Curtailed.

"3. Manufacturers of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers, breakfast foods, pie, cake and pastry are not to purchase to exceed 70 per cent (70 per cent) of the wheat flour they used during the corresponding months of 1917. These manufacturers will be performing a patriotic service by using cereals other than wheat in their productions.

"4. Wholesalers will be required under license regulations not to buy more than 70 per cent of their purchases of flour from millers as based on their purchase for the corresponding months of the preceding year and their sales to the retail trade must be in the proportion of one pound of wheat flour to one pound of other cereals, this being in the same proportion in which the seller sells to the consumer unless the wholesalers satisfies himself that the substitutes have already been purchased from another source.

No Profiteering.

"A ruling has been made that in making any combination sales under this program, dealers shall name a price for each of the articles so sold which shall not represent more than a normal pre-war profit on any one of the articles sold.

"5. Millers of flour are to distribute their output through their customary channels and markets in such a manner that each city, town and district may receive its usual proportion. The wheat millers have been required to produce one barrel of flour (196 pounds) from 264 pounds of wheat. This is a white flour and represents from 2 per cent to 4 per cent higher extraction than from last year's harvest.

Two Wheatless Days.

"6. To assist further in conservation, Monday and Wednesday of each week are to be observed as wheatless days and one meal of each day as a wheatless meal. This applies both in the home and in the public eating place and on such days and meals no crackers, pastries, macaroni, breakfast food or other cereals containing wheat should be used. The only exception to this is such small amounts of flour as may be needed for thickening soups or gravies or as a binder in cornbread or other cereal breads.

"7. On wheatless days and at wheatless meals, the food administration urges that bread baked in the home be other than wheat bread. Where bread is purchased either for use in public eating places or in the home, Victory bread should be used, if no wheat substitutes can be found.

State Chief to Name Meal.

"The federal food administrator in each state will announce the meal to be observed as a wheatless meal in his state. If no meal is designated, the United States food administration prefers that the evening meal be wheatless.

"8. It is further desired, in order that meat and pork products be conserved, that one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week, and one meatless meal in every day, be observed, and, in addition, two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week, be strictly kept. By 'meatless' is meant without hog, cattle or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. By 'porkless' is meant without pork, bacon, lard or other pork products, fresh or preserved. Use fish, poultry and eggs.

"9. For local situations where exceptions are necessary application should be made to the state food administrators."

BIG CUNARDER TORPEDOED

Steamship Andania Is Hit, but Not Sunk.

Belfast, Jan. 29.—The Cunard line steamer Andania was torpedoed, but not sunk, off the Ulster coast, says the Irish Daily Telegraph. The newspaper adds it is believed that no deaths resulted from the explosion.

The Andania was outward bound. She had on board about 40 passengers and more than 200 men in the crew.

The first torpedo missed the steamer, but the second found its mark amidships. The captain ordered the ship abandoned and passengers and crew embarked in the ship's boats.

After rowing for an hour they were rescued by trawlers and patrol boats and landed at a North Irish coast town.

First U. S. War Patients Reach Here.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.—The first war patients to arrive in Baltimore from France have reached here and are at the United States General hospital, Fort Henry. A total of 60 men—51 enlisted men, seven officers and two nurses—are now at the fort. The men arrived at an American port Wednesday and were brought direct to the hospital. It took them two weeks to get from France to an American port. They left on Jan. 9 and arrived on Jan. 23.

Bandits Get $300,000 in Gems.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Four robbers, one of them posing as a detective, entered the offices of the Heler-Rose company, jewelers, in the heart of the downtown district, and escaped with jewelry valued at $300,000 after locking a member of the firm and two stenographers in a washroom. The robbers entered the office of the company, which is on the ninth floor of the Marshall Field Annex building, while President Frank E. Rose and the stenographers were alone.

PRESIDENT PUTS U. S. ON WAR DIET

Issues Proclamation Calling On People To Cut Wheat Consumption Further.

BURDEN ON AMERICA

Reduced European Productivity, and Destruction of Shipping Increases Load Which U. S. Must Carry, Says Executive.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Calling upon the people to make their greatest effort toward coservation of food for the Allies, President Wilson has issued a proclamation in which he says the reduced productivity of Europe, the partial failure of crops and the destruction of shipping have placed practically the entire burden upon the shoulders of this country.

The message follows:

A Proclamation.

Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of man-power to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

The food administration has formulated suggestions, which if followed will enable us to meet this great responsibility, without any real inconvenience on our part.

30 Per Cent Reduction Asked.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only 70 per cent of the amounts used in 1917.

All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast, cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to 70 per cent of their 1917 requirements, and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their current requirements.

Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to, at most, 70 per cent of those of last year, or when buying bread should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contains an admixture of other cerals.

In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as a meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be served in each day, while in addition Saturday in each week should further be observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

Maintenance of Health Necessary.

The maintenance of health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply, but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war.

I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operatoin with the food administration for the success of food conservation will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in the national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

WOODROW WILSON.

German Held at Virginia.

Virginia, Minn., Jan. 29.—H. Lebeler, a German who has been cooking in a camp of the Virginia and Rainy Lake company, was arrested on a technical charge of being a deserter, but is held on suspicion of being implicated in fomenting trouble among lumberjacks employed by the company in the Cusson country. It is reported there will be a strike here Feb. 1. Lebeler has been in this country four years. He is alleged to have registered in Connecticut, then to have left before taking physical examination.

Long Dead.

The Barber (after the shave)—"Hair dyed, sir?" Customer (baldheaded)—"Yes, it did, about five years ago."

For Pimply Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples, address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Proving It.

"Jubbe is a man of great promise."

"Hm! So, he's been borrowing from you, too?"

Any business is better than loafing; but lots of men don't know it.

"Cold In the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Pathetic.

"What is more pathetic," asked the sentimental young woman, "than a man who has loved and lost?"

"Well," replied the man of experience, "a fellow who has bet about $20 on a sure thing and found out that he was wrong is entitled to a nook at the wailing place."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c.

Value of "Holding On."

The bulldog grip—the grace of holding on—is a powerful asset in any boy's life, declares a writer. A good many who start out with "Great Expectations," as Dickens puts it, peter out. A man past middle life brought some of his paintings to the great English painter, Rossetti, for examination and judgment. Rossetti was obliged to tell the man that the works were lacking in strength and power. Then the man drew out other paintings and drawings, saying that they were the work of a young student. Rossetti declared them full of talent and promise, and asked who the student was. The middle-aged man, with pathos in his voice, admitted that they were the products of his younger days. He had failed to live up to the promise and possibilities of his young manhood; he had failed to hold on to his ideals. It's a good plan to learn to "hold on."

SELF DEFENSE

Defeat Backache and Kidney Trouble With Anuric

Many people in this section have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found that Anuric was the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they needed nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric" (double strength). You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as stone in the bladder. If you want quick relief buy Anuric now (60c a package)—or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. This will prove that "Anuric" eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1316 S. Orchade St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

HIDE TANNING

Horse and Cattle Hides tanned and manufactured into Robes—Coats—Mittens that will last a life time. Old Furs and Robes repaired. We buy Hides, Furs, Metals and Rubber, top prices paid. Write for prices and tags.

FOSTER ROBE & TANNING CO.
1620 5th St., S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MASQUERADE AND THEATRICAL
COSTUMES for RENTAL
Write for special discount. L. Kopfmann, Costumer, Successor to Smith Costume Co. 813-F Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 5--1918.

An Apt Student.

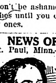
A young woman who went to Columbia to take her degree of doctor of philosophy married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement one of her friends said:

"But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph.D."

"So I did," replied Edith; "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."

Don't be ashamed to wear your old clothes until you can afford to pay for new ones.

NEWS OF ST. PAUL



St. Paul, Minn.—"For years I suffered from disordered kidneys. My back ached terribly, also my head. I let it run on until just lately, when I read in the papers of Anuric, and having known of Dr. Pierce and some of his other medicines, I decided to try out this Anuric. I have been greatly benefited by it, and certainly advise everyone suffering as I did to take the Anuric Tablets."—MRS. F. E. MARSHALL, 1007 Gaultier St.

Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of Anuric and you know that his Pleasant Pellets for the liver and his Favorite Prescription for the ills of women have had a splendid reputation for the last 50 years.—Adv.

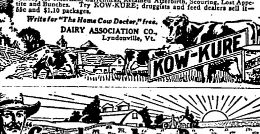
SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Puts a .. Stop to all **Distemper**

CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, $5 and $10 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turf goods houses.

Spohn Medical Co., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



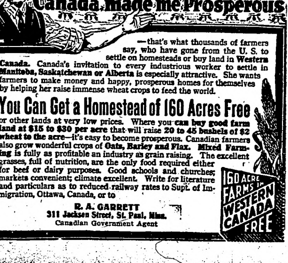
The Cow's Health—First of All

To think of the milk yield first and the cow's health afterward is putting the cart before the horse. Many "poor milkers" only need to have their systems working properly to become good producers.

KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, makes cows healthy and *keeps* them healthy. Working on the digestive and genital organs, it is a prompt, sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite and Bunches. Try KOW-KURE; druggists and feed dealers sell it—55c and $1.10 packages.

Write for "The Home Cow Doctor," free.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.,
Lyndonville, Vt.


160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Canada made me Prosperous

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

Women Better or Worse.

Women, when they are bad, are worse than men and more disposed to commit crime. When the sex which is sweet by inheritance once becomes degraded it falls into greater excesses than the other. Women are always either much better or much worse than men.—Bonaparte.

SATISFACTION

There is a satisfying pleasure every housewife feels in preparing a meal from good wholesome materials.

Makeshift foods are unsatisfactory as well as unwholesome.

Our Meats Satisfy

You feel fresh and vigorous after eating a meal prepared from our market. They give the necessary buoyancy and vigor to the system.

And they cost no more than the "other" kind.

Why not eat well when it costs no more?

Fresh fish always on hand.

The Goodridge Meat Market

R. R. JOHNSON, Prop.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel

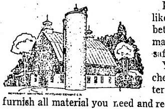
Board By Day Or Week

Good Accommodations

Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor



You Can Afford

This Fireproof Barn

Don't wait longer. A barn like this with concrete floor between stable and mow will make your stock and your feed safe from fire.

You can build it today cheaper than ever before in terms of your crops. We can furnish all material you need and recommend a good contractor.

Now is a good time to build. Winter milk profits will be greater for warm shelter. You will need less labor for cleaning the stable. You will be ready for next year's operations on a bigger scale.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Phone51 Goodridge, Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8½ cents. He should sell this sugar at 8½ to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8½ and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least $180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war.

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.

As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government it was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at $7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.

"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr. Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to $1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about $4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about $5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about $7.50 per hundred, or a differential of $1.84.

"In reducing the differential to $1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about $24,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about $4.60 per hundred pounds f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about $6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about $7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.

"There is now an eliminating of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over $25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisianian producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages $3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of $4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers.

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba.

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix this price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to $1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade.

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

C. M. ADKINS

Physician and Surgeon

GRYGLA MINNESOTA

O. A. Naplin

LAWYER

Thief River Falls, Minnesota

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away

Thief River Falls, Minn

The First State Bank

OF

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN

General Banking and Collections

We Make a Specialty of

FARM LOANS

For Particulars Call or Write

Garden Hose Restores Vision.

Garden hose, at full pressure, restored a man's sight at San Rafael, Cal., recently. The man, Charles Brown fell 40 feet from the roof of his home. Neighbors turned the garden hose on his head as a first aid measure and after an examination Brown was found to be the better instead of the worse for his tumble. His vision was completely cured. He is wondering whether it was the fall or the garden hose that was responsible.

Dr. J. T. Turley

THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Watch For The Next Date

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50

Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00

Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free

When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

Saturday Feb. 27th

IS

DE LAVAL

Service Day

At Our Store

For the benefit of all users of De Laval Cream Separators we have established a DE LAVAL SERVICE DAY to be held annually.

On these dates we shall be glad to have any De Laval user bring his separator to our store for a complete and careful inspection and adjustment, which will be made Free of Charge. Should any parts, due to usual wear, or accident need to be replaced, this will be done, the only charge being for the price of the new parts used.

The De Laval Service man, will be with us to have charge of this work. Bring in your Separator and receive the benefit of his advice on the care and operation of your machine, as well as the Free Service. It is our wish, and that of the De Laval Company, that every user of a De Laval Separator get the maximum of efficiency at the minnimum of cost.

No expert is required to keep a De Laval in repair. A little care with the use of De Laval Separator Oil will keep it running satisfactory for years if adjustments are made when needed.

Remember the Date, Feb. 27th.

Have your machine in by 10:30 A. M.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

See our New De Lavals

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XIII NO. 6 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1918 $1.50 Per Year

Market Reports.
Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	81
Barley	1 35
Flax	3.48
Rye	2.00
Butter	.40
Eggs	.40
Vive Flour	$5.50
Mascot Flour	5.50

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

C. H. Rossmon was a passenger to Thief River Falls Tuesday evening.

John Homme of Erie was a Goodridge visitor Friday.

A full line of Scandinavian and English story books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

Owen Olson who has been up here visiting for awhile returned to Pelican Rapids Tuesday evening.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs. Double disk Records at 35cts.

Mrs. Morg. Vaughan was a passenger to Thief River Falls Saturday morning.

John Larson of Erie passed through here Friday evening enroute for Thief River Falls.

G. C. Gulrud has been appointed justice of peace to succeed H. W. Smith who resigned.

NOTICE. I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.
Rosaire Morin.

A week ago Wednesday evening Rev. Fisk conducted English services in the old schoolhouse.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs Double disk records at 35cts.

Dr. Gamble came up from Thief River Falls Monday morning. and went down to Highlanding on professional business.

NOTICE: I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.
Rosaire Morin

Andrew Wells of Erie passed thru here Tuesday evening enroute for Bemidji to visit with his parents awhile.

Myrtle Blair was called to Thief River Falls Friday on account of the sickness of her sister. She returned Monday and reported that her sister was improving rapidly.

School board offers $6.00 per cord for dry tamarack polewood, delivered at the schoolhouse. Call at the Farmers State Bank for further particulars.

FOUND—A robe between Ole Quame and Severt Johnson's place. Owner can have same by proving it and also paying for this ad. Call at this office for particulars.

Rev G. A Tungseth conducted English services in the Norwegian Lutheran church. After the sermon he announced farewell services by the former pastor Rev. Bjornson to be held Sunday Feb. 17, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Sunday afternoon a party of young and old engaged M. O. Seavey's bus and journeyed out to the Anstad schoolhouse to a meeting of the Young People's Society. A good program was rendered and a fair sized collection was taken. The Misses Lund served lunch.

Jay Payne returned last Friday morning from Edwards, N. Y. He was called there some time ago on account of the sickness of his father. The latter died, however, before Mr. Payne arrived. Miss Cousins a Niece of Mr. Payne, accompanied him back here. She will be visiting with the Payne's and the Rockne's for some time.

Everybody come to the dance at Mavie Saturday Feb. 16. adv.

A. C. Tveit was a county-seat visitor on Friday.

Cracked and whole corn for sale at the Hanson & Barzen elevator. Adv.

Potatoes for sale at $1.00 per bushel Inquire at High Landing store.
Will Korstad.

FOR SALE—One Piano organ and one Oliver typewriter. Inquire at this office.

Rev. Schultz will conduct English services at the Erie Lutheran Church Sunday, Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mrs. G. A. Tungseth and Mrs. Ole Kirklie will entertain the Lutheran Ladies' Aid Thurs. Feb. 14 at the O. K. Restaurant. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs Howard Yohn returned Tuesday from Clear Lake, Ia. where they had been on a visit with the latters folks.

A special council-meeting was held Jan. 31, for the purpose of appointing a jurtice of the peace to fill the vacancy left by H. W. Smith. G. C. Gulrud was appointed.

Mr. A. F. Bronniche arrived last Friday from Lindstrom, Minn., to fill the position as assistant cashier in the Goodridge State Bank. He did not bring his family along as he first intends to survey the situation. His stay is temporary at present, but if he finds the conditions favorable he may locate here permanently. We hope he will stay with us and we can assure him that he has landed in one of the most progressive communities in our progressive state.

HOOVERIZE!

Mondays and Wednesdays are now designated as wheatless days. Besides there must be one wheatless meal a day. In Minnesota supper has been designated as such. Tuesday is, as we know, a meat and porkless day and Saturday must see no pork used.

New Automobile Numbers.

New automobile licenses for the next three years must now be secured. They cost five dollars now, as against one and a half before. The money goes to improve the roads, so not many of us will complain of the seeming high license.

See To Your Personal Tax.

When you see the personal property tax and find your tax given proceed to pay it forthwith, as you will receive no personal notice as heretofore. The only notice now sent out is in the form of the published list. This tax must of course, be paid by the first of March.

Smilage Books

The latest drive inaugurated by the government is for the sale of smileage books. They sell at one dollar each and contain twenty coupons each of which admits the holder to any show or entertainment. These books are to be bought by the people and presented to their soldier friends for use in the camps. No one but the soldiers can make use of them.

Save Your Old Automobile Numbers.

The old automobile numbers will be collected and sent in to the state auditor by whom they will be disposed of and the proceeds given to the Red Cross. No one has as yet been designated in Goodridge to collect them, but if you wish you can bring them to this office and they will be taken care of until the time comes to send them in.

A Kind word to Old Subscribers Who Are Behind with The Price of the Paper.

Friends, we are in dire need of the money. Do your part and we will do ours cheerfully. Just you watch if we don't. If you do not remember how long it is since you paid your subscription drop us a line or drop in and we shall put you wise. We have to do it anyway in the shape of a dun later on, but we prefer not. However, it is no disgrace to receive such a letter as it is simply a reminder that we have forgotten very important. And most of us are so constituted that we are not offended by such a reminder.

Clearance Sale
Note the big bargains
Come and help yourself
Cash Prices
4 Buckle Overshoes $3.50 now 2.60
2 buckle Overshoes 3.00 now 2.25
1 buckle Overshoes 1.75 now 1.48
Ladies Felt Shoes 2.75 now 189
Ladies all felt Shoes 2.00 now 1.49
Also a big discount on all kinds of leather shoes and in Men's, Ladies and Children's Underwear. I will also sacrifice on my groceries.
Come and take advantage of these cut prices while the opportnnity is here.
P. C. Halvorson
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

Goodridge Loyalty

Goodridge loyalty on a small scale was exemplified again last Monday when the second heatless day was observed in the business places.

Death has Claimed the First Two Pennington Boys Who Went to Fight For Their Country.

Death seems to be present in the United States also and not only in the trenches in Europe. Its first two victims from this county was Henry L. Anderson, for many years employed at the First National Bank in Thief River Falls. Mr. Anderson died from pneumonia January 23 at the Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. A week ago Monday the remains were interred at Borup, Norman Co., this state, which was the childhood home of the deceased. The second victim followed closely after when C. Henry Hermanson of Thief River Falls succumbed to the same disease Jan. 24, at Fort Jackson, North Carolina. Both of these young men had enlisted in the ordnance department of the army. Both of them were young men in the neighborhood of thirty years and were in the prime of life. Their passing at this time before they had crossed the water disproves the contentino that so many uphold that the trenches is the most dangerous place for the soldier.

A Busy Evening.

Last Thursday evening was a busy evening in the schoolhouse. The band in charge of Mr. Greenfield met for their regular rehearsal at seven o'clock. immediately afterwards the Goodridge Literary Society held its regular meeting. The band under the able instruction of Mr. Greenfield is progressing very satisfactory and it will not be long before the boys will be heard from.

The Literary Society rendered an exceptionally good program, after which a short business meeting was held, Mr. H. B. Rockne was elected treasurer to suceced Mr. Chester Tvedt who enlisted a short time ago. Owing to the order recently issued to school clerks by the fuel administration that schoolhouses must not be open to entertainments for which extra heat is required the society decided to discontinue its meeting in the schoolhouse until warmer weather arrives. Mrs. McDonald invited the society to give its next program at her home. An invitation that was gratefully accepted. It would have been rather unfortunate if the splendid work that the society is doing schould have been interrupted for any lenght of time.

Did nor turn our Good.

The teachers meeting scheduled to be held in the schoolhouse Saturday afternoon did not turn out as profitable to those concerned as was expected. The topic to be discussed was the buying and selling of war Savings Stamps and certificates, a very timely and important subject. But a cog must have slipped somewhere, as nobody arrived from headquarters to elucidate the matter to those present. About half an hour before the time set for the meeting the local principal received a request over the phone to take charge of the meeting. Not having anything in particular prepared for such an undertaking he could not do it to any satisfactory degree. A short explanation, however, was given of the purpose and method of disposing of the stamps and certificates.

The following teachers were present:

Alma Sether	Dist. No. 59
Anna Paulson	Dist. No. 136 and 70
Annie Haugen	Dist. No. 38
Agnes M. Stucy	Dist. No. 67
Jaren Highland	Dist. No. 5
Clarence S. McReynolds	Dist. No. 37

New County Agent.

FORMER AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR IN THIEF RIVER FALLS HIGH SCHOOL IS ELECTED.

Mr. Ross P. White, who was engaged last fall as agricultural instructor in the Thief River Falls High School but who later resigned to do organization work for the government, has returned to this county and will soon commence his activity as county agent of Pennington County to which position he has recently been elected. A hustler like Mr. White ought to do well in this county and we predict that his work will be more than noticed.

Group II Declamatory Contest.

Friday evening, Jan. 25, a declamatory contest was held at Thief River Falls for the purpose of selecting a reader to represent this territory at Crookston in a contest to be held there during the Farm Crop Show. Marshall Race was representative from our local school and did his part with much honor both to himself and his school. First place went to Miss St. Aubin of Red Lake Falls. The committee in charge of securing judges for this contest made a serious blunder in selecting the judges from cities that had representatives in the contest. This should under no circumstances be done and it is to be hoped that the committee next year will know better.

WANTED!
Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.
The City Meat Market
C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,
Goodridge, Minnesota.

When You Buy
GROCERIES
You most assuredly want
Dependable Quality
Thats the kind we handle
and we sell them at
reasonable prices
H. Christianson & Son,
Goodridge, Minnesota

Eleven Towns Changes Hands

After editing the Eleven Towns since November 1st, 1915, and making many friends in Goodridge and vicinity, the time has come for me to say good-by to both friends and newspaper. Its the war, you know. War is effecting many changes in the world over and even the village of Goodridge has not been passed over by the great scene shifter. Our boys have responded loyally to the call of Uncle Sam and I am happy in the thought of being one of them. By the time this gets in print I will be at Fort Riley, Kansas.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all the patrons of the Eleven Towns for standing by the paper so loyally during the time it was in my possession. I also wish to express a word of appreciation for all the good friends who have made my stay in Goodridge a pleasure.

My successor in the newspaper field Mr. A. O. Halvorson, is well known to you all. He needs no introduction from me, but I would like to ask all my friends to stand by him as loyally as you have supported me. He will I am sure, far out-do his predecessor and, knowing Mr. Halvorson as I do, I feel no hesitancy in saying that if the people of Goodridge and vicinity give him the help and encouragement he deserves, he will give the readers of the Eleven Towns the best paper they have ever had and one that will be a credit to the village and country at large.

I shall look with pleasure for the weekly appearance of the old paper in my mail and endeavor to keep in touch with the doings of all my old friends and when I have put in my best licks for Uncle Sam I hope to be back at Goodridge. So with a health for Goodridge, a health for my successor and a health for all the readers of the Eleven Towns I will say goodbye until I have done my part to get the Kaiser.

Respectfully Yours.
H. W. Smith

Lost Her Supper.

While out to a party and just getting ready to eat supper one of the young ladies was told that somebody wanted to see her, she did not return to finis her supper but went right on home.

Schools To Organize A Junior Red Cross.

"Every School for the Red Cross" is the slogan in a drive to be inaugurated Feb. 12-22 for the purpose of having every school in the United States organize a Junior Red Cross. The condition upon which schools can become members is that a sum equal to 25cts for each pupil must be raised before an organization can be effected. In our school that would mean approximately twenty-five dollars. And Goodridge Consolidated Schools does not desire to be found wanting. So it has been decided to give an ice cream social Monday evening Feb. 11, for raising money for this purpose. Coffee and cake will be served for those who do not eat ice cream. A fish pond will be operated and those having any knick-knacks around, that they wish to get rid of, are requested to donate them for use in the fish pond. Remember the date and the purpose Come and do your "bit".

Star Notes

Selma, the 3 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Knut Sunsdahl suffered a most painful accident one evening last week as a result of placing a celluloid comb to close to the flame of the lamp. The comb instantly threw the fire all around the little girl, but yet, fortunately, Mrs. Sunsdahl succeded in quenching the fire and removing her charred garments in time for immediate and effective treatment By the kind and prompt response of nearby neighbors, Mrs. Sunsdahl was aided to alleviate pain as much as possible and the unlucky, yet lucky little lassie is now well on the way to recovery.

Gilbert Hanson and Ed. Dempsey were Goodridge and Thief River Falls business visitors Thursday.

Nichelay Urdahl of Goodridge twp. was a pleasant caller in S. E. Star Friday.

Miss Diana Wold teacher in Dist. No. 1, visited with her home folks near Kratka and friends in the Goodridge vicinity over Saturday of last week.

Among those from east Erie tracts answering the draft call of physical examination at the county seat latter part of the week were Henry Bye, Martin Larson, Henry Stage and Joe Stangl.

BAKER SCORED BY NEBRASKAN

Secretary Hitchcock Makes Attack on War Secretary's Recent Statement.

SAYS WILSON BETRAYED

Solon Brands Secretary's Statement Regarding Readiness of American Troops as Wholly False and Preposterous.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, renewed demands in the senate for further co-ordination of the nation's war efforts by declaring that the War department is "better equipped with brakes than with motive power" and that chaos has resulted from other departmental work.

Secretary Baker's recent statement to the Senate military committee that the United States would have half a million soldiers in France early this year and that prospects were not unpromising for ships to carry a million more were characterized by Senator Hitchcock as "absolutely preposterous and . . . so exaggerated as to convey an entirely false impression as to what we can do and what we are doing."

President's Attitude Unfortunate.

"The President has announced he does not want the committee to report the cabinet bill, and if press reports be true he objects to even a discussion of this legislation in the Senate," Senator Hitchcock stated.

"This attitude on the part of the President is unfortunate, but not altogether unnatural. The President belongs to the school of political philosophers who adhere to the belief that all important legislation should originate with and be proposed by the executive to the legislative body.

"I cannot subscribe to this scheme of government, although it has obvious advantages in that it provides leadership, order and program.

"Since he became President, Mr. Wilson has enforced his views on Congress in a large degree and generally with good results. Now and then, however, there must be exceptions.

Hears Only One Side.

"I agree with Senator Chamberlain that the President does not know the whole situation. He cannot give two months to investigation, as we have done. Like a king, surrounded by his court, he hears practically only one side. The people who complain do not reach the President, nor even members of his cabinet.

"Shall the Congress not be permitted to amend defective machinery? Cannot one of its great committees be permitted to report its conclusion on a pending bill? Shall the Senate be even prohibited from discussing bills?

"I cannot believe our duty to the country will be performed by such weak abdication of responsibility. To use a slang phrase, 'It is up to us.'"

Specific Charges.

Senator Hitchcock charged specifically that—

The War department has fallen down in most of its important functions.

Secretary Baker's efforts to correct defects in his department would be futile.

The transportation system has fallen down and is a "gigantic wreck."

There is no power to co-ordinate transportation across the Atlantic and production here.

Lack of proper directing authority has resulted in the present fuel situation. The present condition of our shipbuilding is "nothing less than shocking."

Efforts to move food for our Allies and ourselves have miscarried.

Williams Replies.

A torrent of bitterest reproach was turned on the Nebraskan when John Sharp Williams, senator from Mississippi, in replying, charged that the attacks that had been launched upon the administration were pro-German in their origin. The proposed war cabinet, the Mississippian compared to the committee of asses that almost ruined Lincoln.

There is more of it to come. Friends of war cabinet and munitions director legislation, determined to go through with their fight, have completely disregarded the request of the President, that the bills be killed and debate brought to a close.

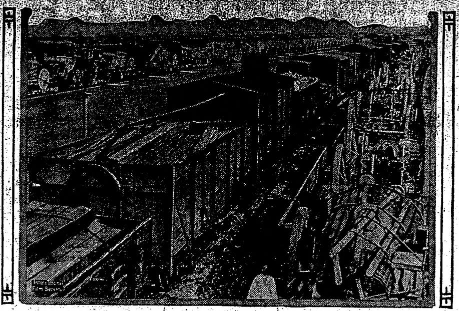
New Hungarian Party Grows.

Amsterdam, Feb. 5.—The Hungarian constitutional party, headed by Count Andrassy and the United Independence party, the leader of which is Count Apponyi, has decided to join the new government party, according to a Buda Pest dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

U. S. Congressman Addresses Italians.

Milan, Feb. 5.—The Italian parliamentary union captured Captain Fiorello M. La Guardia, representative to Congress from New York, who was on his way to the American headquarters in France, and had him speak at a monster mass meeting here. His auditors, numbering many thousands of persons, including senators, deputies and members of patriotic associations, who vociferously declared themselves in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Premier Orlando was unable to be present.

PREPARING TO MEET THE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE



The allies on the west front have made every preparation to meet and check the great offensive which has been threatened by the Germans for some time. The illustration shows the never-ending supply trains that carry guns, munitions and food to the front.

ORDERS HEATLESS DAYS

Canadian Program Almost Duplicates That of U. S.

President May Have to Decide on the Continuation of Program in This Country.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 6.—The operation of manufacturing plants February 9, 10 and 11, as a conservation measures, is ordered by the cabinet on recommendation of C. A. McGrath, Dominion fuel controller. The order includes all munitions plants. It does not apply to Western Canada or the maritime provinces.

The order follows closely along the lines of the American five-day closing order, and grants virtually the same exceptions.

Two Open Days for Clubs.

It also is provided that during the months of February and March all golf, yacht, canoe, hunt and country clubs must be closed except on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

For the present heatless Mondays are ordered only for theaters and other places of amusement. They must remain closed every Monday from February 18 to March 25.

Deadlock on Fuelless Monday.

Washington, Feb. 5.—President Wilson may have to intervene and say when fuelless Mondays shall stop.

Dr. Harvey A. Garfield, the fuel administrator, who issued the closing order, will have a conference with William G. McAdoo, director general of railroads, to thresh out the problem. Indications are that the two men would deadlock on the question.

Dr. Garfield wants the order to remain in effect indefinitely. Director General McAdoo wants the order abrogated immediately and the [illegible] program abandoned.

8,700 MINNESOTANS TO CAMP

Orders Issued to Begin Entrainment February 23.

St. Paul, Feb. 5.—Completion of the first draft call has been ordered.

All remaining white men of Minnesota's current draft army quota, approximately 8,700, will be sent to Camp Dodge the last of this month.

Orders to this effect were received by Adjutant General Rhinow from Provost Marshal General Crowder. Entrainment is to be completed in the five days beginning February 23. Only white men are included in the order.

Every effort should be made, according to the call, to complete local division quotas from men placed in Class 1. To this end expediting of physical examinations is directed of enough Class 1 men to insure the desired number.

This order regarding physical examinations is, in some degree, a reversal of orders from General Crowder previously sent, calling for cessation of all such examinations pending receipt of new regulations.

Honduras Cuts Off German Trade.

San Juan Del Dur. Nicaragua, Feb. 5.—German commission houses of Amapala, a Pacific port of Honduras, have been cut off from Maritime shipping facilities. President Bertrand of Honduras has placed an embargo on all lighters belonging to Germans and has interned their owners. Thus ends a German trade monopoly in southern Honduras which lasted for more than 30 years.

Committee Agrees on Rail Bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Differences between members of the Senate Interstate Commerce committee over the railroad bill were adjusted when the committee adopted the report of the sub-committee. The report recommended that the bill be submitted to the Senate with the provision fixing the period of government control to one year after the war and retaining the section authorizing the President to fix rates but permitting an appeal to the Interstate Commerce commission when desired.

SAMMIES STOP RAID BY TEUTONS

Prompt Action By American Artillery Puts Kink In the Enemy Program.

CASUALTIES INFLICTED

Germans Taken Completely by Surprise and Halted—U. S. Troops Now Hold Sector Near Toul.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 6.—The military censor has permitted the announcement that the Americans hold a sector in the battle line at a point to the northwest of Toul. Announcement of the number of men holding the line is not permitted.

Toul is the great French fortress about 40 miles to the west of Nancy.

Prompt action by the American artillery has once again prevented an attempted German raid. There is no doubt in the minds of the officers which directed the Sammies' fire that heavy casualties were inflicted upon the German officers and men who were massed in the enemy's front line for an attack. Information had reached the Americans that the Germans were about to deliver a surprise attack shortly after midnight. The assault was to be launched without artillery preparation, the Germans evidently counting upon the previous night's artillery duel having cut out wire entanglements.

But they had reckoned without the Sammies.

Our artillery laid a heavy barrage along the enemy front line just a few minutes before the time of the contemplated German attack. This took the enemy completely by surprise.

During the day the Germans shelled the roads with gas. There were no casualties on our side.

Toul is an important link in the great chain of French southern fortresses built to ward off a German invasion from the Alsace-Lorraine bases, other bulwarks being Nancy, Epihal, and Belfort and to the north of Toul, Verdun itself.

WANT 250,000 SHIP BUILDERS

12,000 U. S. Agents To Campaign For Them.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Department of Labor announces that more than 12,000 agents throughout the country will be engaged for the next two weeks in the enrollment of 250,000 men skilled in the shipbuilding trades.

Two thousand of the agents are appointees of trades unions, who are co-operating in building up the industrial army for a final drive to victory.

King of Belgium Visits France.

Paris, Feb. 5.—King Albert of Belgium passed through Paris for the south of France, where he will spend a few days with the queen. He called on President Poincare, who asked the king to hand to the queen a newly created medal, "France's gratitude," on behalf of the French government.

Would Have Virgin Isles "Dry."

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Feb. 4.—The government has introduced in the legislature a measure prohibiting importation, manufacture, sale, giving away or having possession of intoxicating drinks within six months after approval of the bill. In proposing this legislation the government pointed out the extent of the temperance movement throughout the world, especially in the United States, and recommended the Virgin Islands take action rather than await the mandate of superior authority.

MAY REDUCE IMPORTS

More Ships Needed for Transportation of Troops.

Administration Considering Drastic Orders to Obtain More Shipping.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The administration has under consideration a 50 per cent reduction in the volume of imports as one of the measures for making available ships transporting troops to France.

Overseas transportation is recognized as the real problem facing the government in its effort to put on the firing line a big fighting force and keep it in supplies. Estimates of the amount of tonnage necessary to keep an army supplied vary all the way from four to seven tons in continuous service for each man engaged. The United States now has in all services about 4,000,000 tons of shipping, of which probably one-fourth is engaged in bringing in materials heretofore regarded as essential to the National industrial life.

Neutral Ships to Help.

If negotiations now under way with neutral countries are concluded successfully a large amount of neutral tonnage will be used to supplant American ships engaged in the non-hazardous trades. It is regarded as unlikely that the entire 1,000,000 tons of American ships engaged will be put into the transatlantic service leaving the neutral ships to supply so far as possible the gap made. The general opinion is that about 50 per cent of the shortage will not be supplied.

In addition to its efforts to obtain neutral tonnage the government expects to take over all American sailing ships and a large number of French sailing ships, all to be put in the non-hazardous trades. This move will add some tonnage to that available for bringing in imports.

If a cut in imports is made the government will select for elimination articles regarded as non-essential in the prosecution of the war.

BLAMED FOR HALIFAX BLAST

Captain and Pilot of Steamer Mont Blanc Held.

Halifax, Feb. 5.—Capt. Aime Lamedie, who commanded the French munitions ship Mont Blanc, and Frank Machey, the pilot, who brought it into the harbor when it collided with the Belgian relief ship Imo a few minutes before the disastrous explosion on December 6, last, will be given a preliminary hearing at once on the charge of causing the death of William Hayes, pilot of the Imo.

The men were arrested after the Drysdale commission of inquiry had reported that the explosion was brought about by the failue of the captain and pilot "to observe the rules of the road."

DuPont Buys Waldorf-Astoria.

New York, Feb. 5.—T. Coleman Du Pont has bought the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in this city, one of the best known hotels in the world, it is announced by George C. Boldt, the former owner.

Canada Sends Fish to U. S.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—Eighteen carloads of fish have been shipped to the United States to aid meat conservation there.

German-Americans to Aid U. S.

Des Moines, Feb. 4.—Organization has been effected here of the German-American Patriotic association with membership limited to United States citizens of German parentage, whose purpose is the furtherance of the interests of this country in the war on kaiserism. While the association's charter membership is confined to Iowans, the hope was expressed that similar organizations will result in other states. It was said the organization was the first of its kind in the country.

STRIKE LEADER GIVEN 5 YEARS

German Socialist to Be Imprisoned In Fortress For His Activities.

RIOTERS RESUME WORK

Backbone of German Strikes Believed Broken by Military Court Martial Law Effective in Many Places.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—As the result of a trial by extraordinary court martial on the charge of inciting to high treason, resistance to public authority and transgression against participation in the general strike, Wilhelm Dittman, the radical socialist deputy, has been sentenced to five years' confinement in a fortress.

Strike Believed at End.

London, Feb. 5.—From the meager accounts of the economic situation in Germany reaching neutral countries—and they are meager to a degree—the general strike that prevailed throughout the empire last week has virtually ended. Apparently the hard hand of the military authorities had much to do with the breaking up of the movement on the part of the workers, whose full energies are required by the government at the present moment to aid in the prosecution of the war, for even their leaders are reported to have advised the men to return to their work.

The proclamation of martial law in Berlin and throughout Brandenburg by the military commander evidently had its full effect, for with the threat of summary court martial and execution staring them in the face, the strikers carried out no disorders in Berlin Saturday, like those earlier in the week.

Industrial Centers Quiet.

Industrial quietude now seems to prevade the entire country except at Jena, capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, where new trouble has arisen. It is not improbable that the strike here has been engendered by sympathetic feelings on the part of the numerous students in this educational center.

That under the surface the politiial waters in Germany and Austria-Hungary still are disturbed is indicated by the announcement that the German and Austro-Hungarian foreign ministers and General von Ludendorff, chief of the German war lords, next to Von Hindenburg, are to meet in close conference in an endeavor to bring about an amelioration of the tense economic and political questions affecting Germany and the dual monarchy and doubtless lay pans to combat the peace views and desires of large parts of the populations in the two countries.

TRANSPORTS FOR 500,000

Ships Are Ready, Is Statement of Secretary Daniels.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Secretary Daniels has authorized the statement that the Navy is assured of enough transport facilities to make sure that there will be 500,000 American troops in France early this year, as was stated by Secretary Baker recently before the Senate Military committee.

He made the statement when informed that Secretary Baker's forecast for the number of men to be sent abroad was challenged in the Senate by Senator Hitchcock. He would not say whether the navy department's outlook for ships was such as to warrant the expectation of having 1,000,000 more men in France by the end of 1918.

Secretary Baker declined to comment in any way upon Senator Hitchcock's address.

VENICE VISITED BY AIRMEN

Enemy Flyers Also Bomb Other Towns With Bombs.

Rome, Feb. 5.—Venice and a number of towns on the Venetian plain have been bombed by enemy airmen, according to the Italian official communication.

While no damage and no casualties resulted from the attack on Venice, much destruction was fraught in the towns of Padau, Treviso and Mestre, where also many civilians were killed or wounded.

Fuel Administrator Closes Brewery.

La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 5.—The Hussa brewery at Bangor, 14 miles from here, has been closed by County Fuel Administrator D. W. MacWillie of La Crosse for alleged violations of the Monday closing order issued recently by Fuel Administrator Garfield.

6,000 Cars of Corn Daily to East.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Six thousand carloads of corn are being rushed daily to the markets of the East and intermediate points, it was announced by Director General McAdoo. The cities to be relieved first are New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for shipments to the Allies. Large stores are moving also to Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. Assurances have been given that with any degree of a letup in the heavy weather the corn belt would be cleared of its burden of over-production by the end of March.

FOOD CONTROLLER OF CANADA GIVES WARNING

Food Production Should Be Increased at All Cost.

In his letter to the public on the 1st of January, Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canada's Food Controller, says:—

"Authoritative information has reached me that food shortage in Europe is terribly real, and only the sternest resolve on the part of the producers, and equally stern economies on the part of all as consumers, can possibly save the situation.

"France last year had a crop between one-third and one-half that of a normal year. Women did the work of draught animals in a determined effort to make the impoverished soil of France produce every possible ounce of food. They now look to us to make up their deficiency of essential supplies.

"The harvest in Italy was far below normal and will require much larger supplies to feed her people until next harvest.

"It is impossible for the allies to spare many cargo carriers to transport foodstuff from India, Australia, New Zealand and even the Argentine Republic. This means that the allied nations are practically dependent upon North America to supply them with the food which must be forthcoming if terrible suffering is to be avoided and the fighting efficiency of the armies maintained.

"On December 1, the United States had not a single bushel of wheat for export, after allowance was made for domestic requirements on the basis of normal consumption, and the United States Food Administration is endeavoring to bring about a reduction of 20 per cent in home consumption of wheat and flour. This would release 100,000,000 bushels for export, but the Allies will require nearly five times that amount before the 1918 harvest.

"Canada is the only country in the world, practically accessible to the Allies under present conditions of shipping shortage, which has an actual exportable surplus of wheat after allowance for normal home requirements. The surplus today is not more than 110,000,000 bushels. A reduction of 20 per cent in our normal consumption would save an additional 10,000,000 bushels for export. The outlook for production of food stuffs in Europe next year is distinctly unfavorable.

"Such is the situation—grave beyond anything that we thought possible a few months ago. Unless our people are aroused to a realization of what the world shortage means to us, to our soldiers and to our Allies, and of the terrible possibilities which it entails, disaster is inevitable.

"Production, too, must be increased to the greatest possible extent. Present war conditions demand extraordinary efforts, and every man, woman, boy or girl who can produce food has a national duty to do so.

"I am confident that when the people of this country realize that the food situation is of utmost gravity they will willingly adjust themselves to the necessities of the case and make whatever sacrifices may be required. The call which is made upon them is in the name of the Canadian soldiers at the front, the allied armies, and the civilian populations of the allied nations who have already made food sacrifices to an extent little realized by the people of this country."

Here is an appeal made by a man, upon whom rests the great responsibility of assisting in providing food for the allies and the soldiers at the front, who are fighting the battles in mud and blood. It cannot be ignored. At home we are living in luxury and extravagance inclined to idleness and forgetfulness. This must cease. We must save and produce. Our lands must be tilled no matter where it may be, in Canada or the United States. It is our duty to cultivate. Splendid opportunities in the United States are open for further cultivation of lands. Western Canada also offers opportunities in high producing lands at low prices. Decide for yourself where you can do the most good, on land in the United States or in Canada, and get to work quickly.—Advertisement.

Hooray!

Husband—At last I have an army contract. The dogs of war have chased the wolf from the door.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Misdirected energy is when a young man runs after a girl who doesn't appreciate him.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

But Are These Legal Tenders?

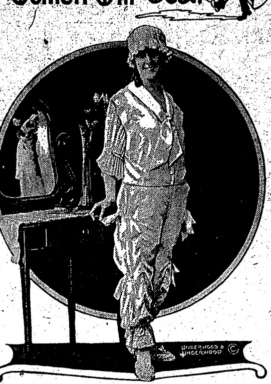
"Buy your food with thought," says a Hoover bulletin.

"Pay your taxes with a smile," runs a revenue slogan.—Boston Transcript.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



WHIMSICAL STYLES IN SLEEPING GARMENTS.

Having undertaken the wearing of pajamas women proceeded to feminize them. They have developed these sensible sleeping garments into many dainty conceptions of the original and have produced, in the process, attractive new sleeping garments that are neither pajamas nor nightgowns. There are one-piece and two-piece pajamas, pajamas with slipover mandarin coats and others with short jackets like that shown in the picture. Wash satin, crepe de chine and georgette go to make up these very modern conceptions of the originally plain and practical pajamas. They are called boudoir pajamas; those with jackets or mandarin coats proving the most dignified and becoming of the several designs.

If one determines upon silk for sleeping garments the soft texture of wash satin and crepe de chine, and the sheerness of georgette along with their dainty colorings, are sure to inspire gay and frivolous affairs like that shown in the picture. Nearly all the boudoir pajamas, however, are less fanciful than these which exaggerate the style in order to call attention to it. The pantalettes are of plain satin with crepe georgette set in at the sides between front and back pieces tied together with satin ribbon bows. The short jacket of satin has sleeves of plaited georgette ending in a ruffle with a ribbon band above it. The collar is of ribbon lengthened into tie ends.

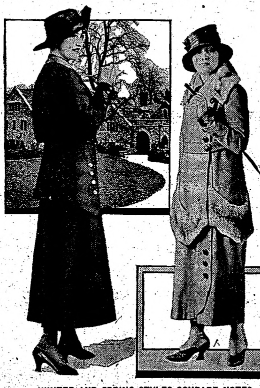
Nothing less colorful and fine than bedroom slippers of ribbon would do to wear with the magnificence of these pajamas, and they are hardly to be imagined without an attendant cap of lace and ribbon. These extravagant luxuries require accessories to match themselves in daintiness.

Few pajamas are so elaborate. Pantalettes are usually straight and full and gathered into a ruffle about the ankle. Coats or jackets are bordered with satin or crepe in a contrasting color. Sometimes narrow lace edges the collar or the frills at the ankle and sometimes hemstitching is the only decoration.

A trim, fresh-looking and practical tailored suit is the mainstay of the American woman's wardrobe, every month in the year. Sometimes it happens that she must choose a new one just between seasons, as in February or January. Winter suits are offered at bargain prices then, and early spring styles have appeared, enticingly new and tempting. The shopper is torn between two minds, and no one can settle the matter for her. It must be decided by the climate she lives in, the kind of service she requires of the suit, becomingness of the styles and other personal matters.

Winter and spring styles compare notes in the two suits shown here. At the left an advance model for spring reveals a trim affair of dark-colored cloth, with a plain skirt that does not commit itself to the very narrow style which has been considerably heralded. The coat approves the conservation of wool by being short, enforcing its opinion especially in the back of the garment, which is shorter than the front. This is a fine model for a slender figure, with a yoke to the shoulders and the front and back attached to it, plaited at the sides. The coat sleeves broaden the figure by means of a little fullness at the top. There is a narrow belt and springtime touches in light buttons, in an overcollar of white satin and insert of white in the V-shaped cut-out on the plain cuffs.

A suit of duvetyn at the right, trimmed with chinchilla fur, commends itself for either the northern or southern winter, and has much distinctive style. The skirt is as narrow as it can be, conveniently; the coat hangs as straight as a plumb-line, but tempers its severe simplicity with rounded points at the bottom. The sleeves are allowed a little fullness at the top and finished at the hand with strap and button trimming. A narrow belt of the cloth suggests the waistline, and very large buttons fasten the coat and are lined up on the skirt in a way to emphasize the long, straight line that will commend this model to many women.



WINTER AND SPRING STYLES COMPARE NOTES.

Julia Bottomley

Current Wit and Humor

HIS ONLY CHANCE.

It was an old situation. Mother went through the pantry, and found that son had been at the layer cake. She sighed, assumed her severe look, and went back into the living room.

"Robert," she said, "didn't I tell you not to touch that cake without asking permission? And didn't I tell you that you couldn't have any cake just before meal time?"

"Yes'm."

"Then why did you take some cake without asking permission?"

"Because I wanted some cake just before meal time."

His argument was flawless, whatever is said about his obedience.

A Busy Line.

"Central, how much longer must I wait to get 4476 Juniper?"

"How long have you been waiting?"

"About ten minutes."

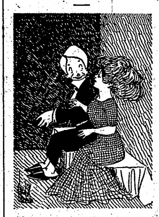
"Judging from the kind of conversation I heard the last time I 'listened in,' there's an engagement ring at 4476 Juniper that is about to be returned. You may have to wait an hour."

Vocally Overzealous.

"Is Bliggins patriotic?"

"Yes, but not always with judgment. He insists on singing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' no matter how he makes it sound."

PROBABLY NOT



"I think we could be very happy together."

"But do you think we could be as happy as we could apart?"

Different.

"He can't get blood from a turnip,"
When a collector calls, says Will,
But the persistent mosquito can
When he presents his bill.

Suitable Place.

"I should think they could easily raise chickens on board ship."

"What are you talking about?"

"Aren't there hatchways convenient and doesn't a ship often lay to?"

Paradoxical Assertion.

"Why does Jims sit so long in the park?"

"Because he says he has a right to sit there as long as he pleases, and he intends to stand up for his rights."

True Sign.

Friend—That's a wide-awake looking man I met coming out of your office.

Doctor—Yes; I'm treating him for insomnia.

Exactly.

"There is one odd thing about hot competition."

"What is that?"

"How it freezes out competitors."

Proving It.

He—My friend says he is very fond of animals.

She—I should think so from the way I had to help him to our roast lamb.

The Language.

"I see where the firm of Rags & Tags is going up."

"Yes; I'm sorry they're going under."

By Slow Degrees.

"Do you really enjoy Camembert cheese?"

"I'm eating it as a matter of discipline. If I can learn to like it maybe I'll get so I can stand a cold-storage egg."

Unappreciated.

The Victim—You said you could give my hair an artistic cut and you've made me look like a wild man."

The Tonsorial Artist—I fear you know nothing of art. I'm an insurgent.

The Kitchen Cabinet

He is a capitalist—
Who sees the rainbow and the light,
When shadows and the storms appear,
Hath vision far—faith serene and bright—
And meets each task without a fear.
—J. H. Ayers.

GOOD EATING.

As we are forgetting how a frosted cake looks these days, we can without overstepping the bounds of economy occasionally use a rich filling for a layer cake, which is most satisfying.

Banana Cream Filling.—Beat the whites of two eggs until stiff and dry. Mash four bananas until smooth, sprinkle sugar over them to keep them from turning dark, add the bananas to the whites, a spoonful at a time, beating after each addition. A cupful of powdered sugar is used to add to the banana pulp. Sufficient beating will make this cream light and fluffy.

Ginger Rice.—Scald a quart of milk and stir in five tablespoonfuls of washed rice, add salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a tablespoonful of finely chopped preserved ginger, bake for two hours in a slow oven.

Virginia Spoon Bread.—Stir a cupful of cornmeal into a pint of scalding hot milk, cook five minutes, then add two tablespoonfuls of butter and a cupful of cold milk, then add two well beaten eggs, beat well and gradually add another cupful of milk. Put the mixture into a well buttered granite baking dish and bake a half hour in a hot oven. Serve at once from the baking dish.

Breadcrumb Pancakes.—Two cupfuls of fine bread crumbs, soaked in two cupfuls of milk over night, then beat smooth, add two well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of melted shortening, and a cupful of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt sifted with the flour. Cook on a hot greased griddle, spreading them very thin and serve hot with maple sirup.

Jugged Soup.—Put six potatoes sliced very thin in a bean pot, add a cupful of canned peas, a thinly sliced turnip, a sliced onion and a quarter of a cupful of well washed rice. Season with salt and cayenne and pour over a quart of well seasoned beef broth. Put on the cover and place in the oven, cook three hours and serve with crackers.

The more some people have the more they want, which may explain the secret of borrowing trouble.

SEASONABLE WAR FOODS.

The women all over the land who are trying to conform to the food-conservation requisites are having more fun housekeeping than ever before in their lives. Being economical and resourceful is now the fashion and it is developing many latent geniuses. Women are putting the thought that they used to spend on clothes or amusements on the proper food for the family, with the result that the importance of food study is finding its proper place.

When possible buy the unpolished rice; it is far more wholesome and can be purchased often enough by the dealer to have it always in good condition. The same is true of any of the butter substitutes; buy of a grocer who sells it so freely that it is sure to be fresh.

Oleomargarine is very palatable if well made and after working in the color and a teaspoonful of sugar, to a pound, with more salt if it is liked, it will take the place most acceptably of 55-cent butter that is none too good. For cake making of various kinds this butter substitute will take the place of butter with no one the wiser.

Brown Rice.—Add a teaspoonful of salt to three cupfuls of boiling water and drop in a half cupful of unpolished rice, cook stirring with a fork until well boiling, then cook until tender more slowly. Dry in the oven and serve as a vegetable seasoned with salt, pepper and butter.

Pea Puree.—Wash and soak a cupful of green split peas overnight in three cupfuls of water. In the morning put on to cook in the water, add a large onion sliced, a stalk of celery, both browned in a little hot fat. Add to the peas in the kettle a large slice of bread, a half teaspoonful of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and a half cupful of mashed potato; bring to the boiling point and serve. This may be thinned with hot milk or served as a thick puree.

Nellie Maxwell

Conserve All Feed.

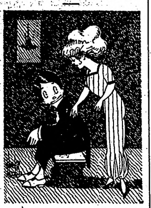
All stock should be well fed, but there should be no waste of either grain or forage. There are six months in which the stock must be fed at the barn before spring pasture may be had.

Salt Necessary for Cow.

If cows are permitted to have free access to salt they will consume from one-half to one ounce per cow per day, and it has been proven that this amount is actually necessary for their proper sustenance.

Cap and Bells

WILLING TO OBLIGE



"George, give me that horrid cigarette at once."

"I'll buy you a package of ladies' size if you're so crazy over them."

Generous.

The man who thinks he knows it all
Is generous, you'll agree;
He wants mankind, both great and small,
To be as wise as he.

Exhausted.

After telling the story of the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness a teacher the other day asked:

"When at last after forty years they found themselves out of the wilderness, what would they be?"

She expected the answer that they would be old men and women, but a little girl who put up her hand promptly replied:

"Out of breath."

An Impression of Uselessness.

"Some day," said the man who converses much on exploration, "we shall discover the north pole and give a new continent to the world."

"I hope not!" exclaimed Miss Cayenne.

"Why?"

"I am a member of the Society to Prevent Useless Giving."

Old Treasures.

Visitor—You must have saved old things for years to make that large rag bag.

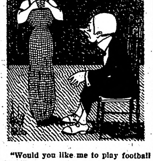
Elderly Friend—Dear me, yes. Why, there's my confirmation frock, and there's my going-away dress, and there's my mauve poplin of the Paris exhibition. They've all some wear in them yet!"—London Opinion.

The Fate of Genius.

"I don't see Three-Finger Sam around Crimson Gulch any more."

"No," answered Broncho Bob. "Sam met the fate of genius. He had so many original ideas he got to introducin' new rules in every card game and we just naturally had to make him feel unwelcome."

PROBABLY



"Would you like me to play football dear?"

"Yes; maybe you'll get that nose of yours straightened out."

Counting Every Cent.

"Now that we're married we won't have to write any more letters," said the young man.

"Yes," replied the young woman. "Think of what a lot we saved by finishing our correspondence before a letter required a three-cent stamp."

Exactly.

Learned Theorist—What do you think of this study of the language of the simians?

Plain Citizen—I think it is all monkey business.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE MOONBEAMS.

"A party," chuckled Mr. Moon to himself. His broad smile grew broader.

The Moonbeams Looked Bright.

And the little moonbeams repeated after him—"A party."

"I'll have to see about putting on my best suit and starting off for an evening of pleasure," he said.

"We have our little suits all ready," said the moonbeams, hinting for an invitation to go along too.

"Oh, you have, have you?" asked Mr. Moon, as he grinned. "I suppose I will have to take you along, then."

The moonbeams looked very bright and happy. "Don't you really want us?" they asked, though they did not doubt it for a moment.

"Of course I want you," said Mr. Moon, "and so do the people. Moonbeams are so gay and happy. They dance and they almost seem to sing."

"We'll sing just for you, Mr. Moon," they said.

And the moonbeams sang this song:

"Oh, not when it's day,
Do we laugh and play.
But when it is night,
We shine and are bright.
We laugh and we sing.
We love everything.
We love Mr. Moon.
We'll soon, very soon
We're going to shine
For a party of nine."

"That's a wonderful song," said Mr. Moon. "But might I ask how you're going to shine for a party of nine? Did you say that just for the rhyme?"

"We might have," the moonbeams admitted, "but we didn't have to this time. For there are really nine people going on this sleigh ride. Do you see? There are eight children and a nice, good-natured old farmer who seems to be looking forward to the ride as much as the children are."

"Let me see," said Mr. Moon, as he blinked one eye.

"The moon is very bright tonight," said the children. "It will be wonderful for our ride. And see how the moonbeams dance."

"Well, well," said Mr. Moon, "that certainly means I must work. They can do almost anything with me by encouraging me along. Now I just feel like shining brightly for them because they have praised me and said nice things about me. It does folks good to hear fine things about themselves every little while. I know it makes me feel better, and though I am a moon, I know a lot about people, for I see so many of them all the time."

"They seemed pleased to see us dance," said the moonbeams. "We'll have to give our special treat of our moonbeam game of tag."

"Do," said Mr. Moon. "They'll enjoy that."

So the moonbeams danced and played tag with each other, and Mr. Moon beamed too and shone for all he was worth.

"The moon is so bright," the children said, as they went bounding over the snow in their long sleigh which was filled with straw.

"It almost seems as if I could catch a moonbeam," said one child.

And the moonbeams went so near the children they thought they could really catch them, but the moonbeams always got away in time, for they said they could not be caught by really real children, or they wouldn't be really real moonbeams.

The snow was so soft and white and sparkling. And the snowflakes which had fallen to the ground said to the moonbeams:

"I Almost Caught a Moonbeam."

"Make us look like glorious diamonds and glittering jewels. We want to appear royal and noble and beautiful before the children."

And the moonbeams did as the snowflakes had asked. What a dazzling night it was as they rode along over the snow with the moon, the moonbeams and the children of old King Snow as their companion.

When the children reached the home of the little boy who had given the sleigh-ride party and were having some delicious hot supper, every child in turn said:

"I almost caught a moonbeam."

And outside the window the moonbeams were still dancing and looking at the children, and they laughed: "They couldn't catch us, eh?" they asked of the moon. And the moon, beaming and smiling still, said:

"No, little moonbeams, in your game of tag only the moonbeams can catch each other, and then it's very, very hard! But what fun your game did give the children!"

What Hardships Do to Us.

It seems very pleasant to be protected from everything disagreeable, and to be assisted over hard places, but that is not the way character is made. And to be so sheltered and guarded that one remains a weakling is one of the greatest misfortunes that can befall one.—Girl's Companion.

GORITZ TORN TO PIECES IN LAST GERMAN DRIVE

Correspondent Sees Shell-Battered City Just Before the Italians Retreated.

PAINTS PICTURE OF RUIN

Newspaper Men Have Narrow Escape as They Watch Artillery Battle—Outlines of City Still There, but It Is a City Sieved by Bombardment.

Headquarters of the Italian Army, Northern Italy.—Goritz is a symbol. "On to Goritz!" was the cry of the duke of Aosta's soldiers as they pressed through the little town of Lucinico a few months ago, fighting their way down to the Isonzo river, then across the western bridge leading to the city, when the cry changed to "Goritz at last!"

Then this was reversed when the overwhelming invading force of Austro-Germans took up this same cry, "On to Goritz!" pressing down from the north, across the northern bridge to the city and ending with "Goritz at last!"

Thus Goritz has become a symbol of the huge change which has occurred. It was one of the furthest points forward on the Italian line, the center of a vast arc of fighting front stretching from Plozzo, far in the north, down to the Adriatic at Montefalcone, and it was the most populous and important city in the great crescent of territory which the Italian army had sliced off southwestern Austria—some six hundred square miles in all. And so Goritz was symbolic of that entire region which has twice changed hands in this war, and of the furthest advance in the first Italian campaigns.

I went to Goritz and saw the city on the eve of its agony. It was the last trip made there by anyone outside the military before the retreat began. The roar of the great Austro-German offensive already had commenced, though for the moment it was taken for a spasmodic renewal of the cannonade which had been going on for weeks. Within twenty-four hours the enemy had crossed the Isonzo 15 miles further north, turned the Italian left wing, beaten back the second army under General Capello, threatened to envelop the third army under the duke of Aosta, brother of the king of Italy, and put in execution that gigantic hammer stroke by which they hoped to finish Italy and cripple the whole entente.

Roads Left Clear.

My trip was made by invitation of the supreme command, with staff editor from headquarters as escort. As we sped along the road in the big army automobile I noted there were no troops along the road and bordering fields as one sees approaching Verdun or in the Somme or Flanders. This absence of troops in the rear was part of the system adopted, it was explained. All the reprovisioning of the army was done at night and the roads were left clear by day most of the time.

Ten miles out we crossed the Italian-Austrian frontier and entered Austria.

At Cormons, an Austrian village on the road, the signs above the shops were all in Italian, showing the Italians were right in the claim that all this section was racially Italian.

The cannonade began to be heard for the first time ten miles west of Goritz—a low rumble to the north and east, with now and then the muffled boom of a great gun. Day by day the fire was getting heavier, said our escort, who knew the ground by heart, and he added that the enemy forces had been increased from 120 battalions to 330 battalions.

As we passed through the town of Lucinico, a far-out suburb of Goritz, it was seen to be half destroyed. Along the main street ran rows of battered buildings, with walls half down and shell holes making ugly gashes. But business was going on, men were at the cafes and women and girls strolled the street unconcernedly. Now the automobile turned up the steep side of Padgera hill, one of the outer defenses of Goritz where bloody hand-to-hand fighting occurred. One could see the old trench and wire system, now grass grown. All this hill had been swept bare by shell fire, but nature had kindly obliterated the scars and the hillside was again smiling with its verdure. The sound of firing had now increased to an enormous roar as we passed Padgera hill.

Turning the corner of a shattered wall we saw the Isonzo river lying ahead and on the further side Goritz rising in terraces with the huge battlements of the citadel towering on the right. The river looked about the width of the Potomac at Washington, but with swifter current from the mountain feeders. Along the edge of the river ran rows of shell-torn walls with gaping windows. This whole water front had been torn to pieces, and yet many of the demolished remnants of the buildings were occupied and work along the river wharves was proceeding.

Old Bridges Replaced.

The Isonzo river was crossed by the wooden bridge which Italian engineers built after all the old bridges had been blown up. On one side lay the wreck of a big pontoon. It was on pontoon bridges that the Italians entered the city and this wreck was one of the remnants of that crossing. The big railroad bridge was lying in a wreck from artillery fire. Further on was the massive stone bridge, with one of its main arches blown to pieces. Near these bridges lie several important paper mills, where paper is made for government notes. All these mills were masses of ruins, with a few tall chimneys still standing among the debris.

Goritz itself was under the rain of terrific bombardment, for the full force of the great offensive was now only a few hours off.

And yet with the imminent danger many persons still clung to their homes and belongings with that same tenacity which makes the Vesuvian peasants cling to the mountainside when the volcano is raging and threatening to bury them. But most of these people on the streets are the poor who could not get away and the small shopkeepers who cannot afford to abandon their goods. The big stores are all closed and the place has an air of a deserted city, with only a few stragglers bringing up the rear. Goritz had 30,000 people, but only 5,000 are left, and these make only a scattered showing in the wide main street fringed on either side with its shell-torn fronts. It was raining hard and this added to the lugubrious spectacle.

Entering the city we passed the extensive Jesuit establishment where 600 seminarians are located. One corner was knocked off, the cornices were hanging and several big holes told where the shells had found a mark. The main contour of the street was preserved and the buildings were intact as a whole, but every second or third had been hit, some collapsing entirely, others with their front wall gone and their upper rooms with household goods showing from the street. But there was no vast area of completely leveled debris, as at Verdun or Monastir. The outlines of a city were still there, but it was a city sieved by bombardment.

Trip to the Citadel.

The trip to the citadel was the event of the day. This is a huge pile, with old-time moat and battlements and a great tower dominating the whole country for miles around. Here we were to view Mount Gabriel, Mount Micael, the Biansizza plateau and the whole range of ground which had passed through this upheaval. It was uphill to the citadel. Everything showed the havoc of long continued fire. In one great court there was a pretty little chapel which had come through the ordeal untouched, though all around was a wreck.

Once upon the battlements a commanding view was ahead. There was one point of vantage where this view was particularly good, known as the observation post. We halted a moment, about to enter the post, but others wished to push on to the very front of the wall, and this view prevailed. It was a most fortunate decision, as we soon after had reason to know.

On the battlements a splendid view stretched out for miles over this battleground of mountains, valleys and plains, with the city houses clustered below and the roads winding off through the valleys and foothills. There in front was Mount Gabriel, this side held by the Italians, the other by the Austrians.

"There runs the dividing line," said the escort, pointing to a line of trees and depressions near the summit.

The Italian trenches could be plainly seen, but there was no need of indicating a dividing line, for the bursts of smoke along one side of the summit and the answering bursts from the other side told where the line was. Off to the left was Mount Michael, once swept clean by shell fire, but now green again. Nestled in a hollow was the convent of St. Catarina. The Biansizza plateau was off to the left, and through the mist were the dim outlines of snow-topped Mount Nero, that outpost of the Italian advance.

As we stood surveying this scene there was the steady rumble of guns, with the crack of quick-firers and then the long "whiz" of ever-passing shells. But there was one "whiz" which instantly engaged every attention. We could hear it coming, and it was not going over, nor under, nor at either side. Every one instinctively recoiled, and then—

Crash!

No More Observation Post.

Five of us went down in a heap, stunned as with a hammer blow. There was a great, enveloping noise, with the smash and crack of walls, the flying of fragments, and then the heave of tons of earth, mortar and masonry, plowed up by the huge missile.

It had struck that observation post, just 15 feet away, which we were about to enter. There was no more observation post; it was swept clean. But fortunately the shell had gone straight through, battering down massive walls and digging a deep trench into the earth where it had exploded underground, throwing up great geysers. But while the earth and stone flew like hail, the underground explosion had held the shell fragments. Stunned as we were, the first impulse was of self-preservation. A hasty glance showed no one was seriously injured, though the trickle of blood on the right temple of one of the party told that a flying stone had found a mark.

"They have this range," said the escort as we struggled to our feet, "and one shot means that another will follow."

There was a hasty scramble from the battlement, over the tons of debris thrown up, which now completely blocked the three-foot path skirting the wall.

The shell had suddenly brought to a close our observation of the battle front with all its tragedy and majestic beauty. But worst of all, it put an end to all trips to Goritz, for the officer said no further chances of this kind could be taken. It was just as well, for now the great offensive of the enemy burst unexpectedly, and with it came the retreat from the Goritz line. Fortunately or unfortunately, I had seen it at the last moment when the tide was turning.

Situation Explained.

At the cafe where we went for lunch the officer from headquarters laid out the big military map on the table and explained the military situation. It was this: The enemy was bringing great masses of men to the north of the Biansizza plateau. His design was evident. The Italians by their last advance had swung a ring which was threatening Trieste. To save Trieste the enemy must force the Italians back to the Isonzo river, as another Italian offensive would clear the Carso range and give the Italians the mastery of Trieste. To the enemy the time had come when he must act before the Italians played their final card and held the jewel of the Adriatic.

As we pored over the map the increasing roar of the artillery told that the enemy was losing no time in his part of the military game. The proprietor of the cafe was an intelligent old man, and I asked him if the fire we heard was the same as usual. He shook his head and said: "No, it is very much heavier and it seems as though something was going to happen." This was the instinctive feeling of the people on the spot who had gone through this day after day for months. They felt the blow coming.

On the corner there were two women of the working class talking together under an umbrella, for it was raining hard. Their indifference to the shelling seemed strange, and I stopped to ask them if the bombardment did not frighten them and keep them awake at night.

They were puzzled for a moment, as though not comprehending such an inquiry, and then they shrugged their shoulders.

"We are used to it," they said. "It used to frighten us at first, and the children still cry at night. But what can we do?"

These were typical townswomen who had become habituated to the danger and destruction all around them and were now stopping on the street corner in the rain to exchange the latest gossip. One of the women had the features of an Austrian, and she smiled as she heard the rumble of the Austrian guns and looked off toward the enemy lines so near.

Within three hours when we got back to headquarters the full force of the blow had been struck and the great Austro-German offensive against Italy was in full operation.

Girl Triples Wages.

Denver, Colo.—From $10 per week as a presser in a local dry cleaning establishment to $30 a week as a machinist in a plant that is working on war munitions is the sudden jump of Miss Titlania Bittner, pretty seventeen-year-old Denver girl.

OBSERVATION POST IN THE VOSGES

Photo by Western Newspaper Union

This is a well-organized observation post of the French in the Vosges mountains.

NEW YORK FOOD SCOUTS AID IN A TEST

© Western Newspaper Union

Under the direction of the People's institute, the Postgraduate hospital and the New York school lunch committee, 25 food scouts of New York, ranging in age from nine to twelve years, have been making a food test of importance to the entire nation. They are here shown at a test luncheon.

GIRLS SUCCESSFULLY OPERATE A MEAT MARKET

© Western Newspaper Union

Another instance of the capability of modern women is furnished by two girls of Brooklyn who are operating a meat market and making a success of it.

POILU ON FIFTH AVENUE

Almost everything in the way of war dress can be seen these days in New York, but this Poilu really attracted attention on Fifth avenue because of his steel helmet. His furlough had expired and he was on his way to embark for France and the trenches.

Doctor Royston's Rabbit.

Dr. Barney Royston of Evansville was out hunting near his home, relates the Indianapolis News, and shot a rabbit in the back yard at the home of one of his neighbors. Just as he started to get it, the little daughter of the neighbor ran out and picked it up.

"Wait," Doctor Royston said, "that's my rabbit. I shot it."

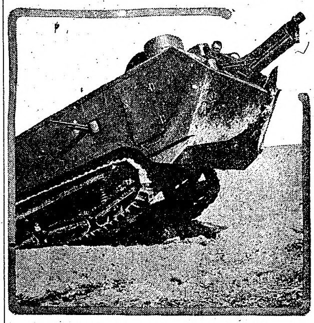
"I know, but you shot it in our yard," the child answered. She hesitated a moment and then said:

"Wait, I don't want you to lose anything by it."

She took the rabbit into the house and came out with something in her hand.

"This is yours," she said as she handed Doctor Royston a shell for his gun.

LATEST MODEL OF FRENCH TANK



This is one of the French tanks of the latest model, equipped with a wire-cutting prow and fully armed.

OBSERVATION POST IN THE VOSGES

Photo by Western Newspaper Union

This is a well-organized observation post of the French in the Vosges mountains.

DAIRY

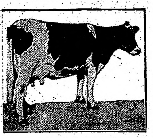
SELECT DAIRY COW BY TYPE

Milk Production and Reproduction Are Essential Functions—Records Are Lacking.

The essential functions of the dairy cow are milk production and reproduction. According to L. W. Wing, Jr., of the Missouri College of Agriculture, the most accurate methods of determining these are:

(1) Milk production by means of the milk scales and the Babcock test; (2) Reproduction by breeding records.

There is only a small proportion of the cows used for dairy purposes on which such records are kept. This necessitates the employment of some other method of selection. In the breeding of high producing animals through several generations it has been observed that there are certain characteristics of the conformation which are correlated with large production. These characteristics are namely: (1) Extreme angular form, carrying no surplus flesh, but in good physical condition. (2) Prominent development of the udder and veins. (3) The symmetrical development of the barrel with large capacity. After one becomes familiar with these external characteristics it is possible to select cows producing 300 pounds of fat per year from those producing 150 pounds. The difficulty comes in picking the animal that will produce 500 pounds of fat per year compared to the one producing 400 pounds.



Champion Dairy Cow.

The selection of animals by this method is rather uncertain. Until records are kept of more animals or some other means devised for selection, the selection by type should be used and it is up to everyone interested in dairy cattle to become familiar with it.

LEGUME HAYS ARE VALUABLE

Utilization of Alfalfa or Clover Partly Solves Dairyman's Problem of Feed.

(By G. E. WEAVER, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

One hundred and seventy-five pounds of good alfalfa or clover hay is worth as much as 100 pounds of the ordinary grain feeds. With the present prices for feeds ranging from $25 a ton for bran to $85 per ton for corn, the average cost for 100 pounds of grain is about $2.75. The cost of its food equivalent in the form of 175 pounds of legume hay is $2.15. This much hay will produce 200 pounds of milk and effect a saving in feed cost of 60 cents, which is at the rate of 30 cents for each hundred pounds.

The utilization of such hay partly solves the dairyman's problem in these days of high feed cost and milk investigations.

HEIFERS OF GOOD BREEDING

No Stock More Profitable as They Consume Less Compared With Growth They Make.

No stock pays better to grow at this time than young heifers of good breeding. They consume less feed compared with valuable growth than almost any other animal and there sure will be a good market awaiting them when they begin to be cows. They should be kept thrifty and doing their best, though—and a very little grain will do this.

TWO COMBINATIONS ARE POOR

Good Cow in Hands of Unintelligent Dairyman Is Most Undesirable Dairy Proposition.

A good cow in the hands of a poor dairyman is a poorer proposition than a poor cow in the hands of a good dairyman. Both are very poor combinations, however; a good dairyman will not keep a poor cow more than one season.

STRONG FENCING FOR STOCK

Where This Improvement Has Been Overlooked There Is Sure to Be Trouble in Herds.

Remember that it takes a good strong fence to hold the cows and calves apart during the long winter months, and where this improvement is lacking there is sure to be trouble for you.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

METHODS SHOWN OF PIG RAISING

Work of Boys' Pig Clubs to Be Displayed by Motion Pictures.

TO INCREASE PORK SUPPLY

United States Department of Agriculture Is Organizing Farm Youths in All Parts of Country—45,000 Members Enrolled.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Motion pictures, to be shown in picture theaters in all parts of the United States, will show the work of the boys' pig clubs which the United States department of agriculture is organizing in all parts of the country in co-operation with the extension divisions of the state agricultural colleges. The Pig Club film is the second of a series of official films of the department to be released through one of the large motion picture companies which is to distribute them. This educational film will help to increase the pork supply. It shows the method of instructing farm boys, and in some instances girls, who have joined the agricultural clubs; how to raise better pigs, and the methods used by club members in carrying out instructions. The first pig club was organized in Louisiana in 1910. Now approximately 45,000 members are enrolled in the pig clubs throughout the country.

Best Methods to Be Shown.

The first lesson taught in the film story is that it costs no more to feed and care for the pig of carefully selected stock than the scrub, while the results in meat produced is greatly in favor of the well-bred animal. The picture shows further how to feed and care for the pigs, how to protect them from disease, and how to shelter them from the inclemency of winter and the heat of summer. The results of wise selection and intelligent care are shown in the well groomed, fat, healthy porkers wearing the prize ribbons they have won at county and state fairs.

Aid in Increasing Supply.

"The practicability of producing rapid increase in the pork supply and of bringing greatly increased profits to the farmers who produce it are lessons which the bureau of animal industry wishes to call to the attention of all farmers," says an official of that bureau, "and it has been found that education of the farm youths is bringing about valuable indirect education of their elders in the possibilities of more profitable hog lots.

"It has become urgently important, as a war measure, that this country greatly increase its production of foodstuffs, especially of meats and fats. They are needed for our people at home, for our armies abroad, and for the armies and people of the entente nations. While the department of agriculture is working hard to increase our supply of beef, effective increases in the number of the country's cattle is necessarily slow, while much more rapid results can be obtained in the production of pork, as well as mutton."

PIG CLUB MEMBERS EXHIBITING PRIZE HOGS.

COW BETTER WITHOUT HORNS

Danger of Animals Hooking Each Other Is Eliminated—Apply Caustic Potash on Calf.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the average dairy it is better that cows be without horns, as the danger of their hooking one another is thus prevented. Only in purebred herds, where the appearance of the herd is considered important from a show or sale point of view, is there any justification for allowing horns to grow. It is much easier to prevent the growth of horns than to remove them.

The points that ultimately will develop into horns can be felt as small buttons imbedded in the skin. The prevention is most effective if the treatment is applied when the buttons are just large enough to be felt, which is usually the third and the seventh days. To prevent their development, the hair should be removed from the horn buttons; a stick of caustic potash or soda, wrapped in paper to protect the hands of the operator, is then moistened with water and rubbed on each horn button two or three times, allowing the caustic to dry after each application. Care should be taken to apply the caustic, which should not be too moist, to the buttons only, for if it touches the surrounding skin it will cause unnecessary pain. Immediately after the application the calf also should be protected from rain, in order to prevent the caustic from spreading. If the operation is carefully performed the horns will make no growth. If scurs or horn growths appear, it is an indication that the caustic was not properly applied.

FATTEN ALL MARKET FOWLS

This Should Be Done Before They Leave Farm for Added Weight and More Profit.

Fatten all chickens that are to be marketed before they leave the farm or poultry yard. This can be done by confining the birds for a week or ten days and feeding them a good fattening ration. They will be marketed in better condition and their added weight will bring additional profit.

POTATOES SOLD BY WEIGHT

Announcement Made by Food Administration to Prevent Confusion in Making Comparisons.

Potatoes are now sold at wholesale on the hundredweight basis, not by the bushel as formerly. The United States food administration makes this announcement so that persons comparing current prices will not confuse them with quotations referring to bushel measure.

Paradoxical Pullet.

Paradoxical as it may seem it is the early laying pullet that is also the late laying bird.

Millet Is Injurious.

Millet is injurious as an exclusive ration for horses.

Benefit of Bulletin Board.

Have you a bulletin board at your front gate? By judicious advertising you can sell a lot of surplus stuff direct to the consumer.

Proper Growth of Gilt.

The brood sow, if a gilt, should be as growthy as possible, medium to good in condition, but not fat.

Storing Cabbage.

Cabbage may be wrapped in paper and placed on shelves or hung from the top of a root cellar.

Water in Cold Weather.

Give clean, warm water three times a day in cold weather for a large part of the hen's body, as well as a large part of her eggs, is water.

Ten Good Hens Best.

It is not always the largest flock that makes the most profit; for ten good hens will often pay while twenty poor ones will net the owner a loss.

Range Essential for Turkeys.

Plenty of range is essential to success in turkey raising.

ROAD BUILDING

SAFETY FACTOR IN CONCRETE

Aid Traveler at Night to Keep Road and Glaring Reflections of Surface Are Missing.

Any hard road is good, any permanent type—concrete, brick, asphaltum—is better. Each individual advocate has his own favorable argument, so the concrete man says, with a good deal of truth, that "not only do concrete roads harmonize with natural surroundings, and blend with objects in the landscape, but their light-colored surfaces aid the traveler at night to keep to the road. Since the top of a concrete pavement presents a sandy and gritty surface, there are no glaring reflections of sunlight nor mirror-like effects, as are found with many other types of surfaces when worn smooth or when wet.

"Dark-colored roads, merging into the grass and foliage at the roadside at night, are indistinct, and there is a likelihood of accidents at curves, whereas the light-colored surface is distinct from the sides of the road. Under motor traffic the concrete roadway offers an element of safety, as no matter how dark the night the clean, firm, light, nonskid surface is clearly defined to view."

ROAD DRAG MADE EFFECTIVE

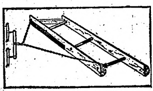
Directions Given for Constructing Implement Weighing About 200 Pounds for Dirt Road.

In response to a query as to the construction of a cheap, but effective road drag the following directions are given:

Take two planks each ten feet long, two inches thick and twelve inches wide, rounding both ends of one edge in a manner similar to the runners in a sled. The two planks are then placed on edge and connected on the top by two planks six feet long, thus making a sled ten feet long and six feet wide.

The two runners are again connected by two planks two inches thick and twelve inches wide. These planks are set on edge, the same as the runners, and at an angle of about 45 degrees to the runners, as follows:

On the right side of the drag start the diagonal plank 12 inches back of the front, and connect with the opposite runner (which will be the left side), 5 feet back of the front runner; then have another plank of the same dimensions exactly 4 feet back of the front diagonal plank. Be sure to make an opening in the runners on the left side, immediately in front of each diagonal plank, the opening to be about 5 inches high and 24 inches long. In order to make the drag solid and well braced run a 2 by 12 inch plank diagonally across the top, opposite the planks which serve as a drag.



Efficient Road Drag.

Have an iron shoe about one-quarter inch thick and 3 inches wide on the front of the two dragging planks, the bottom of the iron shoe to be one-half inch below the runner on the right side and exactly even with the runner on the left side.

Large holes should be bored in front ends of the runners in which to attach the rope or chain to pull the drag. It is well to hitch the horses as close as possible. The total weight of the drag, under these specifications, is about 200 pounds and an ordinary team can pull it on a dirt road, with a heavy man on, with less effort than any other drag of the same dimensions on the market and it will be found that this road leveler will do far better work than a split-log or metal drag.

PLAN COAST-MIDLAND TRAIL

Promoters Propose Route From San Francisco to Washington, Via Denver to St. Louis.

The Midland trail, a highway to extend from San Francisco to Washington, D. C., is the latest piece of modern roadway to cross the continent.

Officials of the executive committee named by the promoters have circulated a communication, with a map, showing the states, cities and towns that will be traversed by the new road. Leaving San Francisco, it will come to Salt Lake City, St. Louis, Louisville, Lexington, Winchester, Ashland, Huntington, Charleston, Richmond and on to Washington.

Peach-Tree Borer.

The peach-tree borer is a most destructive insect when allowed to increase for a few years without molestation.

Like Buttermilk Best.

After a calf learns to drink buttermilk it does not care for the sweet milk.

Plenty of Mite Powder.

Don't let your supply of insect powder run short. Use it regularly and liberally.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

Vivo Flour

Solve Your Baking Problem.

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand

Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of

Tobaccos,

Cigars,

Fresh Fruit,

Soft Drinks

and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

His Choice.

"Is he making any special claim for exemption?"

"No. Says he'd rather die in battle than live the rest of his life as a liar."

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Edited.

The romantic maiden made the following ecstatic entry in her diary:

"Although he has known me only two days, he loves me!"

Nothing could exceed her anger and mortification when she discovered, much later, that her kid brother had been reading her sacred little book. She knew it, because he had scratched out the word "although" and substituted "because."

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

The Era of Censorship.

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," exclaimed the man who quotes.

"Possibly," replied Senator Sorghum. "A great deal just now depends on how you got your information and what you intend to do with it."

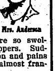
Watch Your Skin Improve.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free sample address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Keep Busy.

Flatbush—I'm afraid I'll get stale on my garden work during the winter.

Bensonhurst—For why? Haven't you got a snow shovel?—Yonkers Statesman.



ALMOST FRANTIC

Had Kidney Trouble From Childhood and Was Discouraged. Doan's, However, Brought Health and Strength.

Mrs. C. Anderson, 4104 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had kidney trouble from childhood and three years ago a severe spell developed. If I stooped, a terrible pain took me in the small of my back, and for several minutes I couldn't straighten. Often at night the pain in my back was so bad I had to prop myself up with a pillow. It seemed as if my back would break. Watery sacs formed under my eyes and my feet were so swollen I had to wear slippers. Sudden dizzy spells came on and pains in my head drove me almost frantic.

Mrs. Anderson

"I felt tired and weak and had hardly enough ambition to move. Nothing seemed to help me and I was discouraged until I commenced taking *Doan's Kidney Pills.* They cured me completely and my health has been of the best ever since. *Doan's* surely deserves my endorsement." *Sworn to before me,*
FRANK H. POCH, *Notary Public.*

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

—take a prompt and effective remedy—one that acts quickly and contains no opiates. You can get such a remedy by asking for

PISO'S

WILSON URGES GREATER CROPS

Address By President, Read at Urbana, Asks Supreme Effort By Farmers.

MARK MUST PASS 1917

Crisis Has Come, Says Executive, and War Will End This Year, but Farmers Must Make Record Production.

Washington, Feb. 1.—"The achievements of this year, on one side or the other, must determine the issue. The culminating crisis of the struggle has come."

Thus President Wilson warned the farmers of the country. The message was delivered by President James of the University of Illinois in the absence of Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston, who was to have represented the president at the farmers conference at Urbana. The president had expected to attend, but indisposition made it impossible and he delegated Mr. Houston, who was prevented from participating by the railroad tieup. The president's message said:

"I am sorry indeed that I cannot be present in person at the Urbana conference. I should like to enjoy the benefit of the inspiration and exchange of counsel which I know I should obtain but in the circumstances it has seemed impossible for me to be present and therefore I only can send you a very earnest message expressing my interest and the thoughts which such a conference must bring prominently into every mind.

Facing Great Task.

"I need not tell you for I am sure you realize as keenly as I do that we are as a nation in the presence of a great task which demands supreme sacrifice and endeavor of everyone of us. We can give evrything that is needed with the greater willingness and even satisfaction because the object of the war in which we are engaged is the greatest that free men have ever undertaken.

War Cause Is Righteous.

"You will not need to be convinced that it was necessary for us as a free people to take part in the war. It had raised its evil hand against us. The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power in such a way as to shut off our economic life so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned and to confine our people within the Western hemisphere while they accomplished purposes which would have permanently impaired and impeded every process of our national life and have put the fortunes of America at the mercy of the imperial government of Germany.

Whole Future at Stake.

"We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own revolution had to be fought over again, and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance. Our national life and our whole economic development will pass under the sinister influence of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore, and we shall yin. I need not aesk you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation to the accomplishment of that great war.

This Year Will Decide War.

"You will realize as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue. It has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom of men over the world as well as our own depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied those materials and supplied them abundantly and it will be all the more glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice.

Farmers Paramount Factors.

"In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities, fortunately, such as no other government in the world can show. The department of agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scienific agricultural organization in the world. The banking legislation of the last two or three years has given the farmers access to the great lendable capital of the country and it has become the duty both of the men in charge of the federal reserve banking system and of the farm loan banking system to see to it that the farmers obtain the credit, both short term and long term, to which they are entitled not only, but which it is imperatively necessary should be extended to them if the present tasks of the country are to be adequately performed. Both direct purchase of nitrates and by the establishment of plants to produce nitrates the government is doing its utmost to assist in the problem of fertilization.

Giving Farmers Every Aid.

"The department of agriculture and other agencies are actively assisting the farmers to locate, safeguard and secure at cost an adequate supply of sound seed. The department has $2,500,000 available for this purpose now and has asked the congress for $6,000,000 more.

"The labor problem is one of great difficulty and some of the best agencies of the nation are addressing themselves to the task of solving it, so far as it is possible. Farmers have not been exempted from the draft. I know they would not wish to be. I take it for granted they would not wish to be put in a class by themselves in this respect. But the attention of the war department has been very seriously centered upon the task of interfering with the labor of the farms as little as possible, and under the new draft regulations I believe farmers of the country will find their supply of labor is much less seriously drawn upon than it was under the first and initial draft, made before we had our present full experience in these perplexing matters.

Americans Best Producers.

"And let me say that the stimulation of the agencies I have enumerated has been responded to by the farmers in splendid fashion. I dare say you know the farmers of the country are as efficient as any in the world. They do not produce more per acre than the farmers of Europe. It is not necessary. It would perhaps be bad economy. But they prodcce three or four times more per man, per unit of labor and capital, than the farmers of any European country. They are more alert and use more labor saving services. And their response to the demands of the present emergency has been remarkable. Last spring their planting exceeded by 12,000,000 acres the largest planting of any previous year. The crops were record breaking yields. Last fall a wheat acreage of 42,170,000 was planted, which was 1,000,000 larger than for any preceding year, 3,000,000 greater than the next largest, and 7,000,000 greater than the preding five year average.

Must Outdo 1917 Records.

"But it is not only necesary that these achievements should be repeated, but that they should be exceeded. I know what it involves. It involves not only labor but sacrifice, the painstaking application of every bit of scientific knowledge and every tested practice available. It means utmost economy, even where the pinch comes. It means the kind of concentration and self-sacrifice which is involved in the field of battle itself, where the object always looks greater than the individual. And yet the government will help, and help in every way possible.

Farmers Are Protected.

"The impression that while the government has sought to fix prices of foodstuffs, it has not sought to fix other prices which determine the expenses of the farmer is a mistaken one. The government has actively and successfully regulated prices of many fundamental materials underlying all the industries of the country and has regulated them not only for purchase of the government but also for the purchase of the general public, and I have every reason to believe the congress will extend the powers of the government in this even essential matter, so that profiteering which is showing itself in too many quarters may be effectively checked. In fixing prices of foodstuffs the government has sincerely tried to keep the interests of the farmer as much in mind as the interests of the communities which are to be served, but it is serving mankind as well as the farmer and everything in these times of war takes on the rigid aspect of duty.

Farmers Are Not Slackers.

"I will not appeal to you to continue and renew and increase your efforts. I do not believe that necessary. I believe you will do it without appeal from me, because you understand as well as I the needs and opportunities of this great hour when the fortunes of mankind everywhere seem about to be determined and when America has the greatest opportunity she has ever had to make good her own freedom and in making it good to lend a helping hand to men struggling for their freedom everywhere. You remember that it was farmers from whom came the first shots at Lexington, that set aflame the revolution that made America free.

"I hope and believe that the farmers of America will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war also. The toil, their intelligence, the energy, the foresight, the self-sacrifice and devotion of the farmers of America will, I believe, bring to a triumphant conclusion this great last war for the emancipation of men from the control of arbitrary government and the selfishness of class legislation and control, and then, when the end has come, we may look each other in the face and be glad that we are Americans, and have had the privilege to play such a part."

"SOCIAL REVOLT IN EUROPE"

Bolsheviki Prepares to Support "Coming Upheaval."

Petrograd, Feb. 1.—An official statement issued by the bolsheviki government says that the "New workmen's and peasants' red army will serve to support the coming social revolution in Europe."

"A hard fight for peace remains," said the government telegraph bureau.

"Peace probably will not be concluded in the Casino at Brest-Litovsk, but in the streets of Vienna and Berlin—if the Russian revolution does not betray the principles under which it was born, and refuses to compromise with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs."

Seeks Fact of Teuton Uprising.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The most important events in the history of the war are believed impending in the Teuton empires. Withholding official comment on reports of great strikes in Germany and Austria, uprisings against the government in Austria-Hungary, revolt of the Czechs and Socialists in the Austrian army and destruction of vast quantities of war supplies in both countries, the State department is utilizing every source to learn the truth.

Rations Cost Boosted By War.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Increases in living costs have sent army and navy substistence bills soaring. The bureau of labor statistics has made public a comparison of prices pair for feeding soldiers and sailors showing that the army ration costs 33.25 cents daily, or $121.36 annually while the navy ration costs 43.81 cents daily and $159.91 annually. The daily army ration was 27.99 in 1916 and the annual ration was $102.17. The navy ration in 1916 was 37.65 cents daily.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Bemidji. — Henry Funkley spoke here to a number of working men in the city hall on the subject of loyalty.

Glyndon.—For the purpose of organizing a Clay county poultry association a meeting of bird fanciers has been called, to be held here.

St. Paul.—Littlefork, with a population of 104 when every man, woman and child is at home, is doing its bit in the war in various ways and now wants a Home Guard.

Wells.—Prompt work by experts in hog diseases has checked an outbreak of cholera on a farm near this village. It is believed any spread of the malady has been prevented.

Virginia.—Range officers are trying to find Roland Sjodine on request of his brother, Ed. O. Sjodine of Brainerd, who says the man is registered under the draft and must report at once or be classed as a deserter.

Duluth.—C. H. Lawrence, 55 years old, was burned to death when a fire of unknown origin destroyed his home. The building was located three miles from Meadowlands, and rescue was delayed because of distance from neighbors.

Nelson.—A Great Northern passenger train crashed into a rural school bus here, killing two of the occupants and injuring 16 others. The engine caught the rear end of the vehicle, throwing it into the air. Elsie Erickson and Edna Seeley, each 12 years old, were killed.

Moose Lake.—Northern Pacific train No. 63, northbound, hit a school bus in which 20 children were riding, at this place, killing seven. Some of the children, terrified by the accident, fled from the wrecked bus. The train was derailed, but none of the passengers or the train crew injured.

Blue Earth.—Dedication of a new $40,000 consolidated school at Huntley, in this county, took place this week. C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of education, delivered the principal address. Other speakers were Dr. J. A. Hancock of the Mankato state normal school, and J. B. Arp, superintendent of the Jackson county schools.

Red Wing.—Bradford Grow of this city has been named as principal for entrance to West Point by Congressman C. R. Davis. He will take the examination in Minneapolis on February 19. Grow graduated from the Red Wing high school in 1917 and has been attending Carleton college at Northfield since September.

St. Paul.—Gross earnings of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company in Minnesota for 1917 totaled $5,558,307, against the 1916 total of $4,611,615, a gain of nearly $950,000, according to the state tax commission, where the 3 per cent tax of $166,749 will be certified, subject to recheck. The tax in 1916 was $138,348.

Blue Earth.—The annual report of the Blue Earth Co-operative creamery shows this institution to be the largest co-operative managed butter factory in Southern Minnesota. During the year just closed a total of $111,386.22 has been paid to patrons in cash and $31,307.34 in butter. Butter manufactured totaled 331,291 pounds.

St. Paul.—The state began February business with $5,889,018 in its treasury, nearly double the balance on hand a year ago. The increase is due to the fact that 1917 state aid to schools, usually distributed in October, is in the treasury, having been tied up by litigation. School funds will be disbursed in March, State Treasurer Henry Rines said.

Duluth.—After being arrested and sentenced to prison terms six different times, each time successfully escaping from jail or punishment, Harry Hatch, also known as George Harrison, has been taken to the state prison at Stillwater for a term not to exceed five years, convicted on a charge of swindling. He had a penny matching scheme which netted him good returns.

Winnebago.—Often referred to as the Nestor of the Minnesota bar, Andrew C. Dunn, long active in Gopher politics and one of the pioneer lawyers and citizens of the state, is dead here, aged 84. Mr. Dunn was born in New York city. He came to Minnesota in 1854 and for a time practiced law in St. Paul. He was admitted to the bar of the territorial supreme court while in St. Paul.

St. Paul.—Public improvements in Minnesota meaning increased expense and higher taxation are not to be undertaken during the war, if recommedations of the Minnesota Public Safety commission are followed. The commission also took final action recommending to the state superintendent of banks that no new bank charters be issued during the war. No order is made on either subject, but the commission issued a statement explaining its reasons for discouraging new public enterprises and new banks.

St. Peter.—Walden Koenen of Le Sueur county won the first prize of $25 in the boys' corn growing contest here, having raised 71.7 bushels of corn to the acre. During the past five years prizes have been offered for the boys raising the largest number of bushels of corn on an acre. The average during that time has been 64.3 bushels.

Glencoe.—The funeral of Thomas M. Paine, cashier of the First National bank of Glencoe, was held here. Mr. Paine was once a member of the Republican state central committee and active in politics.

John Coates has disposed of his 500-acre farm bordering on the eastern limits of this city, the new owner being Joseph J. Hicks. The consideration is $40,000.

St. Cloud.—City Treasurer George Magnuson and City Assessor L. R. Swift will represent St. Cloud at the Minnesota tax conference in St. Paul February 27 and 28.

St. Cloud.—Leslie Smith, local stockman, has left again for Scotland, making his third trip to that island for the purpose of buying cattle during the progress of the war.

Crookston. — Attorney James H. Maybury, who was reported several days ago to be seriously ill at St. Joseph's hospital, is still in a critical condition, according to reports.

International Falls. — The Nord & Snyder caterpillar tractor has arrived and will soon be hauling the timber cut on the Snyder 80 south of town. The caterpillar is a 75-horsepower machine.

Crookston. — The Commercial club has arranged with a number of the ladies interested in Red Cross work to furnish and serve the next regular supper for the club. The proceeds of the supper will be for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Pine Island.—Fifty-nine men, out of work Monday because of the fuel orders, attacked a tract of wooded land and cut 11 cords of wood and 19 loads of pole wood. This was sold for $112, half of the amount going to the Red Cross and half to the Y. M. C. A. war fund.

Winona. — On a federal warrant charging the use of the mails in promoting a fraudulent mail scheme, Earl Scott, president of the American Realty Investment company, was arrested here, taken to St. Paul and arraigned before Court Commissioner Samuel Whaley. He was released to arrange for bonds.

International Falls.—A young man named Ward, whose parents live here, disappeared, causing his relatives much worry. He has been working for James Ewalt, a dairyman, residing south of the county farm. He visited in town one day recently and in the evening started for the Ewalt residence. He has failed to reach there.

Wells.—Superintendent C. E. Young of the Wells schools has completed arrangements with Dr. A. D. Wilson, state food administrator, for a "conservation day" in this village Feb. 28. There will be two meetings at the high school. Conservation will be presented by experts who have been observing conditions in England and France.

Hibbing. — December and January were the coldest two months here in years, judging from figures prepared by the Mahoning Ore & Steel company. Twenty-five days out of 31 in January showed a temperature below zero. In December 20 days out of the 31 were below zero. The lowest mark reached in the two months was on December 28, 40½ degs. below zero.

St. Paul.—Oscar Arneson, state superintendent of timber, has returned from the Mesaba range, where he organized wood-for-fuel movements, says that permits for the removal of more than 50,000 cords of fuel wood from state-owned lands near villages on the iron range were issued by him. The work will be done by miners, who plan to use the land for gardening next spring.

St. Paul.—Left at home alone, a three-year-old boy burned to death in a fire which destroyed the dwelling on the farm of J. L. Adrien, in St. Francis township, Anoka county, says a report received at the office of George H. Nettleton, assistant state fire marshal. The overheating of a cook stove is blamed for the fire. The house and contents, partially insured, were destroyed.

Glencoe. — The order of Sheriff Frank Klaus of McLeod county that the Nonpartisan league meeting called there could not be held, was carried out without any disturbance, although 150 farmers, mostly from the section south of here, were in town, and two Nonpartisan league speakers, Leon Durocher and C. J. Townley, a brother of C. A. Townley, president of the league, were here for the meeting.

Deerwood.—The National Nonpartisan league meeting, at which two organizers, Ben L. Wilson and John L. Berg, were to have talked, was turned into a rousing loyalty meeting, addressed by Jerry D. Bacon of Grand Forks, R. N. Wise, chairman of the Crow Wing County Public Safety commission; Rev. H. G. Stacey, Brainerd Episcopal minister; County Attorney S. F. Alderman and Sheriff Theorin.

St. Paul.—Representative C. B. Miller of Duluth, who visited the war zone in France early in the winter, is coming to Minnesota for another speaking tour under the auspices of the America First association. He will make the tour from February 15 to February 22, speaking February 15 at Faribault and February 16 at Mankato. He will be at Clarkfield and Granite Falls February 18; at Red Wing February 20; at Wabasha February 21 and at Winona February 22.

Little Falls.—At a meeting of the Retail Merchants' association held in the city hall the matter of taking up the initiative in regard to the board of commerce was voted down. The merchants feel that at the present time they are not willing to go ahead with the new organization.

Fergus Falls.—Deputy Sheriff Slatten has returned from Spokane, Wash., bringing Dr. H. J. Stern, who, it is alleged, collected over $100 in this city to hire Indian John to search for the body of his brother-in-law, Ted Johnson, and then ran away with the money.

Costs Less and Kills
That Cold
HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE
The standard cold cure for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Mr. Hill's picture on it.
Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c.
At Any Drug Store

GARGET or CAKED UDDER in COWS
can be overcome by feeding cow tonic to purify the blood and applying Dr. David Roberts'
BADGER BALM Price 50c
A soothing and healing ointment. Excellent for sore teats and inflamed udders. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian. Send for free booklet on ABORTION IN COWS. If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

The Softest.

"Why is it," queried the fair widow, "that they always say a man 'pines' for a woman?"

"I suppose," growled the fussy bachelor, "it's because pine is about the softest wood there is."

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfil the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that, so many people claim, it fulfils almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Inadvertent Boasting.

"Do you believe in heredity?"

"Of course I do," replied the gentle egotist. "Why, I've got one of the brightest boys you ever saw."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

Quite So.

"These are the bridal apartments."

"Oh, what a suite thing!"—Baltimore American.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE Paul F. Skinner ON EVERY PACKAGE
SKINNER'S MACARONI

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills
will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack Iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins
The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 6--1918.

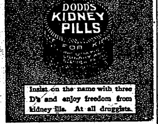
Says Dodd's Kidney Pills, Wonderful Remedy

Mrs. Della Olson, of New London, Wis., like many others, knows after experiencing the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills that they are unexcelled. Here is what Mrs. Olson recently wrote us:

"I suffered with rheumatism for years. There was a gravel deposit in the uride and I had frequent headaches. I had dark circles around my eyes and was always tired. I bought a box of your Dodd's Kidney Pills and am glad I did, for I secured quick relief and think they are a wonderful remedy."

Mighty few people realize in time that kidney trouble is making its advances upon their health. They put off treatment—they say, "Oh, I'll be all right in a day or two." And the malady tightens its grip. Result: Bright's Disease, hospital treatment, doctors' bills—often death.

When you have backache, dizziness, pain in loins, stiffness in stooping or lifting, spots before the eyes, sediment in secretions, rheumatic pains, or swollen joints, immediately start toning the kidneys by the regular use of the remedy endorsed by hundreds of users—DODD'S Kidney Pills.



Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.

DENTIST'S IDEA OF HUMOR

Seems Mean to Invite a Man to Lunch and Then Fix Him So He Can't Eat.

It was noon when we dropped into the dentist's office. The doctor greeted us cordially as we fell into his chair and prepared to submit ourselves to torture.

There was the usual clatter of instruments on the white tray as we opened our jaws and the dentist peered into them. This time his object of attention was the cavity from which he had recently extracted a tooth.

"What are you going to do after I get through?" said the doctor mildly.

Between his fist and his mirror we blurted out something about lunch.

"Go to lunch with me, will you?"

We nodded our assent and then it happened. Something that felt as big as a crowbar is and was as sharp as a new safety razor blade is supposed to be went up into the roof of our mouth. When we landed down again on the chair and the pain had eased off a trifle we started to laugh.

"You're good," we exclaimed. "Invite a man to lunch, and then fix him so he can't eat."—Detroit Free Press.

Wouldn't Keep Sugar He Found.

Washington has another honest man. He's Edward B. Maddox, who, after suffering for the last two months from the sugar famine, turned 346 pounds of the "precious stuff" over to the Washington police. He had found a barrel of granulated sugar near the substation of the Potomac Electric company. Evidently the barrel had been dropped by a truck. Maddox has been able to get less than two pounds of brown sugar a week, he said. The amount of sugar he found, on the war basis, would have lasted him four years. He was not regretful, however, that he had turned the sugar over to the police to find its rightful owner.—Washington Times.

Physicians' Deaths.

As an example of how malicious and seemingly innocent is German propaganda in the United States may be cited the rumors and the actual facts about mortality among the allied physicians at the western front.

Recently the actual statistics were produced, which showed that the battle risks of a physician are scarcely more than those of civil life. Between the beginning of the war and June 25, 1917, only 195 French and English doctors have been killed, 707 wounded and 62 cut down by disease.

Unlike other cereals Grape-Nuts requires only about half the ordinary quantity of milk or cream. Likewise because of its natural sweetness it requires no sugar. Grape-Nuts the ready cooked food, is an all-round saver.

"There's a Reason"

NEW USES FOUND FOR AUTOMOBILE

Adaptation to War's Needs Brings Changes in Industry.

RAILROADS TO BE ASSISTED

Motor Car Fits in for Direct Purpose of War to Greater Extent Than We Have Yet Discovered—Business to Expand.

Commenting on the use of the automobile in war times, the president of a large tire and rubber concern says:

"The government at Washington is doing some things that startle us because we do not have a proper understanding of what its program is. Much has been said about stopping the automobiles. This is all nonsense. The government is going to lay its heavy hand on the nonessential industries, but the rubber business and the automobile business are not in that class. They are essential industries.

Motors Wanted for War.

"Just because in England and France the use of automobiles had to be checked it does not follow that we have parallel conditions here. You must remember that in England and France they are dealing not with 29-cent gasoline, but with $1 and $1.25 gasoline, and that over there the man power is exhausted, almost to the last man. They have to get every man available, even from the essential industries, on the battle front. They want the automobiles to run for government purposes. When I was there in 1915, they were already 'booing' civilian automobiles along the streets of London.

Commercial Business to Expand.

"But we are not going to get to that point in this country. Here we have a tremendous area, and a great amount of transportation is necessary. The railroads cannot carry it. The automobile fits in for the direct purpose of the war to a greater extent than we have yet discovered. The commercial end of the business will expand tremendously. More commercial cars will be made than we have ever dreamed of. The joy riders will be clipped off, but that does not mean that the man who takes his family out for a ride on Sunday or holiday to get a readjustment from the tension of the week will be criticized.

Tire Industry Essential.

"On the contrary, it is the rational things that ought to be done. The line of demarcation can never be drawn very clearly, but it will not be drawn so arbitrarily that a man will be criticized for taking his family out for a ride, as is the case in England. A great many of the cars now running will take off their touring bodies, and put on other bodies to work economically for war purposes. Tires will be used right along, more and more every year, no matter what happens. The tire industry is essential and it is going on, notwithstanding the production of automobiles may be cut. We are going to find that we must work more as a whole, for the one thing, the plan of the government."

MISFIRING AT SLOW SPEEDS

Common Cause of Complaint With Usual Carburetor System—Go Over Ignition Carefully.

Poor engine operation at low car speeds is a common complaint with the usual carburetor system. Often an air leak throws out the carburetor adjustment so that an insufficient amount of fuel is fed. Wide plug gaps with a magneto with weak magnets is a combination which may give this trouble. With a battery system in use the ignition may be neglected at first and the carburetion attended to, but this done the ignition should be gone over carefully.—Motor.

IMPROMPTU TOLL ROAD PAYS

Kind-Hearted Farmer Allowed Motorists to Pass Through Uncultivated Field for Small Sum.

A motorist bound along the road from Detroit to Toledo, one of the worst to be found in many states, reports that he encountered one 200-yard stretch where, because the grade was high, there was no way to turn off from the paving. "A kind-hearted farmer," he told the Ohio Motorist, "stood at the gate of his barnyard and for the sum of 25 cents allowed each motorist to pass through the gate, over an uncultivated field for about 200 yards, and onto the road again."

RAIN WATER FOR BATTERIES

Hard Liquid, Containing Minerals Is Harmful—Remove Caps at Top of the Battery.

"Hard water, containing minerals, is harmful to the battery," says F. J. Stone, manager of a Boston concern.

"Water that is pure as drinking water is not necessarily pure water for your battery. Distilled water or clear rain water is the best.

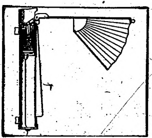
"Removing the caps at the top of the battery, water should be added until it stands well above the plates, though not to the top of the containers."

SIGNALS CHANGE OF COURSE

Invention of Texan Provides Efficient Contrivance Easily Applied to Automobiles.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a vehicle signal, invented by G. W. Edmond of El Paso, Tex., says:

The invention relates to signaling devices particularly suitable for use on automobiles to indicate a change of course. The object is to provide an inexpensive and efficient, contrivance which can be easily applied to an automobile so as to become prominent when actuated to attract attention, and for this purpose when thrown into the operative position a folding flag is attached near the free end of the arm, the flag unfolds automatically, to render the arm apparent in the dark, an incandescent light is provided at the extremity of the arm.



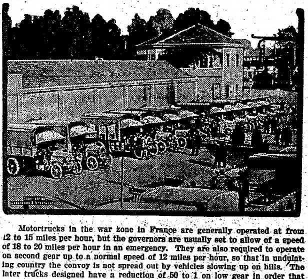
Vehicle Signal.

NOVEL HEADLIGHT FOR AUTOS

Connecticut Man Has New Patent Design to Furnish Illumination Without Glare.

M. N. Finklestein of Greenwich, Conn., has just patented a new headlight for automobiles, designed to furnish a maximum amount of illumination on the highway and to do away with the dangerous glare. The direct rays are shielded in such a way as to cover the ground and light it up thoroughly, without precipitating the light to a distance.

ALLIED RE-ENFORCEMENTS ARRIVE IN ITALY TO HOLD BACK INVADING ARMY



Motortrucks in the war zone in France are generally operated at from 12 to 15 miles per hour, but the governors are usually set to allow of a speed of 18 to 20 miles per hour in an emergency. They are also required to operate on second gear up to a normal speed of 12 miles per hour, so that in undulating country the convoy is not spread out by vehicles slowing up on hills. The later trucks designed have a reduction of 50 to 1 on low gear in order that they will maneuver on low reverse under bad road conditions without it being necessary to race the engine in starting. It is found in practice that even the axles do not suffer so much from this extreme reduction as by racing the engine and letting the clutch in as is necessary with some older type trucks sent from America.

The allies rushed re-enforcements to Italy to help stop the Austro-German advance when it was at its height, and these re-enforcements have been a great aid to the Italians. The photograph shows one of the first batches of French autos as they arrived in Milan. The autos are used as transport trucks.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

SECRETARY BIRDS.

"Come, come," said the secretary bird whose name was Jim, and the one named Joe, answered,

"I am coming."

Now the reason the secretary birds are given such a strange family name is because their long cockades of feathers which drop back from either side of their heads and which are black, are supposed to be like quill pens. In olden times and sometimes nowadays, quill pens are used for writing letters. They are supposed to look like a clerk or secretary who uses these pens in writing. And so these birds, having similar quills, have been named the secretary birds.

"Are you ready?" asked Jim.

Again Joe answered, "Yes, I told you I was coming."

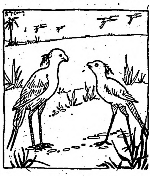
"Don't be cross," said Jim. "If you are I won't show you the place I had in mind for our hunting trip today. I don't have to. I was going to because I am kind and generous."

"Kind and generous," laughed Joe, and his voice was a very harsh one. "I don't believe the snakes and frogs and birds think you are kind and generous."

"They don't think you are kind either," said Jim, "so there is no reason for you to say such a thing to me."

The secretary birds are rather harsh and cruel in any case, and they have many of the same qualities of character which the hawks have.

They always swallow their food whole, without chewing it in the least. And yet they never have indigestion! In fact, they are quite as different from other creatures as is possible. Hawks and eagles are the only birds who resemble them in habits. Of course the secretary birds are very different in looks.



"Kind and Generous," Laughed Joe.

They are more like animals, even though their bodies are feathered. But their legs are extremely long and thin.

"What have you seen today?" asked Joe, who wanted to start right out hunting before they had a quarrel.

"I have seen snakes," said Jim. Now the secretary birds are known better as snake killers than anything else. And Joe was delighted.

"I am quite ready," he said.

"To be sure," said Jim, "after I have told you what I have seen."

"I flatter you," said Joe. "I approve of your taste. And when will we be starting?"

"You're pretty anxious to go now?" laughed Jim.

"Well, aren't you?" asked Joe.

"Yes," Jim replied, and off they started. They looked as if their long legs would get there before their bodies. And gracious, how they could run!

"Snakes, snakes," they kept saying to themselves. And on they ran.

"Where is it?" asked Joe.

"Come along," said Jim. "I wonder why we wasted so much time talking."

"We weren't so hungry then," said Joe, panting. "But now we are and so we can't go quickly enough."

They ran on and on, and how fast their legs did carry them. At last they reached the place where Jim said the snakes were lying around. Some were sleeping and others were just dozing.

Jim and Joe each went for different snakes. Now though the legs of the secretary birds are so extremely long and thin, and though they look as if they would break at a moment's notice, still they are very strong.

They always fight with their feet, and they do not use their beaks at all. They struck at the heads of the snakes with their feet—and such blows as they gave! The snakes they wanted were killed in a second this way. And then they were eaten whole.

"Didn't I invite you to a nice party?" asked Jim, after he had eaten a good deal.

"Yes," said Joe, "but I am a good one to bring to a party of this kind, for I provide my own food."

"And why shouldn't you?" asked Jim. "It was good enough of me to show you the place."

"I was glad to come," said Joe, "but I guess secretary birds can always find snakes!"

Reading Trash.

Never read a poor book for the sake of killing time. Every good book improves with additional readings, and there are certain volumes we can hardly read too often. With the masterpieces of literature as accessible as they are today, there is no excuse for filling the mind with trash. Instead of taking your time to skim over six second-class books, read one first-class book six times over.—Girl's Companion.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

YOU'LL enjoy this real Burley cigarette. It's full of flavor—just as good as a pipe.

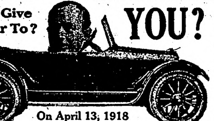
IT'S TOASTED

The Burley tobacco is toasted; makes the taste delicious. You know how toasting improves the flavor of bread. And it's the same with tobacco exactly.

LUCKY STRIKE
"IT'S TOASTED"
CIGARETTES
10¢

Guaranteed by *The American Tobacco Co.* INCORPORATED.

Who Do I Give This Car To? YOU?



On April 13, 1918

I am Going to Give Away Two Automobiles

I have been giving away automobiles for a long time. Now I'm going to give away two more. Send me the coupon down in the corner and I'll tell you about it.

$1500 in Rewards
(Delivered through your local dealer)
1st—Overland Touring Car
2d—Ford Touring Car
3d—Indian Motocycle or Piano
4th—$85 Diamond Ring
5th—17-jewel Elgin Gold Watch
6th—15-jewel Elgin Gold Watch
7th—41-piece Chest of Silver
8th—$15 Victor Talking Machine
9th—7-jewel Elgin Gold Watch
10th—42-piece Dinner Set
11th—42-piece Dinner Set
12th—Eastman Folding Kodak
13th—Eastman Folding Kodak
14th—31-piece Dinner Set
15th—31-piece Dinner Set
Rewards duplicated in case of ties

One of the cars I am going to give away is an Overland. It is the latest model, fully equipped and complete in every detail. It will be delivered right at some one's front door without a cent of cost to them. Don't you want to get it? Send me the coupon and I'll tell you how. The other car is a Ford, and it will also be given to some one. Would you rather have it? As soon as I receive the coupon I'll send you full details of my offer. Besides the two cars I'm going to give away the other rewards listed here at the left. Surely there is something in that list you want.

Cut out and Send the Coupon DO IT NOW!

Maybe you think I am a fraud, or that you know all about my plan. It won't hurt you to send the coupon and find out, and you can't know all about my plan unless I tell you. I can't tell you unless you send the coupon.

The Reward Man, P. O. Box 1632 Philadelphia, Pa.

THE REWARD MAN
P. O. Box 1632 Philadelphia, Pa.
Please send me full information about the automobiles you are giving away. The signing of this coupon does not obligate me in any way.
Name ____
P.O. ____
State ____ *R. F. D.* ____ *Box* ____

Chivalrous Youngsters.

Henry has a large Newfoundland dog named Rex. While at play a frozen and hungry little dog approached. Rex growled and Harry said: "Be a gentleman, Rex. Don't hurt the little dog; he got no home or friends."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

Ice in a Mine.

Ice that formed in the winters of the sixties and seventies, is being uncovered by coal companies at Hazleton, Pa., in running the culm banks of the region through the breakers to meet the demand for anthracite created by the war.—Boston Globe.

Jokes.

"Casey is me pertickeler friend, Oi'd have ye know." "G'wan! If he was pertickeler he wouldn't be yer frind."

"Cold In the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Britain is developing a new system of school hygiene.

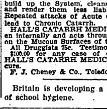
A FIGHT FOR LIFE

It has been fight or die for many of us in the past and the lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsers of Anuric, as are thousands of neighbors.

Step into the drug store and ask for a 60c package of Anuric, or send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c for trial pkg. Anuric, many times more potent than lithia, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar.

IOWA NEWS



Fairfield, Iowa.—"This is to certify that I have used Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines in my family at different times and they have proved very good, especially the Anuric Tablets. I have been bothered with my kidneys a great deal of late and found relief from the use of this medicine."—JOHN J. GINTHER, Route 2.

Burlington, Iowa.—"I am glad to say that Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been a family remedy for fifteen years. (*Sold by druggists.*) I have found them fine to overcome constipation. They are not only pleasant, but the results never disappoint, and the longer used the better they are appreciated."—MRS. ANNA MOSENA, 1339 Ashmun Street.—Adv.

Women Better or Worse.

Women, when they are bad, are worse than men and more disposed to commit crime. When the sex which is sweet by inheritance once becomes degraded it falls into greater excesses than the other. Women are always either much better or much worse than men.—Bonaparte.

SATISFACTION

There is a satisfying pleasure every housewife feels in preparing a meal from good wholesome materials.

Makeshift foods are unsatisfactory as well as unwholesome.

Our Meats Satisfy

You feel fresh and vigorous after eating a meal prepared from our market. They give the necessary buoyancy and vigor to the system.

And they cost no more than the "other" kind.

Why not eat well when it costs no more?

Fresh fish always on hand.

The Goodridge Meat Market

R. R. JOHNSON, Prop.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel

Board By Day Or Week

Good Accommodations

Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

You Can Afford

This Fireproof Barn

Don't wait longer. A barn like this with concrete floor between stable and mow will make your stock and your feed safe from fire.

You can build it today cheaper than ever before in terms of your crops. We can furnish all material you need and recommend a good contractor.

Now is a good time to build. Winter milk profits will be greater for warm shelter. You will need less labor for cleaning the stable. You will be ready for next year's operations on a bigger scale.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Phone 51

Goodridge, Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

E. J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second-class mail matter.

Do you know how it feels when some one peeps over your shoulder to read what you are writing when you are penning a message to someone else? That is the way the printer feels when you peep over his shoulder to read the copy that he is setting to type.

One of the first improvements we shall make is to give our paper a more appropriate name. The Eleven Towns so well known a few years ago when they were first opened up for settlement, are rapidly passing into history and new conditions arise. New centers of trade and commerce have already sprung up where nothing was in olden times. These have taken place of the former in the mind of the people of today, if not in their memory. Goodridge is one of these centers and it is only fitting that a newspaper published here should bear its name. We have not yet decided upon what appellation to give it, as to do so is quite a task. We have made up our minds to ask our friends to assist us in finding a suitable name in which the word "Goodridge" must appear. Write your choice of name and your own name on a slip of paper, put it in an envelope and seal it and send it or hand it to us on or before Friday, Feb. 15. A committee of five, three men and two ladies will be asked to chose a name from those submitted. This committee will meet and make the choice in the Mercantile Co. store Saturday evening at 7:30 Feb. 16. The one whose name is accepted will receive a years subscription to the Eleven Towns. If more than one have suggested the same name and this is chosen, the lucky one will be chosen by lot.

With this issue Mr. H. W. Smith severs his connection with The Eleven Towns and it passes into the hands of a new management. Time will tell whether the change is for the better or the worse, both for the paper itself and the community. Mr. Smith disposed of his interest in the paper for purely patriotic reasons. in that he enlisted in the U. S. Army for war service abroad. Viewed from a patriotic standpoint, his action was highly commendable. His numerous friends here were sorry to see him leave the community, but glad that they did not contribute in any improper manner to his departure. We all wish him Godspeed on his mission and we hope he will return to us again safe and sound when it is fulfilled.

As far as the new management is concerned we wish to say that we are comparatively inexperienced in journalism so that the public will have to overlook defects that may appear. However we shall try to do our best and to make this paper worthy of the patronage of Goodridge and vicinity, Wherever improvements can be made, they will be made as time goes by, but there may be no great or sudden changes. We shall attempt to fill our columns with readable matter of an interesting and instructive nature. We shall, as far as we are able let our readers know what our business men are doing by inserting the latter's advertisements whenever they wish us to. The public will then know wether they are still alive or gasping for their last breath. In short, we shall endeavor to make our sheet as worth while as it is possible within our limited power to do. We hope that our readers will take kindly to the transfer of The Eleven Towns and that they will stand by us in the future even more solidly than they have in the past.

Respectfully,
A. O. Halvorson.

Each day one wheatless meal --- the evening meal. Each week two wheatles days --- Monday and Wednesday. Each day one meatless meal --- the morning meal. Each week one meatless day --- Tuesday. Each week two porkless days --- Tuesday and Saturday. Every day a fat saving day. Every day a sugar saving day. USE fruits, vegetables, and potatoes, abundantly. Use milk wisely.

On wheatless days and in wheatless meals of other days use no crackers, pastry, macaroni, breakfast food or other cereal food containing wheat, and use no wheat flour in any form except the small amount that may be necessary for thickening soups or gravies or for a binder in corn bread or other cereal breads.

Meatless means without any cattle, hog or sheep products. On other days use mutton or lamb in preference to beef or pork, porkless means without pork bacon, ham, lard or pork products fresh or preserved.

A Special Appeal.

A special appeal is being made this week by Major John D. Yost, Recruiting Officer of the Minnesota district, for men able to handle horses. An urgent call has been sent to all recruiting stations in the district, for men for the Veterinary hospitals, and for the Auxillary Remount Depots. About 4,000 suitable men for the Auxillary Remount Depots, Quartermasters Corps, National Army, are needed at once as are 2,000 men for the Veterinary hospitals.

Men enlisted for the Veterinary Corps will be sent to Medical Officer's training Camps at Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where a short preliminary training course will be given them before they are sent for duty overseas. Veterinary students, agricultural students, farmers stable men, and men who have been accustomed to handling horses are the men wanted for these particular outside of the draft age, from 18 to 21 and from 31 to 41 years of age are eligible for enlistment.

While an urgent call is issued this week by Major Yost, for the above mentioned branches of the Army Service, all other branches are still open for enlistment. Ten thousand tradesman of all kinds, could be observed daily by the Army for a month and there would still be room for that many more, without overcrowding. At Fort Hancock, New Jersey, the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps needs 7,000 specialists. Over 3,000 gas engine men, and auto mechanics are needed as well as the hundreds of other mechanics and tradesmen. It is almost a physical impossibility to gain an idea of the stupendous task of supplying the army with workmen alone, and they are just as essential as the fighting man, in modern warfare.

With pay, government allowances, liberal provisions for dependents, and Government Insurance, the average man is far better cared for in the United States Army today, and can make more money than in civil life.

School Notes.

The schoolhouse is open at 8:30 in the morning and from 1 to 1:15 at noon. Half an hour in the morning and fifteen minutes at noon is ample time for the children in the village to get to the schoolbuilding in time for the sessions.

The upper grade girls and the teachers are practicing a comic dialogue to be given at the next Literary Society meeting to be held at R. H McDonald's Thursday evening, Feb. 14th.

The schoolboard held its regular monthly meeting in the schoolhouse Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock.

Red Cross Notes.

During the past month the Goodridge branch of the Red Cross has completed 43 bandages, 2 pair of socks, 1 pair wristlets, 7 wash cloths.

Quite a few ladies were present at the schoolhouse Saturday afternoon for Red Cross work. Twenty bandages were completed and some were taken home to be finished. In order that no extra heating may be necessary the date was changed to Friday afternoon a meeting every week. All the ladies are earnestly requested to be present and help in this necessary and meritorious work.

The following have joined the Red Cross since the last names were published: Misses Ragna Geving and Anna Paulson, Mrs. J. P. Ferdinandsen, H. Eliason, and Joe Eidelbies. Mr. Harry J. Blye has promised the crop of one half acre land seeded to wheat to either the Red Cross or to the Y. M. C. A. or possibly half to each. Who is nex?

Feed manufacturers and Dealers Must Secure License by February 15th.

Manufacturers of and dealers in commercial feeds for livestock, cattle, and hogs must secure licenses under the Food Administration by Feb. 15. This covers baled hay, shelled and ear corn and many other commodities intended for use as feeds or as ingredients in mixed feeds. The only exceptions are for millers manufacturing bran and ane dealers in course grains, who have already been pladed Food Administration licenses.

Applications license should be addressed to the license division, Food Administration, Washington, D. C. specifying the nature of the business to be licensed.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday

Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

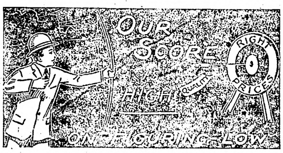
The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or, Write.

Joe Greenfield

Band Leader & Orchestra Instructor.

Music furnished for all occasions.

Thief River Falls, Minn



Price is not our only bid for your trade: we offer Quality and our prices are based on Quality all the way through.

We know by experience the materials that give greatest wear and satisfaction; You benefit by that experience here

In short you get full value for every dollar spent with us.

The place to Buy

Winton-Nichols Lumber Co.

When you Build

Saturday Feb. 27th

IS

DE LAVAL

Service Day

At Our Store

For the benefit of all users of De Laval Cream Separators we have established a DE LAVAL SERVICE DAY to be held annually.

On these dates we shall be glad to have any De Laval user bring his separator to our store for a complete and careful inspection and adjustment, which will be made Free of Charge. Should any parts, due to usual wear, or accident need to be replaced, this will be done, the only charge being for the price of the new parts used.

The De Laval Service man, will be with us to have charge of this work. Bring in your Separator and receive the benefit of his advice on the care and operation of your machine, as well as the Free Service. It is our wish, and that of the De Laval Company, that every user of a De Laval Separator get the maximum of efficiency at the minnimum of cost.

No expert is required to keep a De Laval in repair. A little care with the use of De Laval Separator Oil will keep it running satisfactory for years if adjustments are made when needed.

Remember the Date, Feb. 27th.

Have your machine in by 10:30 A. M.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

See our New De Lavals

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Volume XIII. No. 7 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1918. $1.50 Per Year

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.81
Barley	1.35
Flax	3.42
Rye	2.00
Butter	.40
Eggs	.40
Five Flour	$5.50
Mascot Flour	5.50

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

A party of young people enjoyed a fine oyster supper at the Rouze Bros.

Andy Anderson was a business caller here Saturday.

J. L. Rolland spent Saturday here on business.

Miss Carrie Urdahl spent Wednesday at Thief River Falls.

Miss G. H. Pries spent Saturday at Thief River Falls.

Mr. Hirn came up from St. Paul on business.

Alfred Tvedt spent Friday and Saturday at Thief River Falls.

Henry Olson was a caller in Goodridge Monday.

Carl Loan of Thief River Falls is spending the week at Goodridge.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv.

A. C. Tvedt was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday.

A. R. Johusrud was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Saturday.

Ole Wiseth of Anstad spent Tuesday in Thief River Falls.

A full line of Scandinavian and English story books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

MORIN & STEPHENSON

Agents for Musikland Phonographs. Double disk Records at 35cts.

Fred Gaard and John Anderson from Thorhult were among the Thief River Falls visitors Tuesday.

A few of the young people spent a very enjoyable afternoon and evening at the Lund home.

NOTICE, I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin.

Paul San went to Thief River Falls Saturday to take his examination for the machinists corps.

MORIN & STEPHENSON

Agents for Musikland Phonographs Double disk records at 35cts.

FOR SALE—One four year old horse, 5 miles Northeast of Goodridge. adv. t. f.

George Wold.

AGENTS—Snap of the Season.

Brand new seller; live agents wanted everywhere; hurry; get this quick. Write today. Star Shop, Rt. 1, Box 55, Erie, Minn. adv.

Correspondents wanted in every township in eastern Pennington County and in west Beltrami county and south eastern Marshall. Write or call at this office for particulars.

NOTICE: I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin

School board offers $6.00 per cord for dry tamarack polewood, delivered at the schoolhouse. Call at the Farmers State Bank for further particulars.

Fay Evans came in from Thorhult Tuesday bringing along Mrs. John Webster who was called here on account of the sickness of her daughter Martha. They all returned Wednesday.

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

Everybody come to the dance at Mavie Saturday Feb. 16. adv

Cracked and whole corn for sale at the Hanson & Barzen elevator. Adv.

Miss Laurenca Urdahl spent Monday at her home west of the city.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv

John Guinan was a visitor here Saturday

Miss Carrie Urdahl spent Friday in Thief River Falls.

Hugo Menzel and Victor McLeod spent Friday in Thief River Falls.

Miss Laurenca Urdahl was a visitor in Thief River Falls Friday.

Jesse Labree was a caller in town Friday.

Miss Giefer visited at her home in Thief River Falls from Friday evening untill Saturday evening.

Potatoes for sale at $1.00 per bushel Inquire at High Landing store.

Will Korstad.

Miss Myrtle Blair was a caller at at Miss Pries school Monday afternoon.

FOR SALE—One Piano organ and one Oliver typewriter. Inquire at this office.

The Misses Giefer, Anderson, and Murray spent Lincoln's Birthday in Thief River Falls.

Rev. Schultz will conduct English services at the Erie Lutheran Church Sunday, Feb. 17. at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mrs. P. P. Palmer and Mrs. George Palmer visited at High Landing Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. F. S. Eber of the Thief River Falls Music Co. tuned several pianos in Goodridge last Friday.

Joe Greenfield made his regular trip here to instruct the band boys Thursday evening.

Nick Bundhund was a busines visitor in Thief River Falls from Friday till Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Reson went to Thief River Falls Friday evening to consult the doctor about the eyes of his youngest child. They returned Saturday evening.

Mr. F. C. Seavey left Monday evening for Blooming Prairie after having visited at the Seavey and Josephensen home here.

Don't miss the show and the big dance Friday evening Feb. 23rd. Three reels of Charley Chaplin's best Comedies will be shown. Come. adv.

Alfred Tvedt departed Tuesday morning for Fort Riley, Kansas to enter the U. S. forces in the medical corps, probably as an ambulance driver.

Tuesday morning was a record breaking day in sale of tickets over the Minnesota Northwestern Electric Railway. One hundred and seventy five fares were disposed of at Goodridge. The promised Townley tail was the cause.

Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Tungseth went to Thief River Falls Friday evening. The latter returned Saturday morning while the Reverend proceeded to Gonvick on official business. He returned Tuesday morning.

The ice cream social given in the schoolhouse Monday evening, Feb. 11 for the purpose of raising money to organize a Junior Red Cross in the Goodridge Consolidated Schools was a far greater success than was anticipated. A large and enthusiastic crowd was present and partook of the enjoyment afforded as well as contributed generously to swell the receipts. This event was another evidence of the loyalty of the people of Goodridge and vicinity. The net receiptswas $29.03.

Time for Strategy.

There is no such thing as returning to the days of one's youth. If there were and we were asked if the teacher licked us, our reply would be "Not exactly; we made a strategic retirement after almost losing the seat of our trousers."—Houston Post.

Clearance Sale

Note the big bargains

Come and help yourself

Cash Prices

4 Buckle Overshoes $3.50 now 2.60

2 buckle Overshoes 3.00 now 2.25

1 buckle Overshoes 1.75 now 1.48

Ladies Felt Shoes 2.75 now 189

Ladies all felt Shoes 2.00 now 1.49

Also a big discount on all kinds of leather shoes and in Men's, Ladies', and Children's Underwear. I will also sacrifice on my groceries.

Come and take advantage of these cut prices while the opportnnity is here.

P. C. Halvorson

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

To Speak at Auditorium.

The United States Food Administration sent a special mission for a two month,s visit to Europe investigating the war and food conditions. The members of this commission have returned to the United States and are now covering this country on a speaking tour, telling the people of the actual conditions on the firing line and in the trenches.

Dr. Julius Lincoln, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Jamestown, N. Y., who was a member of the commission, together with Dr. Thomas E. Greene, will speak at the Auditorium at Thief River Falls, on Feb. 27th 1918 at 8 o'clock P. M.

This should be a very interesting and instructive matter and one which no one in Pennington County can afford to miss if possible for him to be present.

Sunbeam & High Landing Items.

Leonard McAndress has now recovered from his sickness, the quarrantine has not been removed yet, but it is expected that it will be soon.

Mrs. T. S. Jacobsen is improving slowly from her illness.

Owing to bad winter weather the attendance has been poor in the High Landing School, only the older pupils are attending. The eight grade pupils are industriously studying for the final examination.

Mrs. W. G. Hunt who has been on the sick list last week with an accute case of Rhuematism is now able to be up and around again.

Mr. Hunt was a business caller in Thief River Falls this week.

Mr. McReynolds attended the teachers meeting at Goodridge last Saturday.

THE WAR SAVINGS STAMP DRIVE.

The Financial search-light of the U. S. Government is now being turned on the War Savings and Thrift Campaign.

Committees have been appointed and the campaign is well under way. Each County is under the supervision of a County Chairman, appointed by A. R. Rogers, State Director. The Chairman in turn appoint Committees, Executive, Advisory, Publicity, etc.

This thrift stamp campaign will accomplish wonderful results if greeted by the people with the same hearty response which was given to the Liberty Loan.

The sale of these stamps affords the People of Minnesota another great opportunity to attest their loyalty to their Government and prove to the people of America that Minnesota is not a state to sit back and let others finance the war.

War savings stamps come within the financial reach of everybody. Where it requires fifty dollars to buy a Liberty bond, it requires $4.13 to purchase a War Savings Stamp and 25cts. to buy a Thrift Stamp.

With the purchase of the first War Savings Stamp you are presented with a War Savings Certificate. Lick the stamp, place it on the certificate, and you have helped lick the Kaiser.

When you buy the first thrift stamp you are given a thrift card. Put these together and keep addidg 25cts thrift stamps until the card is filled with 16 25ct stamps Then it can be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp upon payment of the difference between $4.00 and the price of a War Savings Stamp.

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Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - - Minnesota

When You Buy GROCERIES

You most assuredly want

Dependable Quality

Thats the kind we handle and we sell them at reasonable prices

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

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Pennington County, Minn.
By Oscar J. Peterson, its Chairman.

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Rabbit Hair [illegible]

Rabbit hair is [illegible] in the felt hat making industry of Australia, where there are thirty factories in operation at present [illegible] of rabbit fur for this purpose. It is said to be superior to the finest merino, and millions of [illegible] are made use of [illegible].

Figures Time of Falling Stone.

The time a stone would require to fall the 4,000 miles to the center of the earth has been calculated for the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Sanger. Considering the influence of the varying density of the earth, he finds the time would be [illegible] minutes [illegible] seconds, but if the mean density is assumed to be the condition, the time would be 70 seconds greater.

Our Rabbits.

The term rabbit was formerly more properly applied to the burrowing species of the old world, Lepus cuniculus (meaning to burrow), though by common usage our molly cottontail has so long been termed a rabbit that the name will now stand, as will that of jack rabbit for the big western hare of the prairies and Pacific coast.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Volume XIII No. 7 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1918. $1.30 Per Year

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday

[illegible]	2.02
[illegible]	.81
[illegible]	1.35
[illegible]	2.42
[illegible]	2.00
[illegible]	.40
[illegible]	.40
[illegible] Flour	$5.50
Mascot Flour	5.50

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

A party of young people enjoyed a fine oyster supper at the Rouze Bros.

Andy Anderson was a business caller here Saturday.

J. L. Rolland spent Saturday here on business.

Miss Carrie Urdahl spent Wednesday at Thief River Falls.

Miss G. H. Pries spent Saturday at Thief River Falls.

Mr. Hirn came up from St. Paul on business.

Alfred Tvedt spent Friday and Saturday at Thief River Falls.

Henry Olson was a caller in Goodridge Monday.

Carl Loan of Thief River Falls is spending the week at Goodridge.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv.

A. C. Tvedt was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday.

A. R. Johnson was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Saturday.

Ole Wiseth of Anstad spent Tuesday in Thief River Falls.

A full line of Scandinavian and English story books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs. Double disk Records at 85cts.

Fred Gaard and John Anderson from Thorhult were among the Thief River Falls visitors Tuesday.

A few of the young people spent a very enjoyable afternoon and evening at the Lund home.

NOTICE; I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.
Rosaire Morin.

Paul San went to Thief River Falls Saturday to take his examination for the machinists corps.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs Double disk records at 85cts.

FOR SALE—One four year old horse, 6 miles Northeast of Goodridge. adv. t. f.
George Wold.

AGENTS—Snap of the Season.

Brand new seller; live agents wanted everywhere; hurry; get this quick. Write today. Star Shop, Rt. 1, Box [illegible], Erie, Minn. adv.

Correspondents wanted in every township in eastern Pennington County and in west Beltrami county and south eastern Marshall. Write or call at this office for particulars.

NOTICE: I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing,
Rosaire Morin.

School board offers $6.00 per cord for dry tamarack polewood, delivered at the schoolhouse. Call at the Farmers State Bank for further particulars.

Fay Evans came in from Thorhult Tuesday bringing along Mrs. John Webster who was called here on account of the sickness of her daughter Martha. They all returned Wednesday.

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

Everybody come to the dance at Mavie Saturday Feb. 16. adv.

Cracked and whole corn for sale at the Hanson & Barzen elevator. Adv.

Miss Laurence Urdahl spent Monday at her home west of the city.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

John Guinan was a visitor here Saturday

Miss Carrie Urdahl spent Friday in Thief River Falls.

Hugo Menzel and Victor McLeod spent Friday in Thief River Falls.

Miss Laurence Urdahl was a visitor in Thief River Falls Friday.

Jesse Labree was a caller in town Friday.

Miss Giefer visited at her home in Thief River Falls from Friday evening untill Saturday evening.

Potatoes for sale at $1.00 per bushel Inquire at High Landing store.
Will Korstad.

Miss Myrtle Blair was a caller at at Miss Pries school Monday afternoon.

FOR SALE—One Piano organ and one Oliver typewriter. Inquire at this office.

The Misses Giefer, Anderson, and Murray spent Lincoln's Birthday in Thief River Falls.

Rev. Schultz will conduct English services at the Erie Lutheran Church Sunday, Feb. 17. at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mrs. P. P. Palmer and Mrs. George Palmer visited at High Landing Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. F. S. Eber of the Thief River Falls Music Co. tuned several pianos in Goodridge last Friday.

Joe Greenfield made his regular trip here to instruct the band boys Thursday evening.

Nick Bundhund was a busines visitor in Thief River Falls from Friday till Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Reson went to Thief River Falls Friday evening to consult the doctor about the eyes of his youngest child. They returned Saturday evening.

Mr. F. C. Seavey left Monday evening for Blooming Prairie after having visited at the Seavey and Josephensen home here.

Don't miss the show and the big dance Friday evening Feb. 23rd. Three reels of Charley Chaplin's best Comedies will be shown. Come. adv.

Alfred Tvedt departed Tuesday morning for Fort Riley, Kansas to enter the U. S. forces in the medical corps, probably as an ambulance driver.

Tuesday morning was a record breaking day in sale of tickets over the Minnesota Northwestern Electric Railway. One hundred and seventy five fares were disposed of at Goodridge. The promised Townley talk was the cause.

Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Tungseth went to Thief River Falls Friday evening. The latter returned Saturday morning while the Reverend proceeded to Gonvick on official business. He returned Tuesday morning.

The ice cream social given in the schoolhouse Monday evening, Feb. 11 for the purpose of raising money to organize a Junior Red Cross in the Goodridge Consolidated Schools was a far greater success than was anticipated. A large and enthusiastic crowd was present and partook of the enjoyment afforded as well as contributed generously to swell the receipts. This event was another evidence of the loyalty of the people of Goodridge and vicinity. The net receiptswas $29.03.

Time for Strategy.

There is no such thing as returning to the days of one's youth. If there were and we were asked if the teacher licked us, our reply would be "Not [illegible]; we made a strategic retirement after [illegible] found the seat of our trousers."—Houston Post.

Clearance Sale

Note the big Bargains

Come and help yourself

Cash Prices

4 Buckle Overshoes $3.50 now 2.60
2 buckle Overshoes 3.00 now 2.25
1 buckle Overshoes 1.75 now 1.48
Ladies Felt Shoes 2.75 now 189
Ladies all felt Shoes 2.00 now 1.49

Also a big discount on all kinds of leather shoes and in Men's, Ladies and Children's Underwear. I will also sacrifice on my groceries.

Come and take advantage of these cut prices while the opportunity is here.

P. C. Halvorson

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

To Speak at Auditorium.

The United States Food Administration sent a special mission for a two month's visit to Europe investigating the war and food conditions. The members of this commission have returned to the United States and are now covering this country on a speaking tour, telling the people of the actual conditions on the firing line and in the trenches.

Dr. Julius Lincoln, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Jamestown, N. Y., who was a member of the commission, together with Dr. Thomas E. Greene, will speak at the Auditorium at Thief River Falls, on Feb. 27th 1918 at 8 o'clock P. M.

This should be a very interesting and instructive matter and one which no one in Pennington County can afford to miss if possible for him to be present.

Sunbeam & High Landing Items.

Leonard McAndress has now recovered from his sickness, the quarrantine has not been removed yet, but it is expected that it will be soon.

Mrs. T. S. Jacobsen is improving slowly from her illness.

Owing to bad winter weather the attendance has been poor in the High-Landing School, only the older pupils are attending. The eight grade pupils are industriously studying for the final examination.

Mrs. W. G. Hunt who has been on the sick list last week with an accute case of Rhuematism is now able to be up and around again.

Mr. Hunt was a business caller in Thief River Falls this week.

Mr. McReynolds attended the teachers meeting at Goodridge last Saturday.

THE WAR SAVINGS STAMP DRIVE.

The Financial search-light of the U. S. Government is now being turned on the War Savings and Thrift Campaign.

Committees have been appointed and the campaign is well under way. Each County is under the supervision of a County Chairman, appointed by A. R. Rogers, State Director. The Chairman in turn appoint Committees, Executive, Advisory, Publicity, etc.

This thrift stamp campaign will accomplish wonderful results if greeted by the people with the same hearty response which was given to the Liberty Loan.

The sale of these stamps affords the People of Minnesota another great opportunity to attest their loyalty to their Government and prove to the people of America that Minnesota is not a state to sit back and let others finanse the war.

War savings stamps come within the financial reach of everybody. Where it requires fifty dollars to buy a Liberty bond, it requires $4.13 to purchase a War Savings Stamp and 25cts to buy a Thrift Stamp.

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

HIGH PRAISE IS GIVEN SAMMIES

Superb Discipline Cuts Loss of Life Aboard Tuscania, Says Secretary of War.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW

American Troops Now Have Identification In West—Desire For Peace Increasing Daily In Austria-Hungary.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Secretary Baker attributes the relatively small loss of life among American soldiers aboard the Tuscania to the fine discipline of the men and the efficiency of their officers.

In his weekly war review, just published, the Secretary also expresses the nation's appreciation of splendid work of the British navy in rescuing the American forces.

The review points out that recent reconnoitering thrusts by the Germans, notably in Flanders and around Cambrai, may suggest development of Germany's long deferred offensive in the west. Thus far, however, the department's statement says, the actions have been local in character.

Americans Fitted for Task.

American troops occupying a sector on the Lorraine front are described as having proved themselves well fitted for their task.

The review says in part:

"The sector in Lorraine where our forces are in contact with the enemy continued relatively active throughout the week. Artillery duels took place intermittently, but fog and heavy rains prevented infantry engagements. The Germans attempted no further raids, and settled down to systematic shipping and bombing of our positions.

Rations Regularly Assured.

"Our forces engaged have shown themselves well fitted for their tasks in the trenches and are rapidly becoming accustomed to the routine of trench warfare. The welfare of our troops, whether in the trenches or in rest depots, is the object of the immediate personal concern of all our commanders. The rations for the men in the trenches, in spite of the enemy's attempts, have been regularly assured. The care of our wounded at our field dressing stations, as well as at our base hospitals, is being carried on with efficiency and scientific skill.

"The arrival in the Western theater of additional German forces coming originally from the Russian front are noted. Further Austrian divisions are being concentrated in reserve behind the German lines in the West.

"Much dissatisfaction is expressed throughout Austria-Hungary at the policy of dispatching their troops to fight Germany's battles along the Western front.

Renewed Desire for Peace.

"The desire for peace is increasing daily in the dual monarchy, and it is only natural that the Austrians should resent sacrificing their forces on distant battlefields in the furtherance of German ambitions alien to their interests.

"Though surrounded by foes, the Roumanians are still attempting to remain faithful to the Allied cause. The combat strength of the Roumanian army has increased 80 per cent since last year, and according to last reports has taken over the entire front from Galatz to Czernovitz."

RAIL PRIORITY ORDER GIVEN

Aim of McAdoo Is To Move Soft Corn.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Transportation priority for grain, flour, cornmeal and other grain products in Western and Middle Western producing states has been ordered by Director General McAdoo to hasten to market all grains and particularly the vast accumulated stores of soft corn.

The order directs that preference be given in loading cars in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

This corn, full of moisture as a result of last years' growing conditions, composes as much as 40 per cent of the stocks in many sections and is threatened with rotting in moderate weather of the last few days unless rushed to elevators and dried.

Goat Flesh Meatless Day Enigma.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Food administration officials are confronted with the question of whether goat flesh may be served on meatless days. Proprietors of barbecue stands in Arizona appealed for the privilege of serving this substitute for beef, mutton and pork.

Germany Plans to Beat Trade Boycott

Washington, Feb. 11.—Germany is launching a counter drive to offset growing fear of an Allied economic boycott after the war. "Secret agreements" to be promulgated by Germany and the greed of other nations will smash any boycott, declares the semi-official Wolff agency, in an article for wide distribution in Germany and Austria, a copy of which has reached this government. "By compensation agreements it would be easy for Germany to prevail upon countries to make exchanges."

NORTHWEST SOLDIERS NOT YET RECORDED

The names of the following U. S. soldiers appear in the list of those still unaccounted since the torpedoing of the Tuscania. It is most likely that many of these are safe and will be reported soon.

Minnesota.

First Lieut. Wm. Binnie, Fridley.
Edwin R. Burley, Bemidji.
Fred K. Allen, Ada.
Robert J. Moody, Cambridge.
Andrew G. Anderson, Nelson.
Wm. A. Coustons, Blue Earth.
Dale M. Fish, Wheaton.
Frank Dratrota, Jackson.
Gunder S. Austad, Oklee.
J. A. Eichhammer, East Grand Forks.
Wm. J. Tragreser, Cottonwood.
John C. Johnson, Big Falls.
Albert I. Nauman, Minneapolis.
Jos. J. Buckley, Minneapolis.
Joseph A. Allen, Shakopee.

Wisconsin.

Raymond Butler, New Richmond.
Alvin U. Collins, Markeson.
Jas. A. Schleise, Rice Lake.
Geo. R. Rogers, Dallas.
Geo. D. Reinhardt, Jefferson.
Chas. E. Swanson, Rothschild.
Fred A. Rudolf, Milwaukee.
Orvel N. Casper, Milwaukee.
Reuben Patterson, Marinette.
Harry S. Peterson, Milwaukee.
Claire Metzenbauer, Chippewa Falls.
Arthur N. Harvey, Eau Claire.
Edward P. Johnson, Ila.
Earl O. Wisenberger, Jim Falls.
Ernest A. Grabow, Milwaukee.
Albert L. Larson, Kenosha.
Arthur C. Junter, Kenosha.
Otto Mowrey, Kenosha.
Karl H. Hultenius, Kenosha.
Jos. J. Marsolet, Independence.
John F. McCutcheon, Washburn.
John McArdle, Nashkoro.
Clarence H. McCue, Poy Sippe.
Frank Sharpe, Milwaukee.
Russell F. Bennett, Plainfield.
Alcide Carollo, Lohrville.
Clifford Norris, New London.
Wm. B. Spencer, New London.
Henry J. Cook, Cameron.
Herbert C. Jenson, Barron.
Harry A. McCarty, Shell Lake.
Hans C. Larson, Rice Lake.
Henry A. Oksull, Ettrick.
Francis J. Fremstahl, Colby.
Jacob W. Kramer, Abbottsford.

ARE WELL PROVIDED FOR

U. S. Survivors From Tuscania In British Camps.

Tommies Share Clothes With Those Unprotected—Officers Are Hardest Hit.

Londonderry, Feb. 12.—All the exception of about 100 sick and injured and a party of 142 who landed in Scotland, all the American survivors from the Tuscania are quartered in two military camps.

The news had spread through the countryside that the Americans were coming in special trains, and at each little railway station groups of farmer folk had gathered to catch a glimpse of the troops. Scottish troops piped the Americans from the railway to the camps.

A complete issue of clothing was made to each officer and private. The outfits came from British stores.

At one camp there were not enough overcoats, so the British Tommies gladly took off the coats they were wearing and put them on the Americans.

Lose Their Funds.

The one thing most appreciated by the men was a visit from Miss Jean Ogilvie, a member of the Red Cross from New York. She was the first American woman they had seen since leaving the United States. Two-thirds of the men lost all of their funds. A few carried money belts and saved their money, which they promptly divided.

The American officers were hit hardest. All lost their kits and the larger part of their uniforms, which, unlike the privates, they must obtain at their own expense.

At the camps the American officers were received in the British officers' mess in the heartiest fashion. One of the first things the Tommies did was to put on a show for them. Then all hands joined in singing some of the latest American ragtime pieces.

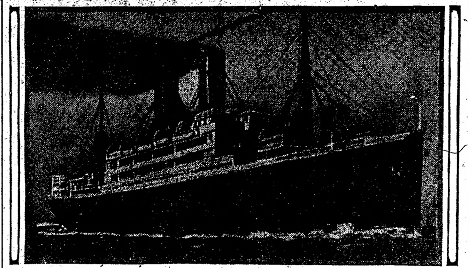
Slurred U. S. Army; Sent to Prison.

London, Feb. 12.—The Hon. Bertrand Arthur Russell, late lecturer and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and heir presumptive to the second Earl Russell, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment by a Bow street magistrate for making certain statements slurring the American army in a publication called "The Tribunal." It was held that the statements were likely to prejudice Great Britain's relations with the United States.

Turkey Pledges Support for War.

Amsterdam, Feb. 10.—"While we are aware of the great value of peace, Turkey will never conclude a separate peace at any price," Halil Bey, new Turkish foreign minister, declared in an address before the chamber, according to a Constantinople dispatch. Halil said Turkey was in complete agreement with Hertling and Czernin and added: "We will hold on until some concrete success is attained. We will make only such concessions as are compatible with our honor and national dignity."

TORPEDOED UNITED STATES TRANSPORT TUSCANIA



The Tuscania, United States transport, formerly of the Anchor line, which was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast while carrying American troops to Europe.

DIVER MENACE ENDING

U. S. Develops Transport That U-Boats Cannot Sink.

New Method Is Revealed By Vice Chairman of Naval Board In Speech.

New York, Feb. 12.—According to a statement made by William L. Saunders, vice chairman of the naval consulting board, in an address at a dinner of the University of Pennsylvania alumni in this city, means have been found to make troop transports unsinkable by torpedoes.

Mr. Saunders added that one of the ships recently commandeered by the government "now lies at an Atlantic port and in such shape that she cannot be sunk by an exploding torpedo."

Enemy Should Know.

"I can conceive of no reason why this information should be withheld," he added. "On the contrary, I believe it is well that the enemy may come to realize that the time has been reached when American transports, which that enemy cannot sink, are ready for the transportation of our troops. This ship may have a hole 30 or 40 feet in diameter blown in her side and she will remain afloat. Such a hole would waterlog but one-tenth of the honeycombed airtight cells."

Describes Plan in Detail.

Mr. Saunders described in detail the plan to keep ships afloat after they had been torpedoed, and the manner in which it had been developed by William F. Donnelly, a New York marine engineer, working under authorization of the naval consulting board.

"Of course, it will take some time to equip similarly the large number of transports we have," continued Mr. Saunders. "It is my belief, however, that nothing will be left undone by the administration to safeguard the lives of large troop contingents to be moved across the Atlantic."

CHALLENGE TO SUBMARINES

U. S. Vessel to Enter War Zone Without Escort.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The first nonsinkable ship, the Lucia, achievement of American genius, will load this week and leave for Europe.

She will be without convoy at any stage of the voyage. She goes as an open challenge to the German submarines to disprove that she is invulnerable.

No other test has been made or will be made of the efficacy of her multiplicity of airtight and watertight cells. Her trial trip and maiden voyage will be a defi to the U-boats or the most practical test possible—their marksmanship.

DIPLOMATIC COURIERS HELD

Detained In Stockholm For Lack of Passports.

Stockholm, Feb. 12.—All diplomatic couriers on their way to Petrograd have been detained in Stockholm because of instructions received by the Finnish minister here to vise no passports for foreigners.

Ira Nelson Morris, American minister, received information from Tornea, on the Finnish border, that a train had left for Petrograd, but that there was no certainty that it would get through to the Russian capital.

A Swedish relief boat left for Mahty-Luoto, taking provisions and money furnished by Minister Morris for the American consul at Helsingfors.

Farmers Urged to Market Cereals.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—An appeal to farmers everywhere to make special effort to move corn, oats, rye and barley to market was made public here by E. C. Eikenberry, president of the Grain Dealers' National association. The appeal remarks the inadequacy of railroad facilities and asks that farmers make extraordinary efforts to help. Owing to the poor keeping qualities of the last corn crop, he urges that this cereal be rushed ahead of others, giving corn the preference when roads are best.

NAVAL CREWS ON SHIPS HELD NEED

Military Control of Merchant Vessels Imperative Congress is Told.

MANNED BY ENEMIES

Number of Torpedoed Craft Lost Thru Cowardice if Not Disloyalty Admiral Testifies—Supplies At Plotters' Mercy.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Congress has been advised by the navy department of an alarming state of affairs aboard the merchants ships being operated by the shipping board.

The navy charges that a number of ships, torpedoed while carrying supplies to the American troops, could have been saved had it not been for the cowardice, irresponsibility, and perhaps disloyalty of the civilian merchant crews, which include 3,300 Germans and many other enemy aliens.

Admiral Bares Facts.

In support of a plea by the navy that all American merchant ships be manned by naval crews, Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer, chief of the bureau of navigation, laid bare the facts before the house committee on naval affairs at a secret session. The admiral's statement has just become available.

At Mercy of Plotters.

Supplies are now being sent to the forces overseas are declared at the mercy of enemy plotters in the merchant marine. Unless enemy aliens are weeded out and the supply ships manned by naval crews, the ability of the nation to send abroad and maintain a large army may be crippled by a wholesale destruction of vessels.

IS UNLAWFUL TO KILL HENS

Food Board Protects Egg Producers Until April 13.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The long arm of Uncle Sam has reached out and extended its protection to the humble hen. The purchase or shipment of live or freshly killed hens and pullets is prohibited by order of the federal food administration.

The order is in effect at once and is to stand until April 13, to conserve the hens that are to "go over the top" in April and give the nation its fresh eggs and young chicks.

The sitting hen, the laying hen and even the pullet large enough to have serious thoughts of her mission in life, are protected.

"Licensed dealers in poultry," the order says, "will not purchase, ship, sell or negotiate the sale of any live or freshly killed hens or pullets between Feb. 11 and April 13." Up to Feb. 23, the sale and shipment of hens and pullets killed or shipped before Feb. 11 will be permitted, and hens may be sold at any time for egg producing purposes.

Aged Brothers Burned to Death.

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 12.—Frand Redburn, 65 years old, and his brother, John, 60 years old, were burned to death in their home 10 miles south of here. They were bachelors and reputed to be wealthy. The fire started when the elder brother, an asthma victim, fell against a stove after being overcome by escaping gas fumes.

Germans Ignore Pact With Russ.

London, Feb. 12.—A British official communication calls attention to the Germano-Russian armistice stipulations signed on December 15, that no German troops should be transferred to the West front, save movements already begun. It has been definitely ascertained from prisoners captured, saps the statement, that seven divisions from Vilna, Lemberg, Tarnopol, Pinsk, Warsaw, Riga and Novgorod left the east front between Dec. 16 and 31 and arrived on the west front Dec. 21 and Jan. 7.

SUFFRAGISTS JUBILANT

Cause Is Indorsed by National Democratic Committee.

Women See Early Victory When Senate Is Urged to Take Early Action on Question.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The executive committee of the National Democratic committee, after a referendum to the committeemen representing the 48 states, has endorsed the federal amendment for woman's suffrage.

In the executive committee the vote was 5 to 2. Of the 48 state members of the national committee 28 had voted for the amendment, 14 had voted against it and six had not been recorded.

Resolution Adopted.

The executive committee adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That the executive committee of the Democratic National committee, after a referendum vote of the members of the national committee representing the 48 states and in pursuance thereof does hereby endorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution providing for woman suffrage and urges favorable action thereon by the United States senate."

Suffragists were jubilant over the action and issued statements predicting early adoption by the senate of the resolution to submit the amendment to the states, already adopted by the house and supported by President Wilson.

TOWNLEY'S ARREST ORDERED

League Head Charged With Discouraging Enlistments.

Lakefield, Minn., Feb. 12.—Warrants have been issued here charging A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan league, with conspiring to discourage enlistments in the military and naval forces of the United States.

Warrants also were issued accusing Joseph Gilbert, secretary and organization manager, on the same charge and with violating the Minnesota law covering disloyalty.

Gilbert is on trial at Lakefield on a charge of unlawful assemblage. He was arrested here two weeks ago when he attempted to hold a league organization meeting after it had been forbidden by county officials.

The new charges against Townley and Gilbert are brought on the grounds that Gilbert is an agent of Townley, and that while he committed the actual act which is declared to be disloyal, Townley is his employer and, therefore, directs his movements and is guilty of conspiring with Gilbert to oppose the nation's military policy.

FORMER TURKISH RULER DIES

Adbul Hamid Ruled Ottoman Empire 33 Years.

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.—The death of Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey, from inflammation of the lungs, is announced in a dispatch received here from Constantinople by way of Vienna. A state funeral will be held.

Abdul Hamid was for 33 years sultan of the Ottoman empire, sprawling upon the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, and at the same time was commander of the faithful army of Moslems. He was paid homage by nearly a hundred million subjects. Shorn of power, he died a prisoner, pitied if not despised.

Blame For Coal Shortage Placed.

New York, Feb. 12.—Greater consumption of bituminous coal by railroads and factories is assigned by the Federal fuel administration at Washington as the reason for the existing fuel scarcity. Government estimates of the production of bituminous coal in 1917 were 544,000,000 net tons, an increase of 41,000,000 over the previous year. In statements received here the National Fuel administration declared that exportation of bituminous coal was not an important factor in the fuel shortage.

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disorderd kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A Minnesota Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Anthony P. Kern, R. R. No. 7, Faribault, Minn., says: "I suffered from kidney trouble from infancy. My life was a burden. I had such dizzy spells that I hardly realized where I was. I was tired and worn out and my back got terribly lame after a day's work. I kept growing worse until I was a total wreck. After I used Doan's Kidney Pills the ailments gradually left me until I was well. Doan's gave me a new lease on life."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

IF BOSSY Could Talk

she would ask for outside support for her overworked organs of milk-production. Try Kow-Kure; it works with great tonic effect on the system, prevents disease, a sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches. Buy Kow-Kure from feed dealers and druggists.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt.

KOW-KURE
55c & $1.10 pkgs

Booklet, "The Home Cow Doctor," free.

MAKE YOUR OWN STOCK TONIC

The necessary medicinal ingredients, barks, roots, herbs, etc. are contained in DR. DAVID ROBERTS' STOKVIGOR Price $1

When added to oil cake meal or other good ground feed it makes a stock tonic that cannot be excelled.

Read the Practical Home Veterinarian
Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows
If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue Waukesha, Wis.

Boys and Girls Clear the Skin with Cuticura
Soap and Ointment 25c each Everywhere

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 7--1918.

Maps in Many Colors.

The United States geological survey, department of the interior, printed last year over four million copies of geologic, topographic and other maps and folios, many of them in several colors. Some of the geologic maps required as many as 25 printings. The total number if impressions required was 14,000,000.

Heals Running Sores and Conquers Piles.

Also Stops Itching of Eczema as Soon as Applied.

"I feel it my duty to write you a letter of thanks for your wonderful Peterson's Ointment. I had a running sore on my left leg for one year. I began to use Peterson's Ointment three weeks ago and now it is healed."—A. C. Gilbrath, 703 Reed St., Erie, Pa.

I'd rather get a letter like that, says Peterson, than have John D. Rockefeller give me a thousand dollars. It does me a lot of good to be able to be of use to my fellow men.

For years I have been selling through druggists a large box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT for a trifle. The healing power in this ointment is marvelous. Eczema goes in a few days. Old sores heal up like magic; piles that other remedies do not seem to even relieve are speedily conquered. Pimples and nasty blackheads disappear in a week. 30 cents a box. Adv.

Tulsa Culture.

We hear much of the vulgarity of the newly rich, but there's none of that in Tulsa. A Tulsa matron informs us that all new furniture will have to be bought to go with "the new infant grand piano."—Kansas City Star.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Orchid's Drinking Tube.

One of South America's curiosities is an orchid which has a peculiar tube that it lets down into the water when it wants a drink. At other times it is kept curled up.

The Sabbath is so badly broken that it must be the day that breaks so easy.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

MASQUERADE AND THEATRICAL **COSTUMES for RENTAL** Write for special discount. L. Kopfmann, Costumer, Successor to Smith Costume Co. 812-F Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

COUGHING annoys others and hurts you. Relieve throat irritation and tickling, and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness by taking at once **PISO'S**

Brief Items of State News

Bemidji.—Beltrami county's pledge to the Y. M. C. A. was $500 and the war work council announces an oversubscription of $42.50.

Virginia. — Edward C. A. Johnson was elected mayor over Michael Boylan by a majority of 65 votes. J. W. Trimble was elected city treasurer.

St. Paul.—Thirty blind boys at the state school at Faribault are knitting sweaters for soldiers, Charles E. Vasaly, of the state board of control, reported.

Wells.—Wells is to have a Home Guard company under authority granted by Adjutant General Rhinow. A group of members of the Knights of Pythias lodge will enlist members.

St. Cloud.—A service flag displaying a field of 83 stars was blessed at services held at the cathedral. Eighty-three of the young men of that parish are numbered with the forces of the American army in its various departments.

Red Wing.—Dr. A. E. Johnson of Red Wing was elected president of the Goodhue County Medical association at its annual meeting here. Dr. Alva Conley of Cannon Falls was chosen vice president, and Dr. A. G. Beyer of Red Wing secretary-treasurer.

Milaca.—H. Remole of Minneapolis, a representative of the federal tax bureau, spent three days here giving instructions to taxpayers concerning the new income war tax. He made his headquarters alternately at the three banks and was kept busy most of the time.

Moorhead. — The old Nickel Plate saloon building, belonging to the Hamm Brewing company, near the north bridge, which has been occupied for some time by the Mattson & Thorson cigar store, was totally destroyed by fire which started from an overheated flue leading from the heating plant.

Red Wing.—Bids for the construction of 24 barges and four towboats to carry coal and oil to Upper Mississippi river points, including Red Wing, St. Paul and Minneapolis, will be let early in February, according to information received from St. Louis. The new barges will in part be completed for use during the coming season.

Staples.—The K. P. lodge has leased the Sharkey hall for a term of five years and will take possession about February 15. Mr. Sharkey will have several ante rooms partitioned off and a lot of papering and decorating done. The hall proper will be 30 by 60 feet in size, which is quite a little larger the present quarters of the lodge.

Hawley.—Possibilities of wild rice as a forage are being seen by the greed of horses and cows for this particular wild grass, which has been used by the farmers to bed their cattle. The horses, it is said, disregarded the hay in the mangers and ate all the wild rice their halter straps would allow them. The horses thrived and when the experiment was tried on "old brindle," she, too, took kindly to the feed and showed her appreciation by giving a larger amount of milk.

Faribault.—August Ruther, a farmer residing near Dundas, has been brought to trial in district court charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, August Fiske. On September 13, 1917, young Fiske was found dead near the barn on the farm of Ruther, where he made his home. Investigation showed that apparently he came to his death by poisoning from paris green. The night before Fiske died he and Ruther drank several bottles of beer together. The state contends that Ruther poisoned the liquor.

Rochester.—Letting of the contract for clearing the basin for Rochester's $1,000,000 hydroelectric plant has precipitated a legal battle between the council and mayor. The mayor has refused to sign warrants amounting to $5,000 for work already done, and a mandamus writ has been issued against him. The mayor appealed the mandamus writ to the state supreme court and at the same time several local citizens launched injunction proceedings against the council and the contractor, Charles Armstrong, to restrain further work on the contract.

St. Paul.—Proposal that barley flour milled in Minnesota be not sent out of the state until home dealers are supplied was made by A. D. Wilson, federal food administrator for Minnesota, in a telegram to Herbert C. Hoover, the national food chief. Mr. Wilson stated that many dealers were having difficulty in getting substitute flours, that Minneapolis mills were grinding about 10,000 barrels of barley daily and that the output had been ordered 60 days ahead. "It seems criminal," he said, "to send this out of the state and leave some of our dealers unsupplied." He asked whether the government could not find some way to meet the situation.

[illegible].—Two service flags were presented to Northwest School of Agriculture here, one with 38 stars for graduates and other former students [illegible] in military service, and the other with stars for every member of the [illegible] population who has joined the Red Cross. Every one on the campus, [illegible] old, belongs to the Red Cross or its junior auxiliary.

Hibbing.—Two men were killed in an explosion which occurred in [illegible] press mill of the DuPont Powder company's plant at Wilpin. The shock of the explosion was felt here, six miles west of Wilpin.

Tower.—Gilbert Ketenam was elected mayor over the present incumbent, Andrew Bystrom, by a majority of 15 votes.

St. Cloud.—The following American is mentioned in a late Canadian casualty list: Wounded—J. H. Wilson, St. Cloud, Minn.

Red Lake Falls.—Red Lake county will furnish 56 men for the draft call, February 23. The county's quota is 63 and of that number seven are in the training camps.

International Falls.—Deputy Sheriff Van Ettan returned from Duluth with William H. Michael, the young man arrested there for issuing a bogus check on a local merchant for $22.50.

International Falls.—The local lodge of Maccabees, as an order, has knitted and sent to the relatives at the front the following articles: Five sweaters, five pairs of wristlets, five pairs of socks.

Moose Lake.—The general merchandise store of Wilson & Marttila at Kettle River was burned to the ground, the fire starting in the attic. Most of the stock was removed from the building.

Crookston.—Polk county's allotment of the state road fund for construction is $20,752 for 1918 work, and as Polk county is on a 50 per cent basis, this will provide state aid on $41,504 in construction.

East Grand Forks.—John Handlon enlisted in the United States army and has left for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to go into training at once. Mr. Handlon, while past the draft age, feels that he is not too old to serve his country.

Minneapolis.—Duff D. Green, Minnesota pioneer, died in Asbury hospital after a long illness. Mr. Green was 66 years old and came from Minneapolis to Illinois before the Civil war, making the trip by boat up the Mississippi river.

St. Paul.—Wages are still tending upward, according to the quarterly wage study of the State Department of Labor for the period ending December 31. The average wage for men in this quarter was, a week, $13.91, as compared with $18.19 the previous quarter.

New Ulm.—The resignation of President A. Ackermann of the Dr. Martin Luther college here, was tendered and accepted. Prof. E. R. Bliefernicht, for many years connected with the institution, is acting president of the college, and will remain the executive head until the vacancy is filled.

Brainerd.—Fish clogged the intake pipe leading to the water tank of the Northern Pacific Railway company at Klondyke station and the caretaker wired Superintendent W. H. Strachan of Duluth to send an engine and 100 feet of hose to force the fish to the surface with steam and thus clean the well.

St. Paul.—Failure of the drivers to flag their buses across the railroads, as required by their contracts with the school authorities, is blamed for the killing of nine and injuring of 20 more children near Barnum and near Nelson, in a report filed by O. C. Swain, state rural school inspector, who investigated both accidents.

Fairmont. — Lemuel Wickham, the aged recluse whose body was found frozen in his shack here, is believed to have spent the major part of the money which he received after the death of his sons for firearms. Seventy-five revolvers of different makes and sizes and 25 shotguns, in addition to 6,000 rounds of ammunition, were found in his shack.

Fisher. — Gathering her 16 living children around her, Mrs. Peter Anderson, living near here, celebrated her 44th birthday, with the knowledge that she had been awarded honors for raising the largest family in Minnesota. Two other children are dead. Mr. Anderson owns 237 acres of land, and farms it without help outside of his own family circle.

Albert Lea.—The Minneapolis and Albert Lea Trail association will meet at Shakopee Februray 12 to make arrangements for the marking of the road between Minneapolis and Albert Lea and passing through Hopkins, Shakopee, Jordan, New Prague, Montgomery, Kilkenny, Waterville, New Richmond, Waseca, Hartland and terminating at Albert Lea.

Carlton.—Arthur Collver, 10, son of William Collver, village marshal, accidentally shot and instanty killed himself in front of a store here. He had taken his father's big Colt's revolver and loaded it and gone down town. In examining the weapon and trying to put it into his breast pocket it was discharged, the bullet entering his breast. He was dead when picked up a minute later.

St. Paul.—Taking no chances on fuel shortages and desiring to aid in reducing the demand for coal, 10 employes in the office of State Auditor Preus formed a club to buy fuel wood in wholesale quantities. Subscriptions totalled 100 cords, or about six car loads, but new members are to be added to increase the total, according to Otto Diercks, organizer. It is expected to get tamarack delivered in cord wood lengths at $7 a cord.

Osakis.—Ordered by the sheriff of Douglas county and the mayor to hold no meetings in Osakis, 100 men who came here to attend a rally of the Nonpartisan league, drove their sleighs across the line into Todd county and held a meeting in the open on the snowclad prairies.

Moose Lake.—Three men, cutting wood for Nels Berset at spur No. 243, near here, received a check for $241 for one month's work. This was net to them, after their board and lodgings had been paid. These men had never worked in the woods before, Berset said.

What Can We Do?

Patterns of refugee garments for women are now ready and are known as official American Red Cross patterns, numbering from 151 to 158 inclusive. Making these garments is a work that every woman ought to do with a sense of gratitude that she is thus able to contribute something to the bodily and spiritual comfort of the women who have been caught in the maelstrom of war. Their case is pitiful. They have been driven from their homes and are dependent upon charity for the bare necessities of life.

It is inspiring to know that the women are responding to calls for needed garments and comforts for fighting men with untiring enthusiasm.

Knitting has become the habit with many, and they are providing the sox, sweaters, wristlets, ear-warmers and helmets that the men use, in great numbers. Some of them devote their time to making just one sort of garment. A lady of Coldwater, Mich., who is eighty-two years old, is sending us beautiful sox which she knits at the rate of one a day. This is a fine contribution to Red Cross work.

Another old lady makes only comfort kits, and is now well on toward the three hundredth kit. But most women really like to vary the work they do; those who knit undertaking sweaters, wristlets, sox, etc., in turn, and resting up from knitting with work on surgical dressing, hospital linen or refugee garments by way of variety.

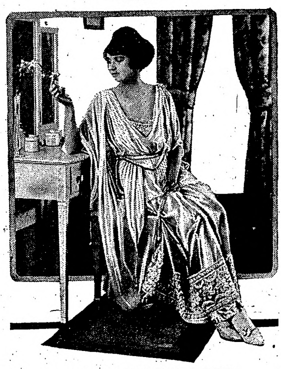
Mrs. Charles G. King, superintendent of the department of knitting and comforts for fighting men, in the Central division, which includes the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa, reports that 10,723 articles was the remarkable record of one day's inspection and packing of knitted goods from the state of Illinois alone, exclusive of the Chicago chapter, on January 17th.

Mrs. John Glass, superintendent of the department of surgical dressings, has received a letter from the associate director of bureau of development, national headquarters, in regard to the remarkable output of the drive for surgical dressings:

"The response to our appeal from all over the country has been very inspiring, and the Central division has had no small part in enabling us to take care of the special request we received from France. I hope that you will express to all those concerned our great appreciation of the work they have done."

Julia Bottomley

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



NEGLIGEES GROW MORE LUXURIOUS.

It is a tie between evening gowns and negligees when we make comparisons and draw conclusions as to the most fascinating things that women wear. The negligee may adopt any style it will, be of any gay color it likes, follow no set fashion, for it is one garment at least in which any woman may indulge her fancy—if it is whimsical so much the better. It is for the eyes of her household and she may do as she likes with it.

The lovely negligee which has a representation to many eyes here must have been inspired by a simple classic robe and elaborated with lace and floating draperies of crepe. It is of pale pink satin, with a wide border of heavy lace about the bottom of the satin slip. There is a short bodice with band of lace across the bust. The skirt portion of the slip appears to be laid in narrow plaits across the front.

The satin slip with picot edge at the bottom makes a brilliant foundation for soft draperies of crepe georgette. As to the intricacies of their hanging, that is something not at all easy to tell about. Every negligee has a fashion of its own. These draperies which are so gracefully pictured are of light pink georgette. They are finished in points weighted with silk and silver ornaments and balls.

Beginning with an underslip of satin and finishing with a coatee of lace, or a mantel of crepe georgette, almost any woman may fashion a negligee suited to her own style and figure. She is not apt to finish it without bringing narrow ribbons into the play of lovely materials and she will not wear it without slippers that are dainty enough to rank in the same class as the negligee.

Julia Bottomley

Feminine Frills.

The coat tunic is a novelty.

Many wraps are in cape style.

Tapestry shopping bags are new.

Satin coats are heavily embroidered.

Fluted ribbons are used for trimming.

Stock collars are made of white satin.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

He is a capitalist—
Who cultivates contentment sweet,
And loves his work whate'er it be,
Loves quiet glens where waters meet
And friends and flow'rs and melody!
—J. H. Ayers.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

New dishes are being originated every day, because the housewives are putting more thought on what to eat.

Risotto.—Put two tablespoonfuls of olive oil into a saucepan, add two sliced onions, and a cupful of rice. Cook, stirring carefully with a fork 15 minutes, then add two cupfuls of stock, a quart of tomatoes put through a sieve, three tablespoonfuls of butter substitute, a half teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a few grains of cayenne, cook an hour at a low temperature, add a cupful of mushrooms cut in slices and sauted in butter. Serve hot with grated Parmesan cheese.

Potage Albert.—Soak a cupful of Lima beans over night in four cupfuls of water. In the morning add a cupful of string beans and cook together until the beans are soft. Add one potato and one tomato, cook until soft, remove and mash with enough olive oil to make a paste. Add to the bean mixture with salt and pepper to taste, bring to the boiling point and serve hot.

French Fried Cornmeal Mush.—Mix three-fourths of a cupful of cornmeal, a teaspoonful of salt, add it slowly to three cupfuls of boiling water. Stir and cook several hours in a fireless cooker or in a double boiler. Add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and a fourth of a teaspoonful of paprika, spread in a pan three-fourths of an inch thick. When cold and firm cut in strips and dip in sifted crumbs and then in egg beaten with two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper.

Ohio Pudding.—Sift together one cupful each of flour, sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of soda. To these ingredients add a cupful each of grated raw potato, grated carrot, currants and raisins. Mix well and put into buttered half-pound baking powder cans. Put the molds in a kettle and cook 20 minutes, then set away in the fireless cooker and leave three hours. One hour will be sufficient if cooked on the top of the range.

Ohio Sauce.—Cream a half cupful of sweet fat, a cupful of brown sugar, four tablespoonfuls of cream, two tablespoonfuls each of chopped pecans and dates and a half teaspoonful of lemon extract. Mix well and serve.

'Taint no use't all to complain,
Cause the sky's foretelling rain,
'Taint no use to growl an' fuss,
Only makes the wet seem wuss.

WAYS WITH CODFISH.

Codfish is such a wholesome, common and easily prepared fish that we should use it in many more combinations.

Fish Balls With Tomato Sauce.—Take one and a half cupfuls of flaked fish, three cupfuls of potatoes. Cook together until the potatoes are tender, then mash and beat very light, add one cupful of milk, a seasoning of salt and pepper, shape into balls and roll in beaten egg and sifted bread crumbs, then fry in hot fat. Drain and serve with half a cupful of strained tomato, three pepper corns, a bay leaf, stew and remove the seasoning, rub through a sieve and thicken with a tablespoonful each of flour and butter, creamed together, cook for five minutes, season and pour around the fish balls.

Baked Codfish With Cheese.—Take two cupfuls of flaked fish, one cupful of mashed potatoes, two eggs, three cupfuls of milk, a half cupful of sweet fat, a fourth of a cupful of grated cheese, and two milk crackers rolled. Mix all together, add the beaten egg and seasoning to taste, cover with well buttered crackers, and bake.

Cream of Codfish on Toast.—Take two cupfuls of shredded fish, simmer until tender. Take a cupful of rich, sour cream, salt and a little flour, cook until smooth, pour over well buttered toast after adding the fish to the sauce.

Mme. Begue's Codfish With Beans.—Take one-half pound of large white beans, one large onion, one pound of codfish, salt and pepper to taste. Cook the beans with the onion and seasoning until tender. Put four tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, stir in a tablespoonful of flour, add the beans and fish with water, if needed, a sprinkling of parsley and cook until thoroughly heated.

Nellie Maxwell

Tanning Fish Skins.

A company has taken over an old tannery in Pittsburgh with the intention of operating it hereafter exclusively for the handling of fish skins. The company advises the bureau of fisheries that at the outset it will be able to handle 150 skins daily and that it is in the market for any shark skins two feet or more in length.

"There is one thing the smartest money-getter can't do."

"What's that?"

"Shave paper with an ink eraser."

LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS

HOW IT HAPPENED.

With the easy grace of those who are accustomed by long habit, we swung and swayed upon an East Cleveland street car. As we chatted pleasantly with our next strap neighbor, a man sitting near us arose and offered his seat to a lady. And then we commented to our n.-s. neighbor.

"I've been riding on this line for eight years," we said, "and I have never given up my seat to a lady."

"Then you have never had any manners," snubbed our friend, severely.

"Not so," we answered. "I have never had any seat."

How easily one is misunderstood in this cruel world!

Still With Us.

Wifey (reminiscently)—Oh! for the good old days, George.

Hubby—What old days, Susan?

Wifey—Why, the days of our grandparents, when there were so many brass knockers.

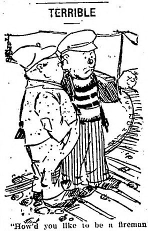
Hubby—H'm! Marie, there are plenty of knockers around now, and all of them seem to have abundance of brass.

No Light on the Subject.

"Who is the author of the saying: "Meeting the devil before day?" asks a correspondent of the Adams Enterprise, and the editor replies:

"Dunno. Sometimes we are under the impression that we said it ourself, after we had successfully dodged a well-aimed kerosene lamp, on a 3 a. m. stairway."

TERRIBLE



"How'd you like to be a fireman? They has a snap!"

"Yes; but not fer mine. I saw a fireman git soaked wid water wunst."

Another Look.

"I'll look for work," a man once said.
A job came round his way.
He gave one look and turned his head
And looked the other way.

Both Ways at Once.

"He talks miserably and yet he talks well."

"How can he do both?"

"Because he is a solicitor for an artesian well company."

Friends.

"A dog is man's best friend."

"Well," replied the prudent citizen, "considering the price of ham and eggs, a pig and a hen must be very comforting, even if they're not so sociable."

Their Good Point.

"There is one good thing, at least, to be said for burglars."

"What is that?"

"They are seldom lacking in enterprises."

A Precautionary Measure.

"Will you be true to me while I'm gone?"

"Of course—but don't be gone too long, will you, dear?"

Shakespeare on Dropstitch.

"Will you join a Shakespeare club?"

"For what purpose?"

"Oh, I s'pose the usual purpose. To knit."

Query.

"So you're a fisherman?"

"Yes, sir."

"What are your net earnings in a year?"—Florida Times-Union.

The Remedy.

"I don't know what was the matter with Elsie last night. When I spoke to her her eyes dropped and her face fell."

"Then I should think what the girl needed was a pick-me-up."

Appeal to a Dry Constituency.

"Did you ever make any temperance speeches?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum.

"Did they help anybody?"

"I should say so. They helped me to get elected."

ARMY PAY ROLL IS NOW NEARLY A BILLION A YEAR

Facts and Figures About Sums Paid Various Grades of Officers and Enlisted Men.

HOW AND WHEN THEY GET IT

Wide Expansion of the Army Makes Task of Paying Off Intricate and Difficult—Is Quartermaster's Job—Precautions Taken to Insure Meeting Pay Roll Promptly.

Washington.—The actual pay roll of the fighting forces of the United States is now nearly $100,000,000 per month. This sum is disbursed by the pay officers of the army and navy in the form of checks or currency or by the treasury department in the form of family allotments as compensation for services rendered according to the scale of pay prescribed by law for the uniformed defenders of the nation.

This figure does not include "family allowances" which are paid by the government toward the support of the families of enlisted men, under specified conditions, nor does it consider any of the special compensatory features of the military and naval insurance act, under which $176,150,000 was appropriated.

For the purpose of informing the public accurately as to the system of pay in the army the following authorized statement has been issued by the committee on public information:

Army Pay Nearly Billion a Year.

The total pay of the United States army for the month of December was approximately $78,580,800.

Disbursements on account of the pay of officers and men of the army are now at the rate of about $950,000,000 per year.

These figures consider solely the pay disbursed by the quartermaster department and do not include family allowances or compensation for disability of soldiers, provided for by the military and naval insurance act and paid by the government through the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department.

Following is a comprehensive statement of the system of pay of the army authorized by the quartermaster general:

The quartermaster general of the army, under the direction of the secretary of war, is charged with the duty of providing for the payment of the officers, enlisted men, female nurses, field clerks, and civilian clerks of the quartermaster corps on duty at places other than in the office of the quartermaster general. Due to the lack of office buildings necessary to take care of the increased number of employees required to carry on the business of the army at Washington, it has been necessary to lease many privately owned buildings for office purposes. The finance and accounting division of the office of the quartermaster general is charged with the details of providing funds, and inferior administration in connection with the payment of the army, and is now located in a large apartment house at the corner of Fifteenth and M streets NW.

Intricate and Difficult Task.

The intricate task of paying the officers and men of the United States army, made more difficult by the wide expansion of the past six months, is being satisfactorily accomplished. To prevent failure to meet the monthly compensation of every man in the service, no matter where he may be located, liberal sums are furnished the various disbursing quartermasters in order promptly to meet the army pay rolls with their extraordinary demands for funds.

The officers and enlisted men of the army are paid at the end of each month, or as soon thereafter as possible, by the disbursing officers of the quartermaster corps, in cash or by check, at their stations or in the field.

If on duty in France they are paid in French currency or by United States checks, as officers and men may elect.

Pay of Enlisted Men.

The pay of enlisted men depends on their grades, ratings, and length of service. From June 1, 1917, and continuing during the term of the war the pay of enlisted men is as follows:

Men receiving $30: All privates, the army entering grade.

Men receiving $33: First-class privates, men promoted to act in minor noncommissioned officer capacity.

Men receiving $36: Corporals, saddlers, mechanics, farriers and wagoners, and musicians of the third class.

Men receiving $38: All sergeant grades in the line, which include infantry, field, artillery, coast artillery and cavalry; cooks, horseshoers, band corporals and musicians of the second class.

Men receiving $44: Sergeants of the various corps of the engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps and medical department; band sergeants and musicians of the first class.

Men receiving $48: Battalion sergeant majors, squadron sergeant majors, sergeant majors (junior grade), sergeant buglers, master gunners and assistant band leaders of the line.

Men receiving $51: Regimental sergeant majors, regimental supply sergeants, sergeant majors (senior grade), quartermaster corps, ordnance sergeants, first sergeants, electrician sergeants of the first class, assistant engineers and battalion sergeant majors and battalion supply sergeants of the engineers.

Men receiving $56: Sergeants, first class, of the medical department.

Men receiving $71: Hospital sergeants, master engineers of the junior grade and engineers.

Men receiving $81: Quartermaster sergeants of the senior grade of the quartermaster corps, band leaders, master signal electricians, master electricians, master engineers of the senior grade and master hospital sergeants.

Assignment to Special Duties.

These are the established grades of the enlisted men, but they may variously be assigned to such special duties as chauffeurs, switchboard operators, cobblers, clerks, camoufleurs, sanitary inspectors, draftsmen, stevedores, accountants, plumbers and such other occupations and trades as are necessary to meet the requirements of army service.

In addition to the rates of pay for enlisted men heretofore mentioned, supplemental pay or allowances are made as follows:

(1) Increased pay is allowed for continuous service, computed under what is known as "enlistment period." An enlistment period ordinarily represents a period of three or four years, dependent upon the law in effect at date of enlistment. There are seven such periods, covering a period of service of 1 year to more than 18 years provided for, and the increases range from $3 to $24 per month, according to the grade and length of service. Men in the grade of private calling for $30 per month are increased $3 per month during the second enlistment period, an additional $3 during the third enlistment period, and $1 per month for each additional enlistment period to include the seventh enlistment period. Men above the $30 grade and up to and including the $38 grade are entitled to $3 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh for each successive enlistment period. Men above the $38 grade are entitled to $4 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh.

Some Additional Ratings.

(2) Enlisted men of the coast artillery, below grade of mess sergeant, are entitled to the following additional ratings, according to established individual qualifications: Casement electricians, observers of the first class, plotters and coxswains, $9 per month; chief planters, observers of second class, chief loaders, gun commanders and gun pointers, $7 per month; enlisted men of the field artillery—expert first-class gunners, $5 per month; first-class gunners, $3 per month; and second-class gunners, $2 per month; enlisted men of the cavalry, engineers and infantry—expert riflemen, $5 per month; sharpshooters, $3 per month; enlisted men of the medical department—surgical assistants, $5 per month; nurse (enlisted man), $3 per month, and dispensary assistant, $2 per month.

(3) Enlisted men of the signal corps, while on duties which require them to participate regularly in aero flights, assuming that they have rating of aviation mechanician, receive 50 per cent increase in their monthly pay.

Housing and Subsistence.

(4) All enlisted men, while on detached duty not in the field where there are no army quarters available, receive in addition to their pay $15 per month to cover the expense of housing and also a suitable allowance for subsistence and for heat and light.

(5) Enlisted men, if serving in a foreign country or beyond the continental limits of the United States (Porto Rico, Hawaii and Panama canal zone excepted) receive 20 per cent increase in pay computed on the base pay and service pay prevailing prior to June 1, 1917, when an act of congress increased, for the "term of the emergency," the pay of all enlisted men in amounts ranging from 50 per cent to 8 per cent.

(6) Enlisted men attached to the United States Military academy are entitled to the same pay and allowances as other enlisted men of the regular army of the same grade and additional compensation provided for performing certain duties upon detail therefor in orders.

ENTRANCE TO DUGOUT

His letter home may be composed under these difficult conditions and in a concealed "cranny" of this sort.

'SMILEAGE' BOOKS WILL CHEER THE SOLDIERS

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.—"Smileage books" for the soldiers is the latest device for making the man-in-khaki's life as cheerful as possible while at cantonment camps.

"Smileage books" are issued by authorities in charge of camp amusements and are guaranteed to contain 100 good times for any recruit fortunate enough to possess one, which will cost $5.

The Pay of Officers.

Officers of the army are paid according to rank held by them. A second lieutenant receives $141.67 initial pay per month; first lieutenant, $166.67; captain, $200; major, $250; lieutenant colonel, $291.67, and a colonel, $333.33, with an increase of 10 per cent known as longevity pay for each period of five years of service, provided that such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent.

The pay of a brigadier general is $6,000 per year; major general, $8,000; lieutenant general, $9,000, and a general, $10,000. These officers receive no increase for continuous service.

All officers are entitled to be furnished public quarters, with fuel and light, but if these cannot be provided the officers receive a commuted money value of the same. The allowance for quarters for a second lieutenant is two rooms, or $24 per month; for a first lieutenant, three rooms or commutation of $36 per month; a captain, four rooms or commutation of $48; major, five rooms or commutation of $60; lieutenant colonel, six rooms or commutation of $72; colonel, seven rooms or commutation of $84; brigadier general, eight rooms or commutation of $96; major general, nine rooms or commutation of $108; lieutenant general, ten rooms or commutation of $120; and a general, eleven rooms or commutation of $132. All receive a suitable allowance for heat and light, dependent upon the locality of their stations and the season. While on foreign service officers receive an increase of 10 per cent of their base pay and longevity pay.

Aerial Flight Increases.

Aviation officers of the signal corps, or officers attached to the signal corps, while on duty which requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, are entitled to an increase in the pay of their grade, under their commissions, as follows: Aviation officers, 25 per cent; junior military aviators, 50 per cent; military aviators, 75 per cent. Each junior military aviator and each military aviator duly qualified and serving has the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held by them under their commissions, provided that the ranks under their commissions are not higher than that of captain.

For deeds of valor, recognized by acts of congress, officers and enlisted men receive certificates of merit which entitle them to an additional compensation of $2 per month.

Allowances at Retirement.

Enlisted men can apply for retirement after 30 years of service. They are retired on 75 per cent of the monthly pay drawn at the time of retirement, and $15.75 a month additional in lieu of allowances.

Officers are retired for disability or after sixty-four years of age, and receive 75 per cent of the pay of the grade held at date of retirement.

An enlisted man in active service has no necessary personal expenses except for barber and laundry. Uniforms, underclothing, shoes, hats, quarters, medical attendance and subsistence are supplied them at government expense. Such materials as tobacco, postage, confectionery and incidentals of individual taste may be purchased at the post exchange at cost.

Officers, while in hospital, are charged $1 per day for subsistence. They are not entitled to clothing or equipment and are required to subsist themselves, purchasing their supplies either from the quartermaster or through the ordinary channels of trade.

RETURNS AFTER TEN YEARS

Wanderer Comes Back to Old Home in Army Uniform and Then Leaves for France.

Chicago.—After ten years of wandering, away from all communication with his family, Howard Clarke, scion of one of the oldest and most distinguished Chicago families, returned to visit those he left behind for probably the last time. He returned in the uniform of a United States soldier. He is now Capt. Howard Clarke, and after a few days here, left to rejoin his regiment at a Pacific port, and his latest adventure will take him to the battlefields of France.

She Finds Money in Rat Hole.

Kansas City, Mo.—Mrs. Ralph Wildbauhm will buy a Liberty loan bond with $142 which she recovered from a rat hole recently through the efforts of Arthur Leppert, a patrolman. Mrs. Wildbauhm had placed the money in a hole in the wall of her home. Recently she decided to buy a bond with it, but when she went to get the money it was gone. The police were notified and Patrolman Leppert was sent to investigate. He heard a scratching noise in an adjoining room, investigated and found a rat hole in the floor. When the flooring was removed he found the rat's abode lined with currency, but all were there.

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③
④
VITESSE MAXIMA
TOURISTES.....30.Km
SANITAIRES.....15.Km
CAMIONS
CAMIONNETTES
10.Km
Photo by Western Newspaper Union
Photo by Western Newspaper Union

1—Members of an Australian motorcycle corps speeding over the roads in Palestine. 2—French soldier "traffic cop" on a road leading to the front in Belgium. 3—Sound detector on a high building in Paris to give warning of approach of aircraft. 4—Sirens that are set in action automatically by the sound detector.

ITALIAN TROOPS RESTING AFTER THE BATTLE

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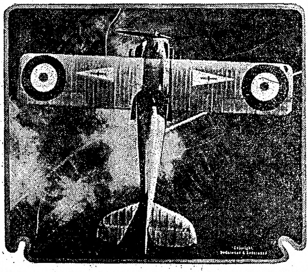
After a tremendous battle in which these Italian troops acquitted themselves with great glory, the men were so completely tired out that they threw themselves on the ground to snatch a brief rest. They are members of the famous Florence brigade.

FRENCH CHASER PLANE AFTER THE BOCHE



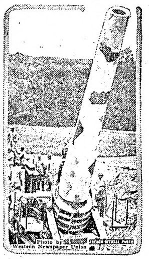
This remarkable photograph of a French chaser plane hunting the Boches at full speed high above the clouds is one of the wonder pictures of the war. The chaser plane was flying at an altitude of 3,000 meters, while another pilot flying above made the photograph. Though small clouds were passing under the chaser plane, the roads, fields and woods below are distinguishable.

AMERICAN AVIATORS GET GOLD EAGLES

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

These two American officers had just been decorated with gold eagles at the Aero club of Paris when the photograph was taken. They are aviators in General Pershing's force.

NEW TYPE OF FRENCH GUN



This is one of the new and already famous French 400-millimeter guns mounted on a specially constructed railway car and well camouflaged. It is in position for firing.

STUDYING FOOD IN ENGLAND

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

An American special mission is now in Great Britain studying the food situation there at first hand for Herbert Hoover, the federal food administrator. This British official photograph shows Edward F. Trefz of the American national chamber of commerce, who is a member of the mission, holding a kiddie while on a visit to the Poplar district of London, where the mission studied the manner of getting food to the needy.

THE DAIRY

SKIMMED MILK FOR CALVES

Since Most of Fat Has Been Removed in Cream Carbohydrates Needed to Make It Balanced.

Skimmed milk is a little richer in protein than whole milk, but lower in carbohydrates. Since most of the fat has been removed in the cream the skimmed milk will need carbohydrates to make it a balanced ration for calves.

A good plan is to replace a portion of the whole milk with skimmed milk, gradually increase the skimmed milk with some form of carbohydrates till all of the whole milk is replaced by skimmed milk. Fine ground meal is one of the best carbohydrate supplements to be fed with skimmed milk. Some feeders cook the meal, stir it in the skimmed milk and feed it to the calf. After the calf is two weeks old it will eat fine ground meal and if fed small quantities will assimilate it. Linseed meal is also used.

Care should be taken in feeding calves. They should be taught to drink from the pail as soon as possible. Nothing but clean vessels should be used and the milk should be clean and warm.

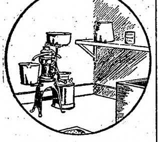
CLEAN UTENSILS ARE URGED

High Grade of Milk Cannot Be Obtained if Pails and Cans Are Not Thoroughly Washed.

(By E. H. FARRINGTON, Wisconsin Agricultural College.)

All efforts to supply the consumers with sweet, clean milk are useless if the milk pails, the cans, and other utensils are not thoroughly washed and scalded before milk is poured into them. Milk sours so quickly and it is so difficult to remove the sour odor from the utensils that these should be washed immediately after they are used.

(1). Milk pails and cans should be smooth, with all cracks and seams flushed with solder. Seamless pails and cans have been placed on the market.



Separator in Clean Room.

(2). When washing tinware, first rinse off the film of milk on the surface with cold water, then wash thoroughly with warm water and cleaning soda, using a brush, and finally rinse with scalding hot water and place in the sun or some place free from dust to dry.

(3) After scalding, do not wipe milk tinware with a cloth, but let the rinsing water be so hot that there is no further need of drying.

CHAPPED TEATS ARE VEXING

Where Cows Wade Around in Muddy Yards and Pastures, Teats Often Get Wet and Cold.

Sore teats of any kind are very unpleasant, both to the cow and the milker. A cow having sore teats of any kind does not stand still during milking. She keeps moving about and even kicking.

During spring chapped teats are common. The cows wade around in muddy yards and even in ponds in the pasture, the teats get wet and cold, and if no special attention is given to the cows, the teats frequently become very sore.

HIGH-PRICED FEED ANNOYING

Dairyman Depending on Profit From Cows for Living Must Know Just What He Is Doing.

Now that the cost of cow feed is soaring skyhigh and the dairyman is depending on the profit from his cows for his living it is a self-evident fact that he must know what he is thinking about. One thing is certain, the poor feeder to the poor cow is not in the race and the sooner he gets out the better, even if he must hire out to work for the man who knows how to do his own thinking.

RETAIN BULL UNTIL TESTED

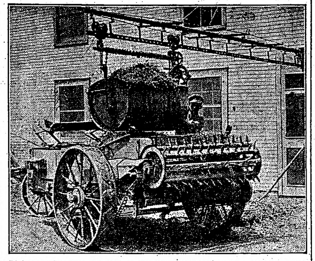
Not Good Policy to Sell to Butcher After Two Years' Service—May Prove to Be Valuable.

After a young or untried bull has been used two years he should not be sold to the butcher, because he may prove to be a bull of exceptional worth when his daughters freshen. Such a bull often can be lent or leased to a man with a grade herd for a couple of years until some of his heifers freshen. In this way he always is subject to recall in case he proves especially valuable.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

LIVE STOCK FARMING AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY



Right Way to Care for Manure Produced on the Farm—Conserve the Plant Food Which It Contains to Increase the Fertility of the Soil.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No farming people have ever been able economically to maintain the fertility of their soils without the use of live stock. Farming without the use of manures is a waste of energy and results in the exhaustion of soils. The neglect in preserving and increasing the quantity of farm manures has been a great drain on the natural resources of the American farm, especially in the southern portion of the United States. The lack of intelligent care of the waste products and the convenient form of commercial fertilizers have jointly been responsible for the almost general neglect of farm manures.

Value of Fertilizers.

Commercial fertilizers have played and will continue to play a great part in the farm economy of the country. Their full value, however, cannot be obtained by their exclusive use. A much greater value can be had from them when used wisely in connection with manure and green crops. One of the principal reasons for the small value sometimes realized from manure of any kind is that it has not been properly handled and through exposure and neglect has lost a large percentage of its plant food. The chief difference between barnyard manure and other vegetable matter is that the process of passing through the animal has rendered the fertilizing elements of the former more available for absoption in plant growth. The best authorities tell us that from 75 to 90 per cent of the fertilizing value of a crop is left after passing through the animal. This being true and the elements being in a soluble form, we have some idea of why it is of the utmost importance to protect the manure supply from leaching by rains or from other sources of loss.

Loss by Leaching.

The Cornell University experiment station found that as much as 50 per cent of the plantfood constituents in manure was lost by leaching and unnecessary fermentation. The problem is how best and most economically to prevent this loss. The best plan where it is practicable is to haul out the manure regularly, spread it upon the land, and plow it under. The best results are usually obtained by turning under shallow. The next best plan is to keep the stock under sheds or in stables with sufficient litter to absorb all liquids. This treatment will not only take up moisture but the continual trampling of the animal will exclude all air, so that the accumulation may go on without injury to its quality until a convenient time to remove and spread it on the land. The litter or waste matter used for bedding not only serves its purpose in helping to preserve the manure, but adds considerably to it.

When neither of these plans can be advantageously used, a cheap shed conveniently located may be subsituted and all manure carried to it as removed. Care must be taken to prevent heating, which is especially liable to happen when horse manure predominates. This can be remedied by adding water when needed.

CAREFULLY LOOK OVER SEED

Corn Should Be Graded Before It Is Shelled to Secure Uniformity in Size and Shape.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Shelled corn is not easily graded and all seed corn should therefore be looked over carefully before the ears are shelled. The grading is done to secure uniformity of size and shape in each lot of kernels, so that they will be dropped evenly from the corn-planter when it is set for special lots of seed.

If the seed ears vary as to size of kernel they should be separated into two or three grades, according to the type of grain they bear. These grades should be shelled separately—always by hand and not by a mechanical sheller—and then tested in the corn planter. After finding the numbers on the planter plates which drop the kernels most uniformly, each lot should be numbered with corresponding figures. All this should be done when work is slack in the winter and before the spring rush begins.

Be sure there is enough for two years' planting. You may need it yourself if the first planting is drowned out; and there never was a time when there was not a demand for seed corn known to be good.

ARRANGING RATION FOR COWS

Three Things Should Be Borne in Mind—Protein, a Little Fat and to Supply Succulence.

The ration for the dry cow should be formulated with three things in mind, namely, to furnish a sufficient amount of protein to develop the fetus properly and allow a surplus for the needs of the body of the cow; to supply enough carbohydrates that the cow may lay on a little fat; and to supply succulence. Some kind of green feed is very essential in the ration for the cow at all times. It serves the purpose of maintaining the bowels in a loose condition, which is necessary to good digestion and assimilation of food.

DON'T DISTURB LAYING HENS

Undue Excitement in Poultry House Is Bound to Reduce Egg Yield of Young Fowls.

It pays to be quiet and careful in the houses containing laying hens, especially if they are pullets from the range which have just commenced to lay. Strangers that visit poultry plants should realize that undue excitement is bound to reduce the egg yield and make every effort not to frighten the birds by sudden movements. A strange child running through a poultry house will frighten the hens and seriously reduce the laying for that day.

GOOD FEEDS FOR DAIRY COWS

Those Who Can Obtain Fish Meal Should Give It Consideration in Arranging Rations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dairymen who can obtain fish meal, a by-product of the fish cannery, should give it consideration in making up the rations for their dairy cows. When used in a ration for milk production fish meal proved to be worth from 20 to 25 per cent more than cottonseed meal and had no ill effect upon the flavor of the milk, says the annual report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. Potato silage was found to be as palatable as corn silage and of equal feeding value; peanut meal from unhulled nuts was inferior to cottonseed meal, and 128 pounds of potato meal equaled 100 of cornmeal as a feed for dairy cows, according to experiments conducted by the bureau.

WINTER CARE FOR CHICKENS

Where Hens Are Compelled to Use Energy in Fighting Cold They Will Not Produce Eggs.

Keep the hens warm and comfortable, yet provide enough ventilation to keep the air pure, for a hen that must use her energy in fighting the cold cannot put the same energy into egg production.

FOR BETTER ROADS

IMPROVING THE BAD SPOTS

Certain Small Ruts That Are Usually Wet and Soft Determine Load Farmer Can Carry.

The worst holes in the road always determine the load the farmer can market. No stretch of roadway is uniformly good, because every road has certain small spots that are usually soft and wet. These spots cause more trouble than the rest of the road combined. How these spots are to be improved depends on the character of the soil, and the nature of the country. Many such spots owe their character to a soft subsoil, due to springs. Before these roads can be permanently improved they must be underdrained. If a tile is laid in these places there will usually be no trouble in the future. The surface of the road should then be filled with dirt and crowned, so any surface water may run off. If this is done there will be no trouble from subsurface water.

Many roadways that are closed in with shade trees are bad. If a goodly portion of the scrub timber along these roads be removed, the ground will dry out and no trouble result. If the character of the soil is soft and pliable, so that it will not pack and remain firm, new material should be applied to the surface. The best and cheapest material for improving roads is gravel. Where gravel beds are accessible a day's work with a team and wagon will improve any roadbed permanently. If the soil is very sandy an 8-inch application of clay to the surface will effect wonders. The road patrol should spend a considerable portion of its time in remedying the bad spots in the road.

ANSWER TO PRISON PROBLEM

New York and Other States Have Tried Experiment of Using Convicts to Improve Roads.

New York and many of the Southern and Western states have tried the experiment of using convicts to improve highways—and it has worked to perfection. The official organ of the New York state prisoners says that "no man of all the inmates who went outside last year had a word of fault to find with his treatment. All are anxious to join these camps again. The freedom of movement and the exercise shortens the time yet to do in a wonderful manner. Many states have found road work to be the answer to the prison problem. Colorado and California have rebuilt the better portion of their roads with prison labor, and besides feeding the inmates with an extra supply of food, it has also led to a lessening of time through provisions made by the farsighted legislators.

Convict Gang at Work.

WIDE TIRES IMPROVE ROADS

They Have Same Effect on Country Highway as Roller on Field—Also Pull Easier.

Wide tires build up roads and save horse labor. They have the same effect upon a country road as a roller on a plowed field. On the other hand, the narrow tire cuts up a road like a disk. It has been found by actual test in this matter that the wide-tired wagon pulls easier in nearly all cases than the narrow-tired wagon. In deep mud on a country road the wide-tired wagon pulls 6.2 per cent easier. On the country road with a thin surface of mud or deep dust, however, the narrow tires pull 4.9 per cent easier. In a cornfield the wide tires pull 30.5 per cent easier, in a dry alfalfa field 17.7 per cent easier, and on a dry country road 10.2 per cent easier.

Ontario Makes Good Roads.

The Province of Ontario has approximately 55,000 miles of roads. More than 43,000 miles have been treated and are in fairly good condition. About 20,000 miles are well graded earth roads; about 3,000 miles are surfaced with broken stone, and about 10,000 are surfaced with gravel.

All Roads Lead Home.

All roads lead to home. You are not at fault if they are not all good roads, but you are to blame if it's not a good home.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

Vivo Flour

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If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

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JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

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We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving! Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

GERMANY ALONE IN WAY OF PEACE

President Tells Congress German Militarists Are to Blame for Continuation of War.

CZERNIN CONCILIATORY

Executive Openly Invites Austria to Further Discussion of Peace With United States—Hertling Reply Unsatisfactory.

Washington, Feb. 12.—President Wilson has openly invited Austria to further discussion of peace with the United States.

In a remarkable address to Congress in joint session the President laid down the basis for such negotiations. Austria, he said, "seeing and conceding the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany."

President's Address.

Gentlemen of the Congress:—On the eighth of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the fifth of January.

To these addresses the German chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view in this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

Calls Czernin's Speech Friendly.

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address on the eighth of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone.

He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me before hand, and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Hertling Confusing.

"Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But is is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes the unfortunate impression made by what he had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantiative items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of the international action and of international counsel.

"He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities, and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the 23 states now engaged in the war must be discussed and settled not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood.

"He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate.

German Peace Not Ours.

"He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the government of France the "conditions" under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland. In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey, and with regard to the agreement to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish people of the present Ottoman empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance.

"It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world, that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world.

No Peace of Patches.

"What we are striving for is a new international order, based on broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. It is possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone. Has he utterly forgotten the reichstag resolutions of the nineteenth of July or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state. The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the Congress.

"I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems each and all effect the whole world, that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfishness and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

All Nations in Judgment.

"Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference of an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and be governed only by their own consent.

"Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking. or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states.

"Ready to Be Shown."

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

"This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and these covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost.

Foe Offer Not Peace.

"If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the original organized power to resist, are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other.

"I take it for granted that he sees that separate peace and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

Czernin Sees Clearly.

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputable Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of general concern, and, of course, must be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve, and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind.

"If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only it must of course be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependency upon Germany.

"After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

"First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

"Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of balance of power; but that,

"Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made
670—SPECIAL—THREE H A
in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states, and,

"Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

Foundation for Peace.

"A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

War of Emancipation.

"I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered their war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays.

"We are indomitable in our power of independent action, and in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back.

"I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for selfgovernment is no mere passion of words, but a passion, which once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

American Taken for German Killed.

With the American Armies in France, Feb. 12.—An American private, mistaken for a Boche in the dark, was shot and killed by one of his own patrols, following the patrol encounter with the Germans. The private became separated from the patrol, which was seeking the bodies of those killed a short time before. Attempting to rejoin them, he was challenged by a sergeant. He suspected another ambuscade and failed to respond and was killed.

Kaiserism Blamed for Church Fire.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 12.—Fire which destroyed the St. Thomas Catholic church in Madison, is believed to have been started by a pro-German agent. Several persons living near the church heard two explosions and upon making an immediate investigation they found the interior of the edifice all ablaze. The flames spread so rapidly that it indicated kerosene or some other inflammable liquid had been poured around the interior before the match was applied.

No Immediate Offensive in Sight.

London, Feb. 12.—There is no indication of an immediate great German offensive on the West front, according to the correspondent of the Express. Indications are, he said, the present condition will last for at least a fortnight. From authoritative sources it can be stated, the correspondent declared, that the transfer of German troops from the East to the West front is not faster nor greater than anticipated. Franco-British forces are superior in rifles and guns.

DEATH LIST PUT AT 166 BY BRITISH

Report Four U. S. Officers And 143 Enlisted Men Lost On Tuscania.

CAPITAL STILL IN DARK

Admiralty Says That Bodies of 126 American Soldiers Have Been Recovered—Washington Figures Vary.

London, Feb. 9.—Revised figures indicate that the loss of life on the Tuscania probably was considerably in excess of earlier estimates of 101. It is now believed complete returns will show the number of dead to be nearer 200 than 100. As the list of Americans on board the Tuscania was lost when the vessel went down, it will be impossible to ascertain the names of those lost until the names of the survivors have been cabled to the United States.

An Irish Port, Feb. 9.—The bodies of 44 of the missing 101 victims of the Tuscania disaster have been washed up on the rocks 15 miles from the scene of the torpedoing. All were Americans and their bodies were mutilated beyond recognition. Although all the soldier victims wore tags, no identification numbers had been put on them because these Americans had not as yet been assigned to definite army units. Therefore there is no way to identify them and they will be buried in one grave.

London, Feb. 9.—The British admiralty has informed the Associated Press that latest figures available on the Tuscania, torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, showed 2,235 persons had been saved and about 166 were missing, of whom 147 were American soldiers—four officers and 143 enlisted men.

The saved, it was added, included 113 American officers and 1,917 American men; 16 officers and 183 men of the crew, and six passengers.

The bodies of 126 American troops have been recovered.

Of 148 survivors landed on the Scottish coast, 134 belonged to the United States army, including seven officers. Of these, one officer and 25 men are remaining where they landed to attend to funeral arrangements for American dead.

Washington Figures Vary.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Seventy-two hours after the Tuscania was torpedoed and sunk the War department last night still was unable to relieve increasing anxiety of relatives of those on board by announcing the list of survivors.

Even an unofficial report on circumstances attending the sinking was lacking and official figures still failed to accord with press accounts of the number lost.

The War department has had nothing to change the report that 210 persons were missing, 113 of them being American soldiers.

Despite realization that the loss was remarkably small, considering the number carried by the liner, the revised report of the British admiralty was received here with bitter disappointment. Press dispatches Thursday night indicating that the dead all told might not exceed 100 had led to the hope that possibly not more than 50 of the soldiers had perished.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Carrying 2,179 American soldiers, the Cunard liner Tuscania has been torpedoed off the Irish coast, but late official reports said 2078 of the officers and men had been saved, indicating the loss of 101 lives. These reports suggested the list of rescued might prove even larger.

The troops were composed chiefly of detachments of Michigan and Wisconsin National guardsmen.

The Tuscania is a British vessel, and was under convoy of British warships.

Greater Loss First Reported.

A brief dispatch to the War department from London early in the evening announced the disaster and reported the landing of only 1,100 survivors and for more than two hours it was feared that probably 1,400 men, including members of the liner's crew, had gone down.

When a message came to the State department from the embassy at London later saying 1,912 of the Americans had been accounted for, the joy of officials almost swept away the distress occasioned by the earlier news.

The first 1,100 survivors were landed at Larne and Buncrana, two widely separated Irish ports, and this, coupled with the evident fact that rescue ships were quickly at hand gave rise to hope that nearly everybody on board the Tuscania except those injured by the explosion might have been saved.

AWAITING DEATH LIST ANXIETY GRIPS NATION

Washington, Feb. 9.—Hundreds of American homes are waiting anxiously for the names of nearly 150 fighting boys on the torpedoed Tuscania.

British and American wireless stations were searching the remotest points in Ireland and Scotland in the hope of locating further survivors from the ill-fated ship.

No attempt has been made by the War department to prepare a list of the lost or missing. Only the names of a few survivors have been received and indications are that names of survivors would continue to come in slowly as they are assembled in Ireland by representatives of the War, State and Navy departments.

List of Units Aboard.

Because of the nature of the military organizations carried by the ship the War department announced that it would be impossible to say definitely what troops were aboard until the list of survivors was received. Later, however, the adjutant general's office made the list public. It follows:

170th Engineer train; 107th Enginee train; 107th Military police; 107th Supply train; No. 100 Aero squadron; 158th Aaro Squadron; 213th Aero Squdron; Replacement detachments Nos. 1 and 2 of the 32nd division; Headquarters Detachment and Companies D, E, and F of the 20th Engineers; the 32nd division is composed of National guard of Michigan and Wisconsin. The division trained at Camp McArthur, Texas.

Thus, all the soldiers are former Wisconisn and Michigan guardsmen except those in the aero squadron, who probably were recruited from all parts of the country.

First Ship With Troops.

The Tuscania was the first ship carrying American troops to Europe to be sunk by German submarine, but the American transport Antilles was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone while returning to the United States from France and 14 soldiers were lost, with 156 other persons, including several members of the naval armed guard.

Ship Bound for England.

Since then, however, there has been no report of an attack on a ship carrying American troops to Europe.

Recently the Navy department has feared that the Germans would make a concentrated effort to intercept transports and the call of many of the submarines to their bases being interpreted as preliminary to a campaign.

The position of the Tuscania when she was sunk is taken to indicate that she was bound to England. Her sinking definitely discloses that British ships are being used to carry American troops abroad, supplementing American transport tonnage.

Story of Eyewitness.

London, Feb. 8.—Survivors of the Tuscania, United States transport ship, sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine, asserted that two torpedoes were fired. The first passed just astern of the vessel, while the second struck in the vicinity of No. 1 boiler.

The behavior of the greater part of the soldiers and members of the crew was splendid.

A few of them became excited, hindering the lowering of the boats. In some cases the entire crews were thrown out while the boats were being lowered. Other boats were let down hurriedly on men who were swimming around the liner. Many casualties were occasioned in this way.

Within Sight of Land.

The Tuscania, one of a convoy of troop and provision ships which after a long voyage across the Atlantic, was entering what until recently were considered comparatively safe waters, was within sight of land, which was just distinguished in the dusk of evening, when the torpedo hit it amidships.

The transport steamer took a heavy list, which made proper lowering of the boats impracticable. Many men jumped into the sea. Others were thrown into the water when the boats were lowered.

An eyewitness—a passenger on one of the vessels near the transport—said the captain of the ship saw the wake of the torpedo and diverted the course of his own steamer successfully.

The Tuscania was signalled: "Torpedo coming! Dodge!" The transport started to turn, but was caught broadside, not having had time to swerve into the clear. The Tuscania was hit a little astern of midships.

Finland Forces Route Red Guard.

Stockholm, Feb. 7.—General Mannerheim, commanding government forces in Finland that were organized to enforce the authority of the Finnish diet, has defeated the Finnish Red Guard and the Russians at Uleaborg and taken possession of the city. This is the most important victory yet scored by the White Guard, as Uleaborg was the chief military depot of the Russians in northern Finland and contained stores of military stores and artillery.

Beating U-Boats, Daniels Declares.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Secretary Daniels said the United States and the Allies were winning the fight against Germany's submarines. "We are having our ups and downs," he said, "but the fight is being won." The results of the anti-submarine campaign might be described as pendulum-like, Mr. Daniels said, with the return swing becoming shorter and shorter as the Allies gradually perfected their operations. The Secretary expressed optimism regarding the conditions.

WASH THE KIDNEYS!

All the blood in the body passes thru the kidneys every few minutes. This is why the kidneys play such an important role in health or disease. By some mysterious process the kidney selects what ought to come out of the blood and takes it out. If the kidneys are not good-workmen and become congested—poisons accumulate and we suffer from backache, headache, lumbago, rheumatism or gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed at night. So it is that Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., advises "Washing the Kidneys," by drinking six to eight glasses of water between meals and then if you want to take a harmless medicine that will clear the channels and cure the annoying symptoms, go to your druggist and get Anuric (double strength), for 60c. This "Anuric," which is so many times more potent than lithia—will drive out the uric acid poisons and bathe the kidneys and channels in a soothing liquid.

If you desire, write for free medical advice and send sample of water for free examination. Experience has taught Doctor Pierce that "Anuric" is a most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar.

Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial package.

Keeps Us Hoping.

"Tomorrow never comes."

"Maybe that is just as well. Probably it wouldn't bring us anything."

"Cold In the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. $100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

SENSE OF GUILT IN ANIMALS

Proof That They Know When They Are Doing Wrong, and Seek to Evade Consequences.

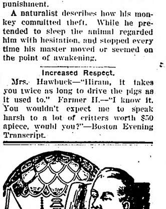
In military stables horses are known to have pretended to be lame in order to avoid going to a military exercise. A chimpanzee had been fed on cake when sick. After his recovery he often feigned coughing in order to procure dainties.

The cuckoo, as is well known, lays its eggs in another bird's nest, and, to make the deception surer, it takes away one of the other bird's eggs. Animals are conscious of their deceit, as is shown by the fact that they try to act secretly and noiselessly; they show a sense of guilt if detected; they take precautions in advance to arouse discovery; in some cases they manifest regret and repentance. Thus, bees which steal hesitate often before and after their exploits, as if they feared punishment.

A naturalist describes how his monkey committed theft. While he pretended to sleep the animal regarded him with hesitation, and stopped every time his master moved or seemed on the point of awakening.

Increased Respect.

Mrs. Hawbuck—"Hiram, it takes you twice as long to drive the pigs as it used to." Farmer H.—"I know it. You wouldn't expect me to speak harsh to a lot of critters worth $50 apiece, would you?"—Boston Evening Transcript.



Your comfortable, healthy, well-to-do neighbor uses

INSTANT POSTUM

instead of coffee.

Ever ask him the reason?

Might be worth while—especially if you are one of those with whom coffee doesn't agree.

"There's a Reason"

LUCKY STRIKE
"IT'S TOASTED"
CIGARETTES
LUCKY STRIKE

YOU COOK YOUR FOOD—WHY NOT YOUR TOBACCO?

YOU know what broiling does to steak, baking to a potato—and toasting to bread.

In each case flavor is brought out by cooking—by "toasting."

So you can imagine how toasting improves the flavor of the Burley tobacco used in the Lucky Strike Cigarette.

IT'S TOASTED

10¢

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED.

Better an ounce of today than a pound of tomorrow.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

Natural Position.

"That man is in a grave revery."

"Naturally, when he is buried in thought."

Based On Cost Per Tablet
It Saves 9½c.
HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE
BROMIDE
No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9½c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails.
24 Tablets for 25c.
At any Drug Store

Explaining It.

"Money is so tight just now."

"I suppose that is why it is hard to get loose change."

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Lawyers would make good soldiers. Their charges would discourage the enemy.

Fiery Red Pimples.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by an application of Cuticura Ointment to distressing eczemas, etc., proves their wonderful properties. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Conservation of space is a good idea—but a man doesn't have to locate a brewing-vat in his stomach.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in **Western Canada** you can buy at from **$15 to $30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of $2 wheat**—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for **100% profit** on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in **Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.** Think **what you can make** with wheat at **$2 a bushel** and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of **Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming** and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Carter's Little Liver Pills
You Cannot be Constipated and Happy
Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price
A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living
Genuine bears signature
Brent Good

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

ACTIVITY GROWS ON WEST FRONT

Two Great Opposing Forces Poised, Watching Each Other For First Move.

TENSION IS TIGHTENING

Most Sanguinary Period of Entire War Approaching As Mild Weather Continues And Fields Dry Out.

With the British Army in France, Feb. 13. — Along the British-German front the tension is tightening as the extraordinarily bright, mild weather has continued to dry out the sodden fields, the two great armies have become more alert. The inertia of the day when the theater was held in the grip of snow and impassable mud has disappeared and the contending forces are poised, watching each other, like duelists, for the first move, which will mean that the most sanguinary period of the war has begun.

Something Bound to Happen.

Something seems bound to happen before another month has passed, if the present weather holds. Indeed, even now the ground is some sections is quite fit for fighting.

The enemy continues to make intense preparations for what has been advertised as the "great offensive." German troops and guns keep pouring into the Western front and there are indications that a few Austrian units are in Flanders. Certain areas back of the German front have been cleared for action and daily bodies of troops have been practicing attacks under the tutelage of experts. Prisoners say that leave for the soldiers was stopped January 20.

Silence Is Uncanny.

So far as actual fighting is concerned it is still confined to identification raids, air activity and occasional bursts of artillery. Along many miles of the front which the correspondent visited in the last two days, there is an ominous quiet. One may sit for hours on a vantage point so close to the German lines that the enemy can be seen working about, yet there are few sounds of strife.

The enemy either is playing possum or ignoring the military movements behind the British lines and the British themselves are sitting tight, saying little. The silence is uncanny, and it is portentous.

NO MORE HEATLESS MONDAYS

Better Conditions to Cause Calling Off of Order.

Washington, Feb. 13. — Indications are that Monday was the last of the heatless Mondays. Fuel Administrator Garfield expects to suspend the closing order at once in view of better weather and improved railroad traffic conditions.

Reports to the director general of railroads show that traffic conditions are improving rapidly despite floods in many parts of the country. Coal mines are receiving empty cars in larger numbers than for weeks past and loaded cars are moving to their destinations.

L. A. Snead, who has been in charge of distribution, has been named assistant to Dr. Garfield and will tour the country, conferring with local fuel committees and officials on arrangements to take care of domestic needs. Mr. Snead will inquire also into retail prices and will assist the local committees in arriving at a basis for fixing prices.

WOULD CUT AVIATORS' PAY

Senate Committee Gets Bill Recommended By Pershing.

Washington, Feb. 12.—On a report from General Pershing that aviation is not extra-hazardous service, Secretary Baker has submitted to the Senate military committee a bill to repeal all extra allowances in the aviation service, averaging 50 per cent.

"Flying duty is no more hazardous that duty with other combat troops and involves nothing like the hardships endured by troops which occupy trenches," said General Pershing. "Such laws are productive of improper balance in rank and pay which result in injustice to other arms and are no longer necessary in order to get personnel."

The measure submitteed by Secretary Baker also would create a new grade of "aviator" to be filled by specially qualified civilians paid $150 monthly.

Hold U. S. is Important.

Amsterdam, Feb. 12. — Sinking of the Tuscania was pointed to by the Berlin Mittag Zeitung in copies received here as proof that America will be unable to play a great practical part in the war. Allied capitals were said to be greatly disturbed. If Secretary of War N. D. Baker regards the sinking as a new German challenge, that paper continued, the future would provide many more such challenges. Sinking of the American transport was characterized by the Cologne Volks Zeitung as gratifying.

A KLONDIKE TO THE REAL FARMER

A Western Canada Crop Estimated at $12,000, Makes $19,000.

Messrs. Harris, formerly of Audubon, Iowa, wrote the "Audubon Advocate," expressing their satisfaction of things in Western Canada. They located at Makepeace, Alberta. They say there are those who make good, and those who fail. The former are those that land agents refer to when advertising their land. "But," continues the letter, "A great many of the farmers in this vicinity pay for their land with their first crop. A man near here bought a section of land in the year 1915 for $23 per acre. He broke 300 acres of the land during the summer of 1915. In the fall of 1916 he threshed 16,000 bushels of wheat, which paid for his land, all expenses and had a balance of $4,000. In the fall of 1917 he threshed nearly as much off the other half of the section. At the present time he would not take $50 per acre for his land.

"We have had five crops in Alberta. The two dry years (1914-1917) our wheat made 20 and 30 bushels to the acre respectively. In 1916 we raised 50 bushels of wheat to the acre on summer fallow. The best results are obtained by plowing or breaking in the summer, working it down in the fall so that it will retain the moisture. Thus farming one-half your ground each year.

"Persons owning land here and still living in the States should, if they don't feel themselves able to come up here and finance themselves until they could get their first crop, get some of their land broken and worked down in the fall before they come. The next spring they could come and put in the crop, fence and put up their buildings. This way they have to wait only one summer for their first crop.

"It is not advisable for a person to come here in the spring, break out land and put it in crop the first year because the moisture is not in the ground and a failure is almost certain unless it is an exceptionally wet year.

"One of the boys from that locality, Mr. Peder M. Jensen came to Alberta last spring. He bought a 30-60 Rumely Oil-Pull engine on the 8th day of June, 1917. After that date he broke 1,100 acres of prairie sod for which he received an average of $5.00 per acre.

"Mr. Hansen from your community, was up here last fall with several prospective land buyers from that neighborhood. At that time he inquired the value of the crop on the section we were farming. We told him that it would probably make in the neighborhood of $12,000. This same crop when sold brought nearly $19,000. The most of it being sold when prices were low for the year."—Advertisement.

The Reason.

"Why do they call that young fellow a sad sea dog?" "I guess it is because he is so ready with a waggish tale."

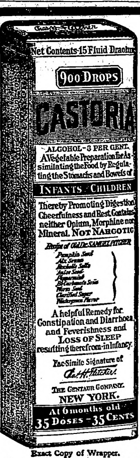
To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

The Main Thing.

"Don't take any notice of the cook, Maria." "I haven't dear, but she's just given it."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

What we don't see we may not find out—for which heaven be praised.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachm
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
Exact Copy of Wrapper.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Many mistake bluntness for sincerity.

Never make a spasmodic thrill of what should be an inflexible principle.

An advertised intent is much like a chestnut burr in November.

If there were no fools in the world wisdom would be at a discount.

Win the War by Preparing the Land
Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops
Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a son we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interest.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
COLT DISTEMPER
You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, SPOHN'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed." All good druggists and turf goods houses and manufacturers sell SPOHN'S at 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Mfrs., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Tired Nervous Mothers
Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my housework."—Mrs. B. B. Zielinska, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. Josephine Kimble, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Women Better or Worse.

Women, when they are bad, are worse than men and more disposed to commit crime. When the sex which is sweet by inheritance once becomes degraded it falls into greater excesses than the other. Women are always either much better or much worse than men.—Bonaparte.

Goods Goods At Right Prices

BEEF CUTS		PORK CUTS	
Steaks	20cts per lb.	Steak	22cts
Roasts	18cts boneless 22cts	Chops	27cts
Stew	14 and 16cts.	Roast	25cts.
		Side	28cts.

VEAL CUTS, FISH & OYSTERS

Steak	22cts.	Silver Herring,	11cts per lb.
Chops	25cts.	Pickerel	15cts per lb.
Roast	20cts.	Blue Pike	12cts per lb.
Stew	18cts.	Black Cod	20cts per lb.
		Black Oysters	75cts. per qt.

A Trail Is Worth While.

The Goodridge Meat Market

R. R. JOHNSON, Prop.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations.
Charges Reasonable.

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

You Can Afford This Fireproof Barn

Don't wait longer. A barn like this with concrete floor between stable and mow will make your stock and your feed safe from fire.

You can build it today cheaper than ever before in terms of your crops. We can furnish all material you need and recommend a good contractor. Now is a good time to build. Winter milk profits will be greater for warm shelter. You will need less labor for cleaning the stable. You will be ready for next year's operations on a bigger scale.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Phone 61 Goodridge, Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

The ELEVEN TOWNS

A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.

After March first we shall be obliged to raise our price a little on advertising and job work. The prices on these commodities in this have not kept pace with the steadily advancing prices in other lines of business. To equalize the matter somewhat the above step is found necessary.

Do not forget to hand in your choice of name for this paper to replace "The Eleven Towns". The final selection will be made at the Mercantile Co. store Saturday evening, Feb. 16. A committee of five will choose a name from the ones submitted. Think hard. Get a good name. And be present when the selection is made.

Let us all pull together, push together, boost together, work together; for, whether we will or not, we must live together, die together, be buried, what is the difference between you and me? If you are better than I, I am no worse than you. We are all made from dust. If you don't believe it, shake yourself and see. And we shall be made into dust again. You can't help believing that no matter how much you dislike the idea. So what is the use to talk about your neighbor's faults as long as you have bigger ones yourself? Forgive and forget. Pull together, push together, boost together, work together.

Minnesota Commission Of Public Safety.

PART OF ORDER NO. 24.

An order prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquors into territory in the State of Minnesota in which by virtue of the provisions of any Indian treaty or the county option law of the state of Minnesota, the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited.

SECTION I.

No common carrier, nor any person, firm or corporation shall transport or accept for transportation, intoxicating liquors in any container whatsoever, into any county in the State of Minnesota or any part thereof, in which the sale of intoxicating liquors is now or may hereafter be prohibited by reason of the operation of the County Option law, so called, of the State of Minnesota, or by the provisions of any Indian Treaty; or deliver the same to any consignee or any other person at any point therein.

SECTION II

No person, firm or corporation shall deliver to any common carrier, or other person whomsoever, any intoxicating liquors in any container whatsoever for shipment or transportation into territory last above described; provided, however, the provisions of this Order shall not apply to or affect shipments of intoxicating liquors made to any duly licensed pharmacist or druggist carrying on business in said county to the extent necessary for the legitimate business of such pharmacist or druggist. Provided, however, that every druggist or pharmacist so receiving intoxicating liquors shall on the date the same is received, in writing, notify the Mayor or President of the Board of Trustees of the city or village in which his place of business is located, and the sheriff of the county, of the receipt by him of the same, stating the amount of each kind received and the name and post office address of his vendor.

MEMORANDUM.

The purpose of section II of the above Order is to prohibit dealers in intoxicating liquors, wholesalers and retailers, including brewers, from sending intoxicating liquors into dry territory. If they refrain from doing so, the territory will be dry. The effect of introducing intoxicating liquors into dry territory is to undermine the County Option law, and the will of the people expressed at the polls, pursuant to the provisions of that law. It is thought that no person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors will attempt to infringe the provisions of this Order, and particularly with the knowledge and information that detection of violation on his or its part will result in most drastic action by the Commission to compel respect for its Order.

No manufacturer or dealer in intoxicating liquors violating the provision of Section II of the above Order will have any right to complain if on detection he finds it necessary to seek a new location and a new field for his operations.

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

Joe Greenfield

Band Leader & Orchestra Instructor.

Music furnished for all occasions.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking and Collections

We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.
Board of Education—First Tuesday.
Firemen—Second Tuesday.
Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.
Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday
Commercial Club—Last Thursday.
All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

This Is Our Winter of Test

Serving food is a local problem for each community. Prices and definite rules for every one cannot be formulated. It is a duty for each one to eat only so much as is necessary to maintain the human body healthy and strong. This winter of 1918 is the period when is to be tested here in America whether our people are capable of voluntary individual sacrifice to save the world. That is the purpose of the organization of the United States Food Administration—by voluntary effort to provide the food that the world needs.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

HEY THERE!

SCRAP IRON WANTED

We pay from 5 to $7.00 per ton for Scrap Iron

C. H. ROSSMON

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

Dr. J. T. Turley

THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Monday February 18th.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

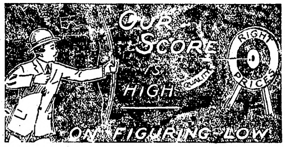
Alloy Fillings $1.00	Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00	Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up	

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early



Price is not our only bid for your trade: we offer Quality and our prices are based on Quality all the way through.

We know by experience the materials that give greatest wear and satisfaction; You benefit by that experience here

In short you get full value for every dollar spent with us.

The place to Buy

Winton-Nichols Lumber Co.

When you Build

Saturday Feb. 27th IS DE LAVAL

Service Day

At Our Store

For the benefit of all users of De Laval Cream Separators we have established a DE LAVAL SERVICE DAY to be held annually.

On these dates we shall be glad to have any De Laval user bring his separator to our store for a complete and careful inspection and adjustment, which will be made Free of Charge. Should any parts, due to usual wear, or accident need to be replaced, this will be done, the only charge being for the price of the new parts used.

The De Laval Service man, will be with us to have charge of this work. Bring in your Separator and receive the benefit of his advice on the care and operation of your machine, as well as the Free Service. It is our wish, and that of the De Laval Company, that every user of a De Laval Separator get the maximum of efficiency at the minimum of cost.

No expert is required to keep a De Laval in repair. A little care with the use of De Laval Separator Oil will keep it running satisfactory for years if adjustments are made when needed.

Remember the Date, Feb. 27th.
Have your machine in by 10:30 A. M.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

See our New De Lavals

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Volume XIII. No. 8 | GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918. | $1.50 Per Year.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.81
Barley	1.85
Flax	[illegible]
Rye	2.00
Butter	.40
Eggs	.40
Vive Flour	$5.50
Mascot Flour	5.50

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

John Homme and son of Erie were Goodridge visitors Monday.

W. H Wildie, of Sunbeam was a visitor in town Friday.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv.

A full line of Scandinavian and English story books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

FOR SALE—Some white Russian seed Oats at $1.0[illegible]

MORIN & STEPHENSON

Agents for Musikland Phonographs. Double disk Records at 85cts.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund were visitors in Thief River Falls over Sunday.

R. R. Johnson left Saturday for the Twin Cities where he will spend a few days.

NOTICE. I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Tvedt were passengers to Thief River Falls Friday morning.

MORIN & STEPHENSON

Agents for Musikland Phonographs Double disk records at 35cts.

Quite a number of young folks from here attended the dance at Mavie Saturday evening.

FOR SALE—One four year old horse, 5 miles Northeast of Goodridge. adv. t. f.

George Wold.

AGENTS—Snap of the Season.

Tuesday evening a number of young people from here gave a surprise party at the Gunderson home on Harold Gunderson who has enlisted in the Navy.

Brand new seller; live agents wanted everywhere; hurry; get this quick. Write today. Star Shop, Rt. 1, Box 95, Erie, Minn. adv.

U. S. Soldiers are no longer insured by the government, but the time for voluntary insurance has been postponed to April 12, 1918. All soldiers who desire to be insured must have their applications in before that date.

Correspondents wanted in every township in eastern Pennington County and in west Beltrami county and south eastern Marshall. Write or call at this office for particulars.

NOTICE: I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin

Rev. H. Bjornson preached his farewell sermon in the Norwegian Lutheran church last Sunday afternoon. A large audience was present and listened attentively to his impressive parting words. Rev. Bjornson has served this congregation for a great many years during which strong bonds of friendship and affection have been woven. It was now time to break these and the occassion was solemn and touching. After wishing the congregation a full measure of luck in the future the retiring pastor bespoke for his successor the deep regard and the hearty cooperation which his calling merited.

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

Cracked and whole [illegible] sale at the Hanson & Barzen elevator. Adv.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

Potatoes for sale at $1.00 per bushel Inquire at High Landing store.

Will Korstad.

Don't miss the show and the big dance Saturday evening Feb. 23rd. Three reels of Charley Chaplin's best Comedies will be shown. Come. adv.

Goodridge Commercial Club.

The Commercial Club is not dead is it? We hope not. It is a body that can accomplish an immeasurable amount of good, if it is kept in running order. It showed a sign of life last Friday night when it held a short meeting in the Farmers State Bank. The regular monthly meeting is scheduled for the last Thursday evening of the month. Why not meet up and help work for the welfare of Goodridge and vicinity The club is welcome to meet in the Winton-Nichols Lumber office and he is hoping that every live man in Goodridge is there Thursday evening Feb. 28 1918.

A FARMERS CLUB.

There has been a little talk about organizing a farmer's club around in the immediate vicinity of Goodridge. It seems to us a very wise move. If we can go by the experience of others such a club would solve a great many of the farmers' problems. These clubs are getting more and more numerous every day and if the farmers around here don't look out they will be a considerable distance behind those in other communities in this matter. The time is here now for instance, considerable corn and other grains are needed for seed. The question is can an individual do better buying than an organization? If not, the solution is—organize. A great many other things can be taken up by these clubs. The farmers have nothing to complain of as long as they do not use the opportunity they have of organizing. Individually they can do nothing, but organized they can do wonders.

Literary Meeting.

At the regular meeting of the Goodridge Literary Society last Thursday evening an excellent program was rendered consisting of the following numbers:

Song	Audience
Reading	Miss Lawrence Urdahl
Comic dialog	Interviewing Servant Girls
Recitation	Marshall Race
Song	Audience

During the business meeting which followed the program the society decided to again undertake the task of providing for a University Lyceum course for the season 1918-19. Stuart McLeod was chosen to solicit subscriptions for season tickets, the price of which was fixed at $1.25, a very reasonable figure considering that there will be four entertainments in the course. The course decided upon is the Community Course offered by the Minnesota University and consisting of Helene Burgesse, reader; Rubenstein, Russian lecturer; Columbia Ladies Quartet; and the Liberty Male Quartet. It is to be hoped that everybody avail them selves of the opportunity to be entertained and instructed by thes people next season. Let everybody subscribe for Lyceum Course season tickets.

Miss Lawrence Urdahl was elected secretary to fill the vacancy left by Miss Edna Lien.

The program for the next meeting, Feb. 28, is as follows:

Roll call answered by quotations.

Song	The children
Folk drill	The children
Song	Mixed quartette
Current Events	Sam Cloutier
Reading	Mrs. McDonald
Recitation	Miss Siefer
Song	Audiense

Clearance Sale

Note the big bargains

Come and help yourself

Cash Prices

4 Buckle Overshoes $3.50 now 2.60
2 buckle Overshoes 3.00 now 2.25
1 buckle Overshoes 1.75 now 1.48
Ladies Felt Shoes 2.75 now 189
Ladies all felt Shoes 2.00 now 1.49

Also a big discount on all kinds of leather shoes and in Men's, Ladies', and Children's Underwear. I will also sacrifice on my groceries.

Come and take advantage of these cut prices while the opportnnity is here.

P. C. Halvorson

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA.

School Notes.

We all enjoyed the National Holiday Feb. 12.

The perfect attendance in the Primary department for the month of Jan. were:-

Opal Halvorson, Ida Bundhund, Hollie Iverson, Eddie Kusmak, Herold Olson. Howard Seavey, Sidney Stephenson Raymond Stephenson.

The perfect spellers were:-

Mabley Markuson, Ruth McDonald, Inga Hanson.

The perfect attendance in Miss Anderson's room for the month of Jan. were:-

Carl Mandt, Harry McDonald, Floyd Palmer, Lynton Palmer, Orris Seavey, Sherman Stephenson. Vivian Thoreson, Daniel Vaughan, Miles Goudy, Damond Goudy.

The perfect spellers were:-

Bennie Mandt. Hattie Bundhund.

The perfect attendance in Miss Murray's room for the month of Jan. were:-

Ida Anderson, Louise Besancon, Elvin Halvorson, Myrtle Iverson, Lizzie Johnson, Robert Johnson, Mabel Strand, Lloyd Ferdinandsen.

The perfect spellers in the eight grade are:-

Clenora Urdahl.

Alfred Tvedt visited school Monday afternoon, the 11th.

The Junior Literary gave their regular program last Friday afternoon The program was the following:-

Song	by school
Recitation	Louise Becansen
Reading	Lizzie Johnson
Song:-	by school

Story. Told and dramatized by primary children.

Recitation	Stuart Ferdinandsen
Song	by school

A business meeting was held afterwards. The following were elected officers:-

President	Alvin Halvorson
Secretary	Ida Anderson
Treasurer	Joseph Christianson

Program Committee—Geida Gilbertson, Marshall Race, Clara Ferdinandson.

The Social committee—Clenora Urdahl, Clara Ferdinandsen and Mabel Iverson.

The cooking class served lunch last Friday. The proceeds which were $7.35 went for the benefit of the Junior Red Cross.

The Social given at the schoolhouse Monday night for the benefit of the Junior Red Cross was a grand success.

Florence Halvorson has been absent from school for the past two weeks on account of illness.

The teachers went to Thief River Falls to take in the Non-Partisan League last Tuesday.

The Junior literary is raising money to buy a picture in remembrance of the literary. Me tinks dey bedder buy flag.

The rooms all had valentine boxes last Thursday. The children all enjoyed them.

Buddy Ferdinandsen and Percy Halvorson visited school valentine day.

Lizzie Johnson and Louise Besancon were promoted to 8th grade after christmas. Hurry up Dutchy.

Rural School Notes.

WAR RED CROSS WORK

To the teachers of Pennington county.

Dear Co-workers in the cause of Education—The headquarters for the Red Cross work for the Northwestern Division of which Frank T. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, is chairman, has sent out an earnest appeal to the schools to enroll in the Junior Auxiliary Red Cross work.

The Red Cross organization consists of a Chapter in each county and the Chapter directs the organization of a Junior Auxiliary in each school. The Junior school committee for this county is composed of the following persons, all teachers in the county:

Supt. J. H. Hay, chairman, Thief River Falls.

Prof. W. R. Wicks, St. Hilaire.

Prof. A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge.

Miss Lilly Boehn, Hazel and the undersigned.

Under the slogan "Every School a Red Cross Auxiliary and a Center for National Service," the National office at Washington, of the Council of the Red Cross, has approved an urging of an intensive effort to enroll every public, private and parochial school in America as a Junior Red Cross Auxiliary during the period from Feb. 12 to February 22nd.

The time has come when the schools must help to shoulder the responsibility of the war by organising the boy's and girl's power as effectively as are now the boys in the trenches.

You, teachers of Pennington county, are therefore directed to organise your respective schools into a Junior Auxiliary under the auspices of the school committee of the Red Cross Chapter. The plan would be to organize by taking the enrollment of the school as the enrollment of the Auxiliary. The teacher assumes charge of the work as the chairman. She directs the work. A secretary and a treasurer are appointed. All the money collected from the Auxiliary, which must be a sum equal to 25c for each pupil enrolled, must be sent to the treasurer of the County Chapter, T. L. Melgaard, Thief River Falls. The money thus collected is to be used for the Auxiliary in the Red

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. HOSLMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

FOOT-SCHULZE SHOES

For men, women, misses and children, in all styles and prices. We also handle the Weyenberg Work Shoe for Men and Boys.

SHOES FOR SERVICE, STYLE. AND QUALITY AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

See Us Before Buying.

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

Cross work in the school or collecting the same. Materials are to be bought such as can be used by the pupils to make articles for the Red Cross. The finished articles are then sent thru the County Chapter to the Division headquarters.

Now, dear teachers, take hold of this work at once. The Government commands and we must obey. Plan some way of raising your quota for the county and help take Pennington county "Over the Top", on Feb. 22. An entertainment planned for Feb. 22, basket sociable for instance might help and it would give the community a desirable chance to participate.

Any amount of money raised above the quota for the school, 25c for each pupil, can be retained in the Auxiliary and be used only for Red Cross war work. Then make a full statement to the Chapter Treasurer, Mr. Melgaard and also report to this office as to the success of your work.

To the children of Pennington county Rural Schools:

Dear children—As you know this nation is now at war and our Uncle Sam is in sore distress, for he carries heavy burdens for you and me and for all men and women in the whole land. Our Uncle is surely a very dear old chap in thus looking after our well-being and if he does double up his fist it is because some nation or countries are trying to steal a move on us to do us harm, but the watchful eye of our Uncle Sam is upon them and we trust that our lives and your right as little citizens of this country shall not be taken away from us. But because our enemies are thus threatening us, therefore the dear old Uncle is in sore trouble and as we are the loyal children we are troubled to, and we must assist our Uncle in withstanding the attack upon our rights as citizens of this great country and as children of Uncle Sam. The venerable uncle is full of vigor and fighting forde. But strong as he may be, he is but one whereas of us school children, there are twenty-two million scattered all over this magnificent land given Uncle Sam and his children to protect. What can we not do for Uncle even as pupils in our common schools when we are united in purpose and action in the defense of our rights.

Now let me tell you dear children, that our Uncle Sam, that is, our country which we are proud to name the United States of America, of whom President Wilson is a this moment the great leader, is asking us to do a great deal to win this war, this fight for our rights and liberties.

Some one, probably a brother of yours, has been asked to do much and has now left your companionship and home, left father and mother to go to the front and is now doing [illegible] fight and suffering much hardship in order that we at home now and those millions of school children of the future in our country shall enjoy the sweet blessings of a free country. At some time too, some of the sisters in the neighborhood will find it their duty to go to the assistance of Uncle Sam in caring for the wounded and bleeding in the battle field Now, then, the question is what can we do, what can you do, pupils of Pennington county? This is what you can do, and which must be done in every school district in Pennington county before Feb. 2[illegible] inclusive:

1. To organize a Junior Red Cross Auxiliary.
2. To enroll therein every member of the school.
3. To pledge the support of each member of the school to do some Red Cross work for the help of the soldiers in the field.
4. To pay a fee, a sum of money, by the school to the Red Cross Fund equal to 25c for each enrolled member or pupil in the school. The money thus raised will go to buy material for the Junior Red Cross Auxiliary. None of this money goes to defray the expenses of the Fraternal organisation of the County Chapter organisation of the Red Cross.

The thing to do then, is first to organize at the very earliest moment. The teacher will be chairman of the Junior Auxiliary of the school, and direct all activities. Committees may be appointed to assist in the work.

Now, dear children, Columbia is grieving and in sorrow, our hearts feel sad for what has happened. Let us then be up and doing with a heart for any fate in this national crisis and let us show by the hearty support of this Red Cross movement that we are loyal subjects of Uncle Sam; that we feel for the men on the battlefront by doing "our bit" to help them in this hour of need. Let us, as Lincoln said in the Gettysburg speech "Rather be dedicated" to the fullest degree in the noble activities essential to win in this dreaded conflict the fight for a free government. I trust, in fact I know you will do your part.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. MOSTUE,

Co. Supt. of schools Thief River Fa

[illegible]

Market Reports

[illegible]

Wheat	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]
Flax	[illegible]
Rye	2.00
Butter	[illegible]
Eggs	.40
Wyte Flour	5.60
Mascot Flour	5.60

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, phone No. 10.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

John Homm and son of Erie were Goodridge visitors Monday.

W. H. Wildie, of Sunbeam was a visitor in town Friday.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv.

A full line of Scandinavian and English story books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

FOR SALE—Some white Russian seed Oats at $1.0[illegible] [illegible]

MORIN & STEPHENSON

Agents for Musikland Phonographs. Double disk Records at 35cts.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundlund were visitors in Thief River Falls over Sunday.

[illegible] left Saturday for the Twin Cities where he will spend a few days.

NOTICE. I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing. [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Tvedt were passengers to Thief River Falls Friday morning.

MORIN & STEPHENSON

Agents for Musikland Phonographs Double disk records at 35cts.

Quite a number of young folks from here attended the dance at Mavie Saturday evening.

FOR SALE—One four year old horse, 5 miles Northeast of Goodridge. adv. t. f.

George Wold.

AGENTS—Snap of the Season.

Tuesday evening a number of young people from here gave a surprise party at the Gunderson home on Harold Gunderson who has enlisted in the Navy.

Brand new seller; live agents wanted everywhere; hurry; get this quick. Write today. Star Shop, Rt. 1, Box 96, Erie, Minn. adv.

U. S. Soldiers are no longer insured by the government, but the time for voluntary insurance has been postponed to April 12, 1918. All soldiers who desire to be insured must have their applications in before that date.

Correspondents wanted in every township in eastern Pennington County and in west Beltrami county and south eastern Marshall. Write or call at this office for particulars.

NOTICE: I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin.

Rev. H. Bjornson preached his farewell sermon in the Norwegian Lutheran church last Sunday afternoon. A large audience was present and listened attentively to his impressive parting words. Rev. Bjornson has served this congregation for a great many years during which strong bonds of friendship and affection have been woven. It was now time to break these and the occasion was solemn and touching. After wishing the congregation a full measure of luck in the future, the retiring pastor spoke for his successor the deep regard and hearty cooperation [illegible] [illegible]

GOODRIDGE

The [illegible] and the [illegible] town in northern Minnesota.

Cracked and whole [illegible] sale at the Hanson & Barzen elevator. Adv.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

Potatoes for sale at $1.00 per bush. Inquire at High Landing store.

Will Korstad.

Don't miss the show and the big dance Saturday evening, Feb. 23. Three reels of Charley Chaplin's best Comedies will be shown. Come. adv.

Goodridge Commercial Club.

The Commercial Club is not dead is it? We hope not. It is a body that can accomplish an immeasurable amount of good, if it is kept in running order. It showed a sign of life last Friday night when it held a short meeting in the Farmers State Bank. The regular monthly meeting is scheduled for the last Thursday evening of the month. Why not meet up and help work for the welfare of Goodridge and vicinity. The club is welcome to meet in the Winton-Nichols Lumber office and is hoping that every live man in Goodridge is there Thursday evening Feb. [illegible], 1918.

FARMERS CLUB

There has been a little talk about organizing a farmer's club around the immediate vicinity of Goodridge. It seems to us a very wise move. If we can go by the experience of others such a club would solve a great many of the farmers' problems. These clubs are getting more and more numerous every day and if the farmers around here don't look out they will be a considerable distance behind those in other communities in this matter. The time is here now for instance, considerable corn and other grains are needed for [illegible] better [illegible] than an organization? If not, the solution is—organize. A great many other things can be taken up by these clubs. The farmers have nothing to complain of as long as they do not use the opportunity they have of organizing. Individually they can do nothing, but organized they can do wonders.

Literary Meeting.

At the regular meeting of the Goodridge Literary Society last Thursday evening an excellent program was rendered consisting of the following numbers:

Song	Audience
Reading	Miss Lawrence Urdahl
Comic dialog	Interviewing Servant Girls
Recitation	Marshall Race
Song	Audience

During the business meeting which followed the program the society decided to again undertake the task of providing for a University Lyceum course for the season 1918-19. Stuart McLeod was chosen to solicit subscriptions for season tickets, the price of which was fixed at $1.25, a very reasonable figure considering that there will be four entertainments in the course. The course decided upon is the Community Course offered by the Minnesota University and consisting of Helene Burgess, reader; Rubenstein, Russian lecturer; Columbia Ladies Quartet, and the Liberty Male Quartet. It is to be hoped that everybody avail themselves of the opportunity to be entertained and instructed by these people next season. Let everybody subscribe for Lyceum Course season tickets.

Miss Lawrence Urdahl was elected secretary to fill the vacancy left by Miss Edna Lien.

The program for the next meeting, Feb. 28, is as follows:

Roll call answered by quotations.	
Song	The children
Folk drill	The children
Song	Mixed quartette
Current Events	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Recitation	[illegible]
Song	Audience

Clea[illegible]

[illegible]

4 Buckle O[illegible] [illegible]50 now 2.6[illegible]

2 buckle [illegible] [illegible]00 now 2.[illegible]

1 buckle [illegible] [illegible]75 now 1.[illegible]

Ladies Felt [illegible] [illegible]75 now 1.89

Ladies all felt Shoes 2.00 now 1.49

Also a big discount on all kinds of leather shoes and in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear. I will also sacrifice on my groceries.

Come and take advantage of these cut prices while the opportunity is here.

P. C. Halvorson

[illegible] MINNESOTA

School Notes.

We all enjoyed the [illegible] Feb. 12.

The perfect attendance in the primary department for the month of Jan. were:

Opal Halvorson, [illegible] Bundlund, Rollie Iverson, [illegible], Harold Olson, Howard [illegible], Sidney Stephenson, Raymond Stephenson.

The perfect spellers were:

[illegible]

The perfect attendance in Miss Anderson's room for the month of Jan. were:

Carl Mandt, Harry McDonald, Floyd Palmer, Lyston Palmer, Orris Seavey, Sherman Stephenson, Vivian Thoreson, Daniel Vaughan, Milos Goudy, Damond Goudy.

The perfect spellers were:

Bennie Mandt, Mattie Bundlund.

The perfect attendance in Miss Murray's room for the month of Jan. were:

Ida Anderson, Louise Besancon, Elvin Halvorson, Myrtle Iverson, Lizzie Johnson, Robert Johnson, Mabel Strand, Lloyd Ferdinandson.

The perfect spellers in the eight grade are:

Clenora Urdahl.

Alfred Tvedt visited school Monday afternoon, the 11th.

The Junior Literary gave their regular program last Friday afternoon. The program was the following:

Song	by school
Recitation	Louise Besancon
Reading	Lizzie Johnson
Song	by school
Story. Told and dramatized by primary children.	
Recitation	Stuart Ferdinandson
Song	by school

A business meeting was held afterwards. The following were elected officers:

President	Alvin Halvorson
Secretary	Ida Anderson
Treasurer	Joseph Christianson

Program Committee—Gelda Gilbertson, Marshall Race, Clara Ferdinandson.

The Social committee—Clenora Urdahl, Clara Ferdinandson and Mabel Iverson.

The cooking class served lunch last Friday. The proceeds which were $[illegible].35 went for the benefit of the Junior Red Cross.

The Social given at the schoolhouse Monday night for the benefit of the Junior Red Cross was a grand success.

Florence Halvorson has been absent from school for the past two weeks on account of illness.

The teachers went to Thief River Falls to take in the [illegible] last Tuesday [illegible]

The Junior literary is raising money [illegible] pictures [illegible] of the library. [illegible]

[illegible] all that valentine box [illegible]. The children all [illegible].

[illegible] Ferdinandson and Percy Halvorson visited school valentine day. [illegible] and Louise Besancon [illegible] to 8th grade after [illegible]

Rural School Notes

[illegible]

[illegible] Dear Co-workers [illegible] Educators: The [illegible] for the Red Cross work [illegible] Division of which Frank T. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, is chairman, has sent out an earnest appeal to the schools to enroll in the Junior Auxiliary Red Cross work.

The Red Cross organization consists of a Chapter in each county and the Chapter directs the organization of a Junior Auxiliary in each school. The Junior school committee for this county is composed of the following persons, all teachers in the county:

Supt. J. H. Hay, chairman, Thief River Falls.

Prof. W. R. Wicks, St. Hilaire.

Prof. A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge.

Miss Lilly Becke, Hazel and the undersigned.

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Now, dear teachers, take hold of this work at once. The Government commands and we must obey. Plan some way of raising your quota for the county and help take Pennington county "Over the Top", on Feb. 22. An entertainment planned for Feb. 22, basket sociable for instance might help and it would give the community a desirable chance to participate.

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Some one, probably a brother of yours, has been asked to do [illegible] and has now left your companionship and [illegible] and suffering [illegible] order that we at home, now and [illegible] millions of school children of the [illegible] in our country shall enjoy the [illegible] blessings of a free country. At some time too, some of the sisters in the neighborhood will find it their duty to go to the assistance of Uncle Sam in caring for the wounded and bleeding in the battle field. Now, then, the question is what can we do, what can you do, pupils of Pennington county? This is what you can do, and which must be done in every school district in Pennington county before Feb. 22 inclusive:

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Respectfully submitted,

E. A. MOSTUE

Co. Supt. of schools, Thief River Fa[illegible]

WANTED!

[illegible] farmers to bring in their hogs to us [illegible] the highest market price for same. We [illegible] them any time.

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

SUGGEST PEACE WITH AMERICA

Two German Newspapers See Chance To Split Allies By Treating With U. S.

PRAISE WILSON POLICY

President Admitted To Be Right In Many Points And At Variance With Allies—Would Continue Discussions.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Neuste Nachrichten and the Muenchener Post, two of the largest newspapers in South Germany, interpret President Woodrow Wilson's address to congress last week, as showing a desire to continue public peace discussions. Editorials from issues of those papers of February 13 received here by cable and made public by the committee on public information, urge the statesmen of the Teuton powers to endeavor to come to an understanding with the United States.

The Neuste Nachrichten says:

"The President's speech shows a clear desire to continue the public discussion between Washington and Germany.

See Wilson Different.

"It is important to observe how greatly Wilson differs in tone and substance from the declarations of other Allied statesmen. Today it is easily understood why America is not politically represented at Versailles. It is because Wilson's present policy is not the policy of Clemenceau and Lloyd George. . .

"It should not be difficult for Hertling and Czernin, by defining more closely their former declarations, to come to an agreement in principle with Wilson. But the latter should also see the justice of applying this beautiful principle to the Allies.

"Altogether, Wilson shows himself as the only opponent with whom discussion is possible. Therefore, it is the duty of German statesmen to secure the greatest possible benefit from this discussion.

Admit President Right.

"If agreement with America can succeed before its war machine assumes irresistible momentum, the whole Ally combination would be unhinged."

"Wilson's reply to Hertling and Czernin shows the strong desire for a general peace," says the Muenchener Post. "It must be admitted that the President is entirely right in many points of his solemic against Hertling. The latter spoke, but formulated no positive program.

"The President pleases himself on the basis of the Reichstag resolution in July, and thus a general peace and reconciliation becomes possible. This newspaper expects the chancellor to build now a binding bridge to America."

PREVENTS LEAGUE MEETING

Deputy Sheriff Stops Gathering at Inland Town.

Blue Earth, Feb. 20.—An attempt to defy orders issued by County Attorney Henry J. Frundt that no meetings of the Nonpartisan league is permitted in Faribault county, was frustrated by Deputy Sheriff Fred Yost when he stopped a league rally at Walters. Tho hundred farmers had gathered to hear Joseph Gilbert, manager of the league, recently sentenced to serve three months in Jackson county jail.

Walters is in a remote part of the county, almost inaccessible by train, and only quick action by the sheriff in notifying his deputy prevented the meeting.

PASSES DEFICIENCY BILL

Billion Dollar Measure Goes Through Lower House.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The billion dollar urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying half a billion for the military establishment, and large sums for the navy and other branches of the government, has been passed by the House without a record vote.

With direct appropriations and authorizations for obligations during the rest of this fiscal year, the total of the measure is $1,107,220,000. It now goes to the Senate, where it will be given prompt consideration.

Central Powers Make Divisional Pact.

Amsterdam, Feb. 19.—An Austro-German agreement has been reached whereby "if action is necessary" against Russia, Germany's operations will be limited to the Russian frontiers, while the Austrians wil operate in Ukraine, according to dispatches from Vienna.

40 Negro Soldiers on Trial for Riot.

San Antonio, Feb. 19.—Forty enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth infantry, colored, are on trial before a courtmartial here on charges of murder and mutiny. It is the third courtmartial to be convened as result of the crimes committed at Houston the night of August 23 last, when 20 persons were shot to death and others were injured in a riot of the Third battalion of the Twenty-fourth infantry. At the first courtmartial 63 defendants were tried. Thirteen were found guilty and hanged.

FRENCH SOLDIERS SEARCHING THE EFFECTS OF GERMAN PRISONERS FOR POSSIBLE INFORMATION

Photograph shows French troopers examining the effects of a bunch of German prisoners for any military information they may contain.

TO LOWER COAL PRICE

Jobbers' Commission Will Be Eliminated On That Date.

Systematized Profiteering to Be Wiped Out—One Cost For Dealers Wherever They Buy.

Washington, Feb. 19.—As the result of a decision announced to eliminate jobbers' commissions after April 1, reduction in the retail prices of both anthracite and bituminous coal is expected by the fuel administration.

Under the new regulations retail dealers will obtain coal at the same price whether purchasing directly from the mine or through middlemen.

Jobbers now are permitted to add to the government price at the mine a commission of from 15 to 30 cents a ton, but the old practice will be resumed of making the jobbers look to the mine operators for compensation.

The mine prices will be increased slightly to provide for the operators' added expense, but it is announced the advance will not be squal to the commission now allowed the jobbers. The amount of the increase will be determined later.

Elimination of jobbers' commissions, the fuel administration announced, is necessary to wipe out a systematized form of profiteering which has increased the cost of fuel to the consumers.

"Under the system of allowing the jobber a specific guaranteed commission," the statement said, "it developed that it was possible for some operators to adopt the practice of establishing subsidiary companies solely to sell, thereby absorbing the jobbers' commissions."

T. R. HAS EIGHTH GRANDCHILD

Says He Is "Perfectly Delighted" At News of Arrival.

New York, Feb. 19.—Theodore Roosevelt, who is convalescing in a hospital here, said he was "perfectly delighted," when a long distance telephone message from Boston Monday, brought word of the birth of his eighth grandchild—a boy born to Captain and Mrs. Archie Roosevelt.

Captain Roosevelt, who has just been promoted to that rank, is with General Pershing's forces in France.

FOUR MORE TUSCANIA DEAD

Last List Includes That Many Not Previously Reported.

Washington, Feb. 19.—A list of 27 of the known Tuscania dead just made public contained four names not previously reported in the Associated Press list of American soldiers buried on the Scottish coast. They were Chauncey J. Davidson, Anaconda, Mont.; Thomas A. Llewellyn, Scottdale, Pa.; Clifford Norris, New London, Wis.; and Leigh A. Wright, Hillsdale, Mich.

Secretary Daniels' Son Promoted.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—The promotion of Josephus Daniels, son of the secretary of the navy, to a second lieutenantcy in the United States marine corps reserves, quartermaster's department, is announced here.

To Train Pigeons for Army.

Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 18.—A consignment of 50 pigeons is expected here soon as part of the equipment for the division signal corps. The adoption of these birds as a means of communication is held of the highest importance by signal officers, according to Major C. L. Eastman. Division signal officer tests on the battle fronts have proved the transmission of messages by pigeons to be 97 per cent efficient. The birds are not susceptible to poison gas.

4,000 KILLED IN FIGHT IN RUSSIA

Dead And Wounded Fill Streets As Bolsheviki Take Kier, In Ukrania.

ODESSA IS THREATENED

Menaced By Roumanians Who Now Control Part of Bessarabia—Poles Defeat Bolsheviki at Bobruisk —Teutons Renew War.

Berlin, Feb. 20. — Operations have been resumed on the Russian front. The Germans have crossed the Dvina. This announcement is made by general headquarters.

Petrograd, Feb. 20.—After sanguinary fighting the Bolsheviki have captured Kiev, one of the principal cities of Ukrainia. The streets were filled with dead or wounded. While the fighting was at its height the city was bombaded by Bolsheviki aviators.

4,000 Dead, 7,000 Wounded.

The casualties at Kiev are estimated at 4,000 killed and 7,000 wounded.

In a battle at Odessa between the bolsheviki and the moderates hundreds were killed. The city was bombarded by warships.

New Battle Begun.

A battle was begun between the bolsheviki and a wing of the Cossack army of General Alexiev, former Russian commander-in-chief, which is advancing toward Kharkov in Ukrania, 420 miles southwest of Moscow. The bolsheviki are sending troops to crush this newest revolution, but reports received here indicate that the forces of Boris Savinkov who was a member of the Kerensky cabinet, are ready to join General Alexiev.

Bolsheviki Staff at Odessa.

The bolsheviki have established a staff at Odessa, from which point they are conducting the Ukranian and Roumanian campaigns.

Ensign Krylenko, the bolsheviki commander-in-chief, has decided to come to Petrograd to raise an army of 100,000 bolsheviki which he will command personally in operations against the Cossack army of General Alexiev.

OPPOSES WAR ON RUSSIANS

Austria Protests to Germany—Situation Held Serious.

London, Feb. 19.—Germany's declaration against the bolsheviki has caused a most serious situation between Germany and Austro-Hungary, the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph wires. The Austrian press is protesting against a reopening of hostilities in which Austria has no desire to participate.

Robertson Accepts New Post.

London, Feb. 19.—General Sir William Robertson, who last week resigned as chief of staff, has accepted what is known as the Eastern command, that is, in eastern parts of the British isles.

Leading Artist Held Disloyal.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18.—Joseph Pennell, considered the leading black and white sketch artist in America, resigned from the Art club while proceedings were pending for his expulsion. So bitterly do the majority of officers and members feel about the whole matter that the University of Pennsylvania has been asked to refrain from giving Mr. Pennell a degree, and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels has been requested to rescind a commission to make sketches of the navy in war.

RESUME WAR ON RUSSIA

Germans Renew Drive On Russia After Failure of Peace.

Object Is to Crush Slavs Following Failure of Peace Negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

Stockholm, Feb. 20. — Throwing to the winds its protestations of friendship for Russia, Germany has resumed its war on that country.

Taking advantage of the disarming of the Russian troops, as provided in the agreement signed at the time of the armistice, which has ended, was agreed on, military leaders of the kaiser have begun the reinvasion of the Russian country.

Movements against Esthonia and Livonia have been started, and it is the intention, military experts agree, to press the invasion to the limit and to indulge in ruthless warfare until the Russians are completely crushed and unable to offer further defense to the plans of the kaiser.

Will Divide East Operations.

Along this line an agreement is said to have been reached by Austro-German chiefs that in the action against Russia operations of Germany will be limited to the Russian frontiers, while the Austrians will operate in Ukraine.

It is not believed, however, that serious attention will be paid to the agreement should German military leaders find stronger force than they are able to exert is necessary.

U. S. FIELD HOSPITAL BOMBED

German Aviator Fails to Hit Mark With Missiles.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 19.—An American field hospital within our lines was the target for a German airplane which flew over it and dropped several unusually heavy bombs. A number of sick and wounded officers and men were in the building. None of the missiles reached their mark, although the hospital patients were severely shaken by the explosions. American anti-aircraft guns engaged the enemy, but without success.

TO MAKE WHEAT PRICE $2.85

Amendment to Food Bill Introduced In Senate.

Washington, Feb. 19.—An amendment to the food bill to fix 1918 wheat at $2.65 a bushel instead of $2 as now authorized, has been introduced by Senator Thompson and referred to the agricultural committee. Amendments fixing the price at $2.50 were introduced recently by Senator Gore and another naming $2.75 was presented by Senator McCumber.

Commander Bagley Weds.

New York, Feb. 18.—Commander David Worth Bagley, U. S. N., who commanded the American destroyer Jacob Jones when it was torpedoed in European waters last December, and Miss Marie Louise Harrington of Calusa, Cal., were married at a hotel here. Among the guests were Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, who came from Washington for the wedding. Commander Bagley is Mrs. Daniels' brother.

Many Germans Fail to Register.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Thousands of unnaturalized Germans failed to enroll themselves with police or postmasters during the registration period which closed last Wednesday, and are subject to internment, it was shown by preliminary reports on the registration reaching the Department of Justice. United States marshals and attorneys now are engaged in a careful study of the registration rolls and within a week will undertake action against those who neglected to report as ordered

MEN ORDERED BACK TO WORK

Shipyard Strike Called Off By Hutcheson When President Sends Reproof.

STRIKE WOULD AID FOE

Question Put Squarely To Union Chief By Executive With Result That Men Are Told To Return To Jobs.

New York, Feb. 19.—The shipyards strike at the port of New York and other eastern points has been called off by William L. Hutcheson, general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Definite action was taken after Hutcheson had received a telegram from President Wilson, rebuking him with a query as to whether he stood ready to "co-operate or obstruct" the progress of the war.

Mr. Hutcheson immediately sent messages to all of the brotherhood representatives that could be reached last night, instructing them to send word out to the men to report at their places of work at once. Moore than 6,000 men out will return immediately at Mr. Hutcheson's order.

The message from the President deeply impressed the labor leaders here. They held a long conference at which all phases of the situation were discussed. The order to call off the strike was issued after it was decided to take up the adjustment of their differences with the shipyard employers directly with President Wilson.

The President's message to Hutcheson said:

Points Need of Ships.

"I have received your telegram of yesterday and am very glad to note the expression of your desire as a patriotic citizen to assist in carrying on the work by which we are trying to save America and men everywhere who work and are free.

"Taking advantage of that assurance, I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the fact that the strike of the carpenters in the ship yards is in marked and painful contrast to the action of labor in other trades and places.

"Ships are absolutely necessary for the winning of this war. No one can strike a deadlier blow to the safety of the nation and of its forces on the other side than by interfering with or obstructing the shipbuilding program.

"All the other unions engaged in this indispensable work have agreed to abide by the decisions of the shipbuilding wage adjustment board. That board has dealt fairly with all who have resorted to it. I must say to you very frankly that it is your duty to leave to it the solution of your present difficulties with your employers, and to advise the men who you represent to return at once to work pending the decision.

"Will You Co-operate or Obstruct?"

"No body of men have the moral right under the present circumstances of the nation to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit. If you do not act upon this principle you are undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, whatever may be your own conscious purpose.

"I do not see that anything will be gained by my seeing you personally until you have accepted and acted upon that principle. It is the duty of the government to see that the best possible conditions of labor are maintained, as it is also its duty to see to it that there is no lawless and conscienceless profiteering and that duty the government has accepted and will perform. Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?"

The message was signed by the President.

SAYS WHEATLESS WEEK NEAR

Oklahoman Predicts Their Coming to Senate Committee.

Washington, Feb. 19. — Wheatless weeks, instead of wheatless days, are imminent unless production is increased, the Senate agricultural committee was told by C. H. Hyde, representing the Oklahoma State Council of Defense, who said price fixing by the food administration should be extended to wheat substitutes. Meatless and wheatless days have tended to decrease production in Oklahoma, the reduction in the consumption having created a surplus, he said.

Canned Corn Condemned.

St. Louis, Feb. 18.—One hundred thousand cans of corn, shipped to St. Louis from Iowa, have been condemned as impure by the state food and drug inspector.

Roumania To Stay To End.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Cut off from every friendly country except by wireless, Roumania will fight to the end, Dr. C. Angelescu, head of the Roumanian mission, which has reached here, declared. "The Bolsheviki now are making war on us, so Roumania now must fight two enemies—the Bolsheviki and Germany," said Dr. Angelescu. "We are cut off from every country—there are enemies on every side of us, but we will never give in. Roumania will fight to the end, no matter what the cost may be."

Lungs Are Weakened By
Hard Colds
HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE
BROMIDE
The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.
At Any Drug Store

HAVE YOU BARREN COWS?
Are your mares or sows troubled with Abortion? Overcome the difficulty by feeding
Dr. David Roberts'
BREEDING TONIC Price $1.00
It acts on the organs of reproduction and puts the animal in better breeding condition.
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian. Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows. If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

Getting the Facts.

A scouting airman returned one day with a bit of valuable information about the enemy which no one believed. He, therefore, flew back again and returned with his machine riddled with bullets.

"Yes, it's all right," he reported; "it was the Nth Regiment. You're such a lot of unbelieving beggars that I had to make sure. I just landed in a field and had a look at the number on their tunics. Had rather a job starting again, but they're rotten shots."

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.
To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

She Couldn't Deny It.

Mrs. Flatbush—I heard Bensonhurst say his wife didn't know what she was talking about. You can't say that about me.

Mr. Flatbush—Oh yes, I can.

"When did you ever hear me talk when I didn't know what I was talking about?"

"When you were asleep, dear."

AND NOW THEY ARE COOKING TOBACCO TO MAKE IT BETTER
For a good many years The American Tobacco Company have been conducting a series of experiments having as their object the improvement of smoking tobaccos.
And it is interesting to know that one of the greatest of their discoveries was one of the simplest, and that was, that cooking or toasting tobacco improved it in every way, just as cooking most foods improves them.
They took a real Burley tobacco, grown in this country; toasted it as you would toast bread; moistened it to replace the natural moisture driven off by toasting; made it into cigarettes, called them "LUCKY STRIKE, the toasted cigarette," and offered them to the public.
The result has been the greatest demand ever created for any tobacco product in a similar length of time.
The change produced by toasting is not only most wholesome, but the flavor is greatly improved, just as cooking improves meat, for example.—Adv.

Literary Decadence.

Auntie—Did you enjoy the book I sent you on your birthday?

The Kid—I haven't read much of it yet.

Auntie—Why not?

The Kid—'Cause ma said I'd have to wash my hands when I read it.

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT
Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.
Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.
If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.
Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.
Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.
Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.
However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

A Substitute.

"But, my dear sir," expostulated Lawyer Droan, "a robe adds to the dignity of a judge."

"So would a shroud!" snarled old Festus Pester.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

Happiness comes only to those who try to make others happy.

Time is always represented by men. Women are calendar shy.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book.
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

WINTRY SMILES

Mendacious Figures.

"Figures won't lie!" exclaimed the positive statistician.

"I assume from that remark that you are one of those accurate and superior persons who have not written '1917' instead of '1918.'"

Getting to Essentials.

"I think we have at last located the blame for the coal situation," began the explanatory statesman.

"I don't care anything about the blame just now," interrupted the ordinary citizen. "Have you located any coal?"

A Motorist's Impression.

"Do we want to encourage a system which will compel us to wear chains forever?" inquired the agitated citizen.

"But what are you going to do in this kind of a climate?" inquired Mr. Chuggins. "We can't go on skidding."

Unnatural Condition.

"I see in some big manufacturing place army orders for gloves are delayed."

"That's queer. Under any condition gloves should always be on hand."

Sometimes It Can't Be Done.

"'Early to bed and early to rise' is a good old motto."

"Well," replied Grannie Rilem, gloomily. "This daylight saving's all right, of course. But out our way somebody's simply got to stay up all night to tend the furnace."

Favorites.

"Do you have meatless days at your house?"

"Yes. Of course we have to make exceptions. Everybody goes without meat except Fido and the cook."

No Deprivation.

"Are you having any 'lightless nights' in Brindleburg?"

"Sure," replied the old resident. "Besides we don't need any lights in this town. We've only got one picture theater and every man, woman and child in the community could find the way to it blindfolded."

Maybe So.

"I wonder why hot soda won't go like cold soda."

"Not spectacular enough," suggested the druggist's friend. "It might go better if you could squirt steam into it from a fine nozzle."

Declares Cattlemen Facing Large Deficits—Government Alone Can Save Bankruptcy

Cattle feeding is a manufacturing business. The farm with its buildings and equipment is the plant. The steers' digestive apparatus is the machinery. Corn silage, cotton seed meal, straw, hay and fodder, the raw material to be converted into beef. So many pounds of corn, silage, cotton seed meal and forage passed through the machinery of a steer's digestion turns out 100 pounds of beef, the finished product, writes Wymond J. Beckett, in the Indianapolis Star.

The amount of feed, when properly combined, required for 100 pounds of gain, remains practically constant. The cost of feed known, the cost of 100 pounds of gain can be easily determined. This has been worked out at agricultural experiment stations, and on the farms of the country by actual demonstrations. Cost of beef is not absolute, but relative, depending wholly on the cost of feeds. The cost of 100 pounds of beef normally, bears a direct relations always to the cost of the feeds which enter into its production. Every business man understands that the cost of the raw material and the expense of operation determines the cost of production. These same items determine the cost of agricultural production. Then it should be comparatively easy to determine the cost of 100 pounds of beef and what it should sell for on the market to yield the farmer a reasonable profit for his labor and investment. Is the cattle feeder today getting even the cost price for his finished product? If not, why not?

Enemy of the Dog Figures High Cost of Keeping Pet

A dog hater in New Hampshire, stimulated by the campaign for food conservation, sharpened his pencil and this is what he figured:

One person in 20 keeps a dog; that's 5,000,000 dogs. It costs ten cents a day to feed a dog, or $36.50 a year for one, and $182,000,000 per annum for all of them. With flour at $15 a barrel, this sum would buy 12,166,000 barrels of flour. If loaded 12 barrels to each motortruck, 1,000,000 trucks would be required to load the flour, at one time, and they would make a procession 2,272 miles in length.

The figures seem to be all right and unquestionably impressive, but who can estimate the heart pangs and personal loss of 5,000,000 small boys if deprived of their dearest treasure?—[illegible] Magazine.

The Pumps of Lassigny

Red Cross Nobly Comes to the Assistance of Remaining Residents of Wrecked French Village

Lassigny was pounded to pieces in the two years that the Boche trenches lay just before it. It was a deserted village when the Germans retired last spring.

But there were cellars among the jagged bits of wall left standing, and here and there a corner of roof that the big guns had missed. A few families, which had crowded into the towns behind the line waiting their chance, moved forward into what they called their "homes," sleeping anywhere—often on damp straw.

The government sent in a trainload of wooden barracks, and the army commander sent in a group of boches to set them up. More refugees moved in. The Boches laboriously dug out the wells that other Boches had laboriously shoveled full of dirt and manure. Lassigny is a long village, struggling along the road from ——— to ———; and it had many wells in the days before the war. When the Germans left, they filled the wells so carefully that six months later the grass and weeds concealed every trace of what had one been village wells. Only the end of a ladder sticking out of the tall grass betrayed one well.

The stone walls of the wells were solid, and far down below the water was good—French chemists analyzed it after the Boche prisoners had, shovel-full by shovel-full, cleaned out the well-holes. But the wells are deep, and to haul up buckets of water by hand is a long hard task. There are no strong men in Lassigny these days; only the little children, and the old men and women—and the two brave nurses of the Union des Femmes de France.

So the word went back along the line, "Pumps for Lassigny!" There are no pumps to be had in the ruined region about Lassigny, fertile and busy as it once was; so the Red Cross delegate sent to Paris; and the Red Cross purchasing department there sent out a buyer to find pumps for Lassigny.

The town has its pumps now; and even the tiny bare-kneed tots can start the water flowing. And when the Red Cross man comes to town, the townfolk greet him with a smile. When he was last there, there was a knock at the door of the barracks where he was chatting with a French nurse and in came an old peasant woman, bearing her token of gratitude and friendship—a plateful of steaming hot baked apples, and a brown jugful of fresh water pumped from one of Lassigny's wells.

Save Natural Ice For Use in Summer—Saves Ammonia as Well as Conserving Coal

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All who can possibly do so are urged by the United States department of agriculture to harvest a supply of natural ice this winter and store it for summer use. This is of vital importance at this time, for every ton gathered will help in the war-time conservation of ammonia which is necessary in the manufacture of ice.

Ammonia salts are regarded as an essential in the manufacture of certain fertilizers and the cost of fertilizers is dependent to some extent on the market value of ammonia. Of extreme significance at this time, however, is the fact that the most important chemicals used in making ammonium nitrate and other explosives are readily made from ammonia and every quart of America's already small supply of this substance that can be saved means more power to America's armies.

Thus the farmer is interested in the conservation of ammonia not only from a national standpoint, but because of his personal interests. Ammonia saved through harvesting of natural ice means more ammonia for fertilizers and more ammonia for ammunition. The man who harvests ice now and stores it in pits or ice houses, next summer may have the satisfaction of helping out his neighbor who depended on an ice plant.

In addition to the saving of ammonia, conservation of coal is to be effected through the harvesting of natural ice. American ice factories and refrigerating plants, according to figures of the United States fuel administration, use annually 15,000,000 tons of coal.

Wise and Otherwise.

Never judge a man's good or bad qualities by what his neighbors say about him.

Once in a while there is a man so good natured that he is nice to his wife's relatives.

What goes up must come down—as many an airplane chauffeur is discovering.

A shrewd man may be both wise and honest, but the chances are that he is neither.

If common sense will not teach a young man etiquette a book on the subject is of little use.

The Champion Wood Chopper.

A record in wood chopping is claimed by L. J. Haugen, fifty, who lives near Clinton, Ia. Up to the opening of the present lumbering season he chopped 6,207 cords. He is a Norwegian. During the summer he works for farmers about the county, but as soon as the first touches of winter are apparent, he shoulders his ax and starts for the timber lands. He figures his chopping career from the time he was twenty, since which he has averaged two cords a day during the chopping season.

Something to Think About.

The flood waters which go to waste annually in the great central valley of the United States and often cause great destruction of property, if impounded and employed in the development of electric power, would render the use of mineral coal unnecessary within the borders of the country. This statement has been made repeatedly by competent engineers.

Well Fixed.

"How are you fixed for coal at your house?"

"Fine. We've got a couple of shovelfuls in the bin and the promise of more in a week or two."

Winter Colds

By Dr. Samuel G. Dixon
Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania

During the frigid weather, you want to keep well nourished. To do this, your meals should be taken with regularity, and you should take a moderate amount of exercise, not too near mealtime. No better form of exercise can be found than that of walking with a good brisk step and swinging of the arms. You should keep up a good circulation of blood that the digestive glands may secrete a healthful quantity of digestive fluids, and the food be prepared for and assimilated by the body.

No excesses should be indulged in, particularly the taking of alcoholic beverages. You should live in pure air night and day, but the very young and the very old should not be exposed to extremely low temperatures.

Careful observance of these suggestions will do much to prevent, and at least to some extent, help pull you through congestive or even infective colds, which are prevalent when the weather is so very changeable as it is in winter in our North Atlantic climate.

Try a New Way to Cook Potatoes—Just a Few of the Styles in This List

It is claimed that there are more than 100 ways to cook potatoes, from the primitive (and still probably the best) methods of boiling or baking with the skins on, to the most complex and seasoned dishes. Here are some of the ways known to the United States department of agriculture. Have you tried them all, or do you know about as many more?—Boiled, chips, lyonnaise, mashed, pan browned, salad, in chowders, baked, shoestrings, hashed brown, mashed fried, stuffed, in fish cakes, in light bread, plain fried, french fried, gauffre, souffle, riced, in hash, biscuits, saute, creamed, croquettes, au gratin, soups in stews, in meat pie crust.

Cash and Carry.

Quite providentially it happens that the doctrine of carrying home one's groceries promises to attain full growth at a time when capacious and decorative bags are not only fashionable, but almost necessary for housewives. It is evident, says the Spokane Spokesman Review, that there is intention of seeing that the buyer is paid in cash for carrying his own food home. Already dealers are lopping cent sand even nickels off the cost of things not delivered. A cent, for instance, goes thus with every loaf of bread. Cents and nickels grow rapidly to quarters, and quarters will buy war stamps that pay 4 per cent. It behooves us to look closely to such details.

Mexico Stops Dyes.

Dyeing material has been coming in considerable volume from Mexico during the past two years. However, the Mexican treasury department has announced a prohibition of the export of analine and coal tar dyes and natural artificial vegetable dyes. The difficulty caused by the new regulation, will be experienced chiefly by United States cloth manufacturers.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE SLEIGH-RIDE.

"A little boy and a little girl were driving through the country not long ago," commenced Daddy.

"Do you mean that Nick and I were the little boy and little girl?" asked Nancy.

"No," said Daddy, "the little boy's name was Ned; and the little girl's name was Nelly. They were really not driving, but sleigh-riding, and the bells were jingling on the horses' harnesses and on the front of their sleigh were big feathery decorations. They looked like feather dusters, the children thought, but they made the sleigh look very fine and smart.

"They drove along the white roads, for the snow was deep and not a scrap of real road showed itself. The fields were white, the bushes were covered with white, for only that morning there had been a slight snowstorm which had given an extra covering of snow to the whole country around.

"Sometimes they sang songs and sometimes they just looked about them. Everything was so beautiful and white and sparkling. How they loved it!

"After a time they passed a barn. Two horses were standing outside it, hitched to a big sleigh filled with apples and potatoes, which had been saved through the winter to be used when the supplies began to run short.

"The sleigh was going to take them to the big house not far away. When the two horses saw the horses that were pulling Ned and Nelly they bowed their heads as if to say, 'How-do-you-do, comrades.'

"And to the huge amusement of Ned and Nelly, their horses did the same. The children laughed aloud and the farmer called out, 'Do you want some nice red apples?' Of course they did, and not only did they have some, but their horses were given some apples, too, and once more they bowed.

They Tried to Soothe the Horse.

"'I have never seen such polite horses,' said Nelly.

"'I never have, either,' said Ned.

"They thanked the farmer and drove off. But before they had really started the farmer's two horses bowed once more, and the horses belonging to Ned and Nelly did the same.

"'What a funny time we have had,' said Ned.

"'Yes,' said Nelly, 'and it doesn't sound true. But those horses all certainly bowed politely at the right time. They bowed a how-do-you-do, a thank-you for the apples, and a good-by.'

"And this really was true," said Daddy. "But to continue with the rest of their drive. On their way home one of the horses got very much frightened, and in some way escaped from his harness and ran off. But as he got loose from the harness the sleigh upset, for he had pulled against the other horse and had landed the children in a ditch.

"For such a polite horse it was a dreadful thing to do, but he had suddenly noticed a sawmill and heard the noise and though he had heard it many times before, it had been some weeks since the last time, and for some reason he was thoroughly frightened.

"The children picked themselves up. They were not really hurt. And they tried to soothe the horse which had been left behind, for now he was afraid of the sudden and startling way things had happened.

"But he comforted the children, and the children comforted him. 'You'll have to take us back alone,' said Nelly.

"'Yes,' said Ned. 'I'll try to fix the harness and the sleigh.'

"But just at that moment the horse came running back, with the daddy of Ned and Nelly behind him in another sleigh. 'What has happened?' asked their Daddy, and at once, to his relief, he saw that they had not been really hurt at all.

"'The faithful old Prince,' said their Daddy, 'knew that something was wrong, and wouldn't wait until I brought him to just this road which he wanted to come.'

"The children explained to their Daddy what had happened, and they all decided that though Prince had become frightened, he would be more careful the next time. And he had certainly tried to make up for it by coming right back for them with their Daddy. And the other horse had remained with them. So they came to the conclusion that not only had they polite horses which bowed to their friends, but good, faithful and devoted ones."

A San Francisco man was sentenced to 30 minutes in jail for bootlegging. Perhaps that's an industry they don't want to discourage.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

From the maple a voice from the willow a sign,
From the marshes soft odors that bring
To the eyes that can see, to the ears that can hear
The news of the coming of spring.

WAYS WITH MEAT.

A dish which will take the place of meat and is most nourishing is Philadelphia scrapple. Take a cleaned pig's head and boil until the flesh slips easily from the bones. Remove all the bones and chop the meat. Set aside the liquor in which the head was cooked until cold, then take off the fat. Return the liquor to the heat and boil, add cornmeal to make a mush and cook until well done, then stir in the chopped meat and any seasonings desired. Some like a little sage with the pepper and salt. Pour the mush into a mold which will form nice-shaped slices and set away to become firm. Slice and fry for any meal. This makes a very popular Southern breakfast dish. One may use any bits of chopped meat, or pork scraps left from trying out pork rather than the pig's head if preferred.

Chopped Steak.—Put two pounds of round steak twice through the meat chopper, season with pepper and onion juice, form into a flat cake and place in a greased baking pan over a hot fire. Brown and then salt well the browned side and quickly brown the other. Set in a hot oven to finish cooking and serve with a brown sauce made from the liquor in the pan.

Leg of Mutton Cooked in Cider.—Buy the leg of mutton several days before using it. Wipe and rub with the following mixture of spices: A half teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of allspice and cloves, pepper, nutmeg and ginger. Rub these into the meat well, making pockets to hold them under the skin in places. Let stand two days. When wanted to roast place in a large pan with four chopped onions and a cupful of seedless raisins. Pour over it two quarts of sweet cider and cover with oiled paper or another pan. Put into a hot oven and when the meat is well browned reduce the heat, basting and cooking slowly for two hours. Add salt a teaspoonful to the pound as it goes into the pan to roast. Be sure it is well rubbed in. Serve with the sauce boiled down until thick. Strain, remove the fat and turn into a sauceboat.

Eggs and "they says" are brittle; beware
For an egg once broken, and a "they say" once spoken,
Will never, no never, become whole by repair.

AN ONION A DAY.

The good old odoriferous bulb when it is digested and enjoyed should appear often (at least twice a week in some form) on our tables. The onion contains a richness of mineral matter and acids most healthful in keeping the body in condition. Steak smothered in onions is a dish well liked by most. Slice the onions and crisp them in cold water and dry quickly in a cloth, then drop them into a frying pan with a little hot suet; put in the steak and, cover it after both sides are well browned with the onions. Cover and let cook a few minutes and serve piping hot with the onions.

Onions on Toast.—Chop six onions fine, then boil them 20 minutes in a little salted water. Drain and add a tablespoonful of butter and serve on buttered toast in tiny mounds, the top of each garnished with a sprig of parsley.

Onions unpeeled, thrown into a bed of coals, covered and allowed to roast until tender, may be peeled without loss, seasoned with salt, pepper, cream or butter, and served, making a dish especially tasty.

Deviled Onions.—Mince six boiled onions and add to a thick white sauce, using a tablespoonful each of butter and flour with three-fourths of a cupful of milk; to this add the minced onion, the finely mashed yolks of two hard-cooked eggs, one tablespoonful of minced parsley and a seasoning of salt and pepper. A little lemon juice may also be added. Butter scallop shells or small ramekins, fill with the mixture, sprinkle with buttered crumbs, and brown.

Onions With Cheese.—This is a dish which will take the place of meat, as it is highly nutritious. Place a layer of cheese, finely minced, and a layer of rich white sauce in a baking dish; repeat until the dish is full, and cover with a thick layer of buttered crumbs. Bake until thoroughly hot. A rich cheese should be used, as the heating will often make an inferior cheese stringy.

Cabbage may be served in the same way.

Nellie Maxwell

Better Than an Alarm Clock.

Exe—"Why not have Bridget shut the kitchen door mornings? One can smell the breakfast all over the house." Mrs. Exe—"Shut the kitchen door? I guess not. The smell is all that gets the family up."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Our boys are defending this country on the high seas and on the land. Our own defense against a common enemy is to keep the system clean by ridding the body of the toxins, or poisons, which are bred in the intestines. When you feel tired, sleepy, headachy, when your breath is offensive, or pimples appear on the face and neck, it is time to recognize the danger and protect your bodily health by taking something for the liver such as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The machinery of the body needs to be oiled, kept in good condition, just as the guns or machinery of a ship. Why should a human person neglect his own machinery more than that of his automobile or his guns? Yet most people do neglect themselves. Their tongue has a dark brown color, skin sallow, breath bad, yet they fail to see that their machinery needs attention.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been known for nearly half a century. They are made of May-apple, leaves of aloe and jalap, made into a tiny pellet and coated with sugar. They are standard and efficacious. You can obtain them at any drug store in vials for twenty-five cents. Ask for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—and get no other!

Where He Was Struck.

"Where did the automobile strike you?" asked the judge of the colored complainant.

"Right 'long 'tween Fifty-six and Fifty-seven street, judge."

"I mean what part of your body was struck by the car?"

"Oh, de car didn' strike m' body, judge."

"But I thought the car struck you?"

"Dat's what it did, judge."

"But how could it strike you if it didn't strike your body?"

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Not a Source of Danger.

Because of the fact that there had been considerable sickness in the neighborhood, Jack was to play with no one but sister while out. Buddy came strolling up to where Jack was playing.

"You better go home and play," suggested sister to small Buddy.

"Oh, me ain't got nuthin'," replied Buddy.

Granite Valuable Fertilizer.

Granite contains nearly all food necessary for many plants. Therefore, freshly ground granite is a good fertilizer.

HEALTH RESTORED
Serious Kidney Trouble Was Removed by Doan's and Results Have Been Permanent.

"Kidney trouble put me in a bad way," says Thomas A. Knight, 624 N. Ninth St., East St. Louis, Ill. "It came on with pain across my back and the attacks kept getting worse until I had a spell that laid me up. Morphine was the only relief and I couldn't move without help. The kidney secretions were scanty, painful and filled with sediment.

"I was unable to leave the house, couldn't rest and became utterly exhausted. The only way I could take ease was by bolstering myself up with pillows. For three months I was in that awful condition and the doctor said I had gravel. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me back to good health and I have gained wonderfully in strength and weight."

Mr. Knight

Sworn to before me,
A. M. EGGMANN, Notary Public.

ALMOST THREE YEARS LATER, May 24, 1917, Mr. Knight said: "The cure Doan's brought me has been permanent."

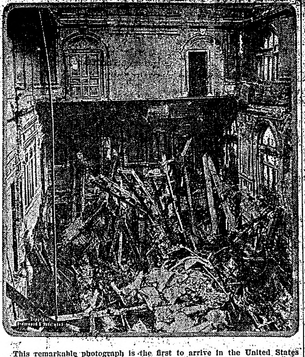
Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

One Treatment
with Cuticura
Clears Dandruff
Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS
may be checked, and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of
PISO'S

KREMLIN WRECKED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI



This remarkable photograph is the first to arrive in the United States showing the damage inflicted upon one of the buildings of the famous Kremlin in Moscow by the bolsheviki.

7 MILLION TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE COST OF WAR

Two and a Half Billion Dollars Will Be Collected Under War Revenue Act.

IS CALLED THE 'LIBERTY TAX'

Every Married Man or Head of a Family Having an Income of $2,000 a Year and Every Single Man Having an Income of $1,000 Must File a Return.

Washington.—Seven million taxpayers will contribute this year, in proportion to their income, to the cost of the war. The estimated revenue to be collected under the war revenue act of October 3, 1917, is $2,500,000,000, of which $666,000,000 is in individual income taxes. More than 6,000,000 persons who never before have paid an income tax will be assessed.

"Liberty tax" is the designation given the levy by Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue. The title is an apt one, for the revenue to be derived under the war revenue act and the proceeds from the sale of the Liberty bonds are to be used for the same purpose, to feed, clothe and furnish with ammunition the American armies. The owner of a Liberty bond is entitled to feel a pride also in the possession of an income tax receipt.

Many persons shared in the prosperity of 1917. Merchants, farmers, business and professional men and employees were beneficiaries. To insure a continuance of prosperity each must assume a share of the common burden—a burden so distributed that every man is assessed according to his income. Better for the American people to pay to their own government a Liberty tax of $2,500,000,000 than a war indemnity to Germany of many times that amount.

Who Must File Returns.

Now is the time to file your income tax return.

Income tax forms may be had from collectors of internal revenue. These have been prepared in the simplest form possible and with a little care and attention taxpayers should be able to fill them out to the satisfaction of themselves and the government.

If married or the head of a family, and your net income for 1917 was $2,000 or more, you are required to file with the collector of internal revenue in the district in which you live a return of your income for the calendar year. If single and your income was $1,000 or more you are required to make such a return. These returns must be in the hands of collectors not later than March 1, 1918.

The normal rate of tax under the war revenue act of October 3, 1917, is 2 per cent on incomes above the amount of exemption, which is $2,000 in the case of married persons or heads of families and $1,000 in the case of single persons. The old income tax under the act of 1916 still is in effect, so that the total of your tax will be the sum of these taxes added together. Under the act of 1916 the normal rate of tax is 2 per cent on incomes of married persons in excess of $4,000 and on incomes of single persons in excess of $3,000.

For example, if you are married and your net income for 1917 was $5,000 you will be taxed $80. This is 2 per cent on the amount above the exemption of $2,000 under the act of 1917 and 2 per cent on the amount above the exemption of $4,000 under the act of 1916.

Exemption for Children.

If married or the head of a family you are allowed an additional exemption of $200 for each dependent child, if under eighteen years of age or incapable of self-support because defective. A taxpayer is considered to be the head of a family if he is supporting one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or if his duty to support such person is based on some moral or legal obligation.

Women as well as men are subject to the tax.

The combined net income of a married couple living together is assessed. If, for example, the husband earns $2,000 and the wife $1,000, they will have to pay a tax of $20, provided they have no children.

A widow, a woman living apart from her husband, or a maid is assessed on her net income above $1,000.

"Net income" means gross income, less certain deductions provided for by the act.

In arriving at your net income you are allowed to deduct from gross income all expenses actually paid during the year in the conduct of a business, trade or profession. These include the amounts paid by a farmer in preparing his land for a crop and the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of the crop, the cost of seed and fertilizer used, the amount expended for labor in caring for live stock and the cost of feed. The farmer may deduct also the amount paid for repairs to his barn or other farm buildings, but not the dwelling, and for repairs to farm fences, machinery, etc. The cost of materials for immediate use and of small tools which are used up in the course of a year or two, such as binding twine, pitchforks, spades, etc., is a deductable item, but not the cost of threshing machines, tractors and machinery of a more or less permanent character. Rent paid for a farm may be deducted.

Deductions Allowed.

A merchant may claim as deductions the amount expended for advertising, hire of clerks and other employees, cost of light, fuel, water, telephones, etc., used in his place of business, drayage and freight bills, the cost of operating delivery wagons or trucks and cost of their repair.

A physician may deduct the cost of medicines and medical supplies used by him in the practice of his profession; expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile used in professional calls, dues to medical societies and subscriptions to medical journals; expenses of attending medical conventions, rent paid for office rooms and the hire of office assistants, and cost of fuel, light, water, telephone, etc., used in office rooms. Amounts expended for books and surgical instruments are not allowable as a deduction.

This, in a general way, outlines the ordinary expenses incurred by a farmer, merchant or professional man, and the principles underlying these allowances are equally applicable in the case of any business, trade or profession. In short, all expenses connected directly and solely with an income-producing business, trade, profession or vocation are allowable deductions.

You may deduct also from gross income debts actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year, and losses sustained in business or trade or from fires, storms or theft, if not compensated by insurance or otherwise. Reasonable allowance is made for the depreciation of property on account of wear and tear in the use of business. Depreciation of your residence is not allowed, but if you rent property to others, depreciation can be claimed.

Items to Be Included.

You are required to include under gross income the following items:

Salaries, wages, commissions or compensation of whatever kind for personal services.

All profits derived from business trade or commerce.

Profits from the sale of property, real or personal.

Rents.

Interest on notes, mortgages, deeds of trust or other securities issued by individuals, partnerships, etc.

Interest on bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust or similar obligations of corporations, joint stock companies or insurance companies.

Interest on bank deposits, including savings banks.

Income received from fiduciaries, that is, amounts received from incomes of estates, trusts, etc., through trustees, administrators or executors.

Dividends on stock, whether received as cash or stock. Only dividends paid out of earnings or profits accrued since March 1, 1913, are taxable.

Net partnership profits, whether divided and distributed or not.

Royalties from mines, oil and gas wells, patents, copyrights and franchises.

Heavy penalties are provided for delinquents. If you are late in filing your return you are subject to a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $1,000, and, in addition, 50 per cent of the amount of the tax due. For making false or fraudulent returns the penalty is a fine not exceeding $2,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and, in addition, 100 per cent of the tax evaded. For failing to pay tax when due, which is on June 15, 1918 the penalty is an assessment of 5 per cent of the amount unpaid, plus 1 per cent interest for each month during which it remains unpaid.

Government Keeps Check.

The man who thinks that failure to make proper returns might escape unnoticed is making a serious error. The government has a checking system by which it will be informed of delinquents.

The task of collecting the revenue to be derived under the war revenue act devolves upon the bureau of internal revenue. Revenue officers are visiting every county in the United States to assist taxpayers in making out their income tax returns. The date of their arrival and the location of their office may be ascertained by inquiry of collectors of internal revenue. These government experts will furnish you with return forms and answer any and all questions as to how they should be filled out. Their services are offered without cost. You should remember, however, that failure to see the official who visits your county does not relieve you of the duty imposed by law to file your income tax return within the time prescribed. The taxpayer must seek the government, not the government the taxpayer.

Every effort has been made to inform persons subject to the tax of their duty, and ignorance of the law will not be accepted as an excuse. Delinquents need expect no leniency.

If, on account of illness or absence from home, you are unable to render a return within the time prescribed, you may obtain an extension of thirty days by filing with the collector of internal revenue of your district a request therefore before March 1. In this you must state your reason why the return cannot be rendered within the time specified. Collectors are not authorized to grant extensions of more than thirty days, but this authority is granted the commissioner of internal revenue in meritorious cases. If such extension is desired the request should be addressed to Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Agent May Act for You.

You may appoint an agent to act for you if, by reason of illness or absence from home, you are unable personally to render your return. Your agent must make affidavit that he has sufficient knowledge to make return for you and must accept responsibility for and be willing to assume the penalties for a delinquent, false or fraudulent return.

The best advice that can be offered to taxpayers in connection with the filing of their income tax returns is: "Don't delay." By prompt action you are co-operating with your government in the greatest task it has ever undertaken, the defeat of German autocracy and the establishment of a world-wide and lasting peace. Every patriotic American will pay these Liberty taxes cheerfully and promptly. The man who seeks to evade them is not only dishonest, he is disloyal. When discovered, as he will be, he will be made to suffer the full consequences.

Get in line early. Remember it is cash now or kaiserism later. Whether you pay a tax of $10 on an income of $2,500 or $475,180 on an income of $1,000,000 you may rejoice in the knowledge that your dollars are helping to win the war.

WORKS FOR BANK 64 YEARS

Connecticut Man Believed to Be Oldest Bank Employee in the Country.

Derby, Conn.—William S. Browne, aged eighty, believed to be one of the oldest bank employees in the country both in age and in point of service, is still working at the Manufacturers' bank, where he has just celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of his employment by the institution. He went to work in the bank when he was in the local high school and has been employed under four cashiers, two presidents and innumerable directors.

Portable Homes for Army.

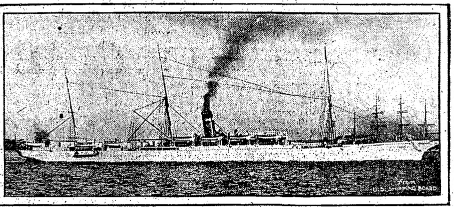
New York.—Hundreds of portable houses for the American troops in France are being built in this country. The houses are built in panels and shipped to Europe. They are bolted together over there.

WHERE UNCLE SAM'S SHARPSHOOTERS ARE BEING TRAINED

Photo by International Film Service

Above, scene in the beautiful little camp at Norcross, Ga., where selected men are learning to use the army rifle under the instruction of experts. Below, a view of the rifle range with the future sharpshooters at work.

TRANSPORT MEADE NOW AMERICAN TRAINING SHIP



Unique in war equipment is a national squadron of training ships now being formed by the United States shipping board, on which young Americans between the ages of seventeen and twenty-seven may learn the trade of seagoing preparatory to service in the new merchant marine. Heading the squadron is the ex-transport Meade, well known to American sailors as the former Atlantic liner City of Berlin.

YOUNG SWIFT A PRIVATE

Photo by Western Newspaper Union

Here is another instance to disprove the belief of some individuals that the wealthy young men of this country are unwilling to "do their bit" for the country. Louis Swift, Jr., son of the Chicago packing magnate, is now serving as a private in the army.

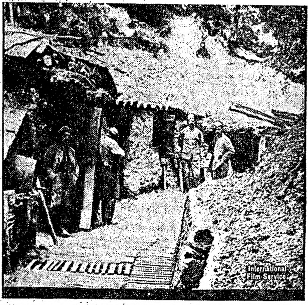
Sweden's Navy of Small Account.

Sweden's naval strength is not formidable. Of its 16 principal warships, some are 30 years old, and only three have a displacement of as much as 7,100 tons. These three are thoroughly modern, however, the Sverige's keel being laid down in 1912, while the Gustave V. and Drottning Vistoria, begun in 1915, had not been completed at the beginning of this year. Each has a main armament of four 11-inch guns and eight 6-inch rifles. Their speed is 22.5 knots. The auxiliary Swedish warships include eight destroyers, five torpedo gunboats of ancient lineage, 33 torpedo boats and 14 submarines. The active naval personnel is about 5,000 officers and men.—Marine Journal.

Relaxation Imperative.

There is nothing more commendable than a conscientious application to one's duty, whatever it may be, but we must all bear in mind that unless we have some kind of relaxation our work will most certainly suffer, and so will we. To be successful it is not necessary to think constantly of your work. The way to accomplish most things is to do them, not to think about doing them. But most of us do whatever we do, two or three, often a dozen times mentally.

INTRICATE FRENCH TRENCH AND DUGOUT



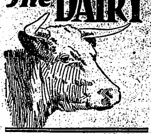
The French have constructed a remarkable dugout at this part of Alsace; it is modern and right up to date. It is beautifully situated and the old oaks of the country have not as yet been destroyed by the Hun. The trench has a floor and the dugout a tile roof—the last work in trench architecture.

REMOVE THE CAUSE, PREVENT ACCIDENTS

PICK UP EVERY NAIL
NAILS
Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

Keeping in mind the admonition, "Remove the cause and accidents will cease," the British soldiers in France obey the order to pick up all nails they find on the road and put them in boxes provided, for these nails puncture tires and injure the feet of horses.

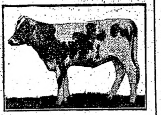
The DAIRY



BREEDING AGE FOR HEIFERS

Time Depends Largely on Development and Season of Year—Cool Season Is Favored.

The age at which heifers should freshen depends largely upon their development and the season when it is desired to have most of the cows freshen. Although the larger breeds do not mature at so early an age as the smaller ones, in most cases it is possible by liberal feeding to obtain sufficient growth so that heifers may profitably be bred to freshen at two years of age. It is seldom desirable for a heifer to freshen at an earlier age.



Splendid Dairy Heifer.

In deciding upon the time to breed, the size and development should be given greater consideration than the age, since it is important that the heifer have good growth by the time she freshens. However, if allowed to become too mature before breeding, especially in the case of animals that are heavily fed, there is sometimes difficulty in getting the heifers in calf.

It is undesirable to have cows freshen during the latter part of the summer, because their milk production will be seriously hindered by hot weather, flies, and dried-up pastures. Rather than have heifers freshen during the summer months it is advisable to postpone their breeding so that they will freshen during the cooler season.

ADDING VARIETY TO RATION

Feeding Alfalfa Hay Before Cattle Run on Pasture Is Especially Good in Avoiding Bloat.

(By R. H. WILLIAMS, Animal Husbandman, Arizona Experiment Station.)

Stockmen have proved to their own satisfaction that it pays to have some alfalfa hay before cattle run on alfalfa pasture. This is especially beneficial in avoiding bloat and adding variety to the ration. The animals seem to get tired of succulent feed and wish a variety. On this account it is always wise to have a feed rack either in the lane or in the field where the animals may receive the dry feed. Dairy cows especially will relish a few bites of the hay night and morning. It is a simple matter to keep this hay in the dry lot adjacent to the barn where the cows may eat before and after milking. Better gains will be made in the young stock and also cows will yield more milk and do better if allowed alfalfa hay while on pasture.

CAUSE OF DISEASED UDDERS

Bitter Taste and Rancid Smell in Milk Traced to One Cow in Herd—Cases of Sore Throat.

Dairymen have occasionally been puzzled by a bitter taste and rancid smell in milk, produced under sanitary conditions. It has been found that such conditions can arise from one cow in the herd with a diseased udder and a bacterium has been isolated as the immediate cause in the milk. The bacterium credited as the disturbing factor is said to belong to the group lactis aerogenes. On a farm in Wisconsin they found three cows affected with mastitis to which was traced the cause of 200 cases of severe sore throat among the persons using milk from the herd.

MUST RAISE DAIRY CALVES

To Increase Number of Cows It Is Advisable That Farmers Begin Raising Their Own.

If we are to increase the number of cows, as seems advisable, some farmers must raise calves of the dairy type. It is hoped that many farmers will decide to begin raising cows and producing dairy products. The first essential will be food for the family, then a surplus to sell, then soil fertility which will be possible where cows are kept.

AVOID FILTH IN CALF PENS

Important That Young Animal Have Clean Stall and Dry Bedding—Dirt Breeds Disease.

Many of the troubles that the calves of this country are heir to can be traced directly to unclean surroundings. The calf should have a clean, dry stall, clean pails from which to eat and clean, dry bedding all the time. Filth breeds disease more quickly in the calf pen than anywhere else.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

HOME GARDEN PLAN

Make Every Backyard Furnish Fresh Vegetables for the Family Table.

SANDY LOAM IS PREFERRED

As Attention Is Usually Given in Spare Moments, Locate as Near House at Possible—Drainage of Prime Importance.

(From the United States Department of ment of Agriculture.)

It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the value of the vegetables which may be grown in home gardens in the South, but it is safe to say that a well-kept garden will yield a return eight or ten times as great as the return from an equal area devoted to cotton or to other general farm crops. Of even greater importance than the money value of the products of the garden is the satisfaction of having a bountiful supply of vegetables close at hand where they can be secured at a moment's notice.

Location of Garden.

In selecting the location for a home vegetable garden the question of proximity to the house should be given first consideration. As the work of caring for the garden is usually done in spare time, the location selected should be as near the house as possible. The slope and type of soil should be the next considerations. A slope to the south or southeast is usually preferable, because here the soil warms up early in the spring, which permits early planting and stimulates the early growth of crops. Practically any type of soil can be used for the garden, but a sandy loam is to be preferred.

Good drainage is of prime importance. The land should have sufficient fall to drain off surplus water during heavy rains, but the fall should not be so great as to wash the soil. If the land near the house is level, artificial drainage should be employed. Open ditches or tile drains will be satisfactory. On level land that is not artificially drained it is necessary to plant on ridges or in beds to prevent drowning the crops during wet weather. The ridges or beds should be as wide and flat as conditions will allow, for narrow, sharp ridges dry out quickly.

Arrangement of Garden.

The first consideration in planning the garden is the kind of cultivation to be given. Horse cultivation is recommended whenever possible, and where the work is to be done mainly by means of horse tools the garden should be long and narrow with the rows running the long way. The garden should have no paths across the rows, but turning spaces should be left at the ends. For hand cultivation the rows can be much closer together and may run across the garden. Straight lines should be followed, no matter what method of culture is used.

The size of the garden depends upon the number of persons to be supplied. One-fourth to one-half an acre is sufficient for an average family and should produce enough vegetables for use throughout the year. By close attention to the rotation of crops, the succession of crops, and interplanting, one-fourth of an acre may be made to supply a family of six. Where land is plentiful it is recommended that a sufficient area be set aside to allow part of the garden to be planted to a soil-improving crop each year.

The location of permanent crops, such as asparagus, rhubarb, and small fruits, should be carefully considered. These crops should be placed at one side, so that they will not be in the way when the garden is plowed.

Succession of Crops.

In planning the location of crops, consideration should be given to the matter of succession, in order that the land may be occupied as large a part of the time as possible. It is not advisable to have a second planting of the same crop or a closely related crop follow the first. Cabbage should not follow cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, mustard, or kale, for many of the same diseases and insects affect all of these crops. Tomatoes, eggplants and peppers should not follow each other. In some sections three or four crops can be grown on the same land each year, while in other sections two crops are all that can be grown to advantage. When a crop is harvested early in the season and it is not practicable to plant another vegetable for two or three months, the land may be planted to cowpeas or crimson clover.

Rotation of Crops.

Rotation of crops is as important in growing vegetables as in growing field crops, and the same principles can be applied. Crop rotation is important in checking diseases and insects and in keeping the soil in good condition. Where diseases are very severe, the same crop should not be planted continuously on the same area. Rotation of crops is one of the safeguards against soil infection. Land upon which a diseased crop has been grown should not be used for the same or a closely related crop oftener than once in three years. It is usually advisable to rotate crops in such a way that foliage crops (such as cabbage, kale, spinach, and mustard) follow root crops (Irish potatoes, beets, parsnips, carrots, etc.) or those grown for fruits (tomatoes, peppers, melons, etc.). This can be accomplished in a measure by changing the location of crops in the planting plan or by reversing the plan from year to year.

Preparation of Soil.

The soil that is to be used for vegetables should be thoroughly prepared before planting. A deep seedbed is desirable, and when an area that has never been plowed more than four inches deep must be used it should be deepened by gradually increasing the depth of plowing for a period of three or four years until the desired depth is attained.

Manures and Fertilizers.

The soil for vegetable growing should be rich and well supplied with humus. Barnyard or stable manure is the best fertilizer, because it furnishes both plantfood and humus. An application of 20 to 30 tons of manure to the acre is very satisfactory, and on some soils this application will need but little re-enforcing with commercial fertilizers. The manure should be applied far enough in advance of planting time to allow it to decay. Where coarse manure is used, it should be applied in the fall and turned under, but well-rotted manure should be applied after plowing and should be well mixed with the soil by harrowing. On many soils it is advisable to apply commercial fertilizer, especially phosphates, in addition to the manure.

Cultivation of Garden Crops.

Frequent shallow cultivation should be given garden crops. By keeping the surface of the soil stirred a dust mulch is formed, which prevents the loss of moisture through the pores in the soil and keeps down weeds.

The soil should be cultivated as soon as possible after a rain, to break the crust and prevent baking. Sandy soils may be cultivated when quite wet, but clay soils should not be stirred when sticky. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the matter of thorough cultivation. If the work is properly done at the right time there will be little difficulty in controlling weeds.

In cultivating the garden, small-tooth cultivators should be used to prevent ridging or furrowing. A turn-plow or sweep should not be used for cultivation unless the land becomes so woody that cultivation will not do the work. Frequent cultivation kills the weeds between the rows before they become large, but hand work will be necessary to keep the soil stirred between the plants and to keep down weeds in the row.

ENORMOUS WASTE OF MANURE

Estimated That Farmers of Country Lose $200,000,000 Yearly—Much Could Be Saved.

It has been estimated by some authorities that the farmers of this country lose the enormous sum of $200,000,000 a year in waste of manure. A large portion of this loss, doubtless, could be saved, and the use of this plant food is greatly needed on many farms.

Every Plant a Weed.

Every plant is a weed that grows where not desired and some of our most valuable plants, among them the tomato and the white potato, were once considered weeds and of no value.

Skim Milk Helps Pigs.

Skim milk is of great assistance in growing and fattening pigs, particularly during the first few months.

Not Injurious to Sows.

Buttermilk and skim milk are not injurious to brood sows.

TEST ALL SEED FOR PURITY

Advice of Secretary of Department of Agriculture—Absolute Waste to Plant Weeds.

The secretary of the United States department of agriculture, states that "every farmer should test all seeds for purity and germination before planting." It is an absolute waste to plant dead seeds or seed which is badly mixed with noxious weeds.

Wasting Manure.

The farmer who allows the best part of his stable manure to leak out into the creek has little reason to complain of poor crops due to the scarcity of fertilizers.

Pasture for Farm Stock.

Pains should be taken to have a permanent pasture for cows, calves and other animals.

Troublesome to Hogs.

Kidney worms are a troublesome factor in hog raising, especially in the Southern states.

ROAD BUILDING

NATION-WIDE BOOST IS SEEN

All States of Union Have Availed Themselves of Opportunity Offered by Government.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That the better roads movement is receiving a nation-wide boost is shown by the fact that all the states of the Union have availed themselves of the opportunity of participating in the benefits of the federal aid road act, which appropriated $75,000,000 for the construction of post roads and $10,000,000 for forest roads, according to the report of the director of the office of public roads and rural engineering, United States department of agriculture. That the passage of the act has stimulated road building is shown by the fact that in 1916, there were approximately $41,000,000 of state funds expended for all highway purposes, and it is estimated that in the calendar year 1917, the aggregate expenditures of state funds for this purpose will be at least $60,000,000. A number of the states have made specific appropriations to meet federal aid dollar for dollar. Among these are New York, Illinois, Michigan, Rhode Island, Nevada, Iowa, Florida and Vermont.

BUILD ROAD CULVERTS RIGHT

Waste of Time and Money Unless Work Is Done on Approved Plan Under Competent Direction.

No culvert that is improperly built is safe or economical. On the contrary, it is a waste of money to spend it on such work unless the work is well done on an approved plan under competent direction. There must be calculation as to the volume of water the culverts are to carry off in rainy season and flood time, not in dry weather, and as to the durability of the material used in their construction. There can be no skimping on culverts or bridges or drainage without waste. It is better to have these three things permanent and adequate than to have an expensive form of road surfacing if a choice must be made. The man who built his house on shifting sand instead of solid rock has been regarded for centuries as the prince of fools.

Low Water Concrete Bridge.

AUTOMOBILE IS BIG FACTOR

Present War Has Found in Roads and Motor Cars Means of Moving Great Numbers of Men.

Two conditions of civic life emphasize the necessity for good roads. One is war. The Roman roads were built because Rome had vast armies to move. The present European war has kept thousands upon thousands of men busy in eastern Prussia and western Poland building roads in territories where before there were only swampy trails. Many of the roads in Belgium and northern France were built during previous wars, when vast armies must be moved quickly, so that the present war has found in roads and motorcars the means of moving great armies as never before. Good highways have made possible a rapid transportation of troops which is astonishing the entire world.

IMPORTANCE OF ROAD DRAGS

More to the Work Than Standing on Implement Holding Reins Over Team of Horses.

Perhaps the ease of dragging the road and the simplicity of the King road drag has been overemphasized. At any rate, there is more to road dragging than standing on a drag and holding the reins over a team of horses. And there is more to drag building than merely pinning together of the two slabs of a split log. On the other hand, almost any sort of driving down the road with the roughest possible pair of slabs, slapped together in any old way, will change the ordinary road for the better.

Concrete Culverts Best.

Concrete culverts are, without doubt, the best to use in point of durability and cost of maintenance. There are several reinforced and plain concrete pipes, manufactured in most states which make very satisfactory culverts.

Don't Disturb Sow.

After farrowing the sow should not be disturbed, and if she lies quietly for 10 or 12 hours, so much the better. When she wants anything she will go to the trough for it.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant.

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

Vivo Flour

Solve Your Baking Problem.

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand

Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of Tobaccos, Cigars, Fresh Fruit, Soft Drinks and Candies

Every Thing New And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evening. Complete change of pictures each evening None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, . . MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

Reindeer Special Milk Delivery

Frank Clements, Owner of Team, Comes to Rescue of Chicago Babies During Snow Blockade

Following the announcement that thousands of Chicago mothers were bewailing the fact that they had no milk for their infants as a result of the recent blizzards which filled all Chicago streets, making many impassable, "The Reindeer Man" ably played the part of the "Good Samaritan," and delivered milk to many homes and thus provided food for the hungry tots. The reindeer got about with almost as much ease as in normal times.

LAYING HENS NEED FRESH AIR

The first three months of the year are the months that demand efficient poultry house ventilation if the stock is to be healthy and if egg production is to be kept at a maximum, according to the poultry authorities at the New York state college of agriculture.

Proof of insufficient ventilation usually is found in damp or frosted walls, damp litter, close or impure air, flock, with consequent low winter egg production. The body of the hen constantly gives off moisture, and this accumulates unless there is enough movement of the air to carry it away. Dampness fosters colds, and when a cold is contracted, the body is too weak to resist the attack of a contagious disease such as roup.

It is stated further that the house should at no time be tightly closed. The exercise of judgment, and a few trials, will show how much to leave the windows open at night. Windows should be removable so that they can be taken out during the day, if it is not storming. Experience indicates that the birds will not suffer from the cold if they are not in a draft, if they are kept working, and if they are not overfed.

Plenty of air may best be had by tilting windows in at the top, as this will not let in the rain nor put drafts directly on the floor. There should be a wide board at each edge of the window to keep the rain out; a strip of wood, sash-plug, or nail on this strip will hold the window at any desired angle. Both upper and lower sash, where there are two, should be arranged in this way to get the best circulation.

Origin of the Ukulele.

There are 20,000 Portuguese in the Hawaiian islands, and it is charged that these people, and not the natives, are responsible for the ukulele. It has long been a matter of common knowledge that the instrument was introduced into the islands by a Portuguese, but that is not really the question of greatest moment. So long as the ukulele was confined to Hawaii it was almost as harmless as a banjo, the guitar, or the mandolin. Nobody then had a word to say against it. The point that needs to be celared up is: Where lies the responsibility for introducing it, not into Hawaii, but into the United States?—Christian Science Monitor.

Things Worth Knowing.

A new typewriter attachment feeds a fresh sheet of paper into the machine as the written one is removed.

About 23,000,000 knives and forks and 11,000,000 spoons have been supplied to the allies in France since the commencement of the war.

A new tea wagon has an electrical connection for keeping edibles as hot as may be desired.

A new fire hose nozzle is capable of many adjustments by which the efficiency of the stream is greatly increased.

Textile Tests to Ascertain If Cloth Is Adulterated or Misrepresented in Any Way

The laws of this country offer no protection to the purchaser of materials. Therefore to protect themselves, women should know a few practical tests to determine the content and value of materials. The object in making these tests is to discover if cloth is adulterated, artificially dressed or misrepresented in any way. The following tests from Extension Circular 41, Principles of Sewing, University of Missouri college of agriculture, Columbia, may be used in any home:

1. If the water is dropped on cotton and linen goods, the moisture spreads, the moisture spreads rapidly on linen but will remain unabsorbed on the cotton for some time. This is not always a safe test as cotton and linen are often heavily sized with dressing, which prevents the water from being absorbed.

2. A much safer test may be made by dropping glycerine on cotton and linen. Linen will become transparent, but cotton will not be affected.

3. Crushing cotton and linen materials in the hands will show the difference in the materials, as linen wrinkles more than cotton.

4. Cotton and wool mixtures when moistened wrinkle more than pure wool materials.

5. Material may be tested by pulling out threads and examining the ends. Cotton fibers are short with fuzzy ends, while linen fibers are long, with uneven ends, usually pointed. Wool fibers are short, kinky and stiff; fibers of reeled silk are long, straight and lustrous, while fibers of spun silk are short and easily broken.

6. Sizing may be discovered by rubbing the material between the hands to see if the dressing will come out. Washing will also remove dressing.

7. Each fiber has a characteristic burning test which may be easily distinguished.

a. Cotton burns quickly with flame.

b. Linen burns like cotton, but is not inflammable, as it has less oil in the fiber and less air in the woven cloth.

c. Wool burns slowly, giving off an odor like burnt feathers and leaves a gummy residue.

d. Silk burns more slowly and with less odor than wool. It leaves a crisp ash. Silk leaves more ash when weighted.

Bee Farmers Declare Honey Has the Food Value of Meat

A pound of honey or a pound of sirloin steak—which shall it be? That there is as much food value in one as in another has been proved at the bee farm at the University of Wisconsin.

To emphasize the importance of promoting beekeeping in Wisconsin as a profitable business pursuit, the university extends its endeavors to the beekeepers of the state, in addition to the instruction given the students in agriculture in classes.

Wisconsin annually produces about 1,500 tons of choice honey, but the beekeeping industry has not advanced to the point of recognition as a distinct specialized branch of agriculture, although much of the undeveloped land in Wisconsin and most of the present cultivated land is not occupied as bee pasture, a majority of it offers opportunity for excellent bee "locations."

Mother's Cook Book

Just being happy is a fine thing to do,
Looking on the bright side, rather than the blue;
Sad or sunny musing is largely in the choosing,
And just being happy is brave work and true.

Food for the Family.

To save meat we must use more poultry, rabbits, fish and other sea food as our army, the armies of our allies and the women and children "over there" must have food, and there can only be food enough if America provides it. If each person in the United States saved one pound of sugar a year it would make 50 train loads of 50 cars each, each car carrying 50,000 pounds of sugar; that would help some in supplying the demand for sugar, would it not? Let us not forget that a very small bit multiplied by a hundred million is enormous in result, that it leaves us stunned with its magnitude.

Baltimore Chicken.

Cut up the well cleaned chicken into serving size pieces, roll in highly seasoned flour and put into a hot frying pan with two or three tablespoonfuls of olive or any sweet corn oil, brown then finish cooking slowly either on the stove or in the oven. Serve with corn fritters.

Potato Soup.

Cut five medium sized potatoes in cubes, slice an onion and three pieces of the outside of celery together and mash with a potato masher, put through a sieve and add a cupful of thin white sauce, using a tablespoonful of flour and a tablespoonful of butter cooked together, then a cupful of milk and seasonings of salt and pepper. This makes enough for four servings.

War Biscuits.

Take five ounces each of oatmeal and white cornmeal; three ounces each of butter and sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and one egg. Melt the butter and work in the dry ingredients, roll as thin as possible and make into biscuits. Bake in a slow oven until a light brown.

Bread Cake.

Take two cupfuls of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, two and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar, eight teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half cupful of milk, a fourth of a cupful of water, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Spread over the top, two and a half tablespoonfuls of flour, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, and four tablespoonfuls of oleomargarine or other butter substitute. Mix the ingredients and sprinkle over the top as it goes into the oven.

Nellie Maxwell

Ten Rules for Householders To Obtain Greatest Heating Efficiency and to Save Coal

The efficiency with which the householder operates his heating plant depends mainly upon the type of furnace and the conditions under which it is installed and operated. In the interests of fuel conservation during the present extension division, co-operating with the state council of defense, puts out the following suggestion:

1. The base of the heater must be tight and must make an air-tight connection with the floor so that no air can leak into the ash pit.

2. The chimney and all connections into it must be tight. A burning match or candle held close to all joints will indicate leaks.

3. The chimney should be high enough. The top should be at least 2 feet above around surrounding objects.

4. The smoke pipe from the furnace to the chimney should be straight, short, and should grade up to the chimney.

5. The grates must not be warped, must move easily and should have no holes or broken places for unburned coal to drop through.

6. All basement piping, heater surfaces and smoke pipes should be covered with asbestos covering.

7. A shut-off damper should be provided in the smoke pipe to control the intensity of the chimney draft and a check draft damper is required in the smoke pipe beyond the shut-off damper.

8. There should be a lift or slide damper in the fire door and a draft damper in the ash pit door.

9. For highest efficiency, some type of automatic draft regulator such as a thermostat should be provided.

10. All doors and windows in the house should be as tight as possible.

I Will Be Worthy of It.

I may not reach the heights I seek,
My untried strength may fail me,
Or half way up the mountain peak
Fierce tempests may assail me.
But though that place I never gain,
Herein lies comfort for my pain.
I will be worthy of it.

I may not triumph in success,
Despite my earnest labor;
I may not grasp results that bless
The efforts of my neighbor—
But though my goal I never see,
This thought shall always dwell with me,
I will be worthy of it.

The golden glory of love's light
May never fall on my way.
My path may always lead through night
Like some deserted byway.
Though life's dearest joy I miss,
There lies a nameless strength in this—
I will be worthy of it.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

DRIVING A JITNEY FROM NYACK TO TARRYTOWN AND BACK OVER HUDSON

The recent cold snap formed an ice path over the Hudson river so lasting and durable that Frederick Koenig, William J. Cannon and Frederick Listman were able to operate a jitney from Nyack to Tarrytown and back, taking passengers and delivering various kinds of goods. The ice was 16 inches thick.

MOST ANNOYING TROUBLES OF CAR

Constant Squeak Is One of First Symptoms of Neglect.

MOST DIFFICULT TO LOCATE

If Noise Comes Only When Brake Is Applied It Is Evidently in Brake Bands—Fault Also May Be Found in Springs.

"One of the most annoying troubles of an automobile is that constant squeak that cannot be located," says William H. Stewart, Jr., president of a prominent automobile school. "It is one of the symptoms of neglect, and it cries out to you every time the car sways or strikes a rough spot or turns a corner or starts or stops or seemingly does anything else. At every move there is a cry of protest, which is all the more maddening because you cannot locate it. If the squeak comes only when you apply the brakes it is evidently in the brake bands, but other squeaks are not so readily located.

May Be in Springs.

"The next likely place is in the springs and spring shackle bolts. The springs are habitually neglected and so run dry. In order to prevent this the leaves should be greased at least once a month. Jack up the frame to take the weight of the car off the springs. Spread the leaves apart, one by one, prying them open with a cold chisel or metal handled screwdriver driven by a medium-weight hammer. This will chip off some of the paint, but that is unavoidable. Then spread graphite grease between the leaves by means of a thin knife or a hack saw blade. As you cannot reach all the way to the center where the clips hold the springs firmly together, use cylinder oil mixed with a little flake graphite. If springs are badly rusted they should be removed and the rust filed off—a dirty job and a tedious one. They may then be properly greased before replacing.

"There is a special tool on the market which may be used to spread the spring leaves without jacking up the frame. It works as a double wedge and is very satisfactory.

Quick Method Suggested.

"If time presses use the following method: Wipe dirt off springs with waste and kerosene, using plenty of kerosene and guiding it down the sides so that it may run in between the leaves. This it does readily, as it is not repelled by the rust. Wipe off the surplus and then pour some medium-bodied cylinder oil over the springs, guiding it down the sides in the same manner. The oil alone would be repelled by the rust, but the kerosene has an affinity for it, thins it and it runs in fairly well. Stand on front spring hangers and rock car or do the same from each running board. This action will help spread the oil and so find the squeak if it is anywhere in the springs.

"Next turn your attention to the hood and mud guards. Raise each side of the hood and see if the strips of rawhide are in place. If they are worn through or missing they must be replaced. A little neatsfoot oil might be rubbed into them as an extra precaution. Close hood and see if metal touches metal at any place. A light touch of graphite grease should be applied here and there and particularly along the hood hinges and where the rod touches dash and radiator. Now shake the car again or try it out on a rough road.

KEEP BREATHING TUBE OPEN

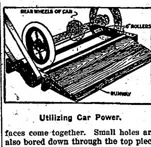
Hold Hand Over Screen While Engine Is Running to Ascertain if Air Is Puffed Out.

Make sure your breathing tube screen is not clogged. Hold your hand over it while the engine is running and see if air is puffed out. If not, investigate and clean out the obstruction. If allowed to remain it will put a harmful back pressure on the pistons, which will cut down the power of the engine.

AUTO USED AS POWER PLANT

Small Machinery May Be Operated Without Altering Car by Use of Rigging Shown.

An automobile may be utilized to furnish power for operating small machinery without altering the car in any way, by the use of the driving rigging shown. All that is necessary is to back the automobile up the slight incline, and leave the gears in mesh with the engine running The tires transmit the power to the 6-inch rollers, and they, in turn, to a belted drive pulley. The wooden rollers are 6 feet long. Each end is fitted with an axle, 1 foot long, sufficiently heavy to bear the weight of the automobile used. Two wooden bearing boxes are built of 3 foot pieces of 2 by 4 inch hard pine, bolted together and bored through the middle, for bearings, where the two faces come together. Small holes are also bored down through the top piece for lubrication. The rollers are assembled with ring washers against their ends and the bearing boxes are bolted together with two braces. The pulley on the projecting end of the driving axle is set with a setscrew.



Utilizing Car Power.

A slanting platform, as shown, makes it easy to back up the car on the rollers. The distance between the rollers depends on the diameter of the wheel of the car being used, but for general purposes a space of 18 inches between the two sets of bearings will give ample room for the average auto wheel to come well down between the rollers and insure good traction.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

LESS TIRES USED IN WINTER

Motorist Does Not Let Out Air During Extremely Cold Weather and They Last Longer.

The winter season seems to strengthen the properly inflated tire.

Underinflation is responsible for a large percentage of tire expense. Most motorists think that during the summer months they should ride their tires at low pressure to prevent blow-outs. The decreasing of the pressure does not decrease the heating of the tire, but, rather increases it, as the side walls are subjected to a greater bending strain and friction between the layers of fabric generates heat. Due to this excessive flexing, the fabric cracks and loosens up to such an extent that the tire becomes weakened. The cracked and chafed fabric ruins the inner tube. During the winter season the motorist does not let the air out of his tires, as he does in the summer, but allows his tires to have a greater and more constant air pressure; hence, the percentage of tires consigned to the scrap heap is much less in winter than in summer.

KEEPING AUTO ENGINE WARM

Electric Device, Which Consumes One-Tenth of Kilowatt an Hour, Solves Problem.

The problem of keeping an automobile engine and radiator warm during the coldest nights, without the necessity of heating the entire garage, has been solved by an electric engine and radiator warmer, which is simply screwed into any lamp socket in the garage and placed down in the hood of the car between engine and radiator.

The body of the heater contains a rugged heating element which consumes one-tenth of a kilowatt—less than one cent an hour—and gives off just enough heat to keep the radiator from freezing and the engine from causing trouble. The hood of the car, however, should be blanketed in severe weather to hold in the heat. The heating element is inclosed in a black enameled metal shell, of a shape and size not unlike the ordinary dry cell, and perforated to allow for circulation of the heated air from within.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

Really You Couldn't Blame Him.

"Mr. Uplate," said the lady, "it is now after ten o'clock. I really cannot keep the breakfast waiting for you so long every morning."

"Madam," replied the lazy lodger, with dignity, "if you think I am going to endanger my health by rising before the day is far enough advanced for me to tell whether I shall have to put on my winter flannels or my gauze underwear, you are entirely mistaken."

Why Bald So Young?

Dandruff and dry scalp usually the cause and Cuticura the remedy. Rub the Ointment into scalp. Follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. For free sample address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

For Safety's Sake.

Two brothers who live in an East Lancashire manufacturing town were noted for being exceptionally well served with nasal organs.

One of the ring spinners at the mill where they worked invited them to a wedding and promised to send a cab for them.

The cab duly arrived and the two brothers entered and planked themselves down, one in each window.

In order to create an impression during the drive to the wedding, the two brothers were looking out of the cab, one on either side, so that the people could see them.

All went well until the cab came to a rather narrow railway arch, which our travelers had to pass through. The cabman looked back to take his bearings, and, seeing the two brothers' noses sticking out of the windows on either side, shouted:

"Put them elbows in, please!"—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Terrible Loss.

"I cleaned out the cellar today, mum, and the man carried the heap of dirt in the dark corner out in his handcart."

"Good heavens, Nora, that was my last order of coal, and now he'll make a fortune selling it before we can catch up to him."

Ready for Fight.

Gloom—Yes, sir; money is trouble.

Bright—Well, if that's the case I'm always looking for trouble.

10
5 15
0 20
HOURS

A Baked Cereal Food

Different from the usual run of toasted or steam-cooked cereals,

Grape-Nuts

is baked in giant ovens—baked for nearly twenty hours under accurate conditions of heat, so that the whole wheat and malted barley flours may develop their full, rich sweetness.

You don't need sugar on Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Pipestone.—C. O. Anderson, a pioneer farmer of this county, was killed near Clear Lake, Iowa, when crushed to death beneath a loaded wagon.

St. Cloud.—About 150 men were enrolled at the opening of the two-day course in tractor study conducted by the International Harvester company here.

Walker.—Mrs. Scribner, who is the head of the girl's auxiliary of the Red Cross, has offered a prize to the girl turning in the most knitted work before March 1.

Bemidji.—J. R. Cotton, federal state director of the United States Public Service reserve, has appointed A. T. Wheelock of Bemidji as enrollment agent for the reserve.

St. Peter.—Gustave Shogren of this city received $375 from his son, now a seaman on a United States cruiser, to buy war saving stamps. Shogren enlisted in the navy last April.

Big Falls. — The Red Cross dance given here proved a financial success, the total receipts from sale of the tickets being $50 and from the lunch $20.20, making a total of $70.20.

Jackson.—No action has been taken yet on the warrant issued for the arrest of A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan league, by Jackson county officials, on a charge of conspiracy to discourage enlistments.

Cass Lake—At an enthusiastic meeting here it was finally agreed to start work in connection with the erection of an armory. A building committee was appointed and stock will be sold at $25 a share.

Thief River Falls.—A gift of a $500 lot, one block from the new Northrup school in the north end of the city by ex-Mayor F. H. Campbell to the local chapter of the Red Cross has been announced. The officers of the chapter hope to realize even more than the value of the lot and have offered it for sale.

Minneapolis.—The resignation of O. M. Wassing has been accepted by the mayor. The mayor announced he had accepted the resignation of his secretary, who is waiting sentence for an offense against a 16-year-old girl, because circumstances demanded it. Wassing has held the secretary's office since the mayor took office.

Mankato.—The state board of the Minnesota Christian Endeavor society has designated Mankato as the place for holding the next annual meeting in June. Six or seven hundred delegates are expected to attend. Invitations to hold the meeting were also extended by Austin, Hastings, St. Paul, Crookston, Bemidji and Duluth.

Fergus Falls.—J. G. Durrell has received a letter from his son, Harvey Durrell, who is auditor of the National Bank of Cuba, in which he tells something of food scarcity in that island. In a previous letter he wrote that flour was selling at 40 cents a pound, which would be $40 per hundred, and the supply is now apparently exhausted.

Winona. — With the announcement that the federal fisheries bureau has asked the government to appropriate 20,000 for the opening of fish pockets along the Mississippi river between Minneapolis and Muscatine, Ia., came the official report of the transfer of D. C. Booth, superintendent of the Homer upper river station, to Spearfish, S. D. C. F. Fuller has been named his successor.

Minneapolis—A service flag with thirty-three stars, including one gold one, was unfurled at the patriotic program of the annual convention of the Minnesota Editorial association here. Speakers paid tribute to Walter H. Buckley, a corporal with the Rainbow division, who lost his life in France on Jan. 24. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Buckley of the Delano (Minn.) Eagle.

St. Paul.—Dr. J. C. Boehm, medical member of the exemption board of district No. 1, was removed from his position by orders from the state adjutant general's office. Adjutant General Rhinow said the charges against Dr. Boehm were disloyalty. There had been numerous complaints from Stearns county regarding the pro-kaiser attitude of Dr. Boehm, General Rhinow said, and they were forwarded to Washington. Later orders were received to remove Dr. Boehm.

St. Paul.—"Minnesota is slowly but surely climbing to the head of the list in the matter of securing recruits for the United States army," said Major John D. Yost, recruiting officer of the Minnesota district, recently in discussing recruiting activities in the state. During the month of January about 600 men were enlisted from this state for service in the regular army. Indications at the present time are that the month of February will produce an even greater number of men. Up to the middle of the month 350 men had been secured, and recruiting was quite active at all stations.

Minneapolis.—The following officers of the Minnesota Editorial association were elected at the annual convention here: President, A. O. Moreaux, Luverne Leader; first vice president, Asa M. Wallace, Sauk Center Herald; second vice president, J. M. Landy, Olivia Times; third vice president, H. A. Wheaton, Hokah Chief; secretary, James E. Casey, Jordan Independent; treasurer, H. C. Hotaling, Mapleton Enterprise; executive committee, Will Withe, Grey Eagle Gazette; Frank J. Meyst, manager Western Newspaper Union, Minneapolis; L. S. Whitcomb, Albert Lea Tribune.

Mora.—The first inheritance tax on record in the probate court of Kanabec county was determined by Judge Victorien on February 9 in the estate of Christian Bartel.

Elmore. — One hundred registered hogs, forming one of the choicest herds in this district, were burned in a fire which destroyed the farm buildings of Edward Hahl, near here.

Brainerd.—A farm bureau meeting at Nokay Club was addressed by L. H. Bugbee, president of the State Federation of Farmers' Clubs. The meeting was one of a series to be held in Crow Wing county.

Winona.—E. J. Gannon, conductor on the Northwestern railway for 50 years and one of the best known railroad men in Southern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin, has retired as a pensioner, it is announced here.

Aitkin.—Merchants of Aitkin, in an endeavor to follow government suggestions to conserve labor, reduce expense and handle merchandise at minimum cost to consumers have abandoned their delivery system.

St. Paul.—Governor Burnquist has accepted appointment to a place on the honorary board of state governors of the United States Junior Naval reserve, an organization engaged in training boys for the service, with national headquarters in New York city.

Bemidji.—George Kirk, former clerk of the water department of Bemidji, has been indicted by the grand jury in district court here for grand larceny. An alleged shortage of about $2,000 was reported by the public examiner on a recent audit of the city's books.

Bemidji. — The Dalton block, destroyed by fire more than a year ago, will be rebuilt and the contract for the new building, which will be a two-story brick structure, has been let to Edward Jackson of this city, construction to begin as soon as the weather permits.

Staples.—A cablegram was received here from Japan for Mrs. M. S. Montgomery announcing that her husband is seriously ill and is being sent home. Later another cablegram came requesting Mrs. Montgomery to meet her husband at Seattle, and she left for that place.

St. Peter.—The stores of this city will close at 6:30 on all nights except Saturday at the request of Fuel Administrator C. A. Benson. A petition was circulated among the storekeepers by a committee of the St. Peter Business Men's association and all agreed to the request.

Crookston.—Mrs. McVey and J. F. Sheppard of Aberdeen, S. D., who have been held here on the charge of kidnaping Helen Morrison, were released, the charge against them having been dismissed by Judge Gossman of municipal court. The custody of the child, however, was not given to Mrs. McVey.

Winona.—In spite of the war, the Bemidji state normal school will be built this year. The normal board, it is stated here, has approved plans and specifications submitted at the recent meeting, and has requested the state board of control to solicit bids. The legislautre appropriated $100,000 for this institution.

Wadena.—Secretary Nels Peterson of the Equity Co-operative Creamery association, has called a meeting of the farmers for Saturday, March 9, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the annual meeting of the creamery patrons to investigate and report on the advisability of establishing a dry milk factory in this city.

Bemidji. — Preparations for extensive fishing in Red lake, Cass lake, Leech lake and other lakes in the vicinity of Bena are being made by the state under the suprvision of S. A. Selvog, superintendent of the state owned fisheries which have been operated in the northern part of the state during the winter. So successful has been the operation of these fisheries in this vicinity that it has been decided to continue the work throughout the summer.

Crookston.—District Unit No. 4 of the Minnesota State Creamery and Cheese Factory Operators and Managers' association was reorganized here by Leonard Houske of Halstad, pure food inspector. District Unit No. 4 embraces Polk, Norman, Mahnomen and Red Lake counties. Albert Anderson of Erskine was elected president; Theodore Christianson, Red Lake Falls, vice president; N. C. Lundberg, Perley, secretary-treasurer, and W. E. Dennison, Beltrami, and Sever Lee, Crookston, directors.

St. Paul.—The beet sugar production of Minnesota's single beet sugar factory, located at Chaska, furnished sufficient sugar to provide more than 110,000 soldiers with a full sugar ration for one year, according to J. A. Brock of the sugar division of the United States food administration. He has been lecturing throughout the Western states on behalf of an increased sugar beet production and will conduct a series of meetings in Minnesota during the next few days for the purpose of pointing out to the Minnesota farmers the great part they can play in the winning of the war by increasing the production of sugar beets.

St. Paul.—The opening of a United States army aviation mechanics training school at St. Paul is announced by Major W. R. Weaver, who said that the school will have 3,000 men in training in a short time and within a few months three times that number is expected to be enrolled. The school, it is announced, will be an enlargement of the Dunwoody institute training school for aviators and aviator mechanics, which has proved not large enough to care for the number of men required. A corps of 60 instructors will be in charge of the school.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

WINNING THE DEBUTANTE'S SMILE.

It is silk and cotton for summer frocks, and here are two of them designed for the young girl, that will make her more than glad that she is alive in a silk and cotton summer. All the pretty, old-time gingham patterns have been interpreted in taffeta and voile and their inventors of long ago would be delighted with their elegance and daintiness in these fine-grained fabrics. Some of the new frocks in plaid or crossbar taffeta go to the length of copying apron styles

The pretty frock of corn-colored, crossbar taffeta shown at the left of the picture has the plainest and simplest of pleasant waists, made of plain corn-colored taffeta, with sleeves of georgette crepe. It has patch pockets ruffled across the top, that deign to remind us of the apron pockets, and an ingenious collar made just to suit the frock. This little model is satisfied with a plain, straight and narrow skirt, that turns neither to the right nor to the left, but pursues its way undisturbed by ruffle or tuck, to the ankles of its wearers. It proclaims the straight silhouette and leaves us guessing as to just where it fastens.

A pretty dress at the right is made of fine voile over a slip of silk. The skirt of voile is gathered at the waist line so that it has considerable fullness, but it is not draped. Just at the right it is split and cut at the bottom so that the voile falls in a cascade. The bodice is draped from the shoulders and bloused at the waistline. The popular chemisette is indispensable in a waist draped in this way, and appears less in filet lace over taffeta lace over taffeta silk. The sleeves are full and gathered into a little frill above the elbows. There is a soft ribbon girdle with long ends looped over at the front. It takes slender bead tassels to weigh the ends so that they will hang properly. A spray of small garden flowers is tucked into the girdle at the front, and their pretty, quaint suggestion is supplemented by the extra length of the skirt which reaches almost to the instep.

PETTICOATS CONFORM WITH SLENDER LINES.

Now is the time to dispose of all lingerie matters, simple or otherwise; for at this season of the year merchants make a concerted effort to show and sell new undergarments and the materials for making them. Petticoats and camisoles and their next of kin, princess slips, are the subjects under discussion here.

Shadow lace proves the best of assets when the time comes to design camisoles. It is wide enough to make the body of the camisole and the pointed or scalloped edge provides for graceful shape. Camisoles are made of it by adding a band of ribbon, or wide beading to the straight edge for the waistline, and banding the lace with narrow ribbon stitched on. Where the lace has large points, two of them at the front and two at the back form "V"-shaped lines here and under the arms, that are graceful. Ribbons, stitched to these scallops or points are extended into shoulder straps.

In princess slips the bodice is often cut in the shape described above and finished with a narrow hem. Below the hem valenciennes lace insertion is let in. Narrow skirts set onto the bodice with a narrow belt have a series of tucks edged with val lace running about them. They are usually made of flesh-colored crepe de chine. White batiste remains a favorite for petticoats and nothing supplants small tucks and fine narrow laces for trimming them, in the regard of refined women. But all petticoats must be made to conform to the slender silhouette; lines must be straight.

The reliable taffeta petticoat for daily wear is shown in the picture, finished with a scant, corded flounce hemmed at the bottom. Like everything else, it is most liked in plain styles.

Julia Bottomley

TREMENDOUS VALUE FOR 15c

The Pathfinder, Leading Weekly Magazine of Nation's Capital, Makes Remarkably Attractive Offer.

Washington, D. C. (Special)—People in every section of the country are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and that he will keep the offer open until the Pathfinder passes the 250,000 circulation mark, which will be in a few weeks. Fifteen cents mailed at once with your application to Pathfinder, 179 Douglas St., Washington, D. C., will keep the whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired for the next three months.—Adv.

Tea Long Used in China.

Tea was used and cultivated in China as far back as the third century, A. D., but it was not until the twelfth century that it became known in Japan, when an abbot of a Buddhist monastry learned about it in China where its virtues were already well known. Obtaining seed, he planted some near Kyoto. In later years some of this was transplanted near Shizuoka, which vicinity has ever since been the center of the tea industry of Japan. It was not until about the seventeenth century that tea became generally known in Europe, when it was exploited by the Dutch East Indian company as a new article of commerce. The first tea sold in England brought $15 to $20 a pound.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Joke on Phrenologist.

A phrenologist, visiting a village, offered to examine anyone's bumps for a small sum.

A burly blacksmith's helper said he would have his bumps examined, and as he took his place, another man whispered in the phrenologist's ear, "He's very fond of veal."

At this hint the phrenologist nodded gratefully. He then read out the blacksmith's bumps, crediting him with all sorts of virtues, and finally he said, in a loud, positive voice, "Now I come to your diet. Gents, if there is one thing in the world our subject dotes on it is veal. Why—"

But the sentence was never finished. The blacksmith rose suddenly and knocked the phrenologist down. "What's it to do with you if I did steal a calf?" he cried.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Some Slam.

Patience—Have you seen Peggy lately?

Patrice—No; why?

"She's getting to look just like her grandmother."

"Mercy! She doesn't really look as old as that, does she?"

By holding her tongue a woman can keep her husband guessing.

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills, Wonderful Remedy

Mrs. Della Olson, of New London, Wis., like many others, knows after experiencing the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills that they are unexcelled. Here is what Mrs. Olson recently wrote us:

"I suffered with rheumatism for years. There was a gravel deposit in the urine and I had frequent headaches. I had dark circles around my eyes and was always tired. I bought a box of your Dodd's Kidney Pills and am glad I did, for I secured quick relief and think they are a wonderful remedy."

Mighty few people realize in time that kidney trouble is making its advances upon their health. They put off treatment—they say, "Oh, I'll be all right in a day or two." And the malady tightens its grip. Result: Bright's Disease, hospital treatment, doctors' bills—often death.

DODDS KIDNEY PILLS FOR

Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 8–1918.

After the Honeymoon.

"You're not like yourself tonight, dear; you seem cold," said the young husband.

"Why not? We have no coal," said the sweet young thing.

"But we have love and affection for one another."

"Well, if you think you can cash some of that in for a couple of bags of coal, for gracious sakes go down to the coal man and try it!"

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Golden Deed!

In a certain school, the lower grade pupils are asked to bring in all the "golden deed" stories possible. Later these are copied into a book and pictures which the children have brought are used for illustrations.

One little fellow in the primary grade brought the following, scribbled in his own hand:

"A girl didn't have no father and mother and a man married her to keep her up."—Indianapolis News.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

Soft Soap in One Bar.

Jack—If I dared to love you any more than I ought—

Jill—Yes?

Jack—I wouldn't love you any more than I do now!"—"Business of Marquis of Queensberry," in the Jester.

Carnegie's wealth wouldn't begin to pay for enough hero medals if kissing were really dangerous.

Hull, England, in 1916, imported 9,130 tons of hemp.

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price But Great in its Good Work

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION

Genuine bears Signature Brentgood

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills

Women Better or Worse.

Women, when they are bad, are worse than men and more disposed to commit crime. When the sex which is sweet by inheritance once becomes degraded it falls into greater excesses than the other. Women are always either much better or much worse than men.—Bonaparte.

Goods Goods At Right Prices

BEEF CUTS		PORK CUTS	
Steaks	20cts per lb.	Steak	23cts
Roasts	18cts boneless 22cts	Chops	24cts
Stew	14 and 16cts.	Roast	22cts.
		Side	28cts.

VEAL CUTS, FISH & OYSTERS

Steak	23cts.	Silver Herring,	11cts per lb.
Chops	22cts.	Pickerel	14cts per lb.
Roast	20cts.	Blue Pike	12cts per lb.
Stew	18cts.	Black Cod	18cts per lb.
		Bulk Oysters	75cts. per qt

A Trail Is Worth While.

The Goodridge Meat Market

R. R. JOHNSON, Prop.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

You Can Afford This Fireproof Barn

Don't wait longer. A barn like this with concrete floor between stable and mow will make your stock and your feed safe from fire.

You can build it today cheaper than ever before in terms of your crops. We can furnish all material you need and recommend a good contractor.

Now is a good time to build. Winter milk profits will be greater for warm shelter. You will need less labor for cleaning the stable. You will be ready for next year's operations on a bigger scale.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Phone 51 Goodridge, Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. F. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

The ELEVEN TOWNS

A. O. HALVORSON, Editor.

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT.

What is it? It is a dangerous sicknesss Dont catch it. You might get the ice path to your heart broken open and your frozen better self thawed out. Keep away from those who have this spirit or you might discover that there are other people in this world beside yourself and that some of them, at least are not so very far below you. Do not go to any of there gatherings where this spirit manifests itself; it might bury its poisonous faugs in your spotless body. Do not do anything to help your community along; it might come back at you and do you some good, and that would be too bad. Do not contribute anything to improve your community in any way what so ever; it might become a better place to live and that would be a great calamity. Do not forget to kick. Do not forget to tell others how bad your neighbors are; you help your neighbor so much in this way. He sees his faults then of course and can correct them. Do not forget to kick on high taxes. You have nothing to say in fixing them of course. Someboby over in Africa does that, and then, of course, you never get anything in return for your tax money. Yot have no good roads, no good schools, no good government. Somebody else gets all the money or the good out of It. Do not do anything to help matters if that can be done; but kick, kick, kick till you die.

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The Lutheran Church in America is at the present time, from Feb. 18—26 conducting a campaign to raise $750,000 for work among Lutheran soldiers etc. in the army. The sum of $150,000 will be raised by the Lutherans in Minnesota. Rev. I. T. Aastad of Thief River Falls is chairman of the Pennington Co. committee. Each pastor is appointed manager in his congregations. In Goodridge Revs. Tangseth of the Norwegian and Schultz of the German Lutheran Church will manage the campaign. They are authorized to appoint assistants as they may find necessary. This is a meritorious work and should meet with great success.

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

Joe Greenfield

Band Leader & Orchestra Instructor.

Music furnished for all occasions.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN

General Banking and Collections

We Make a Specialty of FARM LOANS

For Particulars Call or Write.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday

Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

Feb. 13th., 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Hans Fensand, of Goodridge, Minn. who, on Nov. 1st., 1911, made Homestead application Serial, No. 06520, for the E½SW¼ and who on February 29th, 1912, made Additional Homestead Application Serial No. 07890, for SW¼SE¼ all in, Section 8, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 26th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peder M. Olson, of Erie, Minn.
Oleander Uglem, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gilbert Lasher, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gustof Edwin Wehlin, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

F 21, 28, 7, 14, 21.

Star Notes

Hubert Jacobson is spending a few days attending to business matters at the county seat, and visiting over Sunday at the home of his uncle, Tom Jacobson, north of Thief River Falls.

Mrs. H. O. Tommerdahl has been on the sick list for some time past, suffering with rheumatism.

Halvor Syverson recently returned from the lumber woods. He came to have his trousers patched which had been put afire while burning brush near the camp. Undaunted he starts for the "brush" to make it fly all the more.

The East Star Ladies Aid meets with Mrs. Bertine T. Hovet next Wed. Feb. 13th.

Iver Iverson arrived from the Bemidji lumber region first [illegible] preparatory to answering his call to meet before the draft board examining physician.

Peter Sunsdahl hauled a load of hay to Oklee Saturday, with the "Sea Bucks" Belle and Minnie.

Miss Wold visited at her home near Kratka Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Tho. Nelson returned Monday morning from Thief River Falls where she went last Wednesday to see her daughter, Gladys, who was taken down with an attack of appendicitis and submitted to an operation last Thursday. She stood the operation well and is now rapidly recovering.

Figures Time of Falling Stone.

The time a stone would require to fall the 4,000 miles to the center of the earth has been calculated for the Paris Academy of Sciences, by M Sauger. Considering the influence of the varying density of the earth, he finds the time would be 19 minutes 1 seconds, but if the mean density is assumed to be the condition, the time would be 75 seconds greater.

RUSSIA TO RECLAIM DESERT

Good Pasture Lands Are Destroyed at the Rate of One Hundred Thousand Acres a Year.

The shifting sands of Astrakhan and the measures taken by the Russian government to deal with this problem form the subject of a memoir by J. G. Firstov, published in Petrograd, observes the Scientific American. Ten million acres of the province in question are covered with shifting sands formed during the nineteenth century and subsequently. These sands have been spreading at the rate of 100,000 acres a year, the result being the transformation of good pasture land into a barren waste. The principal cause is over grazing; flocks and herds are kept so long in one place as to result in the complete destruction of the turf. Poor agricultural methods are also responsible. About the beginning of the present century the government took measures of control and reclamation, and between 1904 and 1909 an area of about 46,000 acres was brought under cultivation. In 1913 a special service was ordered to deal with the question. The province was put under the charge of a chief forestry officer and divided into six districts, in each of which a subordinate official was appointed to superintend the work. At the time of writing good progress has been made in planting soil binders and growing herbaceous crops, but it was still problematical whether the province was adapted to the establishment of forests.

DON'T FORGET THOSE MATERIALS TO-DAY
TAKE THE WIFES ADVICE
TRADE HERE

The condition of the is of more interest to the woman who lives in it than to anyone else.

It Costs Very Little To Make An Old House Look Better.

We are ready with anything you may need in the repairing line—siding, sheathing, boarding, casing, mouldings, shingles flooring, etc., in any quantities desired.

The place to Buy

Winton-Nichols Lumber Co.

When you Build

Wednesday Feb. 27th IS DE LAVAL Service Day At Our Store

For the benefit of all users of De Laval Cream Separators we have established a DE LAVAL SERVICE DAY to be held annually.

On these dates we shall be glad to have any De Laval user bring his separator to our store for a thorough and careful inspection and adjustment, which will be made Free of Charge. Should any parts, due to usual wear, or accident need to be replaced, this will be done, the only charge being for the price of the new parts used.

The De Laval Service man, will be with us to have charge of this work. Bring in your Separator and receive the benefit of his advice on the care and operation of your machine, as well as the Free Service. It is our wish, and that of the De Laval Company, that every user of a De Laval Separator get the maximum of efficiency at the minnimum of cost.

No expert is required to keep a De Laval in repair. A little care with the use of De Laval Separator Oil will keep it running satisfactory for years if adjustments are made when needed.

Remember the Date, Feb. 27th.
Have your machine in by 10:30 A. M.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

See our New De Lavals

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

Goods Goods At Right [illegible]

BEEF CUTS

Steaks	20cts per lb
Roasts	18cts boneless 22cts
Stew	14 and 16cts

PORK CUTS

Steak	23cts
Chops	24cts
Roast	22cts
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Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

You Can Afford
This Fireproof Barn

Don't wait longer. A barn like this with concrete floor between stable and mow will make your stock and your feed safe from fire.

You can build it today cheaper than ever before in terms of your crops. We can furnish all material you need and recommend a good contractor.

Now is a good time to build. Winter milk profits will be greater for warm shelter. You will need less labor for cleaning the stable. You will be ready for next year's operations on a bigger scale.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Phone 51 Goodridge, Minnesota.

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is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

[illegible]

[illegible] broken up and your frozen self thawed out, keep away from those who have this spirit you might discover that there are other people in this world beside yourself and that some of them at least are not so very far from you. Do not go to any of these gatherings where this spirit manifests itself it might bury its poisonous fangs in your spotless body. Do not do anything to help your community along, it might come back at you and do you some good and that would be too bad. Do not contribute anything to improve your community in any way what so ever, it might become a better place to live and that would be a great calamity. Do not forget to kick. Do not forget to tell others how bad your neighbors are, you help your neighbor so much in this way. He sees his faults then of course and can correct them. Do not forget to kick on high taxes. You have nothing to say in fixing them of course. Somebody over in Africa does that and then, of course you never get anything in return for your tax money. You have no good roads, no good schools, no good government. Somebody else gets all the money, or the good out of it. Do not do anything to help matters if that can be done but kick, kick, kick till you die.

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[illegible] Greenfield

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O. A. [illegible]
LAWYER

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

Monthly Calender
Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday.

Commercial Club—Last Thurday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

Feb. 18th., 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Hans Fensand, of Goodridge, Minn. who, on Nov. 1st., 1911, made Homestead application Serial, No. 06829, for the E½SW¼ and who on February 29th, 1912, made Additional Homestead Application Serial No. 07380, for SW¼SE¼ all in, Section 8, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 26th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peder M. Olson, of Erie, Minn.
Oleander Uglem, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gilbert Lasher, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gustof Edwin Wahlin, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

F. 21, 28, 7, 14, 21.

[illegible]

Halvor Swenson recently returned from the lumber woods. He came to have his trousers patched which had been put afire while burning brush near the camp. Undaunted he starts for the brush to make it fly all the more.

The East Star Ladies Aid meets with Mrs. Bertine T. Hovet next Wed. Feb. 13th.

Iver Iverson arrived from the Kelby lumber region first [illegible] preparatory to answering his call to meet before the draft board examining physician.

Peter Sansdahl hauled a load of hay to Oklee Saturday, with the "Sts. Bucks" Belle and Minnie.

Miss Weld visited at her home near Kratka Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Tho. Nelson returned Monday morning from Thief River Falls where she went last Wednesday to see her daughter, Gladys, who was taken down with an attack of appendicitis and submitted to an operation last Thursday. She stood the operation well and is now rapidly recovering.

Figures Time of Falling Stone.

The time a stone would require to fall the distance to the center of the earth has been calculated for the Paris Academy of Sciences, by M. Sauger. Considering the influence of the varying density of the earth, he finds the time would be 19 minutes 1[illegible] seconds, but if the mean density is assumed to be the condition, the time would be 75 seconds greater.

RUSSIA TO RECLAIM DES[illegible]

Good Pasture Lands Are Destroyed at the Rate of One Hundred Thousand Acres a Year.

The shifting sands of Astrakhan and the measures taken by the Russian government to deal with this problem form the subject of a memoir by A. G. Firstov, published in Petrograd, observes the Scientific American. Ten million acres of the province in question are covered with shifting sands formed during the nineteenth century and subsequently. These sands have been spreading at the rate of 100,000 acres a year, the result being the transformation of good pasture land into a barren waste. The principal cause is over grazing; flocks and herds are kept so long in one place as to result in the complete destruction of the turf. Poor agricultural methods are also responsible. About the beginning of the present century the government took measures of control and reclamation, and between 1904 and 1909 an area of about 46,000 acres was brought under cultivation. In 1913 a special service was ordered to deal with the question. The province was put under the charge of a chief forestry officer and divided into six districts, in each of which a subordinate official was appointed to superintend the work. At the time of writing good progress has been made in planting soil binders and growing herbaceous crops, but it was still problematical whether the province was adapted to the establishment of forests.

DON'T FORGET THOSE MATERIALS TO-DAY
TAKE THE WIFES ADVICE
TRADE HER

The condition of the is of more interest to the woman who lives in it than to anyone else.

It Costs Very Little To Make An Old House Look Better.

We are ready with anything you may need in the repairing line—siding, sheathing, boarding, casing, mouldings, shingles flooring, etc., in any quantities desired.

The place to Buy
Winton-Nichols Lumber Co.
When you Build

Wednesday Feb. 27th
IS
DE LAVAL
Service Day
At Our Store

For the benefit of all users of De Laval Cream Separators we have established a DE LAVAL SERVICE DAY to be held annually.

On these dates we shall be glad to have any De Laval user bring his separator to our store for a free and careful inspection and adjustment, which will be made Free of Charge. Should any parts, due to usual wear, or accident need to be replaced, this will be done, the only charge being for the price of the new parts used.

The De Laval Service man, will be with us to have charge of this work. Bring in your Separator and receive the benefit of his advice on the care and operation of your machine, as well as the Free Service. It is our wish, and that of the De Laval Company, that every user of the De Laval Separator get the maximum of efficiency at the minimum of cost.

No expert is required to keep a De Laval in repair. A little care with the use of De Laval Separator Oil will keep it running satisfactory for years if adjustments are made when needed.

Remember the Date, Feb. 27th.
Have your machine in by 10:30 A. M.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
See our New De Lavals

[illegible] MINNESOTA.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XIII. No. 9 [redacted] GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1918. $1.50 Per Year.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.81
Barley	1.35
Flax	3.43
Rye	2.00
Butter	.40
Eggs	.40
Vivo Flour	$5.50
Mascot Flour	5.50

Local News Items

War Savings Stamps

EVERY time you lick a stamp you help to lick the Kaiser. Are you purchasing War Savings Stamps regurally.

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

J. P. Ferdinandsen was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Tuesday evening.

Miss Gertrude Pries spent Saturday in Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennie) Johnson spent Friday evening and Saturday in T. R. F.

Mr. Henry Swenson was a buisness caller in Goodridge Tuesday.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv

Miss Lillian Korslad and Kaia Lund spent Saturday evening in Goodridge.

Miss Laurence Urdahl spent Wednesday in Thief River Falls.

A full line of Scandinavian and English story books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

FOR SALE—Some white Russian seed Oats at $1.00 per bushel.

Lars Stomlien, adv. 2 wks.

Miss Anderson and Miss Murray spent Sunday at the Christ Urdahl home.

Stanly Scott arrived here Tuesday evening from Mispau, Minn. where he has been working in the woods.

FARMER—If you have a beef or a Viel for sale, call at the Goodridge Meat Market.

MORIN & STEPHENSON

Agents for Musikland Phonographs. Double disk Records at 35cts.

James Dempsey of Neptune was among the drafted men that left here Friday for training Camp.

NOTICE. I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock. and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin.

MORIN & STEPHENSON

Agents for Musikland Phonographs Double disk records at 35cts.

Mrs. Rev. Tungseth, Missess Myrtle Blair and Evangeline Cousins, Stuart and Victor McLeod were entertained at the Payne home Sunday evening.

FOR SALE—One four year old horse, 5 miles Northeast of Goodridge. adv t. f.

George Wold.

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota!

Cracked and whole corn for sale at the Hanson & Barzen elevator. Adv.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

Carl Loen spent Friday evening at Thief River Falls.

Rev. Tungseth conducted services at Jelle last Sunday.

Miss Teresa Giefer spent last week end at her home in Thief River Falls.

Dr. Gambell was a caller in Goodridge Friday.

Jay Payne and Stuart McLeod made a business trip to Germantown Monday

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Rosaire Morin

Salve O. Omlid, of Erie was a Thief River Falls business visitor Tuesday night.

J. P. Jensen spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday with his family at Thief River Falls.

FOR SALE or will trade for one or two horses, some good hay.

Salve O. Omlid, Erie: adv.

FISH—Get your Silver Herring before they are gone, 10 and 11c per lb., at Goodridge Meat Market- adv.

County Superintendent Johnson of Marshall County went through last week on his way to visit schools in the eastern part of Marshall County.

Don't miss the show at the Grand Theatre Saturday evening March 2nd. and 9th. Charlie Chaplins best comedies will be shown. adv.

Mrs. Lee Babcock and children, of Thief River Falls visited at the home of her folks Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund here over Sunday.

AGENTS—Snap of the Season

Brand new seller; live agents wanted everywhere; hurry; get this quick. Write today. Star Shop, Rt. 1, Box 95, Erie, Minn. adv.

Mr. Bronniche, who for a couple weeks has been employed at the Goodridge State Bank left Saturday evening for Bemidji, where he has secured employment in the First National Bank.

Miss Ruth E. Anderson went to Thief River Falls Friday evening to visit with her sister who is at the sanatorium treating a slight affection of one of the bronchial tubes.

Correspondents wanted in every township in eastern Pennington County and in west Beltrami county and south eastern Marshall. Write or call at this office for particulars.

Dr. Mellby of Thief River Falls was out to Geo. Wold's place last Saturday where he was called on account of Mrs. Wold's illness: He gave her the advice to spend some time at the sanatorium at Thief River Falls where she was taken Monday evening.

We had a letter from Chester C Tvedt a few days ago in which he states that army life agrees very well with him. We can assure him and the other boys that we are with them at all times in our thoughts. To do our bit to keep them with news we are willing to send our paper to them if they will let us have their address and keep us posted on the changes.

Last week we overlooked the item that Mrs. A. R. Johnsrud went to Thief River Falls where she followed her husband who some time ago obtained employment in the Citizens State Bank at this place. The Johnsrud's are of the first people in Goodridge and will be missed by us all.

Clearance Sale

Note the big bargains

Come and help yourself

Cash Prices

4 Buckle Overshoes $3.50 now 2.60
2 buckle Overshoes 3.00 now 2.25
1 buckle Overshoes 1.75 now 1.48
Ladies Felt Shoes 2.75 now 189
Ladies all felt Shoes 2.00 now 1.49

Also a big discount on all kinds of leather shoes and in Men's, Ladies', and Children's Underwear. I will also sacrifice on my groceries.

Come and take advantage of these cut prices while the opportnnity is here.

P. C. Halvorson

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

Mrs. G. A. Tungseth spent Saturday in Thief River Falls having some dental work done.

Harold Gunderson left Friday evening to take up training for entering the U. S. Navy. He was accompanied as far as Thief River Falls by Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Johnson.

Prof. J. H. Hay of Thief River Falls went out to Grygla Friday evening, the 22nd. to deliver an address at a loyalty meeting out there. He returned Saturday. We acknowledge a pleasant call.

Home-tasted Home sugar cured salt pork any amount you want try some at Goodridge Meat Market.

Christ Ellesen from Portland N. D. is visiting with his cousin H. A. Halvorson.

To Fix Wheat Price at $2.75 per Bushel.

Washington, Feb. 20.—A minimum price of $2.75 a bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat at the interior primary markets is provided in a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Halvor Steenerson of Minnesota. The measure which applies to this year's crop, further provides that the price for all other wheat shall be based upon its milling value as compared to No. 1 Northern.

Regarding his bill, Mr. Steenerson said in a prepared statement:

"The grain grades established by the Department of Agriculture are so numerous and strict they are almost impossible of application.

"If we had an open, competitive market, wheat would, of course, to a great extent, sell upon its milling value regardless of what grades some learned professor might place upon it.

"The present food control act contemplated fixing all prices under the Federal standards, and my bill changes this, so that there is only one standard, No. 1 Northern, and all other wheat is to be sold at the milling value, as compared with the milling value of No. 1 Northern.

"Under the present system, where there is dockage consisting of other grains or separate seeds, the farmer gets no pay for them, although they may be worth almost as much as wheat. Take a carload of 1000 bushels of wheat, with 5 per cent, or fifty bushels, of barley, the farmer would under the present system, lose all the barley, although it may be worth $1.50 a bushel to the man who separates it from the wheat, or $75 loss on the car. Nearly all separable weed and other seeds are worth from $35 to $40 a ton, and the farmer has to pay the freight to the terminal and then give away this valuable by-product.

"My bill proposes that the value of the wheat shall be based upon its milling qualities, and that the dockage, less cost of separation shall be added. The passage of my bill would be a quick remedy for all the grievances we are suffering, and would give us time to rewrite the grain inspection law upon more practical lines in time to be used after the war ceases and price control ends."

RED CROSS NOTES.

The ladies present to do Red Cross Work Friday afternoon Feb. 15 were Mesdames, Ferdinandsen, McDonald A. O. Halvorson, B. Johnson, Thoreson, Seavey, M. Olson, Josephenson, Vaughan, and Misses Gulrud, Anderson Giefer, Murray. The girls of the cooking class served a lunch, the proceeds of which went to the Junior Red Cross. A great many availed themselves of the opportunity to get a good lunch and at the same time to help a good cause along.

Every Friday afternoon has been set off as Red Cross work day and all interested are requested to be present and help. If you are knitting a sweater or something else, bring your work with you and spend the after noon in agreeable company.

The ladies of the Goodridge A. R. C. have [illegible] articles as follows during the month of Feb.: Mrs. A O. Halvorson, 1 sweater; Mrs. Bennie Johnson, 1 sweater; Miss Grette Gulrud 1 sweater; Anna Haugen, 1 sweater; Gunhild Haugen, 1 sweater; Mrs. Carl Christianson, 1 sweater and 1 pair wristlets; Mrs. G. Gunderson, 1 pair wristlets; Mrs. Martin Olson, 1 pair of socks.

Last Thursday they met in the schoolhouse to sew bandages and feurty of these were completed. The following ladies were present: Mrs. Ferdinandsen, Thoreson, Vaughan McDonald.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

FOOT-SCHULZE SHOES

For men, women, misses and children, in all styles and prices. We also handle the Weyenberg Work Shoe for Men and Boys.

SHOES FOR SERVICE, STYLE. AND QUALITY AT THE RIGHT PRICES

See Us Before Buying.

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

Friday afternoon Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Melgaard met with the ladies at Mrs. McDonald's residence to teach them to make different kinds of bandages needed. The following took the instructions; Mesdames Thoreson, Vaughan, and Ferdinandsen.

Friday forenoon Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Melgaard from Thief River Falls were at High Landing and organized a Red Cross Auxilliary. A membership of thirty was obtained at the first meeting. This angurs well for an active auxilliary at High Landing.

The following have lately joined the Goodridge branch:

Anton Knutson, H. R. Leslin, Wm. Bisbing, Mrs. Bisbing, and Mrs. John Kusmak.

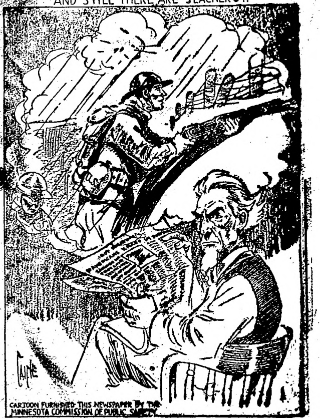
Don't Forget The Commercial Club meeting to-night!

A meeting will be held in the school house Friday evening March 1 1918 for the purpose of organising a community Club, men and women, county and village folk, are invited to be present. Come and show your spirit. Mr. Ross P. white, County Agricultural Agent will be there to lead the meeting. He will deliver the address of the evening. He is a good speaker and is well worth hearing.

Ross P. White, county agent was in Goodridge and the immediate vicinity last Thursday interviewing the farmers and business men concerning the advisability of organing a community club in this neighborhood. He met with a great deal of encouragement. Prospects is good for a live club of that nature.

Joe Greenfield instructed the band boys here Thurday evening.

AND STILL THERE ARE SLACKERS!!



CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

[illegible]

Rye Flour [illegible]

Mascot Flour [illegible]

Local News Items

War Savings Stamps

EVERY time you lick a stamp you help to lick the Kaiser. Are you purchasing War Savings Stamps regurarly.

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

J. P. Ferdinandsen was a passenger to Thief River Falls, Tuesday evening.

Miss Gertrude Fries [illegible] Saturday in Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] spent Friday evening and Saturday [illegible]

Mr. Henry Swenson [illegible] business caller in Goodridge [illegible]

For fresh candies [illegible] cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv.

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Mrs. Roy Tongseth, Misses Myrtle Bl[illegible] and Evangeline Cousins, Stuart and Victor McLeod were entertained at the Payne home Sunday evening.

FOR SALE [illegible] year old [illegible] miles [illegible] of Goodridge [illegible]

[illegible]

Rev. [illegible] conducted services [illegible] the last Sunday.

Miss Teresa C[illegible] spent the week end at her home in Thief River [illegible]

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Last week we overlooked the [illegible] that Mrs. A. R. Johnson went to Thief River Falls where she follows her husband who some time ago obtained employment in the [illegible] State Bank [illegible] Johnson [illegible] Goodridge [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] now 2.00

[illegible] Overs [illegible] 00 now 1.25

Children's Overshoes [illegible] 1.75 now 1.48

Ladies Felt Shoes [illegible] 1.75 now 1.[illegible]

Ladies [illegible] Shoes [illegible] 2.00 now 1.49

Also a big discount on [illegible] of leather shoes and in Men's, Ladies and Children's Underwear. [illegible] groceries. Come and take advantage of these cut prices while the opportunity is here.

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Goodridge, MINNESOTA

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[illegible]

Mrs. Bennie Johnson [illegible]

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[illegible] salt pork [illegible] amount you want [illegible] at Goodridge Meat Market.

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[illegible]

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[illegible] to bring in their hogs to us [illegible] highest market price for same. We handle them at any time.

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Goodridge, Minnesota

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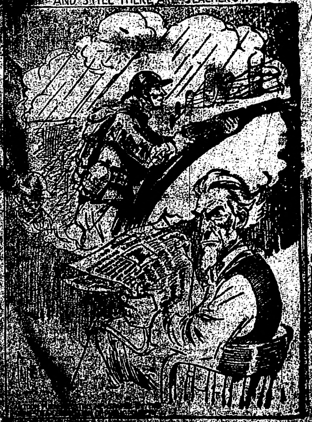


INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

SAYS PACKERS GAINED BY LEAK

Counsel Charges Meat Men Exploited Advance Knowledge of Hoover Appointment.

EMPLOYES GET PLANS

Heney Declares Six Men Secured Positions to Head Off Any Action by Administration Detrimental to Packers.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Advance information on the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator was obtained and Chicago packers used their influence in Washington to obtain places for employes and "friends" on the food administration, it was charged before Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the Federal Trade commission, in the government's investigation of the packing industry.

Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the commission, read a collection of private letters read to and from Louis F. Swift, head of Swift & Co.; Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co.; Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson & Co., and other big packers. The letters were seized in Heney's raid on the correspondence files of the packers.

Had Knowledge In Advance.

Mr. Heney said that the letters proved that the packers knew of the appointment of Mr. Hoover before the public was apprised of the eventh; that they had "inside" information that Joseph P. Cotton, a New York attorney, would be appointed head of the meat and livestock section of the food administration bureau even before official Washington was advised of it, and had confidential information on the attitude of the food administration before it was announced to the public and acted accordingly.

Mr. Heney said that at least six men who drew salaries from the packing companies and their subsidiaries were holding important posts in the Food administration. These men, he indicated, were placed in the Food administration for no other purpose than to head off any action which would be detrimental to the packers.

Every Appointee Discussed.

Virtually all of the letters read by Mr. Heney indicated the packers watched with deepest concern the evolution of the Food administration. Telegrams between the different large packers, sent over private wires maintained by them, showed that practically every appointee to the different departments of the Food administration was discussed by the packers with conjecture as to his attitude toward their concerns.

Names of two of the men who hold posts on the Food administration while drawing salaries from the packers were given out by Mr. Heney. They are E. O. Heyl, first assistant head of the department on the coordination of purchases, and W. F. Priebe, chief of the division of poultry and eggs and perishable markets. Mr. Heney said that Mr. Heyl is paid a salary by Libby, McNeil & Libby Co., a subsidiary of Swift & Co., while Priebe is head of the W. F. Priebe & Co., subsidiary of Swift & Co.

Mr. Heney further charged that while the packers were publicly opposed to the practice of reselling foodstuffs they themselves violated the rule.

PLAN TO RESTORE MONARCHY

Germany Favors Former Empress Alexandria, is Report.

London, Feb. 26.—Germany plans to restore the monarchy in Russia, according to a telegram to the Morning Post. It says the Grand Duke of Hesse has been appointed the commander in the Riga section of the German front.

"His sister," the dispatch adds, "the former Empress Alexander, as the guardian of her son, the former tsarevitch, is the favorite German candidate for the throne."

The former emperor will not accept the throne from German hands. The Bolsheviki have provided a form of government which the Russians alone understand—pure despotism. They have paved the way for the return of the monarchy.

More Earthquakes In Guatemala.

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, Feb. 26.—Telegraphic communications with the interior of Guatemala is interrupted as a result of earthquake shocks of an extremely violent character.

To Be Tried On Spy Charge.

Aberdeen, Feb. 26.—N. W. Stehly, wealthy Hecla merchant, will have a hearing before a United States commissioner on a charge of having violated the espionage act by seditious utterances. Stehly is a native American, his father, of German birth, having fought in the Union army during the Civil war. Stehly has been engaged in the hardware, furniture and undertaking business at Hecla for 23 years and is a prominent resident of the county. He furnished a cash bond of $5,000.

WAR TO DEATH, REPLY

Allies To Fight Harder To End World Menace.

Prussian War Lords Unmasked by Attitude Toward Russia is Administration View.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The answer of the Allies to the Teutonic conquerors of Russia will be war to the death if we may judge from the temper of President Wilson and his advisers since the announcement of the arrogant and humiliating peace terms which Berlin has exacted of the Bolsheviki government.

War Lords Unmasked.

The Prussian war lords, in the opinion of the administration, have been unmasked by their attitude toward Russia. They are now confessedly bent on conquest, and strengthened by success, and encouraged by an appeased civil population, they now may be expected to turn toward the west with a view to securing their conquest of Belgium and northern France.

Just Beginning For Allies.

For the Allies the war is just beginning. Only the defeat of Germany on the field of battle can now "make the world safe for democracy," and secure the United States from the peril of insatiable German power.

If the Allies win, Germany will be compelled to disgorge the Russian provinces, retire from Belgium and northern France and reconstitute Serbia and Rumania. If Germany wins, she will be the greatest power in continental Europe and will grow greater, with the probable future absorption of Russian territory.

PREDICTS GERMAN REVOLT

Reichstag Member Greeted With Cheers and Jeers.

Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—A revolution in Germany was predicted by Dr. Cohn, Independent Socialist deputy, in an address to the Reichstag, the Volks Zeitung of Cologne says.

"It is not correct to say that the people of Russia's Baltic province are longing for German rule," he declared.

"The treaty with Ukraine is not the first step toward general peace. I see the day coming when revolution will reach Germany, and the people will take the fate of their rulers into their own hands."

The Independent Socialists cheered the speaker. From other parts of the house came shouts of "traitor."

There are numerous indications in Germany of a very systematic campaign to promote a new general strike, says a Berlin dispatch to the Wezer Zeitung of Bremen.

AMERICANS TAKE GERMANS

Capture Twenty-two and Machine Gun in Raid.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 26.—An American patrol in the Chemin des Dames sector in conjunction with a French patrol has penetrated a few hundred yards into the German lines and captured two German officers, 20 men and one machine gun.

There was some sharp fighting and a number of the enemy were killed and wounded. There were no American casualties. The news quickly spread along the American front, and developed a keen, competitive spirit among the men.

ALLENBY CAPTURES JERICHO

Ancient City in Palestine Falls Into Hands of British.

London, Feb. 25.—An official dispatch from General E. H. H. Allenby says: "Australian mounted troops entered Jericho at 8:20 a. m. Friday, establishing themselves on a line between Jericho and Wadi Anja."

Wadi Auja is a small tributary of the river Jordan, which runs about five miles north of Jericho.

15 MICHIGAN MINERS BURIED

Shaft Is Filled With Quicksand And Water.

Iron River, Mich., Feb. 25.—Fifteen miners are dead in the Amasa Porter mine, owned by the Judson Mining company, 14 miles from here.

Their names are unobtainable, as the bodies are under 50 feet of quicksand and water, which poured in on them when a bulkhead broke.

French Senator Had German Money.

New York, Feb. 26.—Further disclosures in the investigation conducted here into the activities in America of Bolo Pasha, under sentence of death in France for treason, have been made public, indicating that Charles Tumbert, the French senator, who was arrested subsequent to Bolo Pasha's conviction in Paris, had German money amounting to $170,000 on deposit in this country.

Calls Kaiser Hypocrite.

Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—According to a dispatch from Vienna to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, Deputy Daszinski, leader of the Galician Socialists and member of the Austrian parliament, said in addressing the lower house that the declared right of self-determination of the people has become "an untruth and a hypocrisy on the lips of the ministers of Kaiser Wilhelm." He asked, sarcastically, that the contract with the Ukrainians would be kept, not by the Ukrainians, but by General von Linsenan.

PRICE OF PEACE HEAVY ON SLAVS

Demands of Germany Are Met By Bolsheviki In Surrender To Teuton Might.

PROPAGANDA TO STOP

Vast Regions of Valuable Territory Are Relinquished And Russ Army Must Be Immediately Disbanded.

London, Feb. 26.—General Brujevitch has been appointed successor to Ensign Krylenka as commander in chief of the Russian armies, according to a Berlin dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam by the Central News Agency. General Brujevitch, according to the message, has been proclaimed dictator and has ordered the Russian troops to fight to the last. Brujevitch was formerly chief of staff to Ensign Krylenko.

Face of Europe Changed.

London, Feb. 26.—Russia's acceptance of Germany's peace terms changes the face of Europe.

It cuts from Russia 381,000 square miles of territory, 50,000,000 population, and shoves her back from the Baltic, leaving her helpless and impotent in Germany's power, economically and physically.

The press had not yet time to comprehend the full meaning of the situation. The headlines contained such words as "tragic, dismembered, humiliating, impotent."

"Disarmed and Helpless."

The Post says there is "no other hypothesis but treachery." "She is disarmed and helpless," says the Chronicle.

A message from Petrograd says the executive committee of the pan-soviets agreed to accept the German peace terms by a vote of 126 to 85, with 26 not voting.

"Their knees are on our chest and our position is hopeless," said Nikolai Lenine, Bolsheviki premier.

Foe Terms Made Public.

London, Feb. 26.—Following receipt of an official wireless from Petrograd the German peace terms to which Russia has declared its "willingness to accede," have been made public. They were:

The state of war will be declared at an end by Russia and Germany.

The regions west of the line indicated by the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk are no longer under the territorial protection of Russia. From the region of Dvinsk, this line is advanced to the eastern frontier of Courland.

Livonia and Esthonia will be immediately cleared of Russians and German police will occupy them until the security of the inhabitants is guaranteed by constitutions. Political prisoners will be immediately released. Russia renounces every claim to intervene in the affairs of these regions. Germany and Austria will define their fate in agreement with the populations. Germany, after the Russian demobilization is complete, will evacuate these regions to the eastern line.

Conclude Peace With Ukrainia.

Russia will conclude a peace with Ukrainia. The Russians will evacuate Finland and Ukrainia immediately.

Russia will do all that is possible to secure for Turkey a return of her eastern Anatolian frontiers, recognizing annulment of the Turkish capitulation.

The Russian army shall be completely demobilized, including newly formed divisions.

Russian warships in the Black, Baltic and Arctic seas shall immediately be sent into Russian harbors until a general peace is concluded, or shall be disarmed. This includes the Allied warships in Russian waters. Resumption of merchant navigation in the Black and Baltic seas shall be withdrawn and the Arctic shall be blockaded by mines until the general peace is signed.

Treaty to Be Re-established.

The Russo-German commercial treaty of 1904 shall be re-established with certain exceptions and immediate negotiations shall be opened for a new treaty.

Indemnification shall be made for the expense of maintaining prisoners of war.

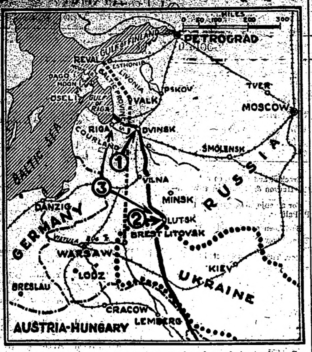
Russia shall promise to halt governmental and private propaganda designed to stir up agitation against the Central empires.

These terms must be accepted within 48 hours. Russian delegates must go to Brest-Litovsk immediately and sign the articles within three days. These must be ratified within a fortnight.

Hunt Originators of Camp Rumors.

Washington, Feb. 21. — Three soldiers, believed responsible for spreading in Passaic, N. J., stories of men freezing to death at Camp McClelland, will be courtmartialed if they can be located. According to information reaching the surgeon general's office, the men, home on leave, spread the story at Red Cross headquarters that 16 soldiers had been frozen. The same story was whispered about elsewhere in New Jersey and in Washington city, drawing from General Morton a strong denial of its truth.

NEW RUSSIAN INVASION BY GERMANS



The dotted line shows the approximate boundary of the territory Germany was reported to have demanded in the peace proposal made to Russia at the Brest-Litovsk conference. 1—Where the northern advance was made by the Germans across the Dvina river in the occupation of Dvinsk. 2—Where the southern German advance was begun in the occupation of the Russian fortress town of Lutsk. 3—Later reports from Berlin stated that the Germans were advancing on the Russian front along the entire line from Riga to Lutsk. This front is approximately 400 miles long.

101 LOST ON RED CROSS STEAMER

Perish When Florizel, From Halifax to New York, Hits Rock in Storm.

FOE AGENTS BLAMED

Believed to Have Tampered With Compass Causing Pilot to Lose Bearings— Rescuers Brave Seas Despite Several Early Failures.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 27.—When the Red Cross liner Florizel piled on the rocks at Broad Cove, near Cape Race, 43 persons escaped death and were saved by the coasting steamer Prospero. This information came in a wireless message from the Prospero to John Crosbie, minister of shipping. The rescue ship reported she embarked the survivors safely.

101 Believed Dead.

Three rescue ships brought the first batch of survivors to port and others are on the way. Among the survivors are five saloon and seven steerage passengers.

One hundred and one persons have perished, from among the passengers and crew of the ship, according to word reaching here. This places the death list higher than statements made by the owning company—the Red Cross line—which stated that 136 were aboard the Florizel.

Wrecked Through Treachery.

It is believed the steamer was wrecked through German treachery.

Scenes of indescribable heroism in the face of odds which seemed insurmountable took place as hardy New Foundland seamen stoically donned life belts, piled into puny dories and battled with the mountainous waves of the angry Atlantic.

Boat after boat was launched in the gray light of dawn by men who had left rescue ships to add another tale of heroism to the romantic stories of bravery which go hand in hand with records of shipping in this vicinity.

RUMANIA STARTS PEACE MOVE

Enters Into Formal Negotiations With Central Powers.

London, Feb. 26.—Roumania, cut off from her Allies through the disaffection of Russia, at last has entered into formal peace negotiations with the Central Powers, according to advices reaching London.

Those past masters in Teutonic allied politics, Von Kuehlmann and Czernin, respectively the German and Austrian foreign ministers, and Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian premier, are treating with M. Averesco, the Roumanian premier, at a point near Bucharest.

Doubtless, as were the terms imposed on Russia, the peace conditions that will be offered Roumania will be hard ones.

600 Medical Officers Dropped.

Washington, Feb. 25.—In line with its reorganization on a greater efficiency basis the surgeon genral of the army has released from service more than 600 medical officers. These men were found either to be physically deficient or unfitted for the work they were performing—and a few resigned. In connection with the orders for greater efficiency it developed that scores of General Pershing's army, passed by medical officers before leaving for France, had been found physically unfit.

CONDEMN LA FOLLETTE

Solon Is Denounced by Senate of His Own State.

Bitter Attack Made on Senator by by Resolution Passed by 26 to 3 Vote.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 27.—The state senate has passed, by a vote of 26 to 3, the loyalty resolution, including an amendment condemning Senator La Follette for his attitude toward the war.

Critics of the Wisconsin senator attacking his attitude read into the record La Follette's St. Paul speech and editorials printed in his magazine.

Denounce His Speeches.

"The people of the state of Wisconsin always have stood and always will stand squarely behind the present war to a successful end. We condemn Senator Robert M. La Follette and all others who have failed to see the righteousness of our Nation's cause, and have failed to support our government, in matters vital to the winning of th ewar.

"And we denounce any attitude or utterances of theirs which has tended to incite sedition among the people of our country, and to injure Wisconsin's fair name before the free peoples of the earth."

Speaker Says "Traitor."

Bitter attacks were made in the upper house on La Follette.

State Senotors Witter, Bennett and Hanson led in the attacks. They were in answer to Senator Huber's vindication of La Follette Saturday.

"I consider La Follette a traitor, and all languages coold be exhausted in an effort to find fitting words to denounce him," declared Senator Hanson.

"Every man who is against the government of the United States in the present world crisis regards La Follette as a patron saint. He has sustained President Wilson the same way that Judas sustained Christ,' Senator Bennett said.

ASSAILS BOLSHEVIKI IN U. S.

Sen. McCumber Denounces Surrender to Germany.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Denouncing the Bolsheviki surrender to Germany, Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, told the Senate that a "Bolsheviki" sentiment in America was of no less danger to the cause of democracy against autocracy. Profiteers, labor slackers and government officials who fail to stand against them were assailed by the senator in vigorous terms.

QUAKE KILLS 10,000

Amoy, China, Feb. 26.—Nearly 10,000 persons lost their lives as a result of the recent earthquake in the Amoy Hinterland, according to the latest reports from Swatow.

To Care for Effects of Dead.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Instructions as to the disposal of personal effects removed from the bodies of enemy dead are contained in a general order issued by the War department. Comanders of divisions, separate brigades and smaller independent units are ordered to collect all personal effects removed from each body in a separate package, the articles to be carefully listed and marked with the name, rank and organization of the individual. These packages are to be forwarded to the adjutant general.

TELLS CHANCES FOR AGREEMENT

Hertling Says Germany Accepts Wilson's Four Principles as Basis for Peace Parley.

ONE CONDITION MADE

Declares All Peoples Must Endorse Offer and That Goal of World Arbitration Court Has Not Been Reached.

Amsterdam, Feb. 27.—The imperial German chancellor, Count von Hertling, speaking before the Reichstag, made this declaration.

"I can fundamentally agree with the four principles, which in President Wilson's view must be applied in a mutual exchange of views, and thus declare with President Wilson that a general peace can be discussed on such a basis.

"Only one reserve need be made in this connection: These principles must not only be proposed by the President of the United States, but also must actually be recognized by all states and peoples."

"But this goal has not yet been reached. There is still no court of arbitration established by all the nations for the preservation of peace in the name of justice. When President Wilson incidentally says that the German chancellor is speaking to the tribunal of the entire world, I must decline this tribunal as prejudiced, joyfully as I would greet it, if an impartial court of arbitration existed and gladly as I would co-operate to realize such ideals.

"Unfortunately, however, there is no trace of similar statements on the part of the leading powers of the Entente. England's war aims are still thoroughly imperialistic and she wants to impose on the world a peace according to Englanad's good pleasure.

Challenges Britain's Claim.

"The world is longing for peace," the chancellor said, "but the governments of the enemy countries again are inflaming the passion for war. There are, however, other voices to be heard in England; it is to be hoped these voices will multiply.

"The world now stands before a final decision. Either our enemies will decide to conclude peace—they know on what conditions we are ready to begin a discussion—or they will continue the insanity by their criminal war of conquest."

He continued: "Our people will hold out further, but the blood of the fallen, the agonies of the mutilated and the distress and sufferings of peoples will fall on the heads of those who insistently refuse to listen to the voice of reason and humanity."

The Four Principles.

The four principles outlined by President Wilson in his address of February 11, referred to by Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, in his speech before the Reichstag, are:

"First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

"Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in the game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of balance of power; but that,

"Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the population concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states, and,

"Fourth, that all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetrating old elements of discord and antagonism, and that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently the peace of the world.

"A genral peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative, except among the spokesmen of the military annexationist party in Germany."

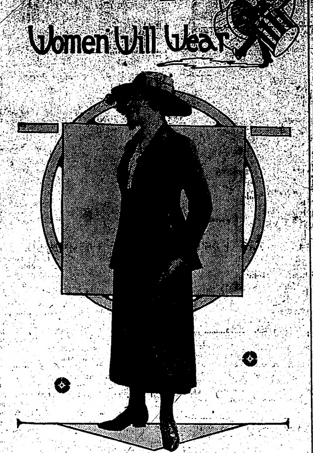
$1,000,000 Given to McGill.

Montreal, Feb. 26. — The Carnegie corporation has presented McGill university with $1,000,000 in recognition of the institution's devoted service and sacrifice toward Canada's part in the war.

Line Official Lost With Ship.

New York, Feb. 26.—John Shannon Munn, a director of the Red Cross line, and his 3-year-old daughter Betty were among those lost in the wreck of the steamer Florizel, which went on the rocks, as indicated by the following dispatch received here by C. W. Bowring from his brother in St. Johns: "Saw Captain Martin, who said he saw Jack washed off the dock shortly after the ship grounded. Betty and nurse must have drowned instantly. Ship breaking up and cargo is washing ashore."

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



CONSIDER THE TAILORED SUIT FOR SPRING.

The time has come—it is here this minute—to consider the tailored suit for spring. It is an agreeable duty because the season has in store some happy surprises for us in novel trimming ideas and in ingenious combinations of cloth and silk. Designers have been asked to conserve wool and have responded in a way to reflect honor on themselves by furnishing models that use little cloth but are so cleverly designed, with such attention to good lines and so much originality in finish, that we may give thanks for the necessity which mothered such fine inventions. Make up your mind to have a sprightly suit for spring; because this year's suit has characteristics all its own.

Among them are to be mentioned the introduction of vests which are made of silk, brocade, crepe, pique and of plain fabrics handsomely embroidered. Somewhere at the front—the sides of the coat may barely meet, or just fail to, they are held together by one or two link buttons. In other models fronts are cut away like a man's dress coat leaving an expanse of handsome waist coat to entice the eye. White cloth collars and cuffs, with collars lengthened into revers are another feature that add to the attractiveness of spring suits and they belong to an attractive class which includes suits with collars, revers and cuffs of figured or plain silk.

Narrow braid and small buttons appear in coats not otherwise decorated, but ingenious cutting redeems the plainest suits from being uninteresting. A suit of this character is shown in the picture, of serge bound with silk braid. Its lines are trim and graceful, the coat original in cut and of medium length; many are shorter and few longer. The fronts just meet at the waistline fastening with a link button there.

Skirts might be disposed of very briefly by describing them merely as plain. They do not indulge themselves in plaits or folds or tucks or anything that will take up material not absolutely needed and they are from one and a half to two yards wide.

Aprons have always been interesting; they are of so many kinds and proclaim so plainly that they are intended for real use in substantial activities or are merely decorative and trivial. But times have changed with aprons, and now the most wear-resisting and useful of them are required to look well, to possess style as well as strength. Necessity and patriotism have given the apron a boost, and now we have "service aprons" and "bungalow aprons," shapely and neat, worn by women who are doing things for themselves and others which others used to do for them.

Some of the bungalow aprons made of plain percale or chambray in all the light colors, pink, lavender, tan, maize, blue, green and rose, with collars and cuffs of flowered cretonnes, ought to be rechristened, they are so gay and pretty. They deserve to be called bungalow frocks at least—and perhaps that is exactly what they are.

A service apron for every-day house wear is shown in the picture, made of plaid percale with plain white cuffs and collars. It has long sleeves. Many of the good-looking aprons for housework are made of plain percale or chambray, with plaid collars, pockets, cuffs and belts. Usually the sleeves are three-quarter length. They are designed to be easily laundered, and there are many good patterns for making them, if one has the time. But they are to be had ready made at such moderate prices that it is a question whether there is any economy in doing the work at home or not. It depends upon the time one has to spare and what can best be done with it.

Julia Bottomley

WHEN YOU MAKE APRONS.

The KITCHEN CABINET

One of our students of diet tells us that one-third of the food taken into the body is used, the other two-thirds we eat at our peril.

MEATS TO EAT.

We have meats to eat and meats to ship these days. The meats to eat must be confined to those which will not ship and we need fear no hardship, for they offer a goodly variety. Sweetbreads, for instance, are perishable as well as liver, kidneys, fish and fowl.

Fried Sweetbreads.—Parboil and remove all the unedible portions, and when cold, split in halves and cut in pieces the size of a large oyster, wipe dry and dip in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry in hot fat. Season well and serve with parsley as a garnish.

Larded Sweetbreads.—Trim two sweetbreads, parboil in water with a tablespoonful of vinegar added, then chill in cold water. Dry them and lard with fine strips of bacon. Put a slice of bacon in a saucepan, a chopped onion, a chopped carrot, spice and herbs, with salt, and a small quantity of stock. Cook down until the stock has all evaporated, then brown the sweetbreads and serve.

Baked Sweetbreads With Peas.—Trim two pairs of sweetbreads and parboil 15 minutes, lard them, dredge with seasoned flour, add stock or water to cover the bottom of the baking pan, and bake 40 minutes, basting often. When nearly done add a tablespoonful of flour to a tablespoonful of bubbling-hot butter and mix well; add a cupful of highly seasoned stock or milk with seasonings, then a cupful of green peas drained from their liquor.

Sweetbread Salad.—Cooked sweetbreads finely minced and combined with peas, celery, a few chopped pickles and olives with a handful of nuts and a good salad dressing make a most tasty and popular salad.

Sweetbreads cooked and served in a rich seasoned white sauce, served in timbale or patty shells make a luncheon dish suitable when entertaining. In many markets sweetbreads are reasonable in price, but when too costly the delicate meat will have to be denied to those with flat pocketbooks.

Sweetbreads are rather tasteless, so need a highly seasoned sauce and a touch of garlic or onion.

SOME GOOD DISHES.

A dessert which is not at all common, but which is most tasty is the following: Cut up one orange or a tangerine, add two chopped apples, sprinkle lightly with sugar. When serving mix and arrange a slice of lemon jelly thickened with grapenuts on the top of each. Serve with sugar and cream.

Lemon jelly, grapenuts and a few chopped walnuts is another combination which may be molded and sliced; then serve with whipped cream or cut in cubes and serve in sherbet cups with a little ice cream for garnish.

Tomatoes Scalloped With Green Peas.—Take half as many crumbs as tomatoes. For a cupful of crumbs mix a fourth of a cupful of any sweet fat melted. Fry a slice of onion and half of a shredded green pepper in a little of the fat and arrange in layers in a baking dish, leaving the crumbs on top. Bake twenty minutes and serve hot.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Take small-sized tomatoes, fill with the following mixture: Boiled rice, chopped nuts and a seasoning of salt and pepper with a little fried onion. Fill the tomatoes and bake slowly one hour. Serve with a sauce from the pan which has been slightly thickened with flour. The centers of the tomatoes may be used in a salad or in various ways which will occur to the cook.

Cabbage With Meat.—To eke out a small amount of meat and make a satisfying meal shred half a cabbage, crisp it by letting it stand an hour in cold water, then drop into rapidly boiling water and cook for twenty minutes; drain and press out the liquor. Put into a baking pan, a layer of the cabbage then a layer of any chopped meat, place a few pieces of tomato, the firmer pieces taken from the can, over the meat, season well with salt and pepper and repeat, leaving a layer of tomatoes on top. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Any cold left-over cabbage may be used in this way.

Dried peas, which have been quickly dried when they were tender and sweet, make a most delicious addition to the menu. Soak, then cook until soft and use as a vegetable or soup, or in combination with other foods.

Nellie Maxwell

Six Society Women Sworn as Cops.

Hoboken, N. J.—Six society women here have been sworn into service as policewomen to serve without pay. Their special duty will be to keep young girls, accompanied by soldiers and sailors, off the streets at night. The girls will be turned over to their parents.

One Reserve.

"What will the country do if the food supply gives out here?"

"Well, there are the Sandwich islands."

PROPER CARE OF BATTERY ON CAR

Must Be Kept Charged and Prevented From Freezing.

TWO THINGS OF IMPORTANCE

Equipment Standing Idle for Any Length of Time Loses Its Charge—Reading Is Indicated by the Hydrometer.

(F. E. ANDREWS, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Many automobile owners do not realize the importance and necessity of giving their starting and lighting batteries proper attention in the winter. The battery is a delicate piece of apparatus, and if mistreated, will very quickly depreciate.

Two things are of prime importance: the battery should be kept fully charged, and it should not be allowed to freeze. A battery, when standing idle for any length of time, gradually loses its charge. Therefore if the car is not run regularly during the winter, in order to keep the battery fully charged the engine should be run at regular periods to charge, or else the battery should be charged from an outside source of current. This should be done every two or three weeks.

Charge Easily Read.

The state of charge can be easily read from a specific gravity hydrometer syringe, which can be purchased for about a dollar from an auto supply dealer. A reading of from 1,250 to 1,300 indicates full charge. The reading is indicated by the number on the hydrometer at the level of the liquid.

If the battery is fully charged, it is not apt to freeze when the temperature is above zero, Fahrenheit. It is best, however, to take the battery from the car and into the house in extremely cold weather.

External Charging.

External charging can be done from an electric lamp socket if the current is direct, by the use of a resistance to limit the current going into the battery. If the current is alternating, a rectifier must be used to make it direct. Small lamp socket rectifiers are now made quite reasonably.

KEEP SPARE TIRES COVERED

Manufacturer Takes Pains to Wrap It Thoroughly for Protection From Light and Air.

A cover for the spare tire is something more than a bit of decoration. You will notice that the careful tire manufacturer takes pains to wrap the new tire thoroughly. This is to protect it from light and air. The action of sun and storm on the spare tire hardens the rubber and injures it so that its mileage will be less when it is put in service. A well-fitted cover is an economy and will more than pay for itself by protecting your tire investment.

WHEELS WITH LOOSE SPOKES

Squeaking Noise Which Is Quite Annoying May Be Eliminated by Any Wheelwright.

Wooden wheels with loose spokes emit a squeaking sound which is intensely annoying. The noise will be more distinct when the car is being driven around a corner. Sometimes this looseness may be obviated by replacing one or more spokes, or it may be cured by forcing small wooden wedges between the spokes and the hub. A wheelwright can do the job in a few minutes.

NEW DEVICE FOR HEADLIGHT

Motorist, With Can of Paint, Should Be Able to Fix Lights to Suit Laws of Any State.

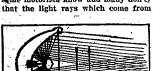
The Illinois law requiring the dimming of headlights on approaching another vehicle does little more than make a formality of what has long been a custom. More drastic laws in other states, however, bid fair to get the Chicago motorist into trouble if he tours far afield without due preparation.

Many headlight devices have been approved for use in these states, but the simplest suggestion for complying with the most of the varying regulations seems to be that suggested by Macey F. Deming, who framed the law now in effect in New York.

Mr. Deming says five minutes spent in painting your light bulbs will give a motorist an effective nonglare device in any state. For New York he describes the method as follows:

"Paint the right side of the light bulbs green and at the tip of each bulb make a circle of green paint one-half the diameter of the bulb. The paint should cover the right of the bulbs, looking with the car, for an arc of 150 degrees."

Painting the right side of the bulbs is prescribed because the New York law limits the amount of light that many be directed to the left of the car. The reason for this is the fact (which some motorists know and many don't) that the light rays which come from the right side of a bulb strike the reflector and are thrown to the left-hand side of the road—and, of course, vice versa, as indicated in the diagram.



Reflection of Light.

Keeping this in mind, and remembering that to limit the light thrown upward one must paint the lower side of the bulbs, the motorist with a can of paint should be able to adapt his headlights to almost any state law.

GAUGE DOES NOT REGISTER

Trouble May Be Caused by Leaky Pump and Is Put Into Action by Priming Feed Line.

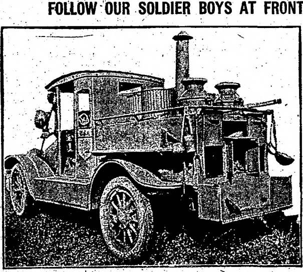
In cars equipped with oil pressure gauges and a piston type oil pump the owner often is at a loss to know why the gauge does not register, knowing that there is sufficient oil in the engine. This trouble may be caused by a leaky pump. It may be put into action in many cases by priming. In doing this disconnect the oil line back of the gauge and while the engine is running slowly squirt oil into the feed line by means of an oil can. Continue doing this until oil is squirted back through the feed line, after which the line should be connected.

USING GASOLINE IN WINTER

Average Car Shows Tendency to Consume More During Cold Weather Than in Summer Months.

It is the common experience of motorists that the average car shows a marked tendency to use more gasoline in winter weather than during the warm months. A cold engine prevents the proper vaporization of the fuel and necessitates a very rich mixture. Cost of operation is thus excessive during the starting and warming-up processes. The problem is to shorten or eliminate this period of costly operation by heating up the engine fast, as an engine will work as well, winter or summer, after it is heated up to the even-running temperature.

PRACTICAL AUTOMOBILE KITCHEN TO FOLLOW OUR SOLDIER BOYS AT FRONT



TRAVELING KITCHEN, RUN BY MOTOR POWER.

Feeding our soldiers is an important matter, and the problems it presents have interested many of our inventors. The traveling kitchen, run by motor power, is a very natural product of the times. There are several types.

The kitchen with its big kettles, large enough to cook food for two hundred and fifty men at one operation, is mounted upon an automobile truck, which can also carry reserve supplies to feed two hundred and fifty additional men.

For the chauffeur a protected cab is provided in front and the cook may attend to his work in the kitchen even while the truck is moving from place to place, by standing upon a step in the rear. To prevent his being jolted off on rough roads a hand rail has been provided to which he can hold.—Popular Science Monthly.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

MR. SUN'S ENGAGEMENT.

"Hello," said the King of the Clouds, as Mr. Sun got up one morning.

"I Am a Bit Tired," Admitted Mr. Sun.

"Don't you want to sleep a little longer this morning?" asked the King of the Clouds.

"I would like to," said Mr. Sun, "but I have an engagement."

"Nonsense," said the King of the Clouds, "don't pay any attention to engagements. Really, you should think of yourself. You look so tired out."

"I am a bit tired," admitted Mr. Sun.

"Then do rest," begged the King of the Clouds.

"I really shouldn't," Mr. Sun said.

"You work too much anyway," said the King of the Clouds. "Let me look after your duties this morning. If you feel rested by afternoon, get up, but if not, just stay still all day long. I don't mind a bit."

"You couldn't look after my duties," said Mr. Sun. "We don't do things the same way. We do things quite the opposite way."

"Well," said the King of the Clouds, "give folks a little change once in a while. Don't spoil them."

"But today is different," said Mr. Sun. "It's good of you to offer to do my work for me, but I really can't rest today."

"Why not?" asked the King of the Clouds. "My army of raindrops are so anxious to go down to the earth. They want to play on the snow down there. And the Mist grandchildren, with their old Nurse Fog, want to go down too. They're longing for some fun, and they haven't been down in such ages.

"Do let them, Mr. Sun. They enjoy the snow, too, you know."

"They can't enjoy it," said Mr. Sun, "when they try their very best to wash it away."

"They do enjoy it!" exclaimed the King of the Clouds. "And they prove it by trying to wash it away."

"I don't see that at all," said Mr. Sun.

"You're a pretty bright old fellow," said the King of the Clouds, "and you know almost everything, but somehow your old friend Cloud King knows something you don't once in a while."

"That's right," admitted the Sun. "Besides, I don't feel so very bright this morning."

"Just as I said," answered the King of the Clouds. "You need more sleep. Even the bright Mr. Sun must rest once in a while."

"Of course I must," said Mr. Sun, "but today isn't the right day. That's the whole trouble. But do tell me how you can explain that the Raindrops and Mist grandchildren like the snow when they try to wash it away."

"I can explain it easily," said the King of the Clouds. "The Raindrops and Mist grandchildren and old Nurse Fog try to wash away the snow because they like it so much they want to take it with them. They never can, poor dears, but they always try."

"I never thought of that," said Mr. Sun.

You need more rest to brighten up," pleaded the King of the Clouds once again.

Down on the earth the people were wondering if it were going to rain. The weather man had said the day would be fair, and yet it looked so much like rain. And Mr. Sun had come out only very faintly, and only once or twice.

The Mist Grandchildren and Old Nurse Fog.

It had been cloudy most of the morning. "Come and work for me tomorrow, Cloud King," said Mr. Sun. "I want to rest, but I must keep my engagement."

"All right," said the Cloud King a little crossly. "But you aren't feeling like it today."

Mr. Sun began to shine. He didn't feel much like it, but he did his best, for he had promised that he would shine this day. The children were giving a great big sleigh ride, and he knew that if he refused to come and let the King of the Clouds take his place, the children would have to stay home.

So, though he felt tired and couldn't shine as hard as he usually did, the children had their sleigh ride, for the rain didn't spoil their fun as they had feared.

And Mr. Sun was so thankful he had kept his engagement!

As You Go Along.

Whether we are thinking of a pleasure to enjoy, or a kindness to bestow, we must take it as we go along. The people who are always planning for a good time in the distant future, overlooking the little joys that start up at their feet, are as foolish as those who are putting off helpfulness till by and by. Help others and enjoy yourself as you go along.—Girl's Companion.

POISON GAS NOW PURIFIES WATER

British Scientists Have Found a Way to Use Chlorine Product.

SAVES THOUSANDS OF LIVES

Water-Borne Disease Practically Banished From Western Front—Medical Corps Keeps Close Supervision Over Food Furnished Troops.

London.—Chlorine gas, which the Germans brought into the field of battle as a means of poisoning their opponents, is now largely used for purifying the water supply of the British army. That is one of the strange antitheses of this war. Socrates in prison, noting the pleasure which he had when the fetters were taken off his legs, speculated as to how pain and pleasure, though opposite, were so closely linked that the one seemed always to follow on the heels of the other. In the same way what is poisonous in one use is a means of wholesomeness in another, and divine providence turns even to good what wickedness designed for evil. The Germans rarely get a chance to kill anyone with chlorine gas now, but chlorine gas is daily in the British lines making water wholesome and safe.

Saves Thousands of Lives.

The effort to secure pure water for the British armies in the field makes one of the fine stories of the war. It has saved very many thousands of lives by practically banishing water-borne disease from our principal front. At the outset of the war the British Royal Army Medical Corps declared in its mind all water supplies to be suspect. They were held guilty of infection until they were proved to be innocent. A "fool proof" system of making unwholesome water safe by chlorination was designed. Then all that remained to be done was to provide the machinery and chemicals and to safeguard against carelessness. The first was a matter of supplies, the second of discipline. Both were equal to the demand made upon them, and on every front now the general rule is that the men are drinking safe water.

Chloride of lime was at first the standby for water purification. It is efficacious, but water chlorinated with it is not very nice. Now chlorine gas has taken its place at big water supply points. It is just as efficacious and it does not taste the water to the same extent. A simple test, in which a noncommissioned officer of every unit is trained, tells how much chlorination water will need to make it safe. If very heavy chlorination is needed, the water after treatment can be dechlorinated and is left pure. The unit's water cart with its trained sanitary orderly has all the means of making water wholesome. But the system is followed where possible of purifying a main supply and issuing from that. In case of small isolated bodies of men, means of water purification are provided in the shape of tablets of acid sulphate of soda. All the old troublesome water purifying schemes, such as candle-filters, which used to be constantly breaking down, have been scrapped. Water precaution now is simple as well as effective.

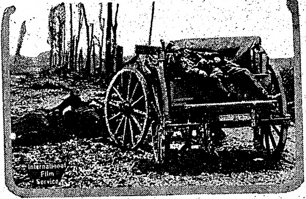
Food is as carefully looked after by the British Royal Army Medical Corps as water. Food has to be not only pure but appetizing and scientific. If the food is not pure it causes sickness. If it is not appetizing it causes discontent. If it is not scientific, has not its proper proportion of proteins and fats and carbohydrates, it does not keep up the strength of the fighting men.

Has Scientific Basis.

Probably Thomas Atkins has no suspicion that the very generous ration he enjoys has a scientific basis carefully calculated in calories; that there is a distinct change made in his summer and his winter ration, and that scientists look up isothermal tables and so on when he goes to a fighting area to decide what his food should be. But that is so. There are summer food scales. There is a ration for the French front and another for the Italian front and another for Salonica. Yet another for Mesopotamia and another for southwestern Africa. Some people are accustomed to talk as though the Germans had all the science and were the only people who took the food chemist into council. The truth is that the British have as much science but a good deal more humaneness, and part of the humaneness is to keep the scientific calculations in the background.

In regard to cooking, the Royal Army Medical Corps confess to an inferiority in British skill. As compared with the French, we are a nation of bad cooks. The most strenuous efforts are being made, and have been made for a long time, to raise the standard of army cooking. It is very much better now than at the start of the war, but it still will not stand well in comparison with the general French skill in combining economy with savory results. But the cooking is better and will yet be better; and when the British army come marching home it will have the knowledge to raise greatly the standard of domestic comfort in Great Britain. Thus again, pleasure will follow pain and the evils of war bring good in their train.

THE GRIM HARVEST OF WAR



In the midst of the desolation of war in northern France lie a German transport driver and his team, killed by a single high explosive shell.

FISHERWOMEN ARE HEROINES IN WAR

One of Them Saves Sailor From Torpedoed Vessel Under Fire of U-Boat.

BRAVE DEEDS OF CIVILIANS

Telephone Operators Get Medals for Heroism Displayed While Plants Are Destroyed—Stick to Posts Amid Bursting Bombs.

London.—Heroism in civil life has come to be almost commonplace in an empire torn by the bitter world struggle, but shining instances are noted by the government and reward given. Nearly 400 medals for self-sacrifice in time of danger have just been distributed in England. As many women as men appear on the lists. Many of them are telephone girls, who have earned the admiration of all London by their fearlessness in sticking to their posts in the face of imminent danger from exploding bombs hurled from German Zeppelins and airplanes. Some of those who are now wearing medals are Lilian Ada Bostock, Florence Steggel, Mabel Eleanor Clarke, Florence Marie Cass, Ethel E. Hickey and Bertha Florence Ester. These girls have been pictured in the illustrated papers of London and have received gifts from citizens. They are of the same type as the New York telephone girls. They are ready to do their work no matter how many bombs are falling about them.

New Grace Darling.

And Great Britain has a new Grace Darling upon whom to shower its homage. Ella Trout has gained the new distinction. She has a medal from the government and no one begrudges her one bit of her honor. She is a fisherwoman. She rowed into the vortex of a sinking ship which just had been torpedoed and rescued a sailor who was clinging to a lifeboat. A submarine was in the immediate vicinity and already had shelled other lifeboats. The woman was a mile away, accompanied only by a ten-year-old boy. She rowed straight for one boat filled with sailors, which was shattered and sunk as she drew near it, and when there was none left there to be saved, changed her course and picked up a sailor in another boat. She now is one of the national heroines. She still is a fisherwoman.

Frederick Higham, a special constable, has received a medal. He swam to an airship that had fallen into the sea and brought two airmen ashore. Doris Hirst, another telephone operator, has reason to be proud. She has received a medal. She works in a munitions factory. She remained at her post, summoning aid and performing other invaluable service while the factory was virtually destroyed around her. The police had advised everyone to leave, but she refused until she had put through certain calls which she believed were necessary for the safety of the neighboring buildings.

THRIFT STAMPS WORN AS BEAUTY SPOTS BY GIRLS

Seattle, Wash.—Thrift stamps as beauty spots are popular with Seattle girls. Unlike other beauty spots thrift stamps are not taxed and draw interest all the time.

Miss Eva Henderson is the first Seattle girl to start the fad here. She generally wears her thrift stamp pasted at an angle on her forehead. Beauty spots come under the general head of "cosmetics," and Uncle Sam collects a tax of 50 per cent on cosmetics. But the thrift stamp even as a beauty spot cannot be taxed.

SEND CRACK AIRMAN

Adjutant Soulier to Demonstrate Morane Plane.

French Aviator Selected by War Department Officials to Come Here as Instructor.

Paris.—Adjutant Soulier of the French army, who shot down seven German airplanes in the shortest space of time of any aviator, has been selected by the undersecretary of aviation to go to the United States to demonstrate the newest and fastest flying machine in the world—the Morane monoplane.

Robert Morane of the Morane-Saulier works, who has created this development of his "parasol" type. Originally intended to send as demonstrator Sublieutenant Jean Navarre, who was tied with Guynemer, each having 12 German machines to his credit, in the spring of 1916, when he was wounded, and who has since been declared insane, following his running down a number of policemen in his automobile last winter.

The French authorities have refused to permit Navarre to leave the country, on the ground that although he is generally regarded as rational now, he might exhibit further tendencies to insanity which might be embarrassing to the authorities in the United States because of his grade and decorations in the French army. Navarre has always been considered by experts as the aviator possessing the best technique in the service.

Soulier, who is only twenty years old, went to Flanders in May last with a crack French escadrille. He was fixing the newest model two-gun S. P. A. D. and by the end of June, when he was wounded, he had destroyed seven enemy machines. The Morane which he will demonstrate has been tried out by Raoul Givas Lufberry, the American "ace," who is highly pleased with its performance. It has shattered all speed and climbing records, but can only be driven by the most skilled pilots.

POLL TAXES FOR WAR WORK

Salvation Army Will Collect Refund at Wichita for Use of Troops Abroad.

Wichita, Kan.—Some weeks ago the Kansas supreme court ruled that certain cities did not have to collect a poll tax. Wichita is one of them.

Then the Salvation Army officers here conceived a bright idea.

"Why not ask the men for their poll tax, and use the money in furthering the war work overseas of the army?" they asked.

Now accredited solicitors of the Salvation Army are collecting the poll tax receipts of business men and others. They will present them to the city officials when the refund is made.

DAY-OLD SON SAVES DADDY

Soldier Overstays Leave When Heir Doesn't Arrive on Time and Is Arrested for Desertion.

Denver, Colo.—John Pershfield, Jr., aged one day, saved Private John Pershfield, Sr., of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh infantry, from being court-martialed on a charge of desertion from Uncle Sam's forces.

Private Pershfield secured a furlough from Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal., where his company is training, to visit his home in Denver. When he failed to return to camp at the expiration of the leave, Col. Patrick Hamrock, commanding officer, wired Denver authorities to arrest Pershfield as a "deserter from the army."

The charge was changed to "absent without leave" when local authorities notified Hamrock that Pershfield, Jr., failed to arrive as soon as expected, so the soldier-daddy overstayed his leave waiting for Mr. Stork to put in an appearance.

WORLD'S BIGGEST REGIMENT NEEDS 6,000 MORE MEN

Second "Lumberjacks" Will Have 10,500 Men When Recruited to Full Strength.

WILL CUT TIMBER IN FRANCE

Loggers, Sawmill Workers, Road Builders and Laborers Familiar With Road Work Are Wanted—Officers of Regiment Are Expert Lumbermen and Foresters.

JOHN L. COBB, JR.

Kit Inspection, Preparatory to Going Across.

Washington.—A nation-wide effort is being made by the forest service to assist the war department in securing six thousand men needed to complete the second "lumberjack regiment," or the Twentieth engineers (forest) as it is officially known. When recruited to full strength the unit will comprise 10,500 men and will be the largest regiment in the world. Of the men needed now, three thousand should be loggers, sawmill workers and men experienced in building and operating logging railroads, and the remaining three thousand should be trained road builders and laborers familiar with road work.

The regiment will cut from the French forests the immense amounts of trench and bridge timbers, crossties, lumber for cantonments and bunkhouses, and fuel, which our armies and those of the allies will need. A similar unit, known as the "First Lumberjack regiment," or the Tenth engineers (forest), was organized in the summer and has been hard at work in the woods for some time.

Canadians Started It.

The idea of the "Lumberjack regiments" is not original with this country. Early in the war Canadian forestry battalions were sent across to help manufacture the needed lumber and timber products, while last spring soon after the United States entered the struggle ten sawmill units were equipped by lumbermen of New England for service in Great Britain.

Not many people think of France as having much timber. Indeed the extent of the French forests cannot compare with our own. But there is more timber than is generally known. The French have found that it pays to grow a crop of trees on poor, rocky steep land, just as it pays to grow a crop of wheat on the better soils. They have practiced forestry for generations and instead of slashing their timber indiscriminately they handle their holdings with great care and are very loath to cut more than is produced each year by growth. They were consequently unwilling to turn a lot of "woods butchers" into their highly prized forests.

Men of the Second "Lumberjack" Washing Dishes After Meal.

Col. James A. Woodruff of the engineer corps was chosen by the war department to lead the Tenth engineers; Col. W. A. Mitchell to lead the Twentieth, while most of the officers under them are expert lumbermen and foresters. Calls for skilled lumberjacks and sawmill men to enlist were sent out broadcast through the land and they came out of the far places of the land to join the new units. As those who could prove themselves adept in some form of lumbering were accepted each man was listed for the particular job with which he was most familiar.

Most of Them Lumberjacks.

By far the larger part of the recruits were lumberjacks, men who had been raised in the woods and knew every trick of the trade. Others were graduates of forest schools who had had enough actual woods experience in addition to their technical training to qualify for a place. In the ranks of the Tenth are men from Yale, Harvard, and Cornell, the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In fact, practically every prominent college in the country is represented and the men are working as axmen, teamsters, sawyers, woodchoppers, and the like, as though they had been bred to it and had never done anything else. Many well-known college athletes are included. Jack Hansen, of the University of Minnesota football team; "Eddie" Frey, the Cornell Intercollegiate champion two-miler, and George Kephart, coxswain of the Cornell crew, are among the best known.

Sons of rich men are "high privates in the rear ranks," shoulder to shoulder with those who have grown up in the logging camps. Most of these men are members of families long engaged in the lumber business and gave up important positions, at no little sacrifice, to do their bit to help down the Hun.

Given Course of Training.

The recruits were assembled at the American university, D. C., training camp and put through a course of sprouts to acquaint them with military drill and harden them for the work on the other side. As Major DuBois, formerly head of the forest service in California, said, it was "duck soup for most of them." Hardened to out-of-door life under all kinds of weather conditions, familiar with rifle and revolver, and accustomed to carrying heavy packs for long distances, the men were quick to take hold. After a couple of weeks' drill they looked like veterans, and were ready for the big adventure.

As soon as the Tenth vacated the training camp, organization of the Twentieth began. Six of the ten battalions have already been formed and several have already been sent forward to take up their work on the other side. In order to disturb labor conditions in the lumber industry as little as possible, it was decided that qualified registrants under the selective draft law who have not been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty may be "inducted" into the regiment. Applicants for induction should write the Forester at Washington, D. C., give their age, a full statement of experience and the names of former employers.

The type of men in the Twentieth is the same as that of the Tenth. Husky, hard-handed, big-boned fellows, who can hold their own anywhere, their officers say they can lick their weight in wild cats any old day and can "log" as many sawmills as there are to cut the lumber.

Go Fully Equipped.

Like the Tenth, they will take with them everything needed to produce lumber, from the "stump to the car," as the trade phrase goes. Axes, crosscut saws, harness, canthooks, horses, rubbers, cookstoves, complete sawmills, two-ton trucks, grindstones, and all the other thousand and one articles found in a well equipped lumber camp are included in their equipment.

Their work will be behind the firing line. They will probably not fight unless the Hun springs a surprise so complete that it becomes necessary to call on all hands. But every stroke of an axe and every cut of a saw is going to count just as much as a shell, and if lumber will help win the war, those 10,000 huskies will more than do their share.

THEATER IS ONE TEUTON WEAPON

Elaborate System of Using Performers to Circulate German Propaganda.

PAY SALARIES OF SINGERS

Paris Sees Benefit of Gayety, Refusing to Close Amusements to Save Fuel—Germans Flood Neutral Countries.

Paris.—Attention has been attracted to the use the Germans make of the theater as a vehicle of propaganda by a recent suggestion that the Paris theaters be closed to save fuel. Fortunately this short-sighted policy has not been adopted. It would have added to the war-worn atmosphere of the capital without accomplishing any good results. But the agitation has served the purpose of revealing that the allies have made no organized attempt to keep alive in neutral countries interest in their language, their ideals, their literature, through their theaters and music, while the Germans have overlooked no opportunity.

It is not saying too much to insist that never has the theaters been so necessary as now to public life. For today, more than ever, men—soldiers or civilians—need the relief from the strain of war afforded by a relapse into the realm of fantasy, a visit to the unreal world.

Used in German Propaganda.

That it is a mistake to look upon the theater only as a place of amusement is amply demonstrated by the Germans, who have made of it a weapon. Their actors, their singers, their musicians have never been busier at home and abroad as since the beginning of the war. In neutral countries, Switzerland, for instance, from the day of mobilization, the German actors appearing in Swiss theaters were relieved from the call to arms.

Since then, in the German-Swiss cantons there has been a positive avalanche of theatrical troupes and of choral and instrumental associations sent from Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Leipzig, Mannheim, Meiningen, having as conductors men like Max Reinhardt, the two Strausses, Weingartner, Nikish, etc. This in addition to numerous German picture shows and dress exhibits with free refreshments, concerts and the procession of pretty models. For all these entertainments free tickets are distributed by the hundreds. The expense of renting halls, advertising in the papers and by posters is borne by subsidies. The Germans don't expect to make any money. On the contrary, they spend much more than the receipts. The word goes out to "paper the house." In Berlin Max Reinhardt was told:

"Spend without counting the cost; when you get back we'll settle the bill."

When the theaters are empty it makes no difference, the tour continues. All official Germans and their compatriots in neutral cities are obliged by military order to go to these performances each night. When the troupe plays its farewell performance the ranking German diplomat or consular representative in each city gives a large banquet, where, so as to make the neutral better understand the meaning of "kultur," champagne is given to him.

Teutons Pay Singers' Salaries.

A German consul sent for the directors of the music halls of the town where he is stationed and told them that whenever they engaged German singers or "turns" they would have to pay them only $1 a day, and the rest of their salary, he said, no matter how large, would be assumed by the German authorities.

That is the reason why, in the music halls of the big neutral city in question, you hear nothing spoken but German.

This striking illustration of the thoroughness of the German propaganda which expends millions for musical and theatrical performances is in striking contrast to the do-nothing policy of the allies in this respect. That is why Switzerland asks: "Does France scorn us, or is she broken spirited?"

In Russia the Germans have established theaters at Petrograd, Moscow, Riga, Mitau, Libau, Zoppot, Revel and Odessa.

Emperor William and his satellites thoroughly understand the political influence of the theater.

From another point of view, any attempt to close the Paris theaters for economy in fuel or lighting would seem shortsighted. For the theater in the cities takes the place of country gatherings, where several families benefit by the same light and fire. Similarly the thousands of persons—audiences, artists and employers—gathered each evening in places of amusement are warmed and lighted in a mass by an amount of coal much less than all these people would have consumed in the same time had they remained at home. To have closed the theaters would have meant increasing the sadness of Paris, the throwing out of work of 100,000 persons, who would have to be fed and supported in some other way, besides antagonizing 43 labor unions. As a high military authority said:

"It would have given to France the aspect of a vanquished nation."

DAIRY

KEEPING COWS IN OPEN SHED

During Extreme Cold Animals Went Off in Milk Flow Rapidly—Result of Test Given.

For three years the Pennsylvania station has kept one lot of cows in an open shed and another lot in a typical dairy barn. In the open shed the temperature ranged from zero to about 40 degrees, while in the barn it was kept at 40 to 50 degrees most of the time. During unusually cold weather, the open-shed cows went off in their milk flow much more rapidly than the cows kept in the barn, but they also responded more quickly to the return of warm weather than the cows in the barn.

On the average, the cows in the barn decreased in their milk flow about 2.6 pounds per week, as compared with 3.5 pounds per week for the cows in the open shed. The cows in the barn gave 2.66 pounds of milk for each therm of energy above that required for maintenance, whereas the outdoor cows returned only 2.44 pounds of milk for each therm above that required for maintenance. The outdoor cows kept cleaner, but required more bedding.

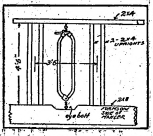
COW STANCHIONS AND STALLS

Old Style Rigid Device Still in Use in Many Dairies—Swinging Frames Are Best.

(By W. D. NICHOLLS, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Many patent stanchions and stalls have been placed upon the market and some of these possess points of merit. The principal objection to them is their expensiveness.

The old style rigid stanchion is still used in many dairies. One would expect this stanchion to be uncomfortable to the cow resulting in a lower milk yield. However, the experience of a large number of users of such stanchions indicates that little or no bad effects result from their use, but undoubtedly swinging stanchions are more comfortable, and are to be preferred. Such stanchions without the iron framework can be purchased for about $1.35 each and can be hung in a home-constructed wooden frame with entirely satisfactory results and at low cost.



Steel Swinging Stanchion.

TRY TO KEEP COWS GAINING

Mistake to Think Animals Give Maximum Amount of Milk Immediately After Freshening.

Ordinarily most farmers expect their cows to give their greatest milk flow immediately after freshening, and from that time on to gradually decrease. This is not as it should be, however, for it is the experience of many good feeders that a cow can be made to increase in milk flow from the time she calves until a month or more afterward when she is at her maximum production. It requires careful feeding and close attention to do this, however. The cow's general condition must be watched and she must be fed accordingly. There is many a cow that is now only an indifferent milk producer that might have a better record to her credit if she were given better feed and care.

BEST TIME TO HAVE CALVES

During October and November Cows Give Largest Flow and Prices for Products Are High.

The best time to have cows calve is in October and November, as they will then give the largest flow when prices for milk products are highest, and they are nearly dry when hot weather comes. To calve at this time cows must be bred between December and February 20.

WATER WARMED BY A HEATER

Cow Cannot Produce Her Best If Forced to Drink Ice Cold Water During Cold Weather.

Cows will not produce their best if they are forced to drink ice water or water near the freezing point. Water should either be drawn fresh from the well each day or be warmed by a tank heater.

Most Profit in Thick Cream.

Why send thin cream to market when a smaller amount of thick cream will bring just as much, leave more skim milk for the calves and cost less to ship?

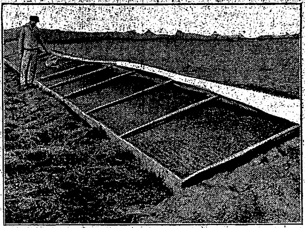
Comfortable Barns Best.

Comfortable barns keep dairy cows warm far more cheaply than high priced feed.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

This department of THE ELEVEN TOWNS is devoted to the interests of the agriculturists of Pennington and Marshall Counties. All the articles are by foremost authorities, including U. S. Government experts.

STARTING PLANTS OF CERTAIN CROPS BEFORE DANGER OF FROST HAS PASSED



Cold Frame With Cloth Cover, Suitable for Growing Plants Not Requiring Warmth of a Hotbed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In most sections of the South it is desirable to start plants of certain crops before the danger of frost has passed. The simplest method of starting a limited number of plants is by means of a shallow box in a south window of the dwelling. After the plants appear, the box should be turned each day, to prevent the plants drawing toward the light. A more satisfactory method of starting plants is by means of hotbeds or cold frames. A hotbed 6 feet by 6 feet will be large enough for the average-sized garden and can be constructed rather cheaply. In the colder regions of the South some form of heat should be supplied. Fresh manure from the horse stable will be found satisfactory for this purpose. Turn the manure two or three times before placing it in the bed, in order to make it uniform in composition and mechanical condition. Make the excavation for the bed about 18 inches deep and put in 15 to 18 inches of fresh manure, packing it well by trampling. Arrange a frame over the manure, so the slope will be to the south. Place 4 or 5 inches of good garden loam over the manure and cover the frame with a hotbed sash or heavy canvas, preferably the former. The manure will heat quite rapidly for the first few days. During that time ventilate the bed frequently, to allow the gases to escape and to lower the temperature. The seeds should not be planted until the temperature goes down to 80 degress or 85 degrees F. After the seeds have been planted, close attention should be given to the watering and ventilation of the bed. The soil should never be allowed to dry out, but it should not be kept water-soaked. Moisture is necessary for the germination of the seed and for the growth of the plants, but an excess of moisture should be avoided, as it stimulates the development of diseases, especially damping-off. Water should be applied early enough in the day to allow the plants to dry before night. Ventilate the beds during the heated portion of the day, but cover them in time to insure their warming up enough to prevent chilling the plants during the night.

In the lower South, cold frames may be used instead of hotbeds, and canvas or cotton cloth covers instead of glass. The illustration shows a type of frame commonly used in the warmer section of the South for starting plants.

Transplanting.

For the best results, plants started in boxes, hotbeds, or cold frames should be transplanted when they reach a height of 1 to 2 inches. Transplanting tends to produce uniform, stocky plants with a well-developed root system. The seedlings may be transplanted to boxes or to the hotbed or cold frame, to stand about 2 inches apart each way. Some growers transplant twice before setting in the open ground. Fig. 5 shows two celery plants from the same seeding. The one at the left was transplanted, while that at the right was allowed to remain in the seedbed until time for planting in the garden.

Hardening Off.

Plants growing in a house, hotbed, or cold frame should be hardened off before they are transplanted to the garden. This can be accomplished by ventilation and exposure to outdoor conditions during the day in good weather. If the plants are in a hotbed or cold frame, the covers may be removed during the day when the weather is good and replaced toward nightfall. After danger of frosts is past the covers may be left off at night. By the time the plants are large enough to be transplanted to the garden they should be thoroughly accustomed to outdoor conditions. Such plants usually withstand the transfer to the garden with little check and few losses.

Setting Plants in the Open Ground.

Before taking the plants from the bed it should be thoroughly watered and the water allowed to soak into the ground. This will insure a portion of the soil adhering to the roots and will prevent serious wilting or the checking of growth. Take up the plants with a trowel or spade and pack them in boxes or baskets in which to carry them to the field.

The land should be in good condition and everything should be ready for quick operation when planting time arrives. Mark off the rows or dig the holes for the plants just before planting to prevent the drying of the soil. If possible, set the plants on a cloudy day or just before nightfall. When the soil is very dry it is advisable to use a little water in the hole. The water should be applied when the hole is partially filled with soil, and the moist earth should then be covered with dry soil to prevent baking. Plants should be set a trifle deeper in the garden than they were in the plant bed. Pack the soil thoroughly around the plants, so as to avoid air spaces.

PLAN INCREASED EGG YIELD

Use of Trap Nest and Selection of Well-Defined Laying Hens Will Prove Profitable.

If all of our poultrymen would trapnest their hens for two or three years and keep nothing but well-defined laying strains of hens, the egg yield of the country would be doubled and the feed bills for the poultry greatly reduced. A slip-shod method of half-way keeping hens and "hunting the eggs" in every nook and corner will not pay with feed at any price.

FIELD PEA AS FORAGE CROP

Well Adapted to Northern Portion of United States for Spring and Summer Growth.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the first crops to be planted in the spring—and in some cases one of the best—is the field pea known in some localities as the Canadian field pea. It deserves even wider use than has been given it according to a recent publication, Farmers' Bulletin 690, entitled "The Field Pea as a Forage Crop," published by the U. S. department of agriculture.

Since the field pea requires a cool temperature during its growth, it is well adapted for spring and summer growth in the northern portion of the United States and in the comparatively high altitudes of the Rocky Mountain region, and for winter growth in the lower South. It is useful on the farm as a rotation crop for hay, grain, silage or green manure, and the peas may be used in the green state as a vegetable like garden peas.

SMUT STILL IS WORTHLESS

It Deteriorates Grain It Grows in and Make It Sell for Less Money—Use Formaldehyde.

Don't plant seed grain that is inoculated with smut. Grains are high-priced, but smut is still worthless—it is not only worthless but deteriorates the grain it grows in and makes it sell for less money. Use formaldehyde or anything else that you prefer, but don't plant smutty seed.

Value of Sulky Plow.

An average day's work with a two-horse walking plow is a little less than one and three-quarters acres, while an average day's work for a three-horse sulky plow is between two and two and a half acres.

Save All Brood Sows.

Save the brood sows. Feed them, breed them; and increase production. Fed plenty of pork, our soldiers will be fit for the fight and strengthened to endure the stress and rigors of their march to victory.

GOOD ROADS

CAUSE OF MUDDY HIGHWAYS

Water Which Flows From Fields to Roads Is Expensive to Public—Forbidden by Statute.

Muddy roads due to water which flows over the surface of land along a highway into the side ditches are expensive to the public. No railroad will tolerate a wet roadbed longer than is necessary to carry out the drainage work to dry the earth. But persons whose convenience depends in no small measure on the roads passing by their property rarely do anything to check the injury they are working to themselves and their neighbors in the manner mentioned.

The Colorado highway commission has called attention to a statute which makes it a misdemeanor in that state to allow water to flow on a road and has issued the following notice on the subject: "From the fields along a highway the waste or excess water is allowed to run directly to the road ditch, and if, as is often the case, the road ditch is obstructed, this water gets over the road, making a muddy road, which under the traffic soon becomes impassable. This can be prevented by running a ditch, (a single furrow may answer,) along the fence line and discharging the water into a road culvert at a point where it will drain away. This condition also emphasizes the necessity of keeping all the road culverts open and ready to carry water."

MANY GOOD ROADS SURFACED

Massachusetts Leads With Percentage of 47.6—Oklahoma Brings Up in the Rear.

Massachusetts has the greatest percentage, 47.6, of her roads surfaced. Then come Indiana with 42.5 per cent, New Jersey with 40.5, Ohio with 36.5, Rhode Island with 34.5, Kentucky with 32.2, New York with 22.7, Connecticut with 23.2 and California with 20.2. Indiana and Kentucky hold their prominent positions on account of extensive use of gravel, and it is misleading to class gravel roads suitable for light travel with the expensive types of construction used for surfacing in Connecticut. The figures refer to all kinds of surfacing and are not restricted to what are called permanent pavements. The smallest percentage of surfacing has been done in Oklahoma, where 99.3 per cent of the roads are dirt. Other states with low percentages of surfacing are South Dakota with 8 per cent, Iowa with 1, Kansas with 1.3, North Dakota with 1.6 and Nebraska with 1.7. The excellent maintenance of many of the dirt roads of Iowa makes riding and hauling over them easy, except during the spring or after continuous rains.—Nashville Tennessean.

Concrete Road in Massachusetts.

WATER CARRIED TO DITCHES

This Can Be Done by Giving Proper Crown or Cross Slope to Road—Soils Differ.

Water falling on the road should be carried to the side ditches by giving a proper crown or cross slope to the road. Make your road to shed water. The slope should vary with different soils. For a loamy soil a crown of about one inch per foot is considered proper; on a clay soil an inch and a half to two inches. The side slopes of ditches should be much greater. The longitudinal slope or grade will also somewhat determine the crown. On a steep grade it is necessary to give a greater crown to keep the water from running down the traveled roadway and washing gullies.

Wide Tires in Favor.

Wide tires for the benefit of the public highways are being indorsed quite generally by both vehicle users and the manufacturers of farm wagons and implements.

To Prevent Eroding.

The outlet ends of the culvert should be riprapped to prevent eroding away on the road on the lower side of the grade.

Enemy of Earth Roads.

Water is the natural enemy of earth roads and must be kept out of them, off of them, and away from them.

Road Drag Is Enough.

If a dirt road is properly built, the road drag will keep it in good condition.

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, Pipes and Tobaccos

M. J. Stephenson, Proprietor

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

Vivo Flour

Solve Your Baking Problem.

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Alway on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

Ice Cream Parlor

East of Goodridge Hotel

Complete line of
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Fresh Fruit,
Soft Drinks
and Candies

Every Thing New
And Up-To-Date.

Also Manager And Owner of Goodridge Hall And

Grand Theatre

An Up-To-Date Show House

Show every Saturday and Sunday evening.
Complete change of pictures each evening
None but the Best Features shown

P. P. Palmer

Goodridge, - Minnesota.

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line In Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

Let Us Be Your Waiter

We never tire of helping others when they ask for good job printing. We can tickle the most exacting typographic appetite. People who have partaken of our excellent service come back for a second serving. Our prices are the most reasonable, too, and you can always depend on us giving your orders the most prompt and careful attention. Call at this office and look over our samples.

PRICE OF WHEAT FIXED BY WILSON

Makes Figure For Northwest Farmers, $2.17 Per Bushel, Same As Last Year.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED

President Declares Guaranteed Price Assures Farmer of Reasonable Profit Even if War Should End Within the Year.

Washington, Feb. 25. — President Wilson has issued a proclamation fixing the price for the coming season's wheat yield. The price is $2.17 per bushel at Minneapolis and $2.20 at Chicago, and is for No. 1 northern spring.

President Makes Statement.

In a statement accompanying his proclamation, the President said:

"Under the food control act of August 10, 1917, it is my duty to announce a guaranteed price for wheat of the 1918 harvest. I am, therefore, issuing a proclamation setting the price at the principal interior primary markets. It makes no essential alteration in the present guaranty. It is a continuation of the present price of wheat with some adjustments arising from the designation of additional terminal marketing points.

"This guaranteed price assures the farmer of a reasonable profit even if the war should end within the year and the large stores of grain in those sections of the world that are now cut off from transporation should again come into competition with his products. To increase the price of wheat above the present figure or to agitate any increase of price would have the effect of very seriously hampering the large operations of the nation and of the country's Allies by causing the wheat of last year's crop to be withheld from the market. It would, however, dislocate the present wage levels that have been established after much anxious discussion and would, therefore, create an industrial unrest which would be harmful to every industry in the country.

"I know the spirit of our farmers and have not the least doubt as to the loyalty with which they will accept the present decision. The fall wheat planting, which furnishes two-thirds of our wheat production, took place with no other assurance than this. The farmers' confidence was demonstrated by the fact that they planted an acreage larger than the record of any preceding year, larger by two million acres than the second largest record year, and seven million acres more than the average for the five years before the outbreak of the European war.

"It seems not to be generally understood why wheat is picked out for price determination and only wheat, among the cereals. The answer is that while normal distribution of all our farm products has been subject to great disturbances during the last three years because of war conditions, only two commodities, namely, wheat and sugar, have been so seriously affected as to require governmental intervention.

Must Prevent Speculation.

"The disturbances which affect these products, and others in a less degree, arise from the fact that all of the overseas shipping in the world is now under government control and that the government is obliged to assign tonnage to each commodity that enters into commercial overseas traffic. It has, consequently, been necessary to establish single agencies for the purchase of the food supplies which must go abroad. The purchase of wheat in the United States for foreign use is of so great volume in comparison with the available domestic supply that the price of wheat has been materially disturbed and it became necessary, in order to protect both the producer and the consumer, to prevent speculation. It was necessary, therefore, for the government to exercise a measure of direct supervision as far as possible to control purchases of wheat and the processes of its exportation. This supervision necessarily amounted to price fixing, and I, therefore, thought it fair and wise that there should be a price stated that should be at once liberal and equitable.

Farmer Relied Upon.

"Those peculiar circumstances governing the handling and consumption of wheat put the farmer at the very center of war service. Next to the soldier himself he is serving the country and the world and serving it in a way which is absolutely fundamental to his own future safety and prosperity. He sees this and can be relied upon as the soldier can.

"The farmer is also contributing men to the army, and I am keenly alive to the sacrifices involved. Out of 13,800,000 men engaged in farm industries, 205,000 have been drafted, or about 1.48 per cent of the whole number. In addition to these there have been volunteers, and the farmers have lost a considerable number of laborers because the wages paid in industrial pursuits drew them away. In order to relieve the farming industry as far as possible from further drains of labor the new draft regulations have been drawn with a view to taking from the farms an even smaller proportion of men, and it is my hope that the local exemption boards will make the new classifications with a view of lightening the load upon the farms to utmost extent.

Marketing to Be Facilitated.

"The federal railway administration is co-operating in the most active, intelligent and efficient way with the food administration to remove the difficulties of transportation and of the active movement of the crops. Their marketing is to be facilitated and the farmers given the opportunity to realize promptly upon their stocks.

"The department of agriculture and the food administration will continue to co-operate as heretofore to assist the farmers in every way possible. All questions of production, of the marketing of farm products, of conservation in the course of production, and of agricultural labor and farm problems generally, will be handled by the department of agriculture; while all questions of distribution of food supplies to the Allies and of conservation in consumption will be handled by the food administration, but the chief reliance is upon the farmer himself, and I am sure that that reliance will be justified by the results. The chief thing to be kept clearly in mind is that regulations of this sort are only a part of the great general plan of mobilization into which every element in the nation enters in this war as in no other. The business of war touches everybody. It is a stern business, a co-operative business, a business of energy and sacrifice, a business of service in the largest and best and most stirring sense of that great work."

Proclamation Given.

After this explanatory preamble comes the proclamation proper, which reads as follows:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of congress, and especially by Section 14 thereof, do hereby find that an emergency exists requiring stimulating of the production of wheat, and that it is essential that the producers of wheat produced within the United States shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in said section; and, in order to make effective the guaranty by congress for the crop of 1918 and to assure such producers a reasonable profit, I do hereby determine and fix, and give public notice of reasonable guaranteed prices for No. 1 northern spring wheat and its equivalent at the respective principal primary markets, as follows, to wit:

Prices at Different Points.

Minneapolis, $2.17; Chicago, $2.20; Omaha, $2.15; Kansas City, $2.15; St. Louis, $2.18; Duluth, $2.17; New York, $2.28; Philadelphia, $2.27; Baltimore, $2.27; Newport News, $2.27; Charleston, S. C., $2.27; Portland, Ore., $2.05; Seattle, $2.05; San Francisco, $2.10; Los Angeles, $2.10; Galveston, $2.20; New Orleans, $2.20; Salt Lake City, $2.00; Great Falls, Mont., $2.00; Spokane, Wash., $2.00; Pocatello, Ida., $2.00; Fort Worth, Tex., $2.09; Oklahoma City, Okla., $2.05; Wichita, Kan., $2.08.

Reasonable Profit Assured.

"And that the guaranteed price for other grades established under the United States grain standards by the act approved August 11, 1916, based on said price for No. 1 northern spring wheat at the respective principal primary markets, above mentioned, will assure the producers of wheat produced in the United States a reasonable profit, the guaranteed prices in the principal primary markets above mentioned being fixed by adopting No. 1 northern spring wheat for its equivalent at the principal interior markets, as the basis.

"For the purpose of such guaranty only, I hereby fix the guaranteed prices at the respective principal primary markets above mentioned for the following grades of wheat, to wit: No. 1 northern spring; No. 1 hard winter; No. 1 red winter; No. 1 durum; No. 1 hard white. The guaranteed prices at the respective primary markets aforesaid of all other grades of wheat established under the United States grain standard act approved August 11, 1916, shall be based on the above guaranteed prices and bear just relation thereto.

Prices Guaranteed by U. S.

"The sums thus determined and fixed are guaranteed by the government of the United States at the respective principal primary markets of the United States above mentioned, to every producer of wheat of any grade so obtained under the United States grain standard act; upon the condition that said wheat is harvested in the United States during the year 1918, and offered for sale before the 1st day of June, 1919, to such agent or employe of the United States, or other persons as may be hereafter designated, at any of the above mentioned cities, which are, for the purpose of this act, hereby declared to be the principal primary markets of the United States, and provided that such producer complies with all regulations which may be hereafter promulgated in regard to said guaranty by the president of the United States.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the independence of the United States of America 142.

"WOODROW WILSON,

"By the President:

"ROBERT LANSING,

"Secretary of State."

ASK BIG ACREAGE OF SPRING WHEAT

Government Calls on Farmer to Increase Food Supply.

SOUTH SHOULD FEED ITSELF

Agricultural Program for 1918 Urges Necessity for Producing Large Supply of Foods and Feedstuff to Feed America and Its Allies.

Washington, D. C.—The planting of an increased acreage to spring wheat and the production of an increased supply of other food products and of live stock, especially hogs, is recommended in a supplementary food production program issued by the United States department of agriculture.

This program re-emphasizes and amplifies the food-production program for 1918 issued by the department in August, 1917, and other suggestions made in the fall and the first of this year regarding increased pork production and increased production of foodstuffs in the South. Taken in connection with the recommendations previously made, it suggests in full the proposals which the department thinks it desirable to offer with a view to secure enough meat and dairy products, cereals, sugar and other staple and perishable foods, wool and cotton for the nation, its armies, and the allies. It gives suggestions for the approaching spring operations, based upon the latest available information as to the condition of the fall-planted crops of winter wheat and rye and as to the number of meat and dairy animals reported for 1917. They represent the best thought of the specialists of the department who have had the benefit of advice from agricultural leaders throughout the country.

Our Best Efforts Required.

"Notwithstanding an increased production of staple crops in the United States in 1917, there is need for more food," the program states. "Taking into account our own needs, the needs of the nations associated with us in this war, and the needs of friendly neutral nations, our best efforts will be required to provide enough food in 1918. Whether the war continues or not, the demands on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe will be great. An especially strong demand will be made on this country for meats and live stock. In 1917, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, the farmers planted the largest acreages in the history of the nation, harvested record crops of most things except wheat, and succeeded in greatly increasing the number of live stock."

"The situation is such that chief emphasis should be given to the production of the great staple food products, with special stress on wheat and hogs, the leading war foods."

The South is urged to provide food for its own people and feed for its live stock and then to plant as much cotton as can well be cultivated and harvested. To raisers of hogs and beef animals the world need for meats and fats is made clear. Farmers are urged to join with the men on the ranges in providing sheep whose wool is needed to equip soldiers.

The program discusses the farm labor problem, points out the lines of effort for relief, and outlines the activities of the federal and state agencies to furnish assistance.

Spring Wheat.

In dealing with the question of spring wheat, the program states:

The acreage of spring wheat should be increased in order to make certain that we shall have an adequate supply of wheat for our own uses and to meet the needs of the allies.

"While the area of winter wheat sown in 1917 was the largest on record, the condition of the crop, as reported on December 1, was the lowest ever recorded, indicating a probable production of only 540,000,000 bushels. Whether the actual production will be greater or less than the estimate will depend upon conditions prevailing between now and the time of harvest. If there were planted to spring wheat in the United States this year an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting in each spring wheat state within the last ten years, there would be sown approximately 23,300,000 acres. If there should be planted an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting for each state within the last five years there would be sown approximately 21,000,000 acres. The record planting for any year was 20,381,000, in 1911. The acreage for 1917 was 18,511,000.

"The department of agriculture has carefully studied all these records and other data in connection with the present war conditions and needs, and believes that it will be possible this year to secure an acreage in excess of the record acreage which was planted in 1911. It is believed that increased acreage can be secured in states and sections where spring wheat production is known to be reasonably promising, and that such increases can be made without upsetting farm plans.

It is hoped that many farmers, especially in the northern part of the corn belt, will find it possible to plant five to ten acres additional in wheat. In some cases they will plant more. In a number of states in the eastern and central portions of the country where spring wheat has not been grown in recent years, the crop is now being re-established and it is recommended that this movement be encouraged.

To a small extent the acreage in oats, if necessary, could be reduced in the interest of wheat. Likewise, a very small portion of the acreage which normally would be planted to corn in the northern part of the corn belt might be sown to spring wheat.

If the acreage of spring wheat indicated for some of the states cannot be planted, the barley acreage, which is known to grow better in some localities, might be increased. The use of barley for food is increasing in this country and it is a welcome food in Europe.

Summary of Other Recommendations.

Following is a summary of other important recommendations regarding cereals, meat, poultry, and perishables.

Hogs. The number of hogs should be increased by at least 15 per cent during the year 1918.

Sugar. Effort should be made to maintain the acreage of sugar cane and sugar beets, and to increase these areas in so far as these crops are well established or are necessary to sound agricultural practice.

Production of satisfactory substitutes for sugar, including sorghum, corn and cane sirup, maple products and honey can and should be increased.

Dairy Products. The supply of dairy products should be maintained to meet the needs of this country and to help supply the increasing demands of the allies.

Poultry. Poultry production should be increased greatly, especially in back yards and on farms where waste material is available and the purchase of expensive grains and other material is not required.

Corn. An acreage of corn approximately equal to that of 1917 should be planted, with possible slight reductions in certain sections to free areas for spring wheat.

Oats, Barley, Rice, Buckwheat and Flaxseed. The area in oats should be maintained, especially in regions and on soils which are not so well adapted to other grains, but with a small reduction to provide for increasing the wheat acreage. Barley production should be increased in regions where it grows best, especially in the northern edge of the corn belt and in sections north and west of the belt; and rice, buckwheat and flaxseed production should be maintained and, if possible, increased.

Potatoes. The normal acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes should be maintained in 1918, notwithstanding the large crops in 1917.

Hay, Forage and Pastures. Wherever feasible, the area devoted to hay, forage and silage crops should be increased and these products should be used to a greater extent in place of grains and other concentrates.

Beef Animals. The number of beef animals should be maintained and, in areas where it is clearly the best range and farm practice, should be increased.

Beans, Peas and Peanuts. The production of beans and peas should be increased in regions to which they are adapted, because of their high food value, keeping qualities, and availability for domestic or export trade. Soy beans and peanuts should be increased in order to supplement beans and peas as human food, as a source of much needed oil, and as animal feeds.

Perishables. (a) Market gardens near large consuming centers should be increased so as to meet, as nearly as possible, the needs of the community, and in order to obviate the necessity of transporting such products from distant points.

It is important to do all that is possible to relieve the strain upon transportation facilities.

(b) The planting of home gardens, especially for family needs and for preserving food for future use, again should be emphasized.

(c) The commercial production of perishables generally should be increased above normal wherever it is reasonably clear that transportation and marketing facilities will be available.

What Was in Him.

"Children," said the teacher while instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy, but simply be yourselves and write what is in you. Do not imitate any other person's writings or draw inspiration from outside sources."

As a result of this advice Johnny Wise turned in the following composition:

"We should not attempt any flites of fancy, but rite what is in us. In me thare is my stummick, lungs, hart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick lemon candy and my dinner."—Baltimore Bulletin.

U. S. Aviators Set New Marks.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 25. — All previous records for total number of flying hours were broken at Kelly field when a total of 882 flying hours was attained. This was secured with 135 ships, this being an average of eight hours of flying per ship. This is the highest record made by any school in the country. All altitude records were broken the past week at Kelly field when Maj. H. D. S. Burwell, officer in charge of flying, went up 18,000 feet.

California Bean Crop Commandeered.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25.—The white bean crop of California, amounting to approximately 30,000,000 pounds, has been commandeered by the United States army and will be put under military guard, according to announcement by H. Clay Miller, Pacific coast representative of the division of co-ordination of purchases, United States food administration. The government will pay approximately $4,000,000 for the crop, Miller announced.

Reached His Capacity.

The first floor of the home was reached at the rear by climbing a flight of stairs. One evening the family came from town with a good many parcels, which the father, mother and son, Eugene, proceeded to carry into the house, Eugene going up the steps first. As they neared the top step the father said, forgetting momentarily that the youngster's arms were full, too, "Open the screen door, son," to which the youngster replied: "I can't pa[illegible] I'm all used."

True Gospel of Work.

Work is the glory and delight of life, and the only acceptable excuse for being in this world, and the object of all practical investigations of the principle of fatigue and recovery is to find out, not what is the least possible amount of work that a human being can get along on, but what is the greatest amount that he can do without decreasing his working capacity. Such is the gospel of work, which those who are not of the elect may regard as hard doctrine.—Exchange.

OLD SORES, ULCERS AND ECZEMA VANISH

Good, Old, Reliable Peterson's Ointment Stops Itching Instantly.

"Had 51 ulcers on my legs. Doctors wanted to cut off leg. Peterson's Ointment cured me."—Wm. J. Nichols, 40 Wilder St., Rochester, N. Y.

Get a large box for 30 cents at any druggist, says Peterson, and money back if it doesn't help you at once. Always keep Peterson's Ointment in the house. Fine for burns, scalds, bruises, and the surest remedy for skin diseases, pimples, itching eczema and piles the world has ever known.

"Peterson's Ointment is the best for bleeding and itching piles I have ever found."—Major Charles E. Whitney, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

"Peterson's Ointment has given great satisfaction for Salt Rheum."—Mrs. J. L. Weiss, Cuylerville, N. Y.

All druggists sell it, recommend it. Adv.

Testing a Bee's Speed.

An experiment was once made to see how fast a bee could fly. The hive was attached to the roof of a train which attained a speed of 30 miles an hour before the bee was left behind.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Household Candor.

"Is that picture one of the old masters?"

"I believe so," replied Mr. Cumrox. "But we had it varnished and framed in a way that makes it look almost as good as new."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

His Drawback.

"This writer has a great deal of rude strength." "Then how can he succeed in polite literature?"

No Older Than Your Face.

Is true in most cases. Then keep your face fair and young with Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

What It Means.

Getting back to the "simple life" means giving up the simpleton life.—Houston Post.

A matchless story is a novel that ends without a wedding.

American Women No Slackers

We can well be proud of our American girls and women. In France and England women are taking up the work of men resolutely, and have shown their ability to do almost all kinds of work. When it becomes necessary women will show their worth in countless shops, stores, factories and offices. No one hears them complain of their hard work. These are the days when American men have cause to respect, love and honor their mothers, wives and sisters. If a woman is borne down by the weakness and sufferings of womankind, she should be helped by a herbal tonic made with glycerin which has had such uniform success during the past half century. She should be *well*, instead of sick and suffering; *healthy and vigorous*, instead of worn-out and weak; bright eyes, clear skin, rosy cheeks—you wouldn't think it was the same woman, and it's all due to the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. All druggists. Tablets or liquid. Tablets, 60c.

What this medicine has done for thousands of delicate women, it will do for you. If you're over-worked and debilitated, it will build you up—if you're borne down with the chronic aches, pains and weaknesses peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It regulates and promotes the proper functions of womanhood. This old and tried Prescription of Dr. Pierce's invigorates the system, purifies the blood, improves digestion, and restores health, flesh and strength. Consult the specialist at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free confidential medical advice or for free book on Women's diseases.—Adv.

That Any Time.

Soubrette—What are you going to do when you're old?

Ingenue—Be a chorus girl, I suppose.

Scientific Aspect.

"Do you believe in sanitary kisses?" "Certainly not." "What's in 'em for the germs of affection?"

Are Your Livestock and Poultry Free From Lice?

Don't use a liquid insecticide in cold weather. It is dangerous — Use Dr. David Roberts' DIOLICE and Poultry Louse Powder. Effective dry powders that are inexpensive and easy to apply, 60c and 35c. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian. Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows. If no dealer in your town, write

Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

WESTERN CANADA LAND

Are you coming to Canada to farm? I have 50,000 acres of prairie land near the railway, suitable for wheat and mixed farming. Price $16 to $25 per acre. Also a number of improved farms at $30 to $60 per acre.

W. H. FLETCHER, Old Phoenix Bldg., Saskatoon, Canada

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

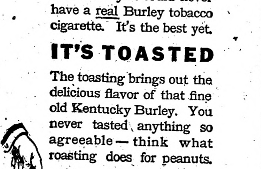
W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 9—1918.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Until this new "smoke" was made you could never have a real Burley tobacco cigarette. It's the best yet.

IT'S TOASTED

The toasting brings out the delicious flavor of that fine old Kentucky Burley. You never tasted anything so agreeable — think what roasting does for peanuts.



10¢

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monyhan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, some days I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Unadorned Truth.

"Pa, what is temperament?"

"Just a fancy name for cussedness."—Detroit Free Press.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Never hit a man when he is down. Hit him when he is up a tree, then run away before he can get down.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A man who is supposed to know says that his better half's idea of beauty is only sealskin deep.

No Raise In Price Of This Great Remedy

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

The standard cold cure for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

PALE FACES

Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood

Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition

Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PERSISTENT COUGHS

are dangerous. Relief is prompt from Piso's Remedy for Coughs and Colds. Effective and safe for young and old. No opiates in

PISO'S

GREAT DRIVE FOR SHIPYARD HELP

Call for 250,000 Volunteers to Aid in Speeding the New Merchant Fleet.

TO BE READY WHEN CALLED

Reserve Organization Formed to Complete Gigantic Program to Win War—Good Pay and Living Conditions.

The United States Shipyard Volunteers of the Public Service Reserve, a reserve organization of American mechanics, skilled workers in many lines of trade, has been formed to bring to completion the gigantic shipbuilding program necessary to win the war. Two hundred and fifty thousand workmen are to be enrolled and they will stand ready, when called to go to the shipyards and speed America's merchant fleet to completion.

An appeal for volunteers has been made by the department of labor, the council of national defense, the shipping board, the 20,000 four-minute men, governors of the various states, organized labor and business men. The aim is to fill all the present and future needs of the goverament's shipyards.

Pay of volunteers will be in accordance with the prevailing wage in the shipyards at the time they are called. Construction of houses for the workers is being pushed with energy, and the necessary homes will be ready when the men are called.

Preliminaries Are Arranged.

All preliminary work, such as the building of shipyards and shipways, construction of housing facilities, preparation and transportation of material, and the training of workmen, is being rushed to completion. Thus the organization of the shipyard volunteers is being hastened with energy and enthusiasm.

Volunteers are requested to go to the nearest enrollment agent of the public service reserve or state council of defense and sign up. Should there be no enrolling agent in the vicinity, they are asked to write to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, Washington.

Cards are issued to all applicants, bearing statements of the purpose of the shipyard volunteers, classifying them according to trades and asking signers to respond when called. Buttons will be given to volunteers bearing the inscription, "U. S. Shipyard Volunteers." This button is to be an honorary recognition of the wearer's willingness to sacrifice personal desires for public need. In addition, the worker will receive a certificate signed by Chairman Hurley, which reads:

> "This is to certify (name of volunteer) of (city, state), has enrolled in the United States Shipyard Volunteers of Public Service Reserve to aid the nation in its imperative needs for merchant ships with which to overcome the submarine menace and maintain our forces at the front."

Quota of Each State.

Each state has been assigned a quota, based upon the population and industries. The quota is as follows:

Maine	2,972	New Jersey	11,348
New Hamp.	1,638	Pennsylvania	32,771
Vermont	1,390	Ohio	19,802
Massachusetts	14,821	Indiana	10,847
Rhode Island	2,355	Illinois	23,662
Connecticut	4,786	Michigan	11,734
New York	39,526	Wisconsin	9,611
Minnesota	8,762	Alabama	8,994
Iowa	8,531	Mississippi	7,488
Missouri	11,812	Arkansas	6,022
North Dakota	2,584	Louisiana	7,064
South Dakota	2,393	Oklahoma	8,492
Nebraska	4,400	Texas	17,023
Kansas	6,330	Montana	1,583
Delaware	811	Idaho	1,621
Maryland	6,250	Wyoming	618
Dist. of Col.	1,390	Colorado	3,320
Virginia	8,453	New Mexico	1,428
West Virginia	5,327	Arizona	888
N. Carolina	9,264	Utah	1,660
S. Carolina	6,253	Nevada	886
Georgia	11,001	Washington	6,906
Florida	3,435	Oregon	3,264
Kentucky	8,260	California	11,310
Tennessee	7,952		

Trades Needed in Shipbuilding.

The department of labor has provided the following list showing the kind of trades most needed in shipbuilding, and a special appeal is addressed to men in those occupations to enroll in the United States Shipyard volunteers:

Acetylene and electrical welders, asbestos workers, blacksmiths, anglesmiths, drop-forge men, flange turners, furnace men, boilermakers, riveters, reamers, carpenters, ship carpenters, dock builders, chippers and calkers, electrical workers, electricians, wiremen, crane operators, foundry workers, laborers (all kinds), loftsmen, template makers, machinists and machine hands (all sorts), helpers, painters, plumbers and pipe fitters, sheet metal workers, coppersmiths, shipfitters, structural iron workers, erectors, bolters up, cementers and crane men.

Life's Inspirations.

There is no greater joy than the feeling that some act of ours has inspired another to be brave and strong. One of the beautiful things about right doing is that it is an inspiration to others. No life is a real success which has not scattered inspiration along the way.

Just Human Nature.

Another reason why a man is a man is because he would rather lose $50 in a speculation than 50 cents through a hole in his pocket.—Dallas News.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Brainerd.—America lodge, Degree of Honor, initiated a class of 17 members, the work being done by the degree staff.

Mankato.—Miss Edith M. Vollmer of Sleepy Eye, who attended school in Mankato, died at one of the local hospitals, aged 23 years.

Brainerd. — Clara B. Bender, past grand president of the Degree of Honor, was present when America lodge of the order initiated 17 members.

Winona. — The employment of an agent for the Winona County Farm bureau, organized here under the federal aid proposition, was authorized by the county board.

Mankato. — The school of the Sisters of Notra Dame of this city has been bequeathed three valuable city lots by the will of the late Miss Nellie Thomson, a former resident of Mankato.

St. Peter.—Plans were discussed at the annual meeting of the directors of Gustavus Adolphus college for the opening of a Bible Institute and Chautauqua at the college during the summer vacation.

Cambridge. — The funeral of Irvin Barnum, Spencer Brook farmer, who was found shot to death in his home, having apparently taken his life with a shotgun while despondent, was held from the Spencer Brooks Swedish church.

Breckenridge. — Fire destroyed all the business places on Main street between the First National bank and the Wilkin hotel, including the postoffice, Pasko's drug store, Winkle's jewelry store, Walz Sisters' store and a new bakery.

Silver Lake. — The Silver Lake branch of the National Bohemian alliance in resolutions adopted at their monthly meeting have gone on record as opposed to the holding of National Nonpartisan league meetings in McLeod county.

Duluth.—The annual convention of the Minnesota State Surveyors and Engineers association was brought to a close with the election of officers. C. H. West of St. Cloud, last year's vice president, was selected to head the organization this year.

Pipestone.—An old spinning wheel, stored for sentimental reasons in the attic of the home of George Stenberg, a farmer living near here, has been brought out and is doing its bit toward winning the present war, even as it did in the War of the Revolution.

Akeley.—Government Indian agents here destroyed 475 gallons of cider which was found to contain 7 per cent alcohol. The cider was found, following a report by the suprintendent of schools that children in the grades had been intoxicated. No arrests have been made.

St. Paul.—More than 7,000,000 trout fry which now fill the state fish hatcheries at St. Paul, Glenwood and Detroit, will be distributed in Minnesota waters at once to make room for approximately 213,000,000 pike eggs which are to be hatched during May and then distributed.

Bemidji.—A working model of the "Kansas," the ship on which 25 Bemidji boys are stationed, is now being made by members of the crew and will, in the near future, be presented to the local Commercial club, according to James K. Givan and Carroll Hill, who have been home on a furlough.

Thief River Falls.—The men who departed from here for the National army training camp at Camp Dodge were guests at the largest dancing party ever held here. When the men entrained they were escorted to the railway station by the entire population of the city, added to by a large number of persons from the surrounding country.

Wheaton.—Red Cross workers here declare they still have to hear of a better knitter than Mrs. William Nordin. Mrs. Nordin is 70 years old and does all the housework for herself and son. Since the war began she has knitted 28 pairs of socks, 26 sweaters, 8 pairs of wristlets and 3 mufflers, which Wheaton workers claim comes pretty near being a national record.

St. Paul.—With only 23,433 deaths reported in 1917 among its 2,312,445 people, Minnesota is living up to its reputation as one of the most healthful states in the Union. The 1917 mortality rate of 10.12, or slightly more than one death in each 100 of the population, during the year, is regarded as a record showing, because, while an identical rate was previously recorded, it was several years ago, when the average age of the state was lower. The showing is excelled only by those in a few Western states, newly settled by young generations. The Minnesota rate last year was 11.40, and it placed the state far down in the list of mortality tables.

Hector. — Two social events have placed the Hector Red Cross auxiliary on a sound financial basis. The first of these, a home talent play, produced during the holidays, netted $172. A hard time social followed, including the auction of a quilt, a kangaroo court, lunch stands and other features. A trifle over $340 was netted at this event.

Minneapolis. — S. P. Stetler, 78 years old, a Minnesota pioneer, died at the home of his son, L. A. Stetler, 4314 Humboldt avenue north. He came to Lake City in 1866, and had lived in Minneapolis since 1886.

Fergus Falls.—Aslak [illegible] Teisberg, who died in this city recently, bequeathed a fortune of $30,000 to institutions connected with the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

Crookston.—T. B. Degman, superintendent of this division of the Great Northern, has been transferred to Seattle. The vacancy is filled by L. M. Davis of Grand Forks, former trainmaster of that city.

Hawley.—Six horses were burned to death when the barns of the Felton consolidated school were destroyed by fire. Six large carryalls, used for taking the children to and from school, also were destroyed.

Cloquet.—The horse donated to the Red Cross by Al Prevost, now in the National army camp at Camp Dodge, now belongs to William Peterson of this city, the sum of $600 being realized for the society from the sale of the animal.

Bemidji. — Fully a thousand registered delegates and several hundred visitors will have to be entertained by the people of Bemidji June 13 to 16, when the 60th state convention of the Minnesota Sunday School association is to be held in this city.

Bemidji. — The Bemidji Military band has been officially designated as Eleventh Battalion band of the Home Guard by an order issued by Major Loring of Crookston. The band will take part in the summer encampment at the Red Lake Indian reservation July 4 to 7.

Lewiston.—The National Nonpartisan league meeting here was delayed eight hours because of breaking of a large bottle of formaldehyde in the hall a short time before the meeting was to have been called to order. Just how the bottle came to be in the hall and how it happened to be broken has not been determined.

St. Cloud. — The Court of Honor lodge held a county convention here and elected the following officers: County chancellor, Mrs. Nick Branch; county recorder, Mrs. Catherine George; county treasurer, Mrs. David Alexander. P. J. Seberger was elected as delegate to the state convention, with Carl Koch as alternate.

St. Paul.—Plans for the main building of the woman's state reformatory, Shakopee, were finally approved at a conference between the state board of control, state architect and the board of women visitors. The structure will include the administration offices and will cost about $100,000. Bids on the building contracts probably will be received next month. Work will be pushed to completion.

Hutchinson. — August Mueller of Lester Prairie entered a plea of guilty to the charge of blackmail and was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the St. Cloud reformatory by District Judge C. M. Tifft. Peter Feltmann, farmer, living near here, found a note demanding that $2,000 be left in his rural mail box if he desired to escape arrest because of the alleged fact he had a German flag is his possession. Mueller confessed writing the note.

St. Paul.—An agreement has been reached between Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Judge Advocate General Enoch W. Crowder for a course of action which will relieve the men of the Second Minnesota artillery from personal draft under the selective service law. This agreement provides the regiment shall be designated for federal service, but will not be called into service, nor will any promise be made or any date set for their being called.

St. Peter.—Nicollet county's draft quota, which left for Camp Dodge, contains 26 farmers, 3 teamsters, 3 carpenter, 2 teachers, 1 telegrapher, 2 nurses, 2 clerks, 1 dentist, 1 painter, 1 printer, 2 brakemen, 2 machinists, 1 road boss, 1 linotypist, 1 bookbinder, 1 chauffeur, 1 miner, 1 undertaker. The St. Peter Business Men's association gave a banquet for them at the armory and I company acted as as escort to the train.

St. Paul.—More than half the 23,433 deaths in Minnesota reported in 1917, or exactly 12,650, were from preventable diseases. Tuberculosis led all other diseases in the class, and cancer and pneumonia, tied in second position, were charged with 1,900 fatalities each. January led other months last year with 2,491 deaths, and August with 1,559 deaths was last on the list. More than 2,000 deaths occurred during each of the first five months of the year, and June with 1,880 led the remaining months.

St. Paul.—Charged with being disloyal, Judge J. F. Martin, Mantorville, of the Dodge county probate court, has been suspended by Governor Burnquist pending an investigation. J. M. F. Cooper, also of Mantorville, was appointed acting judge. Judge Martin is accused of publicly stating his opinion that the war is all wrong and that the President is insincere, and otherwise being disloyal and discouraging enlistments. The complaint on which his permanent removal is asked is signed by eight Dodge county citizens and was filed with the State Public Safety commission.

St. Paul. — The Minnesota Retail Hardware association held its convention in St. Paul. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, O. V. Hanson, Rochester; vice president, H. E. Thielman, St. Cloud; secretary, H. O. Roberts Minneapolis; treasurer, H. C. Hertz, St. Paul.

Bemidji.—The validity of the Indian treaty affecting Northern Minnesota was upheld by the United States district court of appeals at St. Louis in the appeal of J. O. Harris of this city, convicted by the federal court in Duluth on a charge of introducing liquor into this dry territory.

Win the War by Preparing the Land
Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops
Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: **U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

STRANGLES

Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. 60 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 the dozen. All druggists, harness houses, or manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Ice Boating.

She (painfully modest)—"My ex-extremities are cold." He (solicitous)—"Pull your hockey cap down over them."—Milestones.

Good nature that can survive an encounter with a grouch is most to be admired.

In 1869 there were in France 10,743 miles of railroad track; in 1912 there were 31,646 miles.

Conservation.

He—Will you meet me this afternoon for a little chat, dear?

She—No, Harold; this is one of my meatless days.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions has 1,353 missionaries on its rolls.

Certain-teed Roofing

The most efficient roof

for factories, warehouses, office buildings, hotels, stores, garages, barns, out-buildings, etc. Made in shingle form for residences.

Certain-teed is weather-proof, clean, sanitary and fire-retarding. It is not affected by fumes or gases, and does not rust or corrode. Neither does it melt under the hot sun. Because it is lighter than other types of roofs, it requires less to support it.

Certain-teed is economical. Its first cost is low. It is inexpensive to lay, and it costs practically nothing to maintain. Guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness.

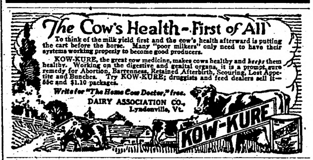
There are many roll roofings, but there is only one *Certain-teed*. Remember the name by its meaning—Certainty of quality and Guaranteed satisfaction.

For sale by best dealers, everywhere.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Manufacturers of Certain-teed Roofing—Paints—Varnishes

Offices and Warehouses in Principal Cities in America



The Cow's Health—First of All

To think of the milk yield first and the cow's health afterward is putting the cart before the horse. Many "poor milkers" only need to have their systems working properly to become good producers.

KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, makes cows healthy and *keeps* them healthy. Working on the digestive and genital organs, it is a prompt, sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite and Bunches. Try KOW-KURE; druggists and feed dealers sell it—55c and $1.10 packages.

Write for "The Home Cow Doctor," free.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Scenes of Prosperity

Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy **good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre—get $2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre** you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming** is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches; markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street
St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

Feb. 13th, 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Hans Fossand of Goodridge, Minn., who, on Nov. 1st, 1911, made Homestead application Serial, No. 06880, for the E½SW¼ and who on February 20th, 1918, made Additional Homestead Application Serial No. 07880, for SW¼SE¼ all in Section 6, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 26th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peder M. Olson, of Erie, Minn.

Olander Uglem, of Goodridge, Minn.

Gilbert Lasher, of Goodridge, Minn.

Gustaf Edwin Wahlin, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

F 21, 28. 7, 14 21.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.

General Banking and Collections

We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

C. H. ROSSMON
Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

You Can Afford This Fireproof Barn

Don't wait longer. A barn like this with concrete floor between stable and mow will make your stock and your feed safe from fire.

You can build it today cheaper than ever before in terms of your crops. We can furnish all material you need and recommend a good contractor.

Now is a good time to build. Winter milk profits will be greater for warm shelter. You will need less labor for cleaning the stable. You will be ready for next year's operations on a bigger scale.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

no51 Goodridge, Minnesota

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

E. J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BONDHUND Cashier

The ELEVEN TOWNS
A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.

Revs. Tungseth and Shultz have just finished the drive in the neighborhood to raise their quota of the $750,000 War Fund of the Lutheran Churches in America. They report very good success, which was to be expected and which is very encouraging. Let us stand back of our boys.

We are not advocating bloodshed when we say this, but we are in war and must realize it.

Fie upon him who now refuses support to our boys. He is not worthy of enjoying citizenship in this country. The Lutheran Church is as loyal as any church body and more than proves it by this praiseworthy undertakig which they have just finished. It is no more than right that those of us who adhere to the Luthern faith should stand back of our church in this matter and thus at the same time stand back of our government.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Let those who are behind with their subscription remember that we need the money to bring our paper up to where it ought to be. Send it in without waiting for a statement. Get your friend and neighbor to subscribe. Not a family in eastern Pennington but ought to keep this paper. Push a good thing along. It will pay you to boost a booster.

Our space is limited at the present time, as long as we print only two pages at home. In the near future we hope to arrange for printing four pages, which will give us plenty of room. We must ask our correspondents not to get weary and quit, if they do not see their notes in the paper. Keep right at it and we shall insert what we have room for. We get so much matter from higher authorities that must be printed that we do not get room for all we like to. We are trying to get the paper out on time, so we can not receive any stuff for printing later than Wednesday morning. We ask our correspondents and advertisers kindly to remember this.

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies calculated to hinder Canadian food conservation, according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are of the same general character as those the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous salt and blueing famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to and pass on such stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life casually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation.

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. Bit by bit they dissipate public trust, the great essential in the work of food control.

"It lies with every individual to forbear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vagrant and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to co-operate in work which is going to mean more than the majority of people yet realize."

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables, and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country.

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

Joe Greenfield
Band Leader & Orchestra Instructor.

Music furnished for all occasions.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

MELBY & PAULSON
Physicans & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday.

Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

THE TORCH OF LIBERTY

War Savings Stamps

Get the Habit of Saving

IN Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, the United States Government offers you the greatest opportunity to save which any government has offered to its people. Like Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps have behind them the entire resources of the Government and people of the United States. They have the additional advantage that they steadily increase in value, and this increase is guaranteed by the Government. These stamps are issued in two denominations, the 25 cent Thrift Stamp and the $5.00 War Savings Stamp.

A "Thrift Card" is furnished to all purchasers of 25 cent stamps. This card has spaces for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the Thrift Card may be exchanged for a $5.00 stamp at post offices, banks or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and 1 cent additional each month thereafter.

If you prefer, you may buy a $5.00 stamp outright. These were on sale January 31, 1918, for $4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay $5.00 at any post office or at the Treasury in Washington for each stamp affixed to a War Savings Certificate.

When you purchase a $5 stamp, you receive an engraved folder known as a "War Savings Certificate," which bears your name and can be cashed only by you. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are all filled with War Savings Stamps before January 31, 1918, the cost to you will be $82.40, and on January 1, 1923, the Government will pay you $100—a net profit of $17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly from January 2, 1918.

If you hold a War-Savings Certificate and find it necessary to cash it before maturity, you may at any time after January 2, 1918, upon giving 10 days' written notice to any money-order post office receive for each stamp affixed to your certificate the amount paid therefor plus 1 cent for each calendar month after the month of purchase of each stamp. A registered certificate may be redeemed, however, only at the post office where registered.

You cannot lose and are certain to gain. You are buying the safest security in the world in the most convenient form in which the security of a great Government has ever been offered to its people.

Why You Should Buy Them

Your country needs every penny every man, woman and child can save, in order to feed, clothe, and arm the soldiers and sailors of America to win this war in defense of American honor and democracy.

A Country worth fighting for is a Country worth saving for.

To save money is to save life.

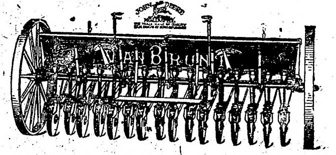
Buy War Savings Stamps at post offices, banks, trust companies, or other authorized agencies and strike a blow for your Country.

This space donated by

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK, J. P. JENSEN, Cashier

THE VAN BRUNT POLICY

EXPERIENCE helps to make quality. Van Brunt material has always been good. Attention to detail has been constant. Ability to meet all conditions have been proven.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

We warrant VAN BRUNT DRILLS to be well made of the best material, to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

State Board of Health

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

VOLUME XIII. No. 10 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1918. $1.50 PER YEAR

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

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Signed Avery Co.
Branch at Grand Forks,
N. Dak.

FOR SALE—One Fresh Milk Cow buyer can have choice out of four cows. Town of Highlanding S. W. quarter Sectiou 5,

Oscar Tharaldson, adv.

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The most progressive and the [illegible] town in northern Minnesota.

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Rural School Notes

The High School Board Examination will be held throughout the Pennington County Rural schools on March 21st and 22nd. The State program is not out yet, but the examinations will presumably begin at 8 o'clock A.M. on those days. For the reason that the State only furnishes a limited number of sets of questions 27 in all certain schools most conveniently located have to be grouped together for the purpose of the examination. The schools will meet as follows: Dist. no. 37, 148, 166 Lilly B. Hoard, Krstka conductor; Dist. No. 56, 46, Mrs. Hilda Sande, Erie, conductor; Dist's. No. 219, 25 Esther Kellbary, Thief River Falls, conductor; Dist's No. 135, 2, Sophie Nelson, Thief River Falls; Dist's. No. 69, 99, Highberg, Wylie, conductor; 30, 28, Anna Adolph, Thief River Falls conductor; 12, 154, Anna Moengen, St. Hilaire, conductor; Dist's No. 11, 31, Esther Tandberg, Thief River Falls.

Not grouped—

Dist. 4, Margaret J. McCrum, Thief River Falls, Dist. 64 Alice Thompson, Thief River Falls, 29, Emma Tandberg, Thief River Falls, 147 Nellie Nelson Thief River Falls, 133 A. O. Brevik St. Hilaire, 178 Mabel Satre, St. Hilaire, 54 Agnes Elg, St. Hilaire, 149 E E. Anderson, St. Hilaire, Mrs. Bert N. Thorstad, St. Hilaire, 8 con. A. O Halvorson Goodridge, 70 Anna Paulson Goodridge, 57 Louise Furstnau Erie 50 Alfred Hermanson Erie, 59 Alma I Sether Erie, 52 Gertrude I Olson Rhoda, 39 Emma Hanke, Sunbeam, 35 Elva Bartlett Plummer, 37 C. S. McReynolds Highlanding.

Subjects will be taken in the following order:

Thursday March 21st:

Spelling

8th grade composition and Grammar covered in one examination.

American History.

Friday, March 22nd:

Arithmetic

Geography

The next Examination will begin Friday May 24th.

Respectfully submitted,
E A. Mostue.

THE COMMUNITY CLUB.

A Community Club for Goodridge and vicinity was organized last Friday evening. The meeting was held in the schoolhouse and was fairly well attended. Mr. Ross P. White, our county agent, was the speaker of the evening. His subject was "cooperation". He showed the difference between real and apparent cooperation, giving the principles which guide the successful operation of the former citing as an instance the great success which the Danish farmers have met with in their co-operative enterprises. In passing he dwelt briefly upon the reasons why we are at war and showed the necessity of cooperating with the government in the present crisis. After Mr. White's speech the organization was affected. A constitution was adopted and officers were elected. Stuart McLeod was elected president, Sam Rouze, vice president, Carl Christianson secretary & treasurer. The membership fee was placed at one dollar for the head of each family. Immediately after the meeting the officers got together and arranged for an illustrated lecture on potatoes and potato raising to be given at the schoolhouse Friday evening March 15th at eight o'clock P. M.

M. E. Swanson of Thief River Falls, distributor of the famous Elgin Six and agent for the Stetson Oil Co. products, spent last Saturday in Goodridge. We acknowledge a pleasent call and the receipt of the price for a years subscription to The Eleven Towns.

Star Notes

(Too late for last week).

Ole Hovet is visiting with his brother Tollef for a few weeks.

Oscar Thoreson and his nephew Stephen Thoreson of Erie were business callers in S. E. Star Saturday.

Henry A. Dahlen transacted business at Goodridge Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Tharaldson entertained a host of their friends Sunday of last week.

Here is really a "water famine" in these tracts nowadays. Many of the ranchers are obliged to haul water for their stock from sources far away.

H. K. Bjorneras, Pete Kolstrand and the Anderson Brothers hauled baled hay to the market at Goodridge last week.

Ingvald Syverson and Peter Sunsdahl were in town last part of the week on a shopping trip, and among other things bought some snuff.

The Ole Burstad family has visitors from Plummer.

Ole Larson and Henry Bye marketed a large supply of butter at Goodridge on Saturday.

Mrs. Ole Sunsdahl of Erie, visited at the Vake home Sunday.

Miss Wold visited at Eckwall's Friday.

Joseph K. Enebo was a business caller at the Iverson farmstead Saturday.

A number of East Star residents attended the surprise party given in honor of Christ Vad family west of Erie on Saturday evening. They were the recipients of a fine set of dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hyland of Erie were pleasant callers in S. E. Star Sunday, and incidentally "Ted" narrated that his neighbor Mr. E. A. Tanner had the good luck of bagging a wolf on his way home from town Friday.

THE PRINTRES NIGHT OUT.

This bill bearing the signature of "Will Quit Work" has been going the rounds of the press and purports to be a Missouri auction sale, giving evidence of what queer combinations can be made by a printer who is suffering from the effects of a night out and badly mixes his type. The bill announcing the sale includes the following:

Twenty-five good cows, broke to work; 41 head of cultivators, coming in soon; 10 head shoveling boars, with scoop by side; 9 piano mares; 20 rec canvass belting; better than new: DeLaval cow with ice cream attachment, McCormick binder in foal; Poland China bobsled due to farrow in April; 14 head of chickens with grass seed attachment, in good working order 5 billy goats good as new; 70 bushels capacity; many other articles too numerous to mention which I expect to get at night between now and the date of this sale. Grygla Eagle.

A caucus for the purpose of putting up a ticket for the village election next Tuesday will be held in the Goodridge Hall, Friday evening, March 8 at 8 o. clock sharp.

The High Landing Branch of The Red Cross will hold an auction sale on March 16, at 8 p. m. in the schoolhouse one half mile west of High Landing Everyone is invited to come and bring anything, no matter how small, which they wish to donate to the Red Cross. These donations will be sold at auction. You have something which you do not use that your neighber needs. A lunch will be served after the auction at 25cts a plate Come and do your bit.

A NATIONAL DUTY.

The Treasury of the United States has a great deal of money to raise and it can not be raised by bankers alone says Secretary McAdoo. The banks of this country can not alone sustain America's needs in this war and extend to our allies the essential aid which they must have to continue the war.

The rich of this country cannot do it alone: the men of this country can not do it alone; the women of this country can not do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determined to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

RED CROSS NOTES.

Last Friday afternoon a large number of ladies were present to do surgical dressings work. The increased attendance is very encouraging, However a still better showing could and should be made. The need is great, if we only realize it. The excuse that many have that they are too busy or do not like the work becomes very flimsy to say the least, when we consider the fact that those for whom the work is done give not only their time, but their comfort, their health, and, in many cases, their lives for the great cause. As Mr. White put it in his talk to the Community Club the same evening: Will the boys in the trenches be proud of what we do? In fact, are we proud of it ourselves? The names of those present follow: The Mesdames Schultz, Edseth, Tvedt, Otte Gulrud, Ferdinandson, H. Halvorson, Thoreson, Palmer, Yohn, McDonald, Vaughan, B. Johnson, A. O Halvorson, Payne, McLeod Bundhund, and the Misses Greta Gulrud, Mabel Tweeten, Anderson, Giefer, and Murray. Thirty six bandages were completed.

A report of the last month's activities follows:-

130 bandages, 4 pair wristlets, 3 pair socks, 4 knitted washcloths, 5 sweaters

The branch now has 119 members. There are still a few who have not yet become members. These ought to wake up to the situation and join.

Collecting cancelled postage stamps for the Red Cross should not be undertaken or aided. The stamps are of no use to the society, says the headquarters.

Church Announcement.

(Nor. Luth. Church)

Sunday March 10 11 A.M. Torgerson EnglishService.

8 P M. Goodridge, Evening Service Conducted in the Nor. language.

Friday, March 8 at 2 P. M. the Catechumens will meet at the parsonage. All those who intend to be confirmed next fall must meet for enrollment on Friday.

The Ladies Aid will meet Wed. the 13 This is the annual meeting.

The Young Peoples Society will meet Wed, evening the 13th. This meeting is very important and all are urged to come. G. A. Tungseth, Pastor.

A very enthusiastic creamery meeting was held in the Goodridge Hall Wednesday afternoon. A large number of people attended. It was decided to dissolve the Enterprize Creamery Association of Torgerson and organize a new one and to move the Torgerson Creamery in to Goodridge and operate it there in the future. We shall give further particulars next week.

Rev. G.A.Tunseth has received a call from Bethania congregation south of Mavie to serve as their pastor. It is understood that he will accept the call.

WAR CLUB W.S.S. WEEK MARCH 10th to 17th

JOIN A WAR SAVINGS SOCIETY

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS
DECLARE FOR THRIFT

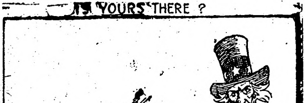
BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREA

There has been much misund standing about the bread program England. It is true that the English man buys a loaf of bread for less th an American can, but it is poss bread, and the British government paying $200,000,000 a year toward th cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Br ain is taken over by the governme at an arbitrary price and the importe wheat purchased on the markets the prevailing market price. This turned over to the mills by the gover ment at a price that allows the ad terated war bread loaf of four poun to sell at 18 cents, the two pound lo at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at cents.

In France, under conditions so what similar, but with a larger e traction, the four pound loaf sells 16 cents.

IS YOURS THERE ?



CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

State Board of Health

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Word has reached us that on Feb. 2 a baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Peterson of Calloway, Minn.

Rural School Notes

The High School Board Examination will be held throughout the Pennington County Rural schools on March 21st and 22nd. The State program is not out yet, but the examinations will presumably begin at 8 o'clock A.M. on those days. For the reason that the State only furnishes a limited number of sets of questions 27 in all certain schools most conveniently located have to be grouped together for the purpose of the examination. The schools will meet as follows: Dist. no. 37, 148, 166, Lilly B. Hoard, Kratka Conductor; Dist. No. 56, 46, Mrs. Hilda Sande, Erie, conductor; Dist's. No. 219, 25 Esther Kellbary, Thief River Falls, conductor; Dist's No. 135, 2, Sophie Nelson, Thief River Falls; Dist's. No. 69, 99, Highberg, Wylie, conductor; 30, 28, Anna Adolph, Thief River Falls conductor; 12, 154, Anna Moengen, St. Hilaire, conductor; Dist's No. 11, 31, Esther Tandberg, Thief River Falls.

Not grouped—

Dist. 4, Margaret J. McCrum, Thief River Falls, Dist. 64 Alice Thompson, Thief River Falls, 29, Emma Tandberg, Thief River Falls, 147 Nellie Nelson Thief River Falls, 133 A. O. Brevik St. Hilaire, 178 Mabel Satre, St. Hilaire, 54 Agnes Elg, St. Hilaire, 149 E. E. Anderson, St. Hilaire, Mrs. Bert N. Thorstad, St. Hilaire, 8 con. A. O. Halvorson Goodridge, 70 Anna Paulson Goodridge, 57 Louise Furstnau Erie, 50 Alfred Hermanson Erie, 59 Alma J. Sether Erie, 52 Gertrude I Olson Rhoda, 39 Emma Hanke, Sunbeam, 35 Elva Bartlett Plummer, 37 C. S. McReynolds Highlanding.

Subjects will be taken in the following order:

Thursday March 21st:

Spelling
8th grade composition and Grammar covered in one examination.
American History.

Friday, March 22nd:

Arithmetic
Geography

The next Examination will begin Friday May 24th.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. Mostue.

THE COMMUNITY CLUB.

A Community Club for Goodridge and vicinity was organized last Friday evening. The meeting was held in the schoolhouse and was fairly well attended. Mr. Ross P. White, our county Agent, was the speaker of the evening. His subject was, "cooperation". He showed the difference between real and apparent cooperation, giving the principles which guide the successful operation of the former citing as an instance the great success which the Danish farmers have met with in their cooperative enterprises. In passing he dwelt briefly upon the reasons why we are at war and showed the necessity of cooperating with the government in the present crisis. After Mr. White's speech the organization was affected. A constitution was adopted and officers were elected. Stuart McLeod was elected president, Sam Rouze, vice president, Carl Christianson secretary & treasurer. The membership fee was placed at one dollar for the head of each family. Immediately after the meeting the officers got together and arranged for an illustrated lecture on potatoes and potato raising to be given at the schoolhouse Friday evening March 15th at eight o'clock P. M.

M. E. Swanson of Thief River Falls, distributor of the famous Elgin Six and agent for the Stetson Oil Co. products, spent last Saturday in Goodridge. We acknowledge a pleasent call and the receipt of the price for a years subscription to The Eleven Towns.

Star Notes
(Too late for last week).

Ole Hovet is visiting with his brother Tollef for a few weeks.

Oscar Thoreson and his nephew Stephen Thoreson of Erie were business callers in S. E. Star Saturday.

Henry A. Dahlen transacted business at Goodridge Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Tharaldson entertained a host of their friends Sunday of last week.

Here is really a "water famine" in these tracts nowadays. Many of the ranchers are obliged to haul water for their stock from sources far away.

H. K. Bjorneraa, Pete Kolstrand and the Anderson Brothers hauled baled hay to the market at Goodridge last week.

Ingvald Syverson and Peter Sunsdahl were in town last part of the week on a shopping trip, and among other things bought some snuff.

The Ole Burstad family has visitors from Plummer.

Ole Larson and Henry Bye marketed a large supply of butter at Goodridge on Saturday.

Mrs. Ole Sunsdahl of Erie, visited at the Vake home Sunday.

Miss Wold visited at Eckwall's Friday.

Joseph K. Enebo was a business caller at the Iverson farmstead Saturday.

A number of East Star residents attended the surprise party given in honor of Christ Vad family west of Erie on Saturday evening. They were the recipients of a fine set of dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hyland of Erie were pleasant callers in S. E. Star Sunday, and incidentally "Ted" narrated that his neighbor Mr. D. A. Tanner had the good luck of bagging a wolf on his way home from town Friday.

THE PRINTRES NIGHT OUT.

This bill bearing the signature of "Will Quit Work" has been going the rounds of the press and purports to be a Missouri auction sale, giving evidence of what queer combinations can be made by a printer who is suffering from the effects of a night out and badly mixes his type. The bill announcing the sale includes the following:

Twenty-five good cows, broke to work; 41 head of cultivators, coming in soon; 10 head shoveling boars, with scoop by side; 9 piano mares; 20 rec canvass belting; better than new: DeLaval cow with ice cream attachment, McCormick binder in foal; Poland China bobsled due to farrow in April; 14 head of chickens with grass seed attachment, in good working order; 5 billy goats good as new; 70 bushels capacity; many other articles too numerous to mention which I expect to get at night between now and the date of this sale. Grygla Eagle.

A caucus for the purpose of putting up a ticket for the village election next Tuesday will be held in the Goodridge Hall, Friday evening, March 8 at 8 o. clock sharp.

The High Landing Branch of The Red Cross will hold an auction sale on March 16, at 8 p. m. in the schoolhouse one half mile west of High Landing. Everyone is invited to come and bring anything, no matter how small, which they wish to donate to the Red Cross. These donations will be sold at auction. You have something which you do not use that your neighbor needs. A lunch will be served after the auction at 25cts a plate. Come and do your bit.

A NATIONAL DUTY.

The Treasury of the United States has a great deal of money to raise and it can not be raised by bankers alone says Secretary McAdoo. The banks of this country can not alone sustain America's needs in this war and extend to our allies the essential aid which they must have to continue the war.

The rich of this country cannot do it alone: the men of this country can not do it alone; the women of this country can not do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determined to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

RED CROSS NOTES,

Last Friday afternoon a large number of ladies were present to do surgical dressings work. The increased attendance is very encouraging, However a still better showing could and should be made. The need is great, if we only realize it. The excuse that many have that they are too busy or do not like the work becomes very flimsy to say the least, when we consider the fact that those for whom the work is done give not only their time, but their comfort, their health, and, in many cases, their lives for the great cause. As Mr. White put it in his talk to the Community Club the same evening: Will the boys in the trenches be proud of what we do? In fact, are we proud of it ourselves? The names of those present follow: The Mesdames Schultz, Edseth, Evedt, Otto Gulrud, Ferdinandson, H. A. Halvorson, Thoreson, Palmer, John McDonald, Vaughan, B. Johnson, A. O. Halvorson, Payne, McLeod Bundhund, and the Misses Greta Gulrud, Mabel Tweeten, Anderson, Giefer, and Murray. Thirty six bandages were completed.

A report of the last month's activities follows:

130 bandages, 4 pair wristlets, 3 pair socks, 4 knitted washcloths, 5 sweaters

The branch now has 119 members. There are still a few who have not yet become members. These ought to wake up to the situation and join.

Collecting cancelled postage stamps for the Red Cross should not be undertaken or aided. The stamps are of no use to the society, says the headquarters.

Church Announcement.
(Nor. Luth. Church)

Sunday March 10 11 A.M. Torgerson English Service.

8 P M. Goodridge, Evening Service Conducted in the Nor. language.

Friday, March 8 at 2 P. M. the Catechumens will meet at the parsonage. All those who intend to be confirmed next fall must meet for enrollment on Friday.

The Ladies Aid will meet Wed: the 13 This is the annual meeting.

The Young Peoples Society will meet Wed, evening the 13th. This meeting is very important and all are urged to come. G. A. Tungseth, Pastor.

A very enthusiastic creamery meeting was held in the Goodridge Hall Wednesday afternoon. A large number of people attended. It was decided to dissolve the Enterprize Creamery Association of Torgerson and organize a new one and to move the Torgerson Creamery in to Goodridge and operate it there in the future. We shall give further particulars next week.

Rev. G.A.Tunseth has received a call from Bethania congregtion south of Mavie to serve as their pastor. It is understood that he will accept the call,

WAR CLUB W.S.S. WEEK
MARCH 10TH to 17TH
JOIN A
WAR SAVINGS SOCIETY
BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS
DECLARE FOR THRIFT

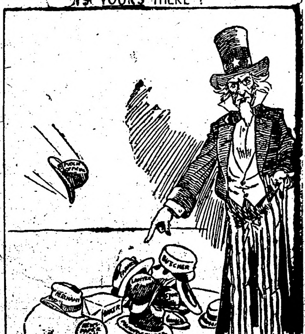
BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREA

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poor bread, and the British government is paying $200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the markets at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents,

IS YOURS THERE ?



CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

JAPAN ASKED TO INVADE SIBERIA

British, French and Italian Ambassadors Request Safeguarding of Allied Interests.

UNITED STATES SILENT

No Opposition to Plan is Expected From America, However—Act, Then Talk, Is Probable Program.

London, March 6.—According to the Daily Mail, the British, French and Italian ambassadors in Tokio have been instructed to jointly ask Japan to take the necessary steps to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.

The newspapers added that the American ambassador was not expected to join the request, but that no disturbing conclusions are to be drawn from this fact, as no American opposition is expected.

Act, Then Talk, Believed Plan.

Washington, March 5.—Military action by Japan in eastern Siberia to check German influence and to protect war stores at Vladivostok is believed here to be imminent.

The United States has not yet expressed its views on the proposed step, but it was said in diplomatic quarters that the Japanese probably would move quickly to meet emergency conditions, leaving to the pending diplomatic exchanges development of an understanding with America and all the Allies upon the scope and purposes of the enterprise.

While it has no direct bearing upon the situation in Asiatic Russia, the news which came to the Swedish legation that Germany has given notice of her intention to occupy the whole of Finland will tend to hasten an agreement upon Japan's plans.

Indicates German Arms, View.

The German explanation to the Swedish foreign office, which has protested against the proceeding that the occupation is to restore order and without intent to take permanent possession, is regarded as a very clear indication of what the Teutons may undertake in any part of Russia now that the Bolsheviki have been forced to accept their onerous peace demands.

Officials and diplomats here profess ignorance of what preparations have been made by Japan for the operations about to be undertaken. As a matter of course, secrecy has bene observed and a strict censorship in regard to the Siberian question is in force at Tokio. Possibly the next word to come out of Japan on the subject will be an announcement of something accomplished.

Other Powers Couldn't Aid.

It has been stated in official quarters that it is no concern of the Allies, nor of America, how Japan goes about the task, once the question of policy is settled. If the decision is reached to give Japan a free hand in eastern Siberia, it is now conceded [illegible] is in position to tender her any substantial aid, owing to the lack of available forces.

In a diplomatic way the situation has remained unchanged since the middle of last week. The State department has not indicated to the Japanese government what may be its view of the new situation created by the signing of peace articles by the Bolsheviki.

The statement made recently by Viscount Matono that Japan had a working agreement with the Allies and America in regard to this question, it is said, has been taken too literally. Officials say that the viscount probably meant there is a sympathetic agreement on the subject.

ARGENTINA READY TO AID

Belief Prevails That Nation Will Help Allies.

Buenos Aires, March 6.—Obviously officially inspired articles in the newspapers here indicate that Argentina is on the eve of a radical change of front as regards the world war. These articles, however, do not make clear whether a rupture with Germany is to be brought or whether Argentina's efforts will be confined principally to the purchase and shipping of supplies to the Allies.

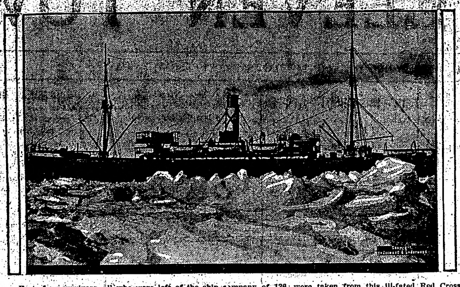
The general belief is that any change on the part of Argentina will be an economic and not a political one.

The newspapers argue that Argentina can not aid the Allies with men, but that she can do so with supplies. The government now is treating with American and British diplomats for a treaty covering meat shipments similar to the recently signed cereal convention.

1917 Fire Losses Heavy.

Trenton, N. J., March 5.—Losses from fire aggregated $230,000,000 in 1917, and were larger than in any previous year, except one, 1906, in the nation's history, according to a communication received by the New Jersey Council of Defense from the Council of National Defense. The San Francisco earthquake and conflagration occurred in 1906. The rapidity with which fire losses are mounting is emphasized by the statement that the 1917 damage exceeded by $30,000,000 that of previous years.

RED CROSS LINER FLORIZEL WRECKED ON THE REEFS NORTH OF CAPE RACE, N. F.



Forty-four survivors, all who were left of the ship company of 136, were taken from this ill-fated Red Cross liner Florizel, which struck a reef north of Cape Race, N. F., during a terrific blizzard. The survivors were taken off by the crew of the Prospero, which was sent by the government to the scene with special life-saving apparatus. Of the rescued, 17 were passengers; only two of the 12 women and none of the four children were saved. The Florizel is shown here as an ice breaker in New York harbor. The vessel has a steel prow, backed by concrete, and during the recent cold spell it broke ice in the lower bay and opened traffic to coal barges.

SHELL SLAYS SAMMIES

Foe Makes Direct Hit With Fatal Results.

Missle Strikes Half-Ruined House Where Americans Were Sheltered.

With the Amreican Army in France, March 5.—Shell fragments, when the Germans scored a direct hit on a half-ruined house in a village just behind the American lines killed several American soldiers and wounded several.

American patrols were sent out in the night to bring in and bury the dead, including Germans—lying in the barbed wire in No Man's land, victims of the battle resulting from the German raid.

Germans Claim Success.

Amsterdam, March 4.—Complete success in the attacks made upon the American troops along the French front is claimed in the German simiofficial supplementary war report relating to the fighting from March 1 to 3.

FOURTH CAMPS FOR OFFICERS

To Be Opened in May, But Locations Not Yet Decided.

Washington, March 5.—The fourth group of officers' training camps will open early in May, it has been learned. Only men from the ranks of the army will be accepted.

The number to be trained has not yet been decided, nor the location of camps. It is probable, however, that 20,000 men will receive instructions in 20 divisional camps.

The problem of supplying enough officers for all the branches of the service is pressing. The demands of such branches as aviation, ordnance, signal corps and others have been such that scores of officers have been transferred almost daily to fill up those services.

SOCIALISTS CHEER WILSON

Indorse War As Result of Teuton Russian Invasion.

New York, March 4.—The first tangible evidence of a revulsion in feeling toward pro-German pacifism among radicals in America as the result of the Prussian invasion of Russia was manifested at a great gathering of socialists here.

The audience cheered the war and Woodrow Wilson and adopted almost unanimously a demand that all socialists of America unite in support of the war as the only practicable means of saving ideals of democracy from Teutonic obliteration.

GEN. CRUSE IS EXONERATED

Employer Says Army Had Notice of His Employment.

Chicago, March 5.—Henry H. Lippert and his son, Ralph H. Lippert, manufacturers' agents arrested for alleged payments to Brigadier General Cruse, U. S. A., retired, in connection with aid in army contracts, have been released on $10,000 bonds each.

The elder Lippert absolved General Cruse of wrongdoing although he admitted he paid General Cruse $300 a month to take care of the Lippert interests in Washington.

Suspect Taken in Alien Plot.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 5.—A plot to release the German aliens at the war prison barracks at Fort Douglas and to destroy public buildings in Salt Lake City, has been revealed, the police believe, through the arrest of Frank Dimok, alias Peterson, a German subject, at the police station. The arrest was effected when Dimok applied for his registration card. In Dimok's possession were found a secret code, a map of Salt Lake City, with arrows pointing toward Fort Douglas and the capitol.

FRENCH PIERCE GERMAN'S LINE

Surprise Attack Brings Gain of One-Third Mile Over One Mile Front.

150 TEUTONS TAKEN

Enemy Begins Heavy Bombardment of British Around Lens—Americans Are Let Alone for Present.

Paris, March 5.—The French carried out a surprise attack east of the Meuse at the Colonne trenches and penetrated as far as the fourth German line on a front of nearly four-fifths of a mile and to a depth of more than a third of a mile, the war office announces. The French captured more than 150 prisoners.

No More Attacks on Americans.

Since Sunday the Germans have left the Americans in comparative peace in their sector near Toul. Probably finding that their attempted forays were too costly, they have failed to launch further attacks, and even have cut down materially their artillery fire and gas shell bombardments. Again, the American gunners have worked havoc among the Germans by heavily shelling a large cantonment where troops were assembling.

Near Warneton, southeast of Ypres, the Australians have carried out a big raid against enemy positions, killing at least 50 of the German defenders, destroying dugouts and bringing in prisoners.

Around Lens the Germans have begun a rather intensive bombardment against the British troops besieging the great coal center.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN DATE SET FOR APRIL 6

Campaign to Open on Anniversary of America's Entry Into War.

Washington, March 4.—The third Liberty loan will open April 6, the first anniversary of the United States' entry into the war. There will be a campaign of three or four weeks.

In announcing the date Secretary McAdoo said the amount of the loan, the interest rate, and other features, such as convertibility of bonds of previous issues, maturity and terms of payment, are yet to be determined, and that new regulations will be necessary before the plans can be completed.

Seed Wheat Assured At Fair Price For Farmers

Minneapolis, March 5.—Northwest farmers will get all the seed wheat they need and there will be no famine prices, Frank L. Carey, head of the Minneapolis office of the Food Administration Grain corporation, says in a statement outlining conditions.

Minotto Not to Be Deported.

Washington, March 4.—Evidence against James Minotto, charged with being a German agent, has been turned over to the Department of Justice by Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post, who ruled that it was insufficient grounds for deportation. Minotto, who is the son-in-law of Louis F. Swift of Swift & Co., Chicago, will remain under a $50,000 bond and the deportation warrant will be maintained until Attorney General Gregory decides whether or not he can issue a separate warrant for his arrest.

GERMAN PEACE SIGNED

Revised Russian Treaty Benefits Turkey.

Bolsheviki Claim Further Delay Would Mean More Serious Conditions—Hasten to Affix Signatures.

Berlin, March 5.—The Germans in their advance through Russia have captured, according to the official communication from General headquarters, 6,800 officers and 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, thousands of motor vehicles, 800 locomotives and thousands of railroad trucks.

Treaty Is Signed.

London, March 5.—According to an official statement from Berlin Russia has bowed to the Teutonic allies. The Bolsheviki commissioners sent to Brest-Litovsk have signed the treaty of peace presented by the Germans. The statement adds that military movements in East Russia have now ceased.

At the same time reports from Poland by the way of Amsterdam, say Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki foreign minister, did not return to the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk because Germany objected to his continuance as a Russian delegate. It is stated that Trotzky's resignation will be forthcoming as a result.

$500,000,000 FOR AIRCRAFT

Huge Sum Asked of Congress by War Secretary.

Washington, March 5.—Further appropriations of $450,000,000 for the army aircraft program in addition to 3640,000,000 already authorized is asked of Congress by the War department.

The War department informed the Senate military committee that more than $640,000,000 already had been spent and $200,000,000 more is immediately needed. General Pershing frequently makes requests in conection with aviation work, for which no funds are immediately available.

The request promises to give impetus to the inquiry by the Senate military committee into the aircraft program.

DRIVE FURTHER IN PALESTINE

British Advance 3,000 Yards on Twelve Mile Front.

London, March 5.—British troops, operating north of Jerusalem in Palestine, have made an advance along a front of 12 miles to a maximum depth of 3,000 yards, astride and west of the Jerusalem-Nabulus road, the war office announces.

In the month of January, says an official statement just issued, the Germans dropped 1,482 bombs in the area occupied by British troops in France. In the same period British aviators dropped 7,653 bombs in the enemy area.

TEUTON TROOPS TO FINLAND

London, Mach 5.—Germany is sending troops to Finland, says an official statement issued at Stockholm, Reuter's correspondent at the Swedish capital reports. The Aland Islands will be used as a temporary base of operations, the statement adds.

399 Added to U. S. Merchant Marine.

Washington, March 4.—The growing American merchant marine was increased by 399 seagoing vessels in the last six months of 1917, government officials say, or an average of more than two a day. Many of the vessels were built in the United States having been under construction for foreign accounts and taken over by the American government. Others were interned German ships, but the large steamers like the Vaterla which was commandeered by the navy, are not included in the total.

TUESDAYS ONLY MEATLESS DAYS

Ban on Beef and Pork Is Raised, Except One Day Each Week, To Save On Wheat.

NEED MORE OF LATTER

Allies Make Increased Demand for Foodstuffs and Change is Expected to Curtail Consumption of Cereal.

Washington, March 5.—The food administration announces a temporary suspension of the meatless meal and of the special restrictions against the use of pork on Saturdays, as a readjustment of its food conservation program. Increased meat production and the necessity for still greater saving in wheat, it is declared, make the change advisable.

Since all restrictions on consumption of mutton and lamb had been lifted previously the administration now asks the public for the time being to deny itself only beef and pork on one day a week—Tuesday.

Increased meat consumption, officials believe will itself curtail the use of wheat and for the present there is no intention to add to the restrictions already in force against the use of flour.

More Wheat Needed.

In a statement Food Administrator Hoover said:

"The Allies have made further and increased demands for foodstuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally, if we are to meet our export necessities.

"Experience shows that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged and we can supply the Allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances, the administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption.

Tuesday Still Meatless.

"So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday.

"The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked."

ROOSEVELT MAY BE DEAF

Physicians Fear Hearing in One Ear Is Gone.

New York, March 5.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who has been a patient at Roosevelt hospital, will leave the hospital and take up quarters in a hotel, where it is expected he will remain for several days, and then, if his convalescence continues, he will go to his home in Oyster Bay.

At the hospital fear was expressed that he may be permanently deaf in his left ear.

Col. Roosevelt has expressed his determination to fill speaking engagements in Maine on March 28, and his physicians say they believe he will be able to do so, providing he exercises due caution.

THREE COUNTRIES MAY TURN

Norway, Spain and Argentina May Come Out Against Kaiser.

Washington, March 5.—Norway as well as Spain and Argentina, within a very short time, may be definitely aligned against Germany.

Advices which have reached Washington during the last few days were summed up into this probability when they were compared side by side. High officials admit that this contingency is full of the greatest importance in the political conduct of the war.

SEED LOAN BILL NOT DEAD

Washington, March 4.—The Bacr bill providing $50,000,000 for the purchase of feed and seed for farmers on credit will be reconsidered by the House agricultural committee.

The bill was rejected by the committee, but strong pressure upon Chairman Lever now seems to assure a favorable report. Mr. Lever cast the deciding vote against the bill.

Profiteers to Lose U. S. Posters.

Minneapolis, March 4.—Food administration posters will be removed from stores found charging excessive prices for food, it is announced by A. D. Wison, federal food administrator for Minnesota. This will be done under instructions from Washington, which require also that the name of the offending merchant be reported to Washington headquarters for further action. Agents under Mr. Wilson are checking up merchants in Minnesota to get the names of those not displaying the food administration posters.

LYNDON SMITH IS DEAD

Attorney General of Minnesota Passes Away.

Had Been Stricken With Paralysis, and Never Regained Consciousness.

St. Paul, March 5.—Lyndon A. Smith, attorney general of Minnesota, died at 1 a. m. Tuesday at his residence at the Marlborough apartments, St. Paul. He was 63 years old.

Mr. Smith suffered a stroke of paralysis just a week ago and never regained complete consciousness. His fatal illness came suddenly, following several months of excellent health.

Lyndon A. Smith

He was stricken after he had reached his home at the close of the day's work.

His death closes a life-long career spent in public service, more than a quarter of a century of which was spent in Minnesota. Previous to that he had been in the service of the federal government.

Attorney-General Six Years.

Mr. Smith had been attorney-general a little more than six years. He was appointed to the office by Governor Eberhart, January 1, 1912, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George T. Simpson. At that time he had been assistant attorney-general for three years. From 1899 to 1903, he had served as lieutenant-governor of the state.

Mr. Smith's illness, at first regarded by his physicians as probably fatal, assumed a less serious aspect later on, and the progress he seemed to be making from day to day gave rise to hopes that he would recover. He appeared to improve up to Sunday when he suffered a sudden relapse, and it became evident that the end was near.

TO STOP VOTING BY ALIENS

Punishment Urged by Hennepin Judge—Draft Opponent Hit.

Minneapolis, March 5.—Alien voting in Minnesota elections must stop and aliens who have exercised the elective franchise must be punished, according to the seriousness of their offense as shown by evidence, District Judge Daniel Fish has just told the new Hennepin County grand jury in his charge.

Judge Fish also told the grand jury to put an effective stop to opposition to the draft and to such attacks on the government as will hinder the prosecution of the war.

Minnesota aliens who have refused to register as directed by the Minnesota Public Safety commission should be interned for the period of the war, State Auditor J. A. O. Preus contends. He already has the names of a number said to have failed to register.

PRISON TWINE PRICE FIXED

Farmers Expected to Save $400,000 Despite Advance.

St. Paul, March 4.—Minnesota state prison binder twine prices of from 21 cents to 26 cents a pound, compared with 13 to 15 cents last season, have been fixed by the state board of control at a conference with Warden C. S. Reed. Despite the increase in prices it is estimated the prison twine output of 18,800,000 pounds will mean a 1918 saving of $400,000 to Minnesota farmers on the basis of government fixed maximum prices.

Chairman Ralph W. Wheelock of the board of control said prison twine last season was sold at times at prices 6 cents below the market quotations on raw material, and nearly 7 cents below prices of private manufacturers.

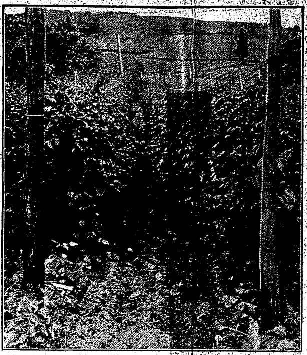
Republicans Win Mayoralties.

Portland, Me., March 5.—Republican mayors were elected in seven of the nine cities which voted in this state Monday.

Must Entertain Soldiers.

Washington, March 5.—Representative Miller, of Minnesota, who visited the battle fronts in France last year, told the House that the United States must make provision for the entertainment of its soldiers when on leave from the trenches. France and Great Britain, he said, have recognized the necessity of allowing their soldiers to go home whenever requirements will permit, and added that because they can make frequent visits home they are more contented than the Canadians, Australians and others.

IMPORTANT SYSTEMS OF CULTURE USED IN GROWING GOOD CROP OF RASPBERRIES



FIELD OF SEVEN-YEAR-OLD EMPIRE RED RASPBERRIES.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Three systems of culture are used in growing raspberries, the hill, the linear, and the hedge systems. The term "hill system" is restricted to that method of tillage in which the horse cultivator is used on all sides of each plant. When the cultivator is run in only one direction and only the plants originally set are allowed to fruit, the term "linear system" is used. If some of the suckers which come from the roots of red raspberries are left to form a solid row and the cultivator is run in one direction only, the term "hedge system" is employed.

The distance between the rows in each of these systems should be determined by economy in the cost of cultivation and in the use of land. Where the area of land available for planting is not limited, usually it will be found most desirable to make the spaces between the rows wide enough to allow the use of two-horse implements in cultivation. Where the area of land is limited, the rows may be placed closer together and one-horse implements used.

Planting Distances.

Under the hill system of culture the plants usually are set about five feet apart each way. This, however, allows the use of one-horse cultivators only. This is used to some extent in New York and other states in raising red raspberries. It has the advantage of requiring less handwork in keeping out grass and weeds, as the cultivator can be run in both directions; and the berries can be more easily harvested from fields under this system.

If the hedge or linear system is used, the horse cultivator can be run in one direction only and more hoeing is necessary. Under these systems the red varieties usually should be set from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows which are 6 to 8 feet distant. In the eastern United States 6 feet is the most common and desirable distance between the rows for the shorter caned varieties, such as the Ruby and Marlboro, and 7 and 8 feet for the tall-caned varieties, like the Cuthbert. To use two horses in a plantation the rows must be at least 8 feet apart. In the Pacific northwest, where the canes grow very tall, the planting distance for red raspberries is usually 2½ by 7 or 8 feet. In parts of Colorado and other states where irrigation and winter protection are necessary, the plants are usually set in rows which are 7 feet apart.

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The purple varieties also are grown under the linear system and should be planted 4 or 5 feet apart in rows which are 7 or 8 feet distant. The Columbian and other purple varieties of equal vigor should be at least 5 feet apart in the row, but the Royal may be set 4 feet apart.

If the plants are checked in both directions when set in accordance with either the hedge or linear system, and are 3 or 4 feet apart in the row, it is possible to run a one-horse cultivator both ways for the first year. This will save much work and reduce the first year's expense.

In some sections, two plants of red raspberries are set together. This insures the grower against misses, and a larger crop is secured when the plantation is one year old. It will cost nearly $20 more per acre to buy and set the extra plants, but in some sections the additional yield will make it profitable. However, if care is taken in setting, one plant in each place is usually sufficient.

Setting the Plants.

Before planting, the tops of the plants of all types should be cut back to 6 inches or less in height. To make it easy to handle the plants and to indicate the rows after setting, 4 to 6 inches of the cane should be left. If a garden patch is being planted, it is better to cut the canes back to within a few inches of the leader buds. The plants should be set slightly deeper than they formerly grew. Sometimes it is well to set red raspberries as much as 8 inches deeper than they grew, in order to protect them from drought. Black and purple raspberry plants should be set not more than an inch or two deeper than they formerly stood, as there is danger of smothering the tips.

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Farmers Should Work It Over, Remove Any Damaged Ears and Put in Ventilators.

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Soft corn which has been stored in large cribs during cold and freezing weather without specially improvised ventilators, is practically certain to get out of condition as soon as the weather warms up in the spring. To preserve such corn farmers should work it over, remove any damaged ears, and put in ventilators.

The best way to dispose of soft corn is to feed on the farm all that can be consumed to advantage, but don't waste it.

The concentration of shelled corn in country elevators during the next few months is practically certain to lead to disaster unless it can be transported to feeding centers or to terminals for drying before what is popularly known as the germinating season.

Whenever practicable the drying temperature should be lowered and the time of drying increased, to prevent excessive breakage.

All old corn should be carefully saved for seed, as the bulk of the present crop in the northern states will be unfit for planting.

Do not delay the securing of suitable seed.

Do not plant any corn without first knowing its germination.

NECESSARY TO SAVE MANURE

Sometimes Overlooked by Small Farmer Who Is Just Starting in Live Stock Business.

Save manure. The necessity for this is sometimes forgotten by the small farmer who is just starting in the business of live stock production. Fertilizer is scarce, high in price, and hard to get for any reasons. Therefore, the more manure saved to apply to the land the less need for fertilizer.

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When the average man wants to quit is the time to get interested in horse production.

Gumption is ability to put the grease where the squeak is. Are you onto your job?

Stock raisers should agree as to what breed best fits their locality, and then stick to that breed.

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Corn, when fed alone to young pigs, produces relatively slow gains at a high feed cost.

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Litter that is damp and dirty may cause sickness in the flock.

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Good streets and smooth, dustless country roads, have been a means of advertising and giving added importance to Philadelphia, not only throughout the United States and Canada, but abroad, according to William H. Connell, chief of the bureau of highways, Philadelphia Inquirer states.

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Inventions, Discoveries and Public Improvements Come When There Is Strong Demand.

The history of good roads affords a striking example of the fact that inventions, discoveries and public improvements take place only when there is an insistent demand for them. In early times, when each family lived largely to itself, there was little commerce in the articles produced on the farm and consequently little need for transportation. As large cities developed the demand for roads on which products might be easily transported grew.

Two of the most recent causes for the improvement of roads have been pleasure vehicles. Twenty-five years ago the bicycle began to come into common use and the cyclists made a vigorous demand for roads on which they might ride. Unfortunately, however, paths for bicycles were constructed in many places in lieu of improved roads. The invention of the automobile, however, has meant a real step toward better roads.

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Not Difficult Problem If County or Township Is Willing to Use Common Sense.

How to get a good road system is not a difficult problem, if a county or township is willing to be guided by common sense. The first step is to employ a competent highway engineer. He will make a study of traffic conditions, ascertain where the main market lines with a type of surfacing material that will be less expensive than that required on the main market lines, and yet will at the same time meet all traffic requirements on the feeder lines. The main lines, if built of concrete, will be permanent and cost less to maintain.

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ARMY MOTOR TRANSPORT TAKING ON GAS EN ROUTE TO ATLANTIC COAST

The photograph given herewith shows one of the army motortrucks, making up the motor train which carried munitions and supplies from Detroit to the Atlantic coast, replenishing its fuel supply "somewhere in Pennsylvania."

The new freight service was inaugurated by the quartermaster's department to relieve railroad congestion. The tank car is one of the two that accompanied the train.

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Many People Who Buy Cars Are Ignorant of This Subject.

ECONOMY TOPIC MOST VITAL

Adding One Mile for Each Tire to Enormous Mileage Piled Up Each by Great Number of Cars, Would Save Big Fortune.

When motor cars were rare, tire mileage costs made little difference. But now, when men are buying cars as they would a suit of clothes or a pair of shoes—when our annual car bill is more than $1,000,000,000, and for tire about $333,000,000—tire economy is a matter of great concern.

About 4,000,000 cars are now registered in this country, wearing 16,000,000 tires. Adding only one mile for each tire to the enormous mileage piled up each day by these cars would save a handsome fortune for the motorists of the country.

Much Mileage Lost.

A. E. Hertzig, manager of a big tire and rubber concern, in commenting on the various kinds of abuse innocently inflicted upon motor tires, preventing them from attaining their alloted three score and ten, declares that much of this mileage is lost through the fabric breaks caused by hitting stones imbedded in the road.

"So many people are now buying cars who know comparatively little about cars or tires that it is not surprising that merciless abuse is heaped upon them," he says. "Hardly one motorist in 100 appreciates the terrific strain placed on tires when traveling at high speed over ordinary roads. Your tires may withstand a shock equal to ten tons weight while running at a speed of 25 miles an hour over country roads, and a little later you have a blowout while running over a perfectly smooth street.

Cause of Blowout.

"This is what happened. The terrific impact of the tire and the stone imbedded in the road did not visibly affect the exterior of the tire. Had you looked it over you could not have found a mark. But on the inside of the tire a break in the tire fabric was started when the blow strained it beyond its limit of stretching strength. Perhaps only one layer of fabric was injured. The other layers soon followed suit and the blowout resulted.

"It is common practice for car owners to bump front wheels against the curbstone when parking their cars, especially if the brakes do not hold properly. Many drivers make no pretense of slowing up for street car tracks or bridge approaches. There is much fraternizing with ruts and stones in the road. All these make for fabric breaks, which rob the tire of many miles that were built into it at the factory.

TAKE ALL CORNERS SLOWLY

Autoist Should Round Turns Slowly and With Caution—Clutch Should Be Released.

One reason for side slipping may be found in the fact that some drivers take corners at a fast rate of speed. Allowing that the pavement is slippery, the autoist should round turns slowly and with caution. The clutch should be released if there is a tendency for the car to slip.

When this takes place, very frequently the rear tires will lose their lateral grip on the road surface. Motorists should never steer a machine sharply from a curb when the surface is wet.

The reason for this is simple, in that the grip of the wheels on the road is insufficient to overcome the centrifugal effect and the result is the rear of the car is forced toward the curbing. Sometimes a sudden speeding up of the motor will overcome the tendency to skid.

CARE FOR STORAGE BATTERY

During Winter Season It Should Be Kept Fully Charged to Stand Low Temperature.

The storage battery should be kept fully charged during the winter, according to E. V. Collins, instructor in steam and gas engineering in the agricultural college.

"The charged battery," said Mr. Collins, "will stand very low temperatures while a discharged battery will freeze at 20 degrees above zero. Freezing will burst jars, and as a result the battery must be rebuilt.

"In cold weather the starting battery is especially likely to become discharged. The engine is difficult to crank because the oil is cold. It must also be cranked longer each time it is started because the gasoline does not vaporize readily in cold weather. Long trips are few and the charging periods are shorter. The lights which are needed earlier in the evening help in discharging the battery.

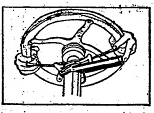
"The battery should be tested with a hydrometer at intervals of two weeks or less. If it is found to be discharged, it should be charged as soon as possible either by driving the car or from an outside source.

"The conditions under which cars operate vary, and there are so many starting systems, that no set rules can be given for the care of the storage battery. If the starter turns the engine with difficulty, the motor should be cranked by hand when starting on a cold morning. The engine may be made to start more easily by priming it through the priming cups or by pulling the choker when it is stopped. The lights should be turned on only when necessary and in many cases the dimmers may be used to save the current."

HORN BUTTON IS CONVENIENT

Device Arranged So That There Is No Trouble in Sounding Alarm Whenever Necessary.

When you want to blow the horn in a hurry, and you have one hand on the transmission lever and the other one on the steering wheel, you are strictly up against it without a recently patented horn button. It consists of an elongated cylinder which is clamped to the steering column, directly under the wheel. The push button that controls the horn circuit is at the outer end of the cylinder, and the driver can reach it with one finger of his left hand without removing that hand from the wheel. The device can be used with success on most makes of cars.



Button Placed Under Finger.

RUINOUS ABUSE OF BATTERY

Most Common Fault Is in Letting It Go Dry—Good Plan to Have Generator Tested.

The most common and ruinous abuse of the battery is to let it go dry. The battery loses water even under normal conditions, partly through slow evaporation, but chiefly through decomposition into its constituent gases, oxygen and hydrogen, by excessive charging. If your battery demands water filling more frequently than it should, or if the battery links heat to a temperature warmer than that of the hand, have your generator inspected and tested and the charging rate reduced.

Auto Alarm Whistle.

An automobile alarm whistle to be connected to the cylinders of a car can be made to utilize the full force of their explosions when desired.

Controlling Devices.

Two complete sets of controlling devices feature a new automobile designed for instruction purposes.

DAIRY FACTS

JERSEY IS HEAVY PRODUCER

Milk Scales and Butterfat Test Determine Whether Cow Is Proving Profitable or Not.

The milk scales and the butterfat test tell the story of whether a cow is producing or not. Jerseys have been making and breaking records for production with great rapidity during the past year. More cows are now being tested than ever have been in the past, and the individual and average production is higher than in other years.

In May, three years ago, a list of Jersey cows on yearly test that were producing over 50 pounds of butterfat per month was published for the purpose of keeping breeders informed as to the month-by-month production of cows on test. There were 132 cows in the first list. Three years later, May, 1917, saw 487 cows in the 50-pound list. This means that 487 Jersey cows on test were producing at the rate of more than 50 pounds of butterfat, or 60 pounds of butter in that month. At present 500 Jersey cows on test are producing at the rate of 600 pounds of butterfat, or 750 pounds of butter per year.

Jersey Cow of Merit.

TREATMENT OF KICKING COW

Care and Patience Will Effect Cure If Right Methods Are Used—Two Ways of Tying.

Care and patience will cure the kicking cow if the proper methods are employed. One method is to pass a rope or strap with a loop in one end of it around the body of the cow and draw it tight. The cow will usually jump at first, but when she finds she cannot get out of the rope she will stand still. If this method causes the cow to give bloody milk, place the rope or strap behind the udder, and draw it tight as before.

Another method is to hobble the cow by passing the rope around each leg behind the udder, and tying just above the hocks. This method is a dangerous one, however, for the person tying the rope. After these methods have been repeated a few times the cow will stand quietly to be milked.

DAIRY IS A FIXED INDUSTRY

Where That Feeling Exists There Is Disposition to Raise Heifers or Baby Beef.

The farm dairy is becoming more of a fixed industry, and where this feeling exists there is a disposition to raise the calves—the heifers for the dairy or to be sold for dairy purposes, and the better calves will generally be fed into some form of baby beef as the feed and circumstances suggest.

WARM WATER MUCH CHEAPER

Otherwise Cow Must Burn High-Priced Corn and Other Feeds for That Purpose.

If the cows are forced to drink cold water they must warm the water in their bodies. This requires food in the form of corn and other feeds. It is much cheaper to warm the water with wood or coal than to allow the cow to burn high-priced fuel in her body for this purpose.

SHORTHORNS GOOD FOR MILK

There Are Some That Are Excellent Producers, but They Are Not of the Beef Type.

A back-to-the-lander wants to know about the Shorthorns as milk producers. There are some dairy Shorthorns that are excellent milk and butter animals. But one can no more make a dairy animal of the beef type Shorthorn than make a trotter out of a Belgium horse.

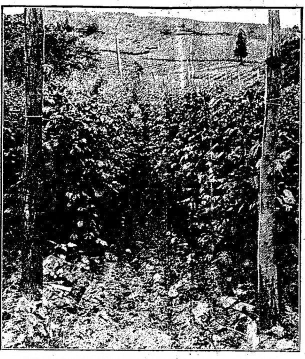
Raise More Calves.

The farmer and dairyman who expects to continue in the business will find it to his interest to raise a number of calves each year to replace older cattle that have been disposed of.

Bedding Doubly Useful.

Use sufficient straw for bedding to make the animals comfortable and to absorb the liquid excrement. Nearly half the plantfood elements in animal manure occurs in the urine.

IMPORTANT SYSTEMS OF CULTURE USED IN GROWING GOOD CROP OF RASPBERRIES



FIELD OF SEVEN-YEAR-OLD EMPIRE RED RASPBERRIES.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Three systems of culture are used in growing raspberries, the hill, the linear, and the hedge systems. The term "hill system" is restricted to that method of tillage in which the horse cultivator is used on all sides of each plant. When the cultivator is run in only one direction and only the plants originally set are allowed to fruit, the term "linear system" is used. If some of the suckers which come from the roots of red raspberries are left to form a solid row and the cultivator is run in one direction only, the term "hedge system" is employed.

The distance between the rows in each of these systems should be determined by economy in the cost of cultivation and in the use of land. Where the area of land available for planting is not limited, usually it will be found most desirable to make the spaces between the rows wide enough to allow the use of two-horse implements in cultivation. Where the area of land is limited, the rows may be placed closer together and one-horse implements used.

Planting Distances.

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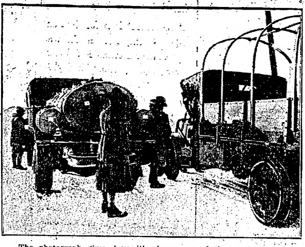

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During Winter Season It Should Be Kept Fully Charged to Stand Low Temperature.

The storage battery should be kept fully charged during the winter, according to E. V. Collins, instructor in steam and gas engineering in the agricultural college.

"The charged battery," said Mr. Collins, "will stand very low temperatures while a discharged battery will freeze at 20 degrees above zero. Freezing will burst jars, and as a result the battery must be rebuilt.

"In cold weather the starting battery is especially likely to become discharged. The engine is difficult to crank because the oil is cold. It must also be cranked longer each time it is started because the gasoline does not vaporize readily in cold weather. Long trips are few and the charging periods are shorter. The lights which are needed earlier in the evening help in discharging the battery.

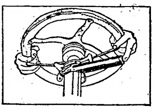
"The battery should be tested with a hydrometer at intervals of two weeks or less. If it is found to be discharged, it should be charged as soon as possible either by driving the car or from an outside source.

"The conditions under which cars operate vary, and there are so many starting systems, that no set rules can be given for the care of the storage battery. If the starter turns the engine with difficulty, the motor should be cranked by hand when starting on a cold morning. The engine may be made to start more easily by priming it through the priming cups or by pulling the choker when it is stopped. The lights should be turned on only when necessary and in many cases the dimmers may be used to save the current."

HORN BUTTON IS CONVENIENT

Device Arranged So That There Is No Trouble in Sounding Alarm Whenever Necessary.

When you want to blow the horn in a hurry, and you have one hand on the transmission lever and the other one on the steering wheel, you are strictly up against it without a recently patented horn button. It consists of an elongated cylinder which is clamped to the steering column, directly under the wheel. The push button that controls the horn circuit is at the outer end of the cylinder, and the driver can reach it with one finger of his left hand without removing that hand from the wheel. The device can be used with success on most makes of cars.



Button Placed Under Finger.

RUINOUS ABUSE OF BATTERY

Most Common Fault Is in Letting It Go Dry—Good Plan to Have Generator Tested.

The most common and ruinous abuse of the battery is to let it go dry. The battery loses water even under normal conditions, partly through slow evaporation, but chiefly through decomposition into its constituent gases, oxygen and hydrogen, by excessive charging. If your battery demands water filling more frequently than it should, or if the battery links heat to a temperature warmer than that of the hand, have your generator inspected and tested and the charging rate reduced.

Auto Alarm Whistle.

An automobile alarm whistle to be connected to the cylinders of a car can be made to utilize the full force of their explosions when desired.

Controlling Devices.

Two complete sets of controlling devices feature a new automobile designed for instruction purposes.

DAIRY FACTS

JERSEY IS HEAVY PRODUCER

Milk Scales and Butterfat Test Determine Whether Cow Is Proving Profitable or Not.

The milk scales and the butterfat test tell the story of whether a cow is producing or not. Jerseys have been making and breaking records for production with great rapidity during the past year. More cows are now being tested than ever have been in the past, and the individual and average production is higher than in other years.

In May, three years ago, a list of Jersey cows on yearly test that were producing over 50 pounds of butterfat per month was published for the purpose of keeping breeders informed as to the month-by-month production of cows on test. There were 132 cows in the first list. Three years later, May, 1917, saw 487 cows in the 50-pound list. This means that 487 Jersey cows on test were producing at the rate of more than 50 pounds of butterfat, or 60 pounds of butter in that month. At present 500 Jersey cows on test are producing at the rate of 600 pounds of butterfat, or 750 pounds of butter per year.

Jersey Cow of Merit.

TREATMENT OF KICKING COW

Care and Patience Will Effect Cure if Right Methods Are Used—Two Ways of Tying.

Care and patience will cure the kicking cow if the proper methods are employed. One method is to pass a rope or strap with a loop in one end of it around the body of the cow and draw it tight. The cow will usually jump at first, but when she finds she cannot get out of the rope she will stand still. If this method causes the cow to give bloody milk, place the rope or strap behind the udder, and draw it tight as before.

Another method is to hobble the cow by passing the rope around each leg behind the udder, and tying just above the hocks. This method is a dangerous one, however, for the person tying the rope. After these methods have been repeated a few times the cow will stand quietly to be milked.

DAIRY IS A FIXED INDUSTRY

Where That Feeling Exists There Is Disposition to Raise Heifers or Baby Beef.

The farm dairy is becoming more of a fixed industry, and where this feeling exists there is a disposition to raise the calves—the heifers for the dairy or to be sold for dairy purposes, and the better calves will generally be fed into some form of baby beef as the feed and circumstances suggest.

WARM WATER MUCH CHEAPER

Otherwise Cow Must Burn High-Priced Corn and Other Feeds for That Purpose.

If the cows are forced to drink cold water they must warm the water in their bodies. This requires food in the form of corn and other feeds. It is much cheaper to warm the water with wood or coal than to allow the cow to burn high priced fuel in her body for this purpose.

SHORTHORNS GOOD FOR MILK

There Are Some That Are Excellent Producers, but They Are Not of the Beef Type.

A back-to-the-lander wants to know about the Shorthorns as milk producers. There are some dairy Shorthorns that are excellent milk and butter animals. But one can no more make a dairy animal of the beef type Shorthorn than make a trotter out of a Belgium horse.

Raise More Calves.

The farmer and dairyman who expects to continue in the business will find it to his interest to raise a number of calves each year to replace older cattle that have been disposed of.

Bedding Doubly Useful.

Use sufficient straw for bedding to make the animals comfortable and to absorb the liquid excrement. Nearly half the plantfood elements in animal manure occurs in the urine.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

War Savings Stamps

IT isn't so much the amount of money you save as it is getting into the habit of saving a definite amount regularly. The best way to learn to save is not only to promise yourself that you will do it regularly but promise some one else, your wife, your parent, your husband, or your teacher, that you will not let a first of the month or first of the week go by without saving.

The Habit of Thrift Will Help Win The War

The United States Government needs money to equip our armies and to fight for democracy. Your Government—the richest in the world—is willing to pay interest for your money now. Uncle Sam offers you $5.00 War Savings Stamps for $4.13 in February, and one cent additional each month thereafter.

A Thrift Card is furnished to all purchasers of 25 cents Thrift Stamps. When all the spaces have been filled, the Thrift Card may be exchanged for $5.00 War Savings Stamps at any post office or bank. You should start saving a certain amount regularly. Outline your program. Start at once by going to your post office and getting your first War Savings Stamp or Thrift Card. And stick to it. As you treasure your right to live in this nation of freedom, do not miss a single day on which you have determined to save.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25 cents) at any bank or post office.

This Space Donated by

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

FOOT-SCHULZE SHOES

For men, women, misses and children, in all styles and prices. We also handle the Weyenberg Work Shoe for Men and Boys.

SHOES FOR SERVICE, STYLE AND QUALITY AT THE RIGHT PRICES

See Us Before Buying.

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

save

1-wheat *use more corn*

2-meat *use more fish & beans*

3-fats *use just enough*

4-sugar *use syrups*

and serve the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

THIS IS THE PLEDGE

"As a donation to the Red Cross Chapter of……………………………………the undersigned hereby agrees to plant and care for…………acres of ground on my farm in…………………………township during the season of 1918 and deliver the crop in…………………when requested to do so by the Red Cross.

(Signed)……………………………

The ELEVEN TOWNS

A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.

A movement is on foot in Pennington County to swell the war fund of the American Red Cross. Some people possibly think that now we were just about ready with contributing to this cause, but the end of the war is evidently far off yet, and as long as that lasts, the soldiers in the trenches and in the training camps need the supplies which the Red Cross furnishes. The Red Cross must, therefore, keep on with the good work and it needs our support to do it. And the longer the war continues the more we must be prepared to assist. We must yet sacrifice; if it can be called sacrifice to give out of our abundance. We must give more than we ever did. And we will give freely and cheerfully. The movement now set on foot has in mind particularly the farmers. They are asked to give, not money; but what will become money's worth next fall. This plan has been tried before and it works well. In fact, many in Pennington County have already promised their cooperation. It consists in nothing more nor less than that the farmers promise to give the crop from a piece of land from one fourth of an acre up to one acre in extent. Are you in line? Can you spare the crop from a small piece of land for your country? If so, fill out the pledge card on the front page and send it to Mr. Scott Laird, secretary of the Pennington Co. Chapter of A. R. C., Thief River Falls, Minn.

War Savings Stamps

THEY earn a cent each month.

February, 1918, $4.13
March, 1918, $4.14
April, 1918, $4.15
JANUARY, 1923, $5.00

Plan to save one 25c Thrift Stamp each day.

A stamp a day
Keeps the Germans away.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25c) at any bank or post office.

This space donated by

Rosaire Morin

COMING

C. G. MUGG, Optomoric Specialist

of Grand Forks, N. D., uses the daylight or natural method in fitting glasses, no drugs, dark rooms or machines—natural conditions only, in broad daylight. YOU see the benefit of the glass before ordering. YOU take no chance, your own vision tells YOU. By this method no operator can look wise and say $15.00 and get it before YOU see the benefit of the glasses YOU are supposed to wear. No one can judge just as well as yourself just how YOU see out of your own eyes. Drugs, dark rooms etc., create unnatural visual conditions that may effect the results and cause an imperfect glass. C. G. Mugg is licensed in N. D. and Minn. and has traveled in the Northwest for 22 years. A lot of cash is not always necessary. Prices are reasonable. Consultation is free but examination is not always so.

Ante-War prices have not been changed by C. G. Mugg, but after January 1918, $1.00 will be added for examination. Consultation is Free.

Call and see the daylight specialist, he will be at

Goodridge, Saturday March 23rd.

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardiest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has blong een the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS	DESSERTS
Boston brown bread.	Corn-meal molasses cake.
Hoecake.	Apple corn bread.
Muffins.	Dumplings.
Biscuits.	Gingerbread.
Griddle cakes.	Fruit gems.
Waffles.	

HEARTY DISHES

Corn-meal croquettes. Corn-meal fish balls.

Meat and corn-meal dumplings.

Italian polenta. Tamales.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

Boost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Cracked and whole corn for sale at the Hanson & Barsen elevator. Adv.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv

Carl Loen was a business visitor in Thief River Falls Monday evening.

Adolph Jensen and his sisters were visitors in Goodridge Saturday night.

M. O. Seavey left for Plummer on business Friday night.

J. P. Jenson spent Sunday at home in Thief River Falls.

Bert Walker was a passenger to Thief River Falls Monday evening.

A. C. Tvedt made a business trip to Grygla Monday.

Myrtle Resan and Edna Stephenson spent Friday in Thief River Falls.

Miss Stella Arndt was a caller in Goodridge Sat.

Martin Olson and Harry Halvorson returned home from the woods Friday.

Henry Lien was a business caller in Goodridge Monday.

Prof. Hay of Thief River Falls was a business caller in Goodridge Saturday.

Guaranteed Home sugar cured salt pork any amount you want. try some at Goodridge Meat Market.

M. G. Thoreson was a business visitor in Thief River Falls and Holt Monday.

Mrs Hannah Peterson will hold an auction sale in the Township of Hickory Friday, March 15 th next.

NOTICE: I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin

Frank Marcos of Grygla made a trip to Thief River Falls, Sunday in his ford returning Monday forenoon.

Alfred Lund and Steve Wiseth of Anstad were Goodridge visitors Saturday evening.

Dont forget the date for the Auction at Mrs Hannah Peterson's place March March 15th 1918.

FOR SALE or will trade for one or two horses, some good hay.

Salve O. Omlid, Erie. ad.

A. J. Marcos of Thief River Falls was a visitor in Goodridge Monday forenoon.

FISH—Get your Silver Herring before they are gone, 10 and 11c per lb. at Goodridge Meat Market- ad

Mr and Mrs. Bennie Johnsen and Carl Loan were very pleasantly entertained at the Urdahl home Sunday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Geo. Josaphson came home Monday from Plummer where she has been visiting with friends and relatives.

Word has been received from Chester Tvedt saying that rumors are going around that he will soon be sent to Washington D. C.

AGENTS—Snap of the Season.

Brand new seller; live agents wanted everywhere; hurry; get this quick. Write today. Star Shop, Rt. 1, Box 95, Erie, Minn. adv

Mrs. Frank Robinson of High Landing, spent a few hours in Goodridge on her way back from Warren where she had been visiting at her parental home the last week.

Correspondents wanted in every township in eastern Pennington County and in west Beltrami county and southeastern Marshall. Write or call at this office for particulars.

The Red River Vally Live Stock Breeders' Association has the name of a prominent Holstein breeder who will sell in the near future 12 cows, 2 yearling heifers, 3 yearling bulls, and spring calves. This stock is Holstein, all registered that originally came from the Schroeder herd at Moorhead. Write to Prof Wm District regarding this as this opportunity is too good to let pass by.

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, 'phone No. 140.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

Ole Kirkilie spent Saturday in Thief River Falls.

Miss Myrtle Blair spent Tuesday evening in Thief River Falls.

Francis Robinson of High Landing was a caller in Goodridge Monday.

Miss Carrie Urdahl visited in Goodridge Monday.

Mrs. Clara Gulrud was a Thief River Falls Monday.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv

Fred Shepherd came out to spend a few days in Goodridge.

Stanley Scott made a business trip to Thief River Falls Monday evening.

A full line of Scandinavian and English story books just received at M. J. Stephenson's.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

FOR SALE—Some white Russian seed Oats at $1.00 per bushel.

Lars Stomlien, adv. 2 wks.

FARMER—If you have a beef or a Veal for sale, call at the Goodridge Meat Market.

MORIN & STEPHENSON

Agents for Musikland Phonographs. Double disk Records at 35cts.

Ed. Christianson came home Friday to spend a few days with his folks here

NOTICE. I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin.

Louise Besancon returned home from the hospital at Thief River Falls where she had her tonsils and adenoids removed.

MORIN & STEPHENSON

Agents for Musikland Phonographs Double disk records at 35cts.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rowberg of High Landing were callers in Goodridge Friday.

Miss Lillian Korstad went to Thief River Falls, Friday evening to visit with friends returning Monday morn.

Miss Della Urdahl came up from Plummer Friday night and came out here to visit at her home 1 mile west of the city until Monday evening.

FOR SALE—One four year old horse, 5 miles Northeast of Goodridge. adv. t. f.

George Wold.

Miss Hilda Christianson came up here from Adams, N. Dak. Saturday to visit at the home of her parents until Monday night when she left for Montana.

Miss Anna Gustafson, sister of Mrs. Ed. Rouberg spent a few hours in Goodridge Friday afternoon. She visited with the Miss Urdahl's; leaving on the evening train enroute for her home.

Dr. Melby was called out Friday night for Mrs. McLeod who was very suddenly taken ill. At present writing she is much better The Dr. came out in the "Speeder" and just as they got to Mavie the batteries gave out and they put on a sail and came with the speed of the wind.

AUCTION

Having sold my farm I will sell at Public Auction on the west 2 of Sec. 2, Highlanding Township, being 2 1-2 miles south and 2 miles ast of Goodridge, the following described personal property, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 21

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

HORSES & CATTLE.

ne bay Mare, 14 yrs. old weight 1400
ne bay mare, 10 yrs. old, weight 1500
ne black mare, 12 yrs. old weight 1200
ne gelding, 11 years old weight 1200
ne gelding, 6 yrs. old weight 1500
ne mare, coming 3 yrs old, weight 1300
ne red cow, 8 yrs old, fresh
ne red cow, 8 yrs old, fresh
ne red cow, 7 yrs old, fresh in May
ne grey cow, 5 yrs old, fresh in April
ne red cow 6 yrs old, fresh in June
ne red and white cow, 4 yrs ole, fresh in Mrch
ne red and white cow, fresh

MACHINERY ETC.

ne Gasoline Pumping outfit.
ne 18 double disk Monitor Drill
ne 6 foot Mc Cormic Binder
One wide tire wagon with box
One narrow tire wagon
One four horse harrow
One five foot Deere and Webber Mower, nearly new. One two horse hay rake
Two Milwaukee mowers, five foot
One fourteen disk, One twenty disk drill Double Disk One new Hay Stacker,
One Sweep Rake
One twelve inch Emerson Gang Plow
One sixteen inch Defiance Sulky Plow
One sixteen inch Brush Breaking Plow
One Faning Mill
One Sleigh One Buggy
Some oak plank and timer
Household goods Small Tools.
and other articles to numerous to mention

erms: All sums of $10. and under, Cash. Over that amount bankable papers will be taken, due Nov. 1st. 1918, with 10 per cent interest.

ANTON MYROM, Owner.

W. J. LaBree Auctioneer — Goodridge State Bank, Clerk.

OLIVER RESAN HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line in Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Goodridge Hotel and Restuarant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, pipes and Tobaccos.

M. J. Stephenson

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

VivoFlour

Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

USSIA TO RECLAIM DESERT

ood Pasture Lands Are Destroyed at the Rate of One Hundred Thousand Acres a Year.

The shifting sands of Astrakhan and he measures taken by the Russian overnment to deal with this problem orm the subject of a memoir by J. . Firstov, published in Petrograd, observes the Scientific American. Ten [illegible] acres of the province in ques-ion are covered with shifting sands ormed during the nineteenth century and subsequently. These sands have een spreading at the rate of 100,000 cres a year, the result being the transformation of good pasture land into a arren waste. The principal cause is over grazing; flocks and herds are kept so long in one place as to result in the complete destruction of the turf. Poor agricultural methods are also responsible. About the beginning of the present century the government took measures of control and reclamation, and between 1904 and 1909 an area of about 46,000 acres was brought under cultivation. In 1913 a special service was ordered to deal with the question. The province was put under the charge of a chief forestry officer and divided into six districts, in each of which a subordinate official was appointed to superintend the work. At the time of writing good progress has been made in planting soil binders and growing herbaceous crops, but it was still problematical whether the province was adapted to the establishment of forests.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds the American Creole and southern cuisine a broad field for investigation.

NEED BIG HERDS

Europe's Meat Supply Must Come From America.

Warring Nations Have Depleted Live Stock at Enormous Rate, Even Killing Dairy Cattle For Food.

American stock breeders are being asked to conserve their flocks and herds in order to meet Europe's tremendous demands for meats during the war and probably for many years afterward.

The United States food administration reports that American stock raisers have shown a disposition to co-operate with the government in increasing the nation's supply of live stock.

Germany today is probably better supplied with live stock than any other European nation. When the German armies made their big advance into France and then retreated virtually all the cattle in the invaded territory — approximately 1,800,000 head—were driven behind the German lines.

But in England—where 2,400,000 acres of pasture lands have been turned into grain fields—the cattle herds are decreasing rapidly. One of the reasons apparently is the declining maximum price scale adopted by the English as follows: For September, $17.76 per 100 pounds; October, $17.28; November and December, $16.08; January, $14.40. The effect of these prices was to drive beef animals on the market as soon as possible.

In France the number of cattle as well as the quality have shown an enormous decline during the war. Where France had 14,807,000 head of cattle in 1913, she now has only 12,341,000, a decrease of 16.6 per cent. And France is today producing only one gallon of milk compared to two and one-half gallons before the war.

Denmark and Holland have been forced to sacrifice dairy herds for beef because of the lack of necessary feed.

Close study of the European meat situation has convinced the Food Administration that the future problem of America lies largely in the production of meat producing animals and dairy products rather than in the production of cereals for export when the war will have ceased.

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

This Is Our Winter of Test

SERVING food is a local problem for each community. Prices and definite rules for every one cannot be formulated. It is a duty for each one to eat only so much as is necessary to maintain the human body healthy and strong. This winter of 1918 is the period when it is to be tested here in America whether our people are capable of voluntary individual sacrifice to save the world. That is the purpose of the organization of the United States Food Administration—by voluntary effort to provide the food that the world needs.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

A Bank That Is A Real Bank

Is where you get the best of SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSON, CASHIER.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We an handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

To drive a tank, handle the guns, and sweep over the enemy trenches, takes strong nerves, good rich blood, a good stomach, liver and kidneys. When the time comes, the man with red blood in his veins "is up and at it." He has iron nerves for hardships—an interest in his work grips him. That's the way you feel when you have taken a blood and nerve tonic, made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Stone root, Cherry bark, and rolled into a sugar-coated tablet and sold in sixty-cent vials by almost all druggists for past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This tonic, in liquid or tablet form, is just what you need this spring to give you vim, vigor and vitality. At the fag end of a hard winter, no wonder you feel "run-down," blue, out of sorts. Try this "Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce's. Don't wait! To-day is the day to begin! A little "pep," and you laugh and live.

The best means to oil the machinery of the body, put tone into the liver, kidneys and circulatory system, is to first practice a good house-cleaning. I know of nothing better as a laxative than a vegetable pill made up of May-apple, leaves of aloe and jalap. This is commonly sold by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and should be taken at least once a week to clear the twenty-five feet of intestines. You will thus clean the system—expel the poisons and keep *well*. *Now* is the time to clean house. Give yourself a spring house cleaning.—Adv.

National Hotel
Opposite New Post Office
Washington and Second Ave. S., MINNEAPOLIS
Steam heat; hot and cold running water and telephone in every room. Special rates to Stockmen, Country Merchants and Farmers. 50c and up.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Western Commission Co.
SOUTH ST. PAUL
Ship us your
CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP
Seven salesmen that suit. Prompt returns at highest market price. We make a specialty of handling Shipping Association live stock.
Write Us for Market Information

Full Provision.

"My son, you must learn to provide for a rainy day." "Sure, do, pop. I always get a rain check."

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Great Advantage.

"Young Bryam reads his own poems very effectively."

"Well, you see, he understands them."

In Holland a municipal gas plant is extracting illuminating gas from a peat and coal mixture.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions.
Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Economy.

Mrs. Highe—"Are you going to get a divorce?" Mrs. Lowe—"No; one must economize in war time."

The Sum Total.

"What did your son take at college this year?"

"Oh, some medals and the mumps."

"Even milk of human kindness, if stirred too much, turns sour."—Exchange.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book.
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

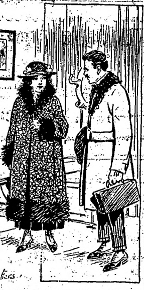
The Greater Need

By VINCENT G. PERRY.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Helen Paterson collected her books and packed them neatly into her club bag. She wasn't coming back to the little village school that had grown so familiar to her and become a part of her life, and the thought of leaving it and the pupils who had won a place in her heart pained her. It was not because of inefficiency that she had not been re-engaged for another term, for the pupils had advanced with remarkable strides under her tutorage, but because she was a woman and Doctor Arnold didn't approve of a woman teacher for so large a school, and on the school board Doctor Arnold's word was law.

The doctor remembered when he was a boy and what a time they led the schoolmasters. That was when the "spare the rod and spoil the child" rule was rigidly enforced. A woman teacher wouldn't have had any control over the school in those days and he couldn't see how things could possibly be different now. He was the only doctor in the village and was kept so busy he hadn't an opportunity to visit the school and see how Helen's plan of love and sympathy for each pupil worked out. True, his little motherless daughter, Annette, spoke in glowing terms of Miss Paterson, but then she was only a very small child and couldn't have any real conception of how the school was disciplined. He had met the teacher once or twice and remembered her but vaguely, a slip of a girl that looked as if she would faint if her pupils became unruly.



Offered to Drive Helen to the Station.

Before she caught the train home Helen had a call to make. One of her favorite pupils had been ill for some time and rumor had it that the child had diphtheria. For the safety of the other pupils she had not visited him before, but there was no harm in calling now, she thought. The little lad, Ned Hackins, a bright little wisp, was dying, and she was just in time.

After it was all over and the doctor was leaving, he offered to drive Helen to the station. She felt a little bitterness toward him, knowing he was responsible for the change in her school, but she noticed that he looked worried and upset. Perhaps the impregnable Doctor Arnold was human after all, she thought. Something was troubling him—his conscience over his treatment of her, perhaps. She would give him a chance to right himself at any rate so she accepted his offer.

"I am afraid my own little girl is coming down with the same thing," he remarked in a worried tone after they had talked over the sad scene they had just left. "She is in bed now. If she has diphtheria it will go hard with her. Just at the holiday season I am afraid I won't be able to get a nurse from the city, and none of the villagers will touch a contagious case. Little Ned would have recovered if he had had proper nursing."

"We have time to stop off and see her now," Helen said. "I wouldn't leave knowing Annette was in danger."

Little Annette was in grave danger, Helen saw that at once. "I am going to stay right here," she told the doctor. "I would never forgive myself if I went home and left Annette without some capable hand to care for her. I know she will be better with me than with anyone else; she knows me so well and we are such great friends."

The doctor was too grateful to make even a pretense of refusal. It was a big sacrifice for Helen to give up her Christmas holiday, but she hardly thought of that. Despite her careful nursing and the doctor's skill little Annette's case became critical.

"To save her I should be with her all my time, but with so much sickness in the village and not another doctor within twenty miles I can't conscientiously devote all my time to Annette, even though she is my own," the doctor said to Helen after a particularly trying night.

Helen was beginning to see the real side of the doctor's character. He was still in his early thirties, but his responsibilities in the village had aged him before his [illegible]ue self was reflected in [illegible] his child and his devotion [illegible]

"I think I can help you," she said. "My brother is a graduate doctor and has just finished his hospital training. He will be able to handle your practice while you put all your time on this case. I will wire him to come right down tonight and I know he will do it."

"You're an angel," was all the doctor could say as he grasped her hand.

As Helen promised, her brother arrived, and Doctor Arnold was pleased with his appearance and knowledge of his work. He worked over his child for days until the crisis was passed. Helen waited on his every wish, and between them they won the hard fight.

After Annette passed the danger zone and was well on the way to convalescence the doctor broke down. Helen had seen it coming for days. Even his iron will and wonderful constitution could not stand a siege like he had had. He had been overworked before Annette's illness and had not slept three hours a day while she was in danger. Helen knew all he needed was rest to brain and body and she saw that he got it. When he was well enough to stand it she read to him. Her soothing voice worked wonders. In a very short time he was able to sit up, but was not anxious to recover entirely.

"I don't know what I could have done without you, or what I am going to do when you are gone," he told Helen when she suggested that both her patients were well enough to do without her. "If there is anything I can do to repay you I hope you won't delay asking me."

"If you will use your influence to secure my school back again for me? There is a new teacher there and I hear the children are not getting along very well with him. We got along so well together and I love them, every one. Please, Doctor—they need me and I need them." She was almost sobbing.

"You are needed somewhere else, too, very much. A little motherless girl and an old, grouchy doctor need you. Miss Paterson—Helen, don't think me selfish when I say their need is the greater—when I ask you to fill this need—become my wife?" The doctor was speaking with an effort.

"I have been thinking of that need, too, Doctor, the need of the little motherless girl and the dearest, kindest, bravest father that ever lived, and I decided weeks ago that if they felt it, too, and he really wanted me I wouldn't say no," Helen answered softly.

Development of Steamships.

In 1543 Blasco de Garay, a sea captain of Spain, exhibited in the harbor of Barcelona, in the presence of Charles V. and his court, a steamboat capable of a speed of three miles an hour. For nearly 200 years Blasco de Garay's invention was lost sight of, and not till the end of the eighteenth century was the subject taken up again. European scientists became interested, and the result was the construction of a steamboat on the River Saone by Marquis de Joffrey in 1759. In 1788 Patrick Miller of Scotland built a steamboat. It succeeded so well that a larger one was built in 1789, when seven miles an hour were made. Eventually Robert Fulton built the Clermont, which made its trial trip in 1808.

Cardinal Business Rules.

There are three cardinal rules to follow in any business, but they are the very foundation of success in the gift shop:

Originality, attractiveness, courtesy—these three are absolutely essential to the success of such an undertaking, be it on large or small scale. Your shop must have something that marks it as different.

All of your gifts cannot be unique; but you can have some specialty that is odd, some drawing card that will make your shop stand out from other shops. It must be attractive to attract and the service must be of the right kind if custom is to be caught and retained.

Camouflage Rats.

The principle of setting a thief to catch a thief has been worked out for the purpose of rat-catching. An inventor has patented a rat of metal composition with a very sharp spike at the end of its nose. One puts a piece of cheese on the spike, most attractive to any real rat that happens to come along. The real rat innocently approaches, hopeful of getting a nibble. But the sharp spike is attached to a trigger and a spring. When the real rat touches the cheese the trigger is sprung and the unfortunate rodent is impaled.

Only Singular Number.

Lucinda was testing the devotion of Erastus.

"S'pose it is night and we are in a deep, black woods. There comes a bo'er constricter a-wriggling through the grass; and a wildcat a-boundin' through the bushes; an' a lion roarin' an' makin' for us a mile a minute. What are we a-gonna do?"

"There ain't gonna be no 'we.'"—Christian Register.

Junk Dealers Agree to Help.

Dealers in waste material who handle annually an output of $1,000,000,000 have pledged their co-operation with Uncle Sam in utilizing the country's by-products for military purposes. The metals division of the National Association of Waste Materials Dealers, at a meeting held in New York recently, named a special committee to confer with the war industries board at Washington on the subject.

WHAT CAN WE ✚ DO?

A shortage of trained nurses confronts the Red Cross and young high school and college women must save the day for the organization in this dilemma. Even though these young women have no expectation of following nursing as a life vocation they may benefit themselves and show their willingness to help when help is badly needed by qualifying to do Red Cross work. The time spent in the nurses' training schools of the country, and in actual nursing, will prove a lifelong asset—broaden the vision and sympathies and make better and less anxious mothers of the girls who undertake such training.

We are to discontinue the knitting of trench caps because the government is to include a trench cap in every man's equipment. And furthermore, we are asked to use the yarn for socks and more socks. The hand-knitted varieties are most satisfactory and even when the upper part is made by machine the stitches may be taken up on needles of the correct size, and the foot knitted by hand.

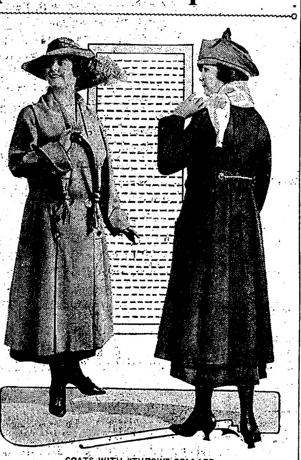
About Supplies.

Every Red Cross worker in the central division is to be congratulated on the very handsome total of articles shipped during the month of January. Can we make it 4,000,000 for the month of February?

	Shipped during month of Dec., 1917.	Shipped during month of Jan., 1918.
Standard, special and surgical dressings..	2,075,726	2,758,981
Hospital linen, operating linen and patients' clothing....	553,873	338,607
Knitted articles	311,680	424,082
Christmas packets..	116,156	——
Miscellaneous	72,768	41,825
Refugee clothing....	——	45,686
	3,130,203	3,609,181

FRANK HIBBARD,
Director Bureau of Supplies, Central Division.

FANCIES : OF : FASHION



COATS WITH "THROW" COLLARS.

Gauntlet cuffs and "throw" or scarf collars are among the small innovations in coat styles that distinguish them from preceding seasons. Another almost universal feature of new coats is some sort of definition at the waistline which may be either above or below the normal waistline and is oftenmost above. Nevertheless, many of the new coats achieve an almost straight silhouette. Bearing these three peculiarities in mind, it will not be at all hard to acquire an up-to-date coat, for spring styles show no radical departures from those of the winter.

Although the throw is merely a supplement to the spring coat for wear on keen, chilly days, it may be made a style note full of charm. There is a knack in wearing it which all lies in adjusting it becomingly. Each of the two coats illustrated here is provided with a throw and one of them is further favored with one phase of the gauntlet cuff. Both are of wool velour, which has proved itself an ideal fabric for coats.

The model at the left is in beige color. It has straight panels down the front and a rather wide girdle set in about the sides and back, defining a long waistline. The skirt of the coat is shirred to the belt with scant fullness. The sleeves are roomy and finished with ample cuffs that are embellished with small buttons. There is a long, rolling shawl collar which may be fastened over the throat. The scarf hangs to the waistline and ends in large, soft tassels. It amounts to an ornament and is pictured with the throat uncovered and the ends hanging at each side of the coat.

The coat at the left resorts to small box plaits in the back to provide the required fullness in its skirt. It chooses the high waistline and a scarf in white with tasseled ends in dark taupe like the coat in color.

Julia Bottomley

NEW FASHIONS

Rippling skirt sections are tabooed by some of the smartest modistes.

Gray handkerchief linen is used for some of the most distinctive of French hand made blouses.

Cat stitching in heavy silk is in some cases replacing fil tire work on blouses, since it involves less time and labor and is almost as effective.

A novel edging introduced by Lanvin on some of her blouses, is made of tiny seam beading, cut in half and applied by hand.

Colored pique is used for collars and cuffs on lingerie blouses for spring.

Heavily embroidered front panels are used on some of the hand made lingerie things.

Blazer stripes are reported as returning to favor in England for sweaters.

Most of the best bandeau brassieres are now fitted with a shaped diaphragm band.

Old-Fashioned Frocks.

Frocks of organdie in combinations that harken back to the fifties give an inkling to what may be expected this season, and illustrated in a model seen of gray organdie, the skirt fulled slightly into the waist is banded at the foot with self color and finished at the top with cord and narrow knife plaiting of pale yellow. The quaint tight-fitting waist, modified by modern influence, depends upon knife plaitings and cording to trim. A good looking brown and white plaid gingham dress is combined with white organdie and set off with a brown suede belt, which carries it above the rank of the commonplace.

Blouses Without Sleeves.

Pumpkin yellow handkerchief linen is developed into a mannish tucked front, sleeveless blouse to wear with a navy suit, the jacket of which is short and boxlike.

THIS FREE COUPON IS GOOD FOR 15c
IF PRESENTED AT ANY DRUG STORE WITHIN ONE WEEK, to purchase a (1 only) regular 50 cent bottle of
SCHIFFMANN'S EXPECTORANT
(Makes 64 Teaspoonsful)
This remedy is guaranteed one of the most effective, soothing and best remedies for promptly relieving Hacking, Dry, Painful Coughs, Chest Colds, Whooping Cough and Spasmodic Croup, or Druggists refund money. It loosens and raises the Phlegm, soothes and heals the irritated membranes of the throat with such promptness, ease and certainty that it is really astonishing, and the quick and lasting relief it affords is surprising. Contains no opiates.
SIGN AND GIVE THIS COUPON TO YOUR DRUGGIST. If sold out, by DEPOSITING 35c NOW you will get it when he receives more.
Name ....

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills, Wonderful Remedy

Mrs. Della Olson, of New London, Wis. like many others, knows after experiencing the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills that they are unexcelled. Here is what Mrs Olson recently wrote us:

"I suffered with rheumatism for years There was a gravel deposit in the urine and I had frequent headaches. I had dark circles around my eyes and was always tired. I bought a box of your Dodd's Kidney Pills and am glad I did, for I secured quick relief and think they are a wonderful remedy."

Mighty few people realize in time that kidney-trouble is making its advances upon their health. They put off treatment—they say, "Oh, I'll be all right in a day or two." And the malady tightens its grip Result: Bright's Disease, hospital treatment, doctors' bills—often death.

DODDS KIDNEY PILLS
Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.

In Holland a municipal gas plant is extracting illuminating gas from a peat and coal mixture.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Optimistic Thought.

Evil deeds, even when successful, are followed by remorse and fear of punishment.

Save 9½c. By Buying
Ever Reliable
HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE
No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9½c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails.
24 Tablets for 25c.
At any Drug Store

DON'T LET WORMS EAT YOUR PROFITS
An animal with worms cannot thrive. Keep your livestock free from worms by giving them DR. DAVID ROBERTS'
Worm Powder Price 50c
Hogs will fatten quicker, horses will look sleeker, poultry will be healthier.
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian
Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows
If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills
will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack Iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Comfort Baby With Cuticura
Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

A BAD COUGH
is risky to neglect. Take it in hand, and safeguard your health by promptly taking
PISO'S

To drive a tank, handle the guns, and sweep over the enemy trenches, takes strong nerves, good rich blood, a good stomach, liver and kidneys. When the time comes, the man with red blood in his veins "is up and at it." He has iron nerves for hardships—an interest in his work grips him. That's the way you feel when you have taken a blood and nerve tonic, made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Stone root, Cherry bark, and rolled into a sugar-coated tablet and sold in sixty-cent vials by almost all druggists for past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This tonic, in liquid or tablet form, is just what you need this spring to give you vim, vigor and vitality. At the fag end of a hard winter, no wonder you feel "run-down," blue, out of sorts. Try this "Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce's. Don't wait! To-day is the day to begin! A little "pep," and you laugh and live.

The best means to oil the machinery of the body, put tone into the liver, kidneys and circulatory system, is to first practice a good house-cleaning. I know of nothing better as a laxative than a vegetable pill made up of May-apple, leaves of aloe and jalap. This is commonly sold by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and should be taken at least once a week to clear the twenty-five feet of intestines. You will thus clean the system—expel the poisons and keep *well*. *Now* is the time to clean house. Give yourself a spring house cleaning.—Adv.

National Hotel

Opposite New Post Office
Washington and Second Ave. S., MINNEAPOLIS
Steam heat; hot and cold running water and telephone in every room. Special rates to Stockmen, Country Merchants and Farmers. 50c and up.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Western Commission Co.

SOUTH ST. PAUL
Ship us your
CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP
Seven salesmen that suit. Prompt returns at highest market price. We make a specialty of handling Shipping Association live stock.
Write Us for Market Information

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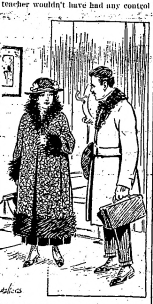

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"I have been thinking of that need, too, Doctor, the need of the little motherless girl and the dearest, kindest, bravest father that ever lived, and I decided weeks ago that if they felt it, too, and he really wanted me I wouldn't say no," Helen answered softly.

Development of Steamships.

In 1543 Blasco de Garay, a sea captain of Spain, exhibited in the harbor of Barcelona, in the presence of Charles V. and his court, a steamboat capable of a speed of three miles an hour. For nearly 200 years Blasco de Garay's invention was lost sight of, and not till the end of the eighteenth century was the subject taken up again. European scientists became interested, and the result was the construction of a steamboat on the River Saone by Marquis de Joffrey in 1759. In 1788 Patrick Miller of Scotland built a steamboat. It succeeded so well that a larger one was built in 1789, when seven miles an hour were made. Eventually Robert Fulton built the Clermont, which made its trial trip in 1808.

Cardinal Business Rules.

There are three cardinal rules to follow in any business, but they are the very foundation of success in the gift shop:

Originality, attractiveness, courtesy—these three are absolutely essential to the success of such an undertaking, be it on large or small scale. Your shop must have something that marks it as different.

All of your gifts cannot be unique, but you can have some specialty that is odd, some drawing card that will make your shop stand out from other shops. It must be attractive to attract and the service must be of the right kind if custom is to be caught and retained.

Camouflage Rats.

The principle of setting a thief to catch a thief has been worked out for the purpose of rat-catching. An inventor has patented a rat of metal composition with a very sharp spike at the end of its nose. One puts a piece of cheese on the spike, most attractive to any real rat that happens to come along. The real rat innocently approaches, hopeful of getting a nibble. But the sharp spike is attached to a trigger and a spring. When the real rat touches the cheese the trigger is sprung and the unfortunate rodent is impaled.

Only Singular Number.

Lucinda was testing the devotion of Erastus.

"S'pose it is night and we are in a deep, black woods. There comes a bo'er constricter a-wriggling through the grass; and a wildcat a-boundin' through the bushes; an' a lion roarin' an' makin' for us a mile a minute. What are we a-gonna do?"

"There ain't gonna be no 'we.'"—Christian Register.

Junk Dealers Agree to Help.

Dealers in waste material who handle annually an output of $1,000,000,000 have pledged their co-operation with Uncle Sam in utilizing the country's by-products for military purposes. The metals division of the National Association of Waste Materials Dealers, at a meeting held in New York recently, named a special committee to confer with the war industries board at Washington on the subject.

WHAT CAN WE ✚ DO?

A shortage of trained nurses confronts the Red Cross and young high school and college women must save the day for the organization in this dilemma. Even though these young women have no expectation of following nursing as a life vocation they may benefit themselves and show their willingness to help when help is badly needed by qualifying to do Red Cross work. The time spent in the nurses' training schools of the country, and in actual nursing, will prove a lifelong asset—broaden the vision and sympathies and make better and less anxious mothers of the girls who undertake such training.

We are to discontinue the knitting of trench caps because the government is to include a trench cap in every man's equipment. And furthermore, we are asked to use the yarn for socks and more socks. The hand-knitted varieties are most satisfactory and even when the upper part is made by machine the stitches may be taken up on needles of the correct size, and the foot knitted by hand.

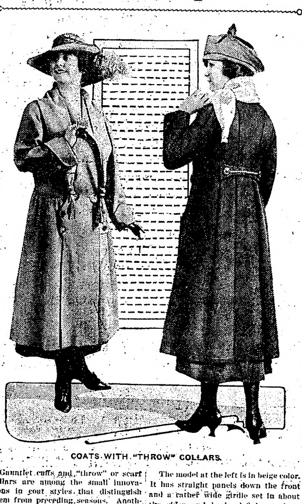
About Supplies.

Every Red Cross worker in the central division is to be congratulated on the very handsome total of articles shipped during the month of January. Can we make it 4,000,000 for the month of February?

	Shipped during month of Dec., 1917.	Shipped during month of Jan., 1918.
Standard, special and surgical dressings..	2,075,726	2,758,981
Hospital linen, operating linen and patients' clothing....	553,873	338,697
Knitted articles	311,680	424,082
Christmas packets..	116,156	——
Miscellaneous	72,768	41,825
Refugee clothing....	——	45,689
	3,130,203	3,609,181

FRANK HIBBARD,
Director Bureau of Supplies, Central Division.

FANCIES : OF : FASHION



COATS WITH "THROW" COLLARS.

Gauntlet cuffs and "throw" or scarf collars are among the small innovations in coat styles that distinguish them from preceding seasons. Another almost universal feature of new coats is some sort of definition at the waistline which may be either above or below the normal waistline and is oftenmost above. Nevertheless, many of the new coats achieve an almost straight silhouette. Bearing these three peculiarities in mind, it will not be at all hard to acquire an up-to-date coat, for spring styles show no radical departures from those of the winter.

Although the throw is merely a supplement to the spring coat for wear on keen, chilly days, it may be made a style note full of charm. There is a knack in wearing it which all lies in adjusting it becomingly. Each of the two coats illustrated here is provided with a throw and one of them is further favored with one phase of the gauntlet cuff. Both are of wool velour, which has proved itself an ideal fabric for coats.

The model at the left is in beige color. It has straight panels down the front and a rather wide girdle set in about the sides and back, defining a long waistline. The skirt of the coat is shirred to the belt with scant fullness. The sleeves are roomy and finished with ample cuffs that are embellished with small buttons. There is a long, rolling shawl collar which may be fastened over the throat. The scarf hangs to the waistline and ends in large, soft tassels. It amounts to an ornament and is pictured with the throat uncovered and the ends hanging at each side of the coat.

The coat at the left resorts to small box plaits in the back to provide the required fullness in its skirt. It chooses the high waistline and a scarf in white with tasseled ends in dark taupe like the coat in color.

Julia Bottomley

NEW FASHIONS

Rippling skirt sections are tabooed by some of the smartest modistes.

Gray handkerchief linen is used for some of the most distinctive of French hand made blouses.

Cat stitching in heavy silk is in some cases replacing fill tire work on blouses, since it involves less time and labor and is almost as effective.

A novel edging, introduced by Lanvin on some of her blouses, is made of tiny seam beading, cut in half and applied by hand.

Colored pique is used for collars and cuffs on lingerie blouses for spring.

Heavily embroidered front panels are used on some of the hand made lingerie things.

Blazer stripes are reported as returning to favor in England for sweaters.

Most of the best bandeau brassieres are now fitted with a shaped diaphragm band.

Old-Fashioned Frocks.

Frocks of organdie in combinations that harken back to the fifties give an inkling to what may be expected this season, and illustrated in a model seen of gray organdie, the skirt fulled slightly into the waist is banded at the foot with self color and finished at the top with cord and narrow knife plaiting of pale yellow. The quaint tight-fitting waist, modified by modern influence, depends upon knife plaitings and cording to trim. A good looking brown and white plaid gingham dress is combined with white organdie and set off with a brown suede belt, which carries it above the rank of the commonplace.

Blouses Without Sleeves.

Pumpkin yellow handkerchief linen is developed into a mannish tucked front, sleeveless blouse to wear with a navy suit, the jacket of which is short and boxlike.

THIS FREE COUPON IS GOOD FOR 15c

IF PRESENTED AT ANY DRUG STORE WITHIN ONE WEEK, to purchase a (1 only) regular 50 cent bottle of
SCHIFFMANN'S EXPECTORANT
(Makes 64 Teaspoonsful)
This remedy is guaranteed one of the most effective, soothing and best remedies for promptly relieving Hacking, Dry, Painful Coughs, Chest Colds, Whooping Cough and Spasmodic Croup, or Druggists refund money. It loosens and raises the Phlegm, soothes and heals the irritated membranes of the throat with such promptness, ease and certainty that it is really astonishing, and the quick and lasting relief it affords is surprising. Contains no opiates.
SIGN AND GIVE THIS COUPON TO YOUR DRUGGIST. If sold out, by DEPOSITING 35c NOW you will get it when he receives more.
Name..............................

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills, Wonderful Remedy

Mrs. Della Olson, of New London, Wis. like many others, knows after experiencing the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills that they are unexcelled. Here is what Mrs Olson recently wrote us:
"I suffered with rheumatism for years There was a gravel deposit in the urine and I had frequent headaches. I had dark circles around my eyes and was always tired. I bought a box of your Dodd's Kidney Pills and am glad I did, for I secured quick relief and think they are a wonderful remedy."
Mighty few people realize in time that kidney trouble is making its advances upon their health. They put off treatment—they say, "Oh, I'll be all right in a day or two." And the malady tightens its grip Result: Bright's Disease, hospital treatment, doctors' bills—often death.
DODDS KIDNEY PILLS
Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.

In Holland a municipal gas plant is extracting illuminating gas from a peat and coal mixture.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Optimistic Thought.

Evil deeds, even when successful, are followed by remorse and fear of punishment.

Save 9½c. By Buying
Ever Reliable
HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE
No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9½c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails.
24 Tablets for 25c.
At any Drug Store

DON'T LET WORMS EAT YOUR PROFITS
An animal with worms cannot thrive. Keep your livestock free from worms by giving them DR. DAVID ROBERTS'
Worm Powder Price 50c
Hogs will fatten quicker, horses will look sleeker, poultry will be healthier.
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian
Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows
If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack Iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Comfort Baby With Cuticura
Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

A BAD COUGH
is risky to neglect. Take it in hand, and safeguard your health by promptly taking
PISO'S

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

"Blue" and Worried?

"Blue," worried, half-sick people should find out the cause of their troubles. Often it is merely faulty kidney action, which allows the blood to get loaded up with poisons that irritate the nerves. Backache, headaches, dizziness and annoying bladder troubles are added proofs that the kidneys need help. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands thank them for relief from just such troubles.

A Minnesota Case

Mrs. C. C. Lohmann, S. Main St., Zumbrota, Minn., says: "The first symptom of my kidney trouble was a pain through the small of my back; before long, it extended down into my limbs. I had nervous headaches and often got so dizzy, I couldn't see. I felt languid and was all worn out mornings. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me quick relief and after I had used a few boxes, I was cured. I have had no further trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 10--1918.

Present Blessings.

"Ef you's in de wilderness," said Brother William, "now is de time ter stay dar, an' thank de Lawd dat you got trees ter burn!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A man who brags of never making a mistake never made anything else.

Quite Natural.

"What was all the racket about in the convention hall last night?"

"The delegates were discussing party harmony."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Hugh L. Frayne, labor representative on the war industries board, has been intrusted with the duty of looking after the welfare of men and women employed in war work.

Skin Troubles That Itch

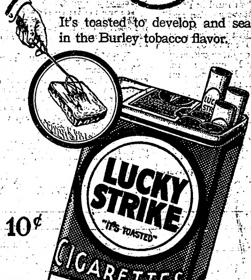
Burn and disfigure quickly soothed and healed by hot baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

In Zululand the women fill their mouths with water to keep silent. The theory is all right.

Philadelphia reports a shortage of garbage collections.

Milwaukee permits sale of horseflesh for human food.

It's toasted



MEAT TASTES BETTER COOKED

And tobacco now tastes much better toasted.

You'll know this when you smoke the famous Lucky Strike cigarette, the real Burley cigarette.

It's toasted to develop and seal in the Burley tobacco flavor.

© Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

Win the War by Preparing the Land
Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops
Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States [illegible] is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

War Club Week Is Proclaimed

St. Paul, March 2.—Governor Burnquist has issued the following proclamation for war club week:

Whereas, the people of the United States are at war with the German empire and the empire of Austria-Hungary and for the successful prosecution of the war, systematic and organized thrift, saving and economy are absolutely necessary in all of our citizens, and permanent agencies to carry on the work of thrift, saving and economy during the full period of the war are essential, and the government of the United States has requested its citizens to form themselves into war saving societies and in such societies to carry on, during the period of the war, a systematic and continuous campaign for the encouragement and practise of thrift, saving and economy and for the purchase of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps and has outlined a plan for the organization of such societies;

Now, Therefore, I do set aside and designate the week commencing Sunday, the 10th day of March, 1918, as

WAR CLUB WEEK

and during said week I do earnestly urge and request the citizens of the state of Minnesota,

FIRST—To purchase liberally and enthusiastically War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps,

SECOND—To form war savings societies and within such societies solemnly and formally to declare unto the government of the United States that they will, while the war continues,

Practice in their personal affairs thrift and economy.

Abstain from expenditures which are not reasonably necessary to their health and well-being.

Save and invest the proceeds of their savings in Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps and,

Advise and solicit their friends, neighbors and associates to practise thrift, saving and economy and to purchase such stamps and in this manner to write upon the nation's honor roll the names of all those who are loyal and patriotic for the coming generations to read.

And I hereby call upon all women's clubs and organizations; all labor unions and railway brotherhoods and other labor organizations; all universities and colleges; all public, private parochial and denominational schools and colleges; all churches, lodges and benevolent and fraternal organizations; all state, county and city officials, fire departments, police departments and hospitals; all Y. M. C. A.s, Y. W. C. A.s, Christian Endeavor societies and Boy Scout organizations; all business houses, office forces, office buildings, mills, factories, commercial clubs, hotels and apartment houses and all other like and similar organizations to form within themselves one or more war savings societies and thereby to affiliate themselves with the National War Savings committee.

—J. A. A. Burnquist.

MINNESOTA NEWS NOTES.

Barnum.—Township Assessor Zimmer has resigned and the town board will name his successor shortly.

Wahkon.—D. E. Stalker, a resident of this community for several years, died at his home in Minneapolis.

Ortonville. — Resolutions adopted by the Ortonville Automobile club at a special meeting indorse the action the Minnesota Public Safety commission in removing A. B. Kaercher from the position of government draft appeal agent.

Hallock. — Grandma Jenkins celebrated the 89th anniversary of her birthday recently. A surprise party was given here by a number of her friends and admirers. A birthday cake decorated with 90 candles was presented to her.

Stillwater. — Many cords of excellent firewood have been gathered during the past week or ten days by the residents of "Dutchtown" from along the shores of the famous St. Croix river between this city and Marine-on-St. Croix.

International Falls.—E. B. Fisher, superintendent of the Minnesota, Dakota and Western railroad, with headquarters here, was arrested for making remarks tending to discourage enlistments. He was placed under bonds pending a hearing.

Akeley.—Government Indian agents destroyed 475 gallons of cider here. The cider was found to contain 7 per cent alcohol. It was reported several days ago that school children had become intoxicated after drinking the cider and an investigation was started.

St. Paul.—A small sample of "hard grape cider," said to have "turned the heads of many at Roosevelt," was received from a citizen of the Kittson county village at the offices of the State Public Safety commission. The same was forwarded to the University of Minnesota laboratory for analysis. The letter accompanying the package said that there is a blind pig somewhere in Roosevelt and that the strong cider was dispensed in a pool hall which is operated seven days a week.

Plans to End Rail Coal Shortage.

Washington, March 2.—Federal officials, Eastern railroad men and coal operators of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia conferred here at the invitation of the fuel administration to determine the best means of assuring an adequate supply of railroad fuel coal particularly adapted for use in other channels for the prosecution of the war. Disposition of 175,000,000 tons of coal is involved in the subject of railroad fuel coal and will be [illegible]

These War Times.

Traveler (in London hotel)—I'd like a room on the third floor.

Clerk—Up or down, sir?—Life.

Tricky Trixy.

Husband—"My trick dog refuses to drink water." Wife—"That's another trick you have taught him."

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Entirely.

"Would you call a girl who plays the harp a harpy?"

"Depends on how she plays it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nut Stuff.

Percy—"Oh, yes, she is quite fond of me." Ethel—"Indeed! I thought she was a bird, not a squirrel."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

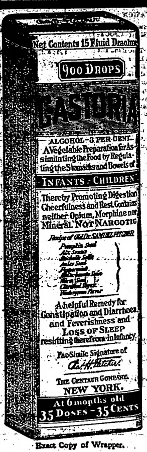
Indefinite Statement.

"The Germans say the English will have to give up Gibraltar."

"Oh, that's a bluff."

If you want to hold your place you must keep growing enough to keep it tightly fitted.—Ralph Parlette.

There's nothing in the world beats the charity that has no sin to cover.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
FacSimile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Proof that Some Women do Avoid Operations

Mrs. Etta Dorion, of Ogdensburg, Wis., says:

"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

How Mrs. Boyd Avoided an Operation.

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well.

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Before Submitting To An Operation

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

The Vernacular.

"My dear woman," asked the literary slum visitor, "do you periodically castigate your offspring?"

"I dunno," said the lady of the tenement, suspiciously.

"He means," translated the settlement-worker, "do you ever wallop your kinds?"

We are not simply to occupy space, but to occupy it well.

An old toper says it's the drinking between drinks that hurts a fellow.

Saved.

Little Girl (to aunt who is staying in the house on a visit)—Are you going out, auntie? You've got a hole in your veil.

Aunt—Have I? I'm afraid I haven't time to change it now.

Little Girl—Oh, well, it's not a very big one—and, after all, I don't suppose anyone will know you're my aunt.—London Punch.

Less than one-fifth of Spain's coal mines are officially recorded as productive.

Severe Test.

"It may be true that kind words never die," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but it must be admitted that a sudden fall on an ice-covered pavement is apt to put a sort of a crimp in them."

A spring gun has been invented for casting fishing lines farther than can be done by hand.

During the past few years there has been a falling off in the yield of the banana.

22 Million Families in the United States

IF EACH FAMILY saved one cup of wheat flour it would amount to 5,500,000 pounds, or more than 28,000 barrels. If this saving was made three times a week, it would amount to 858,000,000 pounds, or 4,377,000 barrels in a year.

You can do your share in effecting this saving and really help to win the war by omitting white bread from one meal today and baking in its place muffins or corn bread made according to this recipe:

Corn Meal Muffins

¾ cup corn meal
1¼ cups flour
¾ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 tablespoons sugar
No eggs
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons shortening

Sift dry ingredients together into bowl; add milk and melted shortening and beat well. Bake in greased muffin tins in hot oven about 20 minutes. Same batter may be baked as corn bread in greased shallow pan.

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes," containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods mailed free—address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., DEPT. W, 135 William St., New York

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

Feb. 18th., 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Hans Fossand, of Goodridge, Minn. who, on Nov. 1st., 1911, made Homestead application Serial, No. 06060, for the NW¼SW¼ and who on February 28th, 1918, made Additional Homestead Application Serial No. 07800, for SW¼SE¼ all in, Section 3, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 28th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peder M. Olson, of Erie, Minn.
Oleander Uglem, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gilbert Lasher, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gustaf Edwin Wahlin, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

F 21, 28, 7, 14 21.

The First State Bank
OF
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN
General Banking and Collections
We Make a Specialty of
FARM LOANS
For Particulars Call or Write.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

FARMER ALLY OF DEMOCRACY IN GREAT WAR

Tiller of Soil as Essential to Success as the Soldier or the Gun Maker.

IMPORTANCE REALIZED

Agricultural Interests Receive Early Consideration From Public Safety Commission—Help and Inspiration Given—State to Double Production.

Democracy's principal ally in this great war for the dethronement of Prussianism is the farmer. Though guns may thunder and cities crumble before the onslaughts of the millions now engaged in the great cause, peace, everlasting peace can come only through the lowly tiller of the soil.

To the thoughtless this may not appeal, but how inseparably the great cause and the farmer are linked is indicated in the unusual deference being shown him by those directing the allied interests. No battle is complete without the farmer, God speed him, is the constant supplication.

Among the first of the state war units to recognize the importance of the farmer in his relation to the great conflict was the Minnesota State Safety commission. Early was the consideration given the agricultural interests of the state by this body and in its twelve months of existence little has been overlooked in the way of help and patriotic inspiration. Returns in consequence have been many fold and further help is contemplated.

This year should see Minnesota's food production doubled and as the main source of that production is the farmers of the state the task the Minnesota safety commission has before it can be appreciated. And that the Commission will succeed there is little doubt as it has the confidence of the farmers and they will respond to a man.

One of the most active of the Minnesota Safety body in an agricultural way is C. H. March, vice president of the commission and a farmer himself. As the head of the agricultural division of the state organization both his time and his money have been freely given in its furtherance. Recently Mr. March returned from Washington where he went at the instance of Gov. Burnquist and the members of the Commission and his visit was not only of value to the agricultural interests of Minnesota, but to the entire Northwest. If only the promise of an increased fixed price for the 1918 wheat crop, which was one of the objects of the visit, is realized, this intervention alone will be worth many millions of dollars to the farmers of the state.

At the command of Gov. Burnquist and the Minnesota Safety commission Mr. March placed before President Wilson and those interested in food production a number of things necessary to the success of the farmers and the additional production which is so urgently desired and was successful to the extent that many reforms will undoubtedly follow. Not the least of the promises obtained was aid in behalf of a substantial increase in the government fixed price for wheat and a partial return to state grain grades which have been superseded by federal standards. Acting on behalf of the commission Mr. March pointed out to President Wilson and his war aides the great work Minnesota farmers are doing and urged as generous a government compensation as other lines of endeavor are now receiving. Such was only justice.

One of the early agricultural activities of the commission was the supplying of farm help made necessary by the draft. With the usual sources of supply cut off by the national call to arms the Commission at once took over the free employment machinery of the state and much financial loss was averted as a result. This year even greater plans are in preparation for the harvest call.

Another of the early problems was transportation and how it was handled by the Commission is best told in the thousands of freight cars that have been forwarded to every section of the state at the urgent call of farmers and communities generally. Any dearth in this respect has been kept down to the minimum.

One of the chief features of the success of the Commission in an agricultural way has been the confidence its activities has inspired. Education and patriotic appeal, instead of official commands have been the main feature of its propaganda and as a result general cooperation is greater than ever in the history of the state. Today the commission has more intimate relations and is in closer touch with the farmers of Minnesota than any other known agency.

With the opening of the new crop year efforts of the Minnesota Safety commission will be redoubled in making it a record breaker and there is every reason to believe that the fondest hopes of those in charge will be realized. Anticipating such, plans that will carry the commission well [illegible]

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

Joe Greenfield
Band Leader & Orchestra Instructor.

Music furnished for all occasions.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

MELBY & PAULSON
Physicans & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday

Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

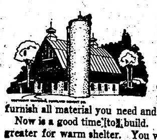
C. H. ROSSMON
Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.

GOODRIDGE, . . . MINNESOTA.

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

You Can Afford This Fireproof Barn



Don't wait longer. A barn like this with concrete floor between stable and mow will make your stock and your feed safe from fire.

You can build it today cheaper than ever before in terms of your crops. We can furnish all material you need and recommend a good contractor.

Now is a good time to build. Winter milk profits will be greater for warm shelter. You will need less labor for cleaning the stable. You will be ready for next year's operations on a bigger scale.

A. C. TVEDT & SON
Goodridge, Minnesota

War Savings Stamps

Get the Habit of Saving

IN Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, the United States Government offers you the greatest opportunity to save which any government has offered to its people. Like Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps have behind them the entire resources of the Government and people of the United States. They have the additional advantage that they steadily increase in value, and this increase is guaranteed by the Government. These stamps are issued in two denominations, the 25 cent Thrift Stamp and the $5.00 War Savings Stamp.

A "Thrift Card" is furnished to all purchasers of 25 cent stamps. This card has spaces for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the Thrift Card may be exchanged for a $5.00 stamp at post offices, banks or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and 1 cent additional each month thereafter.

If you prefer, you may buy a $5.00 stamp outright. These were on sale January 31, 1918, for $4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay $5.00 at any post office or at the Treasury in Washington for each stamp affixed to a War Savings Certificate.

When you purchase a $5 stamp, you receive an engraved folder known as a "War Savings Certificate," which bears your name and can be cashed only by you. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are all filled with War Savings Stamps before January 31, 1918, the cost to you will be $82.40, and on January 1, 1923, the Government will pay you $100—a net profit of $17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly from January 2, 1918.

If you hold a War-Savings Certificate and find it necessary to cash it before maturity, you may at any time after January 2, 1918, upon giving 10 days' written notice to any money-order post office receive for each stamp affixed to your certificate the amount paid therefor plus 1 cent for each calendar month after the month of purchase of each stamp. A registered certificate may be redeemed, however, only at the post office where registered.

You cannot lose and are certain to gain. You are buying the safest security in the world in the most convenient form in which the security of a great Government has ever been offered to its people.

Why You Should Buy Them

Your country needs every penny every man, woman and child can save, in order to feed, clothe, and arm the soldiers and sailors of America to win this war in defense of American honor and democracy.

A Country worth fighting for is a Country worth saving for.

To save money is to save life.

Buy War Savings Stamps at post offices, banks, trust companies, or other authorized agencies and strike a blow for your Country.

This space donated by

Goodridge Garage, Carl Lindstrom, Prop.

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

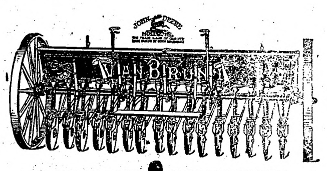
is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. MACK BUNOHUNB Cashier

THE VAN BRUNT POLICY

EXPERIENCE helps to make quality. Van Brunt material has always been good. Attention to detail has been constant. Ability to meet all conditions have been proven.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

We warrant VAN BRUNT DRILLS to be well made of the best material, class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

State Board of health

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Secretary McAdoo chose the 6th of April as the day to open the campaign as the most fitting day to call for a patriotic response to the summons to duty to every American, to ask from the people at home the same fervent patriotism that actuates our gallant sons on the battlefields of France and on the waters of the Atlantic.

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

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The county agent and agricultural teachers of the high schools should be very active in this matter and each community can look to them to be of splendid service in organizing the gardening activities of their communities.

WHAT THE WAR SAVINGS STAMPS WILL BUY FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

A single Thrift Stamp will buy a tent pole or five tent pins, a waist belt or hat cord, shoe strings or identification tags; two will buy one trench tool or a pair of woolen gloves. Four Thrift Stamps will buy two pairs of canvas leggings; six will buy five pairs of woolen socks or three suits of summer underwear; twelve will buy a steel helmet.

One War Saving Stamp will buy one hundred cartridges or a cartridge belt or a scabbar for a bayonet; two will purchase two pairs of woolen breeches or two flannel shirts; two and a half will buy a gas mask Three War Saving Stamps will buy an overcoat or two woolen service coats; three and [illegible] will buy three pairs of woolen blankets; four will buy [illegible]

Rural School Notes

The High School Board Examinations will be held throughout the Pennington County Rural schools on March 21st and 22nd. The State program is not out yet, but the examinations will presumably begin at 9 o'clock A. M. on these days. For this reason that the State only furnishes a limited number of sets of questions 27 in all, certain schools most conveniently located will be grouped together for the purpose of the examination. The schools will meet as follows: Dist no. 27, 148, [illegible] Lilly B. Hoard, Kratka, conductor; Dist. No. 56, 46, Mrs. Hilda [illegible] Erie, conductor; Dist's. No. 219, [illegible] Esther Kellbary, Thief River Falls, conductor; Dist's No, 125, 2, Sophie Nelson, Thief River Falls; Dist's [illegible], 69, 99, Highberg, Wylie, conductor; 30, 28, Anna Adolph, Thief River Falls conductor; 12, 154, Anna [illegible], St. Hilaire, conductor; Dist's No. 41, 31, Esther Tandberg, Thief River Falls.

—Not grouped—

Dist. 4, Margaret J. McCrum, Thief River Falls, Dist. 64 Alice Thompson, Thief River Falls, 29, Emma Tandberg Thief River Falls, 147 Nellie Nelson Thief River Falls, 133 A. O. Bratvik, St. Hilaire, 178 Mabel Satre, St. Hilaire, 54 Agnes Elg, St. Hilaire, 14 E. E. Anderson, St. Hilaire, Mrs. Bert N. Thorstad, St. Hilaire, 8 con. A. O. Halvorson Goodridge, 70 Anna Paulson Goodridge, 57 Louise Furstnau Erie, 50 Alfred Hermanson Erie, 59 Alma I. Sether Erie, 52 Gertrude L. Olson Rhoda, 39 Emma Hanke, Sunbeam, 35 Elva Bartlett Plummer, 37 C. S. McReynolds Highlanding.

Subjects will be taken in the following order:

Thursday March 21st.

Spelling.

8th grade composition and Grammar, covered in one examination.

American History.

Friday, March 22nd:

Arithmetic

Geography

The next Examination will begin Friday May 24th.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Mostue.

List of Junior Red Cross Auxillaries Organized in Pennington County up to March 12th as reported to Mr. T. L. Melgaard, Treasurer, and chairman. Hickory Junior Auxiliary Dist. 67. Mrs. Agnes Stucy, Chairman. Junior R. C. A. Dist. 41 Mary H. Johnson Kratka R. C. A. Dist. 68 Lilly B. Hoord. J. R. C. Dist. 4 Margaret J. McCrum. Silverton R. C. A. Dist. 42 Elsie Provaton Goodridge Auxiliary Dist. 3 Con. Ruth E. Anderson. J. R. C. A. Dist. 33 Jane R. Tuff, J. R. C. A. Dist. Rose Hence North Star Auxiliary Dist. 29 Hilda Engen, J. R. C. A. Dist. No. 89 Nora E. Highberg, J. R. C. A. Dist. 66 Tillie Thompson J. R. C. A. Dist. 180 Mabel Engen J. R. C. A. Dist. 9 Theo. Halvorson, Elwell, J. R. C. A. Dist. 28 Inanda Hanson J. R. C. A. Dist. 178 Mabel Satre, J. R. C. A. Dist. 26 Chas. O. Asp, J. R. C. A. 51 Katherine Dunn, J. R. C. A. Dist. 31 Esther Tandberg, J. R. C. A. Dist. 35 Elva Bartlett, J. R. C. A. Dist. 105 Laura Engen, Engelstad R. C. A. Dist. 165 Francis Holzknick.

Less than a third of the school has as yet reported to the School Committee for their Red Cross Auxiliary work. Howevev excellent organization work is going on throuhout our schools. The manual, enrollment cards and enrollment blanks with other literature were sent out as late as Saturday last week. For this reason organization and enrollment has been retarded. The above named schools are given on rather indefinite reports in some cases. The undersigned Chairman of the School Committee will respectfully ask that the report, enrollment cards and enrollment blanks be returned to this office as soon as the Auxiliary for the school is organized. This will [illegible] can be displayed in the school. The button will be sent out to the schools organized as soon as received from the Division Headquarters at Minneapolis.

As soon as an organization has been effected the Auxiliary will begin the work of making things for the Red Cross.

What can the pupils do?

The Manual states on pages 12 and [illegible] a list of things that can be made by the various grades. Of this list the following articles have been suspended. The supply on hand sufficient until further notice.

Snappings and comfort pillows. Knitted wash rags, handkerchiefs, table napkins. The boys may be able to knit squares, size 5x5 made out of old yarn, also knitting needles [illegible] long and 3-16 thick. The boys [illegible] as girls can do wonders when going at a thing with a will and determination. Just try and see if you can not, boys and girls, as well as the next best one in your school or the neighboring School.

Material will be ordered thru the chapter, Mrs. W. W. Prichard Sr. of Thief River Falls, will assist you in the selection. The materials must be paid for. Take a bill for the goods bought and get it receipted when paid for. The Auxiliary School treasures must keep a close tab on expenditures Draw on Mr. T. L. Melgaard Thief River Falls for any money needed. If any school or Auxiliary need literature of any kind please address this office.

The New Creamery

We promised in our last issue to give further particulars concerning the enthusiastic creamery meeting held in the Goodridge Hall last Wednesday afternoon. The business places were closed between the hours of one and three to enable both the farmers and business men to attend. This action had been formerly agreed upon between the business men at a commercial club meeting held the previous Monday evening. As stated last week it was decided to dissolve the old corporation and form a new one with increased capitalization. This new corporation will be known as the Goodridge Cooperative Creamery Association The following were elected officers of the new organization:

Pres. Louis Poppenhagen, Vice-Pres. G. Gunderson, Sec. M. J. Stephenson, Treas. Nick Bundlund. The above officers are also to act as the board of directors with the addition of A. O. Feragen as the fifth member, G. C. Gulrud was given the contract to move the creamery building Torgersen to Goodridge at the consideration of Six hundred dollars.

Saturday the board of directors of the old corporation and those of the new met in Goodridge and appointed the following to solicit subscriptions for shares in the creamery: G. Gunderson, G. C. Gulrud, M. G. Thoreson, L. P. Poppenhagen, A. O. Feragen, and G. T. Helle.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

The searchlight of war has brought out many interesting facts, and one of the test is that the vaunted German efficiency will not always stand the test of comparison with American efficiency. The Germans boasted of being the greatest farmers on earth. Investigation shows that in efficiency in agriculture, measured by the produce per acre, America being graded 100, Belgum leads the world, at 205; Great Britain comes second, at 155; Amerier comes fourth.

But the test is the man test rather than the acre test, and here America leads the world by over 2 to 1.

Again, grading America at 100 per farm worker, Great Britain produces 43 and Germany 42. The American farmer cultivates 27 acres, the German farmer but 7. With the aid of vast quantities of fertilizer the German produces [illegible]

THE QUESTIONAIRE.

The following poem was written by a Wm. Fowler and sent to Gen. [illegible] H. McCord, adjutant general of Missouri. The general thought it so good that he mailed it to a friend, J. E. [illegible], who had it inserted in the St. Joseph, Mo., Gazette:

Please promptly answer and with care,
The queries in your questionaire
[illegible]
[illegible] the fatal bell;
[illegible] age, condition, weight and race;
And name each blemish—feet to face;
If [illegible] hair, knock-kneed or blind,
[illegible] fully state befor it's signed.
If you've had wives, please state how many;
If not, just why you haven't any;
If living with your wife's relation,
Then state who rules the home plantation;
Does ma-in-law pay your house rent?
If so, please state to what extent;
Please answer, sir, with utmost care,
'Fore sending in your questiennaire.
If you've a wife with you to bunk,
State when your clothes went in one trunk;
Here give the total of your boodle,
And state what's wrong with your poor noodle.
Have you flat feet or wheels in head?
Are your beef cattle all corn fed?
How have you lived for twelve months past?
If preacher, state where you starved last.
Have you your last year's taxes paid?
Are you supporting man (or maid?)
If so, is she your wife's relation?
(Be careful here with explanation).
Have you been trained for war's dread strife,
Aside from battles with your wife?
Can you talk Kansas, French, or Greek,
And how much English do you speak?
When all have answerd and with care,
The queries in the questionnaire,
Then Uncle Sam will be much wiser,
And will proceed to whip the Kaiser.

Star Notes

(Too late for last week).

Mrs. K. Danielson visited at the Oscar Thoreson home west of Erie Sunday.

Halvor Syverson is reported sick at the hospital at Thief River Falls.

Ole Yatesund of Rhoda, handling McConnons goods, called on customers in S. E. Star latter part of the week.

John Hanson, resently drafted, reports himself as thriving well at Camp Dodge.

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Even Sjulestad is reported ill.

Carl Vake departed for the county seat Monday to pose before the Military Draft Board Physician. By the way, Carl is one of North Star Region's natives with plenty of "pep" and "punch" to him, and if added to Uncle Sam's legions going to get the Kaiser, would no doubt do his bit.

A surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. Kittle Vatne on Sunday afternoon. A fancy lamp was presented.

George Hovet drove to Gully Friday to meet his brother John who was on his return from the lumber woods.

Gilbert Hanson the Star sawyer has now logs enough piled around his saw mill to keep him agoing till well nigh onto seedining time and then some.

Miss Thelma Kroko was the guests of Miss Syverson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hovet visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Bon Kvestly in the vicinity of High Landing Sunday and Monday.

TOWHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to advise those who are interested that the firm of C. Gustafson & Son of Thief River Falls has the exclusive right to sell Avery tractors, threshing machines, and plows in the territory tributary to Thief River Falls, Germantown, and Esplee, Minn. They are our only representatives in this territory.

Signed Avery Co.
Branch at Grand Forks,
N. Dak.

The High Landing Branch of The Red Cross will hold an auction sale on March 16, at 2 p. m. in the schoolhouse one half mile west of High Landing. Everyone is invited to come and bring anything, no matter how small, which they wish to donate to the Red Cross. These donations will be sold at auction. You have something which you do not use that your neighbor needs. A lunch will be served after the auction at 25cts a plate. Come and do your bit.

War Savings Stamps

PROMISE someone that you'll save one War Savings Stamp each month, each week, or each day.

Penalize yourself by saving two every time you miss the day.

The first principle of money making is money saving. And every time you lick the stamp you help to lick the Kaiser.

War Savings Stamps at every bank, post office or other authorized agency.

This space donated by
H. Christianson
and Son

WAR CLUB WEEK
MARCH 10TH to 17TH
JOIN A
WAR SAVINGS SOCIETY
BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS
DECLARE FOR THRIFT

W. S. S. SOCIETY ITEMT.

The ladies at the Red Cross work rooms last Friday afternoon decided to line up for systematic saving and organized the first War Savings Stamps Society in Goodridge. Mrs. Otto C Schultz was chosen president and Mrs. Otto C. Schultz was chosen president and Mrs. M. Vaughan secretary. Monthly reports are to be made of the growth of the society both in members and in savings. Join this society. It will not interfere with your work, your time, or anything else; but it will make you more independent, happier and richer.

Last Monday morning a War Savings Stamp Society was formed among the pupils of the Goodridge Consolidated Schools. Twelve members signed the application-pledge cards the first day.

Let every pupil become a member. Let parents urge their pupils to enroll and to save their pennies instead of spending them in things that injure them. Marshall Race was elected president and Lloyd Ferdinandsen, secretary.

WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES CHART—HOW TO SAVE SYSTEMATICALLY THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

[illegible]

State Board of health

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Arrange local meetings and have practical and experienced gardeners lecture on the prparation, care and cultivation of gardens.

The county agent and agricultural teachers of the high schools should be very active in this matter and each community can look to them to be of splendid service in organizing the gardening activities of their communities.

WHAT THE WAR SAVINGS STAMPS WILL BUY FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

A single Thrift Stamp will buy a tent pole or five tent pins, a waist belt or hat cord, shoe strings or identification tags; two will buy one trench tool or a pair of woolen gloves. Four Thrift Stamps will buy two pairs of canvas leggings; six will buy five pairs of woolen socks or three suits of summer underwear; twelve will buy a steel helmet.

One War Saving Stamp will buy one hundred cartridges or a cartridge belt or a scabbar for a bayonet; two will purchase two pairs of woolen breeches or two flannel shirts; two and a half will buy a gas mask. Three War Saving Stamps will buy an overcoat or two woolen service coats; three and a half will buy three pairs of woolen blankets; four will buy a rifle.

Rural School Notes.

The High School Board Examinations will be held throughout the Pennington County Rural schools on March 21st and 22nd. The State program is not out yet, but the examinations will presumably begin at 8 o'clock A. M. on these days. For the reason that the State only furnishes a limited number of sets of questions 27 in all certain schools most conveniently located have to be grouped together for the purpose of the examination. The schools will meet as follows: Dist. no. 37, 148, 166, Lilly B. Hoard, Kratka conductor; Dist. No. 56, 46, Mrs. Hilda Sande, Erie, conductor; Dist's. No. 219, 25, Esther Kellbary, Thief River Falls, conductor; Dist's No. 135, 2, Sophie Nelson, Thief River Falls; Dist's. No. 59, 99, Highberg, Wylie, conductor; 30, 28, Anna Adolph, Thief River Falls conductor; 12, 154, Anna Moengen, St. Hilaire, conductor; Dist's. No. 41, 31, Esther Tandberg, Thief River Falls.

Not grouped—

Dist. 4, Margaret J. McCrum, Thief River Falls, Dist. 64 Alice Thompson, Thief River Falls, 29, Emma Tandberg Thief River Falls, 147 Nellie Nelson Thief River Falls, 133 A. O. Brevik, St. Hilaire, 178 Mabel Satre, St. Hilaire, 54 Agnes Elg, St. Hilaire, 149 E. E. Anderson, St. Hilaire, Mrs. Bert N. Thorstad, St. Hilaire, 8 con. A. O. Halvorson Goodridge, 70 Anna Paulson Goodridge, 57 Louise Furstnau Erie, 60 Alfred Hermanson Erie, 59 Alma I. Sether Erie, 52 Gertrude I. Olson Rhoda, 39 Emma Hanke, Sunbeam, 35 Elva Bartlett Plummer, 37 C. S. McReynolds Highlanding,

Subjects will be taken in the following order;

Thursday March 21st.

Spelling

8th grade composition and Grammar, covered in one examination.

American History.

Friday, March 22nd:

Arithmetic

Geography

The next Examination will begin Friday May 24th.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Mostue.

List of Junior Red Cross Auxillaries Organized in Pennington County up to March 12th as reported to Mr. T. L. Melgaard, Treasurer, and chairman. Hickory Junior Auxiliary Dist. 67. Mrs. Agnes Stucy, Chairmun. Junior R. C. A. Dist. 41 Mary H. Johnson Kratka R. C. A. Dist. 68. Lilly B. Hoord. J. R. C. Dist. 4 Margaret J. McCrum. Silverton R. C. A. Dist. 42 Elsie Trovaton Goodridge Auxiliary Dist. 3 Con. Ruth E. Anderson. J. R. C. A. Dist. 33 Jane R. Tuff, J. R. C. A. Dist. Rose Henoe North Star Auxiliary Dist. 28 Hilda Engen, J. R. C. A. Dist. No. 89 Nora E. Highberg, J. R. C. A. Dist. 64 Tillie Thompson J. R. C. A. Dist. 190 Mabel Engen. J. R. C. A. Dist. 9 Theo. Halvorson, Elwell, J. R. C. A. Dist. 28 Inanda Hanson J. R. C. A. Dist. 178 Mabel Satre, J. R. C. A. Dist. 26 Chas. O. Asp, J. R. C. A. 51 Katherine Dunn, J. R. C. A. Dist. 31 Esther Tandberg, J. R. C. A. Dist. 35 Elva Bartlett, J. R. C. A. Dist. 105 Laura Engen, Engelstad R. C. A. Dist. 165 Francis Holzknick.

Less than a third of the school has as yet reported to the School Committee for their Red Cross Auxiliary work. Howevev excellent organization work is going on throuhout our schools. The manual, enrollment cards and enrollment blanks with other literature were sent out as late as Saturday last week. For this reason organization and enrollment has been retarded. The above named schools are given on rather indefinite reports in some cases. The undersigned Chairman of the school Committee will respectfullo ask that the report enrollment cards and enrollment blanks be returned to this office as soon as the Auxiliary for the school is organized. This will give us a complete line up of the Auxiliaries organized. Being organized the school will then receive a Certificate that can then be displayed in the school. The button will be sent out to the schools organized as soon as received from the Division Headquarters at Minneapolis.

As soon as an organization has been affected the Auxiliary will begin the work of making things for the Red Cross.

What can the pupils do?

The Manual states on pages 12 and 13 a list of things that can be made by the various grades. Of this list the following articles have been suspended. The supply on hand is sufficient until further notice. Snappings and comfort pillows. Knitted wash rags, handkerchiefs, table napkins. The boys may be able to knit squares, size 5x5 made out of old yarn, also knitting needles 14 in long and 3-16 thick. The boys as well as girls can do wonders when going to a thing with a will and determination. Just try and see if you can not, boys and girls, as well as the next best one in your school or the neighboring School.

Material will be ordered thru the chapter, Mrs. W. W. Prichard Sr. of Thief River Falls, will assist you in the selection. The materials must be paid for. Take a bill for the goods bought and get it receipted when paid for. The Auxiliary School treasures must keep a close tab on expenditures Draw on Mr. T. L. Melgaard, Thief River Falls for any money needed.

If any school or Auxiliary need literature of any kind please address this office.

The New Creamery

We promised in our last issue to give further particulars concerning the enthusiastic creamery meeting held in the Goodridge Hall last Wednesday afternoon. The business places were closed between the hours of one and three to enable both the farmers and business men to attend. This action had been formerly agreed upon between the business men at a commercial club meeting held the previous Monday evening. As stated last week it was decided to dissolve the old corporation and form a new one with increased capitalization. This new corporation will be known as the Goodridge Cooperative Creamery Association The following were elected officers of the new organization:

Pres. Louis Poppenhagen, Vice-Pres. G. Gunderson, Sec. M. J. Stephenson, Treas. Nick Bundhund. The above officers are also to act as the board of directors with the addition of A. O. Feragen as the fifth member, G. C. Gulrud was given the contract to move the creamery building Torgerson to Goodridge at the consideration of Six hundred dollars.

Saturday the board of directors of the old corporation and those of the new met in Goodridge and appointed the following to solicit subscriptions for shares in the creamery: G. Gunderson, G. C. Gulrud, M. G. Thoreson, L. P. Poppenhagen, A. O. Feragen, and G. T. Helle.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

The searchlight of war has brought out many interesting facts, and one of the test is that the vaunted German efficiency will not always stand the test of comparison with American efficiency. The Germans boasted of being the greatest farmers on earth. Investigation shows that in efficiency in agriculture, measured by the produce per acre, America being graded 100, Belgum leads the world, at 205; Great Britain comes second, at 155; Amerier comes fourth.

But the test is the man test rather than the acre test, and here America leads the world by over 2 to 1.

Again, grading America at 100 per farm worker, Great Britain produces 43 and Germany 41. The American farmer cultivates 27 acres, the German farmer but 7 With the aid of vast quantities of fertilizer the German produces more per acre, but he prohduces at a much greater cost per bushel and produces much less than half as much per man.

THE QUESTIONAIRE.

The following poem was written by a Wm. Fowler and sent to Gen. J. H. McCord, adjutant general of Missouri. The general thought it so good that he mailed it to a friend, J. E. Hunt, who had it inserted in the St. Joseph, Mo., Gazette:

Please promptly answer and with care,
The queries in your questionaire
Divorced or single, if wedded tell,
The date when tolled the fatal bell;
Give age, condition, weight and race;
And name each blemish—feet to face;
If lame, or halt, knock-kneed or blind,
Please fully state befor it's signed.
If you've had wives, please state how many;
If not, just why you haven t any;
If living with your wife's relation,
Then state who rules the home plantation;
Does ma-in-law pay your house rent?
If so, please state to what extent;
Please answer, sir, with utmost care,
'Fore sending in your questionnaire.
If you've a wife with you to bunk,
State when your clothes went in one trunk;
Here give the total of your boodle,
And state what's wrong with your poor noodle.
Have you flat feet or wheels in head?
Are your beef cattle all corn fed?
How have you lived for twelve months past?
If preacher, state where you starved last.
Have you your last year's taxes paid?
Are you supporting man (or maid?)
If so, is she your wife's relation?
(Be careful here with explanation).
Have you been trained for war's dread strfe,
Aside from battles with your wife?
Can you talk Kansas, French, or Greek,
And how much English do you speak?
When all have answerd and with care,
The queries in the questionnaire,
Then Uncle Sam will be much wiser,
And will proceed to whip the Kaiser.

Star Notes

(Too late for last week).

Mrs. K. Danielson visited at the Oscar Thoreson home west of Erie Sunday.

Halvor Syverson is reported sick at the hospital at Thief River Falls.

Ole Ytesund of Rhoda, handling McConnous goods, called on customers in S. E. Star latter part of the week.

John Hanson, resently drafted, reports himself as thriving well at Camp Dodge.

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Even Sjulestad is reported ill.

Carl Vake departed for the county seat Monday to pose before the Military Draft Board Physician. By the way, Carl is one of North Star Region's natives with plenty of "pep" and "punch" to him, and if added to Uncle Sam's legions going to get the Kaiser, would no doubt do his bit.

A surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. Kittle Vatne on Sunday afternoon. A fancy lamp was presented.

George Hovet drove to Gully Friday to meet his brother John who was on his return from the lumber woods.

Gilbert Hanson the Star sawyer has now logs enough piled around his saw mill to keep him agoing till well nigh onto seedining time and then some.

Miss Thelma Kroko was the guests of Miss Syverson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hovet visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Bon Kvestiy in the vicinity of High Landing Sunday and Monday.

TOWHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to advise those who are interested that the firm of C. Gustafson & Son of Thief River Falls has the exclusive right to sell Avery tractors, threshing machines, and plows in the territory tributary to Thief River Falls, Germantown, and Eaplee, Minn. They are our only representatives in this territory.

Signed Avery Co.
Branch at Grand Forks,
N. Dak.

The High Landing Branch of The Red Cross will hold an auction sale on March 16, at 2 p. m. in the schoolhouse one half mile west of High Landing. Everyone is invited to come and bring anything, no matter how small, which they wish to donate to the Red Cross. These donations will be sold at auction. You have something which you do not use that your neighbor needs. A lunch will be served after the auction at 25cts a plate Come and do your bit.

War Savings Stamps

PROMISE someone that you'll save one War Savings Stamp each month, each week, or each day.

Penalize yourself by saving two every time you miss the day.

The first principle of money making is money saving. And every time you lick the stamp you help to lick the Kaiser.

War Savings Stamps at every bank, post office or other authorized agency.

This space donated by
H. Christianson
and Son

WAR CLUB
W.S.S.
WEEK
MARCH 10TH to 17TH
JOIN A
WAR SAVINGS SOCIETY
BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS
DECLARE FOR THRIFT

W. S. S. SOCIETY ITEMT.

The ladies at the Red Cross work rooms last Friday afternoon decided to line up for systematic saving and organized the first War Savings Stamps Society in Goodridge. Mrs. Otto C Schultz was chosen president and Mrs. Otto C. Schultz was chosen president and Mrs. M. Vaughan secretary. Monthly reports are to be made of the growth of the society both in members and in savings. Join this society. It will not interfere with your work, your time, or, anything else; but it will make you more independent, happier and richer.

Last Monday morning a War Savings Stamp Society was formed among the pupils of the Goodridge Consolidated Schools. Twelve members signed the application-pledge cards the first day.

Let every pupil become a member. Let parents urge their pupils to enroll and to save their pennies instead of spending them in things that injure them. Marshall Race was elected president and Lloyd Ferdinandsen, secretary.

WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES CHART—HOW TO SAVE SYSTEMATICALLY THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

The following table will show how much you may lay aside each month to save from $[illegible] to $500 a year by purchasing Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Be a leader. Organize a War Savings Society among your friends—lay out a definite program for yourselves and pledge your society that you will follow it, reporting each week at a meeting.

MONTH.	$500 SOCIETY. No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	$250 SOCIETY. No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	$100 SOCIETY. No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	$50 SOCIETY. No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	$15 SOCIETY. No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total
February	[illegible]	$4.12	[illegible]	4	$4.12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.12	$4.12	4	25c	$1.00
March	[illegible]	4.14	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	25c	1.00
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.15	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	1.00
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.17	[illegible]	25c	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

7

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

INCREASE IN WESTERN CANADA ACREAGE

Will Prove a Big Factor in Winning the War.

Reports to hand indicate that Western Canada has a vastly increased acreage ready for crop this year over last year. The splendid open fall of 1917, gave a better opportunity for fall plowing than for some years. Work in the fields was almost continuous until the end of November. In fact, in the neighborhood of Pincher Creek, Alberta, there was sufficient mild weather in January of this year to permit farmers to plow, and many took advantage of it. A great many Americans owning land in Canada moved up last year, and this has also helped to increase the acreage. They came into possession of the land at prices varying from $15.00 to $30.00 an acre, and with the proven yields of wheat running from twenty and as high as fifty bushels per acre, with a set price of $2.21 a bushel, they could join production and patriotism together with a big margin of profit. The Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, Wash., gives a very conservative statement of the agricultural development and opportunities in Western Canada. In its issue of December 14, 1917, it says:—

"Since the beginning of the year American emigration into Canada has been greatly stimulated according to the reports of the Dominion authorities, and has been almost entirely made up of farmers attracted by the fertile and comparatively cheap wheat lands.

"Whatever may be said of wheat culture as a profitable avocation in ordinary years, since the beginning of the war it has offered advantages quite beyond the usual opportunities. War has boomed the price of wheat until the farmer now receives around $2 for his product at his granary. Average crops, according to the adaptation of soil and climate are from 12 to 25 bushels to the acre. Even the minimum crop, at $2 per bushel, brings in these war times a reasonable profit. Before the war wheat culture was fast being abandoned by farmers who worked intelligently for results on the right side of the ledger. It has been the popular crop for new countries, but when the pioneers settled down to business it was generally corn, hogs, cattle and diversified farming that brought the profits. Iowa and the Dakotas in turn, as their prairies became settled, mortgaged the land on wheat culture and afterwards paid off the mortgages with corn and hogs.

"War is thus bringing a temporary encouragement to wheat farming. Many of the ranchers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta laid away $20,000 to $30,000 in the banks last fall. It may be pointed out, however, that the growing of wheat is not the only inducement which is leading settlement to Canadian lands. Low taxation, favorable agricultural climate, and profitable prices not only for grain but for hogs, cattle and all forms of farm produce all contribute their share toward the rapid settlement of the fertile lands of Western Canada."—Advertisement.

Caviar to the General.

Although some packers of caviar in New York report that spoonbill caviar is being marketed here in bulk as low as 75 cents a pound, the market generally remains at $1.25 for prime quality, and a few sales are reported at $1. The quantity has been limited from all sources and, indeed, operators here have not been buying heavily. There has been a scarcity of lake caviar in bulk, and packers report that the prevailing price for this grade has been usually $1.50 a pound.—Fishing Gazette.

A genius is a man who doesn't know whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed fudge.

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well.

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Walker.—The Walker women made over 4,000 surgical dressings during the month of February.

Ada.—A Red Cross sale held here netted more than $2,300. Supper and amusement tickets brought $750 more, making a total of $3,050.

Mankato.—By defeating the Blue Earth basketball team in a game played in this city, the Waseca high school takes the district championship. The score was 59 to 14.

Moorhead.—Sivert Borgen, local mail carrier, has the record for the sale of War Savings Stampes here. Since the campaign began Mr. Borgen has sold $3,003 worth of stamps.

Winona.—Mrs. Frank Moehnke, 44 years old, of Eyota village, was fatally injured when she was drawn into a circular saw of a portable wood-sawing machine. Her dress was blown into the saw and she was dragged into the sharp teeth.

Alexandria.—Carl A. Wold, former state representative, editor of the Park Region Echo, has been convicted of discouraging enlistments. He was sentenced to serve three months in the Douglas county jail and to pay a fine of $200.

International Falls.—E. B. Fisher, who was bound over to the grand jury for alleged seditious utterances, has been relieved of his duties as superintendent of the M., D. & W. railroad. C. H. Woodford is filling the position temporarily.

Winona.—The city of Winona has purchased 300 feet of ground along the river front for terminal purposes. The property is 400 feet deep. It is within easy access of railway lines and is within the heart of the manufacturing district. The site is considered ideal for dock purposes.

St. Paul.—Work on the Twin City to Duluth highway probably will be completed by the coming fall, according to State Highway Commissioner C. N. Babcock. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth have each agreed to contribute $10,000 toward the expense and the cities will be called on to fulfill their obligation soon.

Shakopee.—Shakopee claims the honor of being the first city in Minnesota to have its own war orphan. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Pink of this city have adopted a French orphan, but the entire city is helping to take the credit because Mrs. Pink solicited funds from the residents. Mr. Pink is chief clerk at the Shakopee postoffice.

Mahnomen.—The contractors on the judicial ditch between Norman and Mahnomen counties have arrived here with their machinery which will be unloaded and transported to the scene of activity before the frost gets out of the ground. Work on the ditch will commence about the first of May.

Long Prairie.—John N. Johnson, 26 years old, a farmer of Iowa, is dying in a hospital here from burns received when a gasoline tank on an automobile exploded. Johnson, who is in class 1 of the draft, was about to go to Long Prairie for examination when he tried to look into the tank with the aid of a lighted match.

St. Paul.—Clifford L. Hilton has been appointed attorney general of Minnesota by Governor J. A. A. Burnquist. His appointment is for the unexpired term of the late Attorney General Lyndon A. Smith, on whose staff Mr. Hilton served for eight years. C. L. Weeks will become deputy attorney general, Mr. Hilton announced.

Minneapolis.—The great statewide, free for all, no handicap, war savings stamp race is on with some fast runners entered. Todd county held the banner place in the first heat as given in a statement issued covering the war stamp sales per capita, and showed in with $2.54 in stamps for every man, woman and child. Of the 86 counties in the state the 27 top ones in order show Winona, $2.09; Freeborn, $1.33; Ramsey, with St. Paul, $1.62; Douglas, $1.60; Lincoln, $1.56; Le Sueur, $1.53; Houston, $1.46; Goodhue, $1.40; Redwood, $1.29; Red Lake, $1.26; Mower, $1.24; Steele, $1.21; Pipestone, $1.15; Meeker, $1.14; Swift, $1.09; Rice, $1.07; Faribault, $1; Renville, 91 cents; Hennepin, 89 cents; Wadena, 84 cents; Sherburne, 82 cents; Blue Earth, 80 cents; Kandiyohi, 80 cents; Pennington, 76 cents, and St. Louis, 76 cents.

Kenyon.—Kenyon's village caucus voted to defend the community's loyalty from all suspicion of un-Americanism, then it adjourned in a body to escort to the station a Nonpartisan league organizer, George Breidal. Four hundred men marched to a moving picture show, sent a guard to the rear entrance and summoned the organizer. When Breidal came out he was requested to kneel and kiss an American flag. The ceremony was performed and the procession, headed by the village council, marched to the station, Breidal carrying the flag. Breidal was directed to purchase a ticket to Dodge Center and was put aboard a train.

St. Paul.—War savings and thrift stamp sales in Minnesota have amounted to only 75 cents per capita so far, and the Treasury department has asked that this be raised to $20 per capita before the end of the year. The Federal Reserve bank announced that the sales to date in the state amount to $1,843,098. The year's quota for the state is $46,000,000.

Thief River Falls.—Ray Herron, residing in this city, has been brought to his home from Shelley and is in bed with a broken leg. He was unloading gravel for Ed. O'Hara near Shelley and was caught in a cave-in.

Motley.—Mrs. Hill, of Motley, 88 years old and blind, has knit six pairs of socks for the Red Cross chapter.

Minneapolis.—Mrs. Martha A. Dorsett of this city, the first woman admitted to the bar in Minnesota, is dead. She was 66 years old.

East Grand Forks.—More than $360 each month has been pledged by East Grand Forks citizens for the support of the Red Cross organization.

Brainerd.—Albert Hill, charged with bigamy, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to an indeterminate term at Stillwater. Hiss was arrested at Duluth.

St. Paul.—State aid for Minnesota schools totaling $2,637,345, which has been held up by litigation since October, 1917, is being paid Minnesota schools entitled to such aid.

Albert Lea.—Chris. M. Nelson, a farmer living southeast of this city, has already sown 20 acres of spring wheat. The prospects for a large wheat acreage in this vicinity are promising.

St. Cloud.—A service flag displaying a field of seven stars was dedicated to the honor of seven young men of the Swedish Baptist church who are now in the service of the United States army.

Alpha.—Alpha, having a population of only about 200, raised $1,820 at an auction sale for the Red Cross. All kinds of farm produce and dry goods and groceries were donated by the people of the neighborhood.

Minneapolis.—William Skoglin, one of the men injured in the explosion of a boiler at the city hospital, died from burns and scalds. He was working as a fireman in the boiler room of the hospital when the explosion occurred.

Minneapolis.—Charles Lincoln Sawyer, 68, native of New Hampshire, once principal of the local high school, who served three terms in the legislature in the 90's and two years ago was candidate for congress from the Fifth district, died at his home here.

Cass Lake.—While hauling ice at the Indian mission north of Cass Lake a large black team owned by the mission was drowned. The accident happened at what is known as the Cass Lake bay. Large cakes of ice had been cut out and the team backed into this large hole.

Winona.—Four young women now are employed as depot operators on the Minnesota division of the Northwestern Line, the headquarters for which are in Winona. They are taking the places of young men released to meet the military needs of the United States government.

St. Paul.—As a result of the proposal made by a delegation of northern Minnesota citizens to the state board of immigration, that the opportunities for sheep raising on cutover lands in that section be developed in connection with the wartime food production movement, Commissioner Fred D. Sherman will make a survey to ascertain the number of communities that will organize and co-operate.

Elk River.—Investigation reveals that the high school here has been using up to a few days ago one of the German textbooks banned by the Minnesota Public Safety commission last November. This gives support to the 45 or more boys and girls in their action in going on "strike" gainst studying German. A night or two later the German textbooks used in the high school disappeared. They have not been located by the school authorities.

Minneapolis.—Public eating houses in Minnesota must serve sugar to patrons in small individual paper packets, each containing one heaping teaspoonful, under an order issued by A. D. Wilson, federal food administrator for the estate. The order goes into effect at once. Supplementing the order, Mr. Wilson issued a request that private families limit their use of sugar to three pounds a month per person.

Duluth.—Sons of the two most prominent food officials in the United States will be members of the Duluth Boat club's boys' training camp this summer. Herbert M. Hoover, Jr., son of the federal food administrator, and Robert L. Barnes, son of Julius Barnes, president of the United States Grain corporation, have enrolled from New York in the institution.

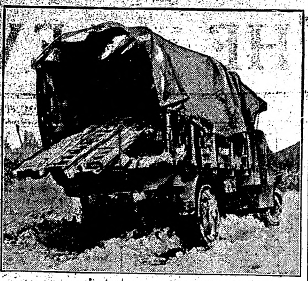
Winona.—Mystery surrounds the poisoning of four members of the family of Martin Wauk here. The head of the family, his wife and two girls, twins, aged 10, retired in normal health. At 2 a. m. one of the girls awoke and complained of violent pains. The mother attempted to go to her but collapsed. The other girl climbed out of her bed and also was stricken. Mr. Wnuk called for a physician, but before the doctor arrived he also was taken ill.

St. Paul.—State officials and employes and friends paid their respects to Attorney General Lyndon A. Smith, filing past the casket in which his body lay in state in the main retunda of the state capitol in St. Paul. The funeral service in Plymouth Congregational church, Holly avenue and Mckubin street, St. Paul, was conducted by the Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Minneapolis, and was attended by a large number of people. The body of Mr. Smith was taken East for burial at his former home in New Hampshire.

Hutchinson.—Following his refusal to sign a Red Cross contribution pledge and then ordering the committee of two citizens from his home, the residence of Rev. Mr. Mueller was profusely striped with yellow paint by indignant citizens, and the word, "pro-kaiser" was inscribed on the sides in flaming characters. Mueller is pastor of the German Evangelical chuch.

Caledonia.—Arrested a second time on the charge of making seditious utterances, K. G. Steffens of Hokah is in jail at Caledonia awaiting hearing. He was fined $50 and costs last October for a similar offense.

SNOWBOUND "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"



An idea of the difficulties of transportation in the snowbound sections of France is given by this photograph of a British motorlorry stalled in the impassable road leading to the front.

STARTING MOTOR IN AN EMERGENCY

Method Devised for Producing Extra Current Is Shown in Illustration.

SIX CELLS SECURELY TIED

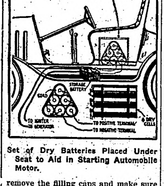
Connected Up by Insulated Wires With Storage Battery Terminals—Keep Bright by Scraping With Sharp Knife.

At least 50 per cent of the modern automobiles use battery ignition. As this system sometimes gives trouble, even in the most expensive cars, I devised a method for producing an emergency current as shown in the illustration.

Dry Cells Tied Together.

This consists of six dry cells securely tied together in a triangle shape and wired in series with a 4-foot length of well insulated copper wire attached to each of the negative and positive terminals. These wires are used to make connections with the storage battery terminals for starting the motor; then they are disconnected.

The batteries will last a long time for this emergency work. If the storage battery gives too much trouble, remove the filling caps and make sure that the liquid is a half inch above the top of the lead plates. Should the level be below this point, add enough distilled water to make up deficiency.



Set of Dry Batteries Placed Under Seat to Aid in Starting Automobile Motor.

Keep Terminals Bright.

Keep all the battery and wire terminals bright by scraping them with a sharp knife about once a month, and make sure that there is no short circuit in the dashboard switches and that no battery wire or other wire is chafing against any metal to produce a short circuit. In this way a battery may be kept at its highest efficiency.—P. P. Avery in Popular Science Monthly.

LOOSE NUTS ON WINDSHIELD

Sometimes Caused by Vibration and Finish Cracks in Vicinity of Shield Supports.

On many makes of cars the windshield is held in place by steel arms which protrude through the cowl and are fastened on the under side by a nut and lock nut. Sometimes these nuts work loose from the vibration present, with the result that the shield is allowed to move slightly. The first evidence of this is seen in cracked finish in the vicinity of the windshield supports. In making the necessary periodic inspection for loose nuts and bolts these windshield supports should not be forgotten.

Keep Radiator Cells Clean.

Best results can be secured from a motor cooling system by keeping the radiator cells free from foreign matter. Particularly on long trips over bad roads, the interstices of the radiator are packed with dirt and mud, retaining the heat which should be dissipated in radiation. A water hose will remove the mud while a stiff brush will give temporary relief.

OWNER HELD LIABLE FOR SPEED OF MOTOR

Gist of Important Case Decided Some Years Ago.

If He Is Occupant of Vehicle He Is Held by Court to Have Permitted Violation—Operator Is Usually Punished.

Few automobile owners know or realize that if they are driving and their driver should overspeed their car they may be charged with overspeeding or operating unlawfully as well as the driver himself.

This liability exists because it is presumed, says the New England Motorist, on account of his being in the machine and having a general control thereof as registered owner, that he knew and allowed his vehicle to be illegally run.

This was the gist of an important case decided some years ago where the owner, who was seated in the tonneau, was summoned to court for overspeeding.

Owner Found Guilty.

The court held that he could be found guilty, not because he was owner, but because of the fact that as registered owner of the machine, with the consequent right to control it while riding therein, he was presumed to have participated in the vehicle being run at an unlawful speed, and unless this presumption against him were explained or contradicted, the jury would be warranted in believing he did so participate in the driver's act, and in finding him therefore guilty.

Apparently, then, if the owner were riding in front beside the driver it would be harder for him to explain that he did not know and allow and hence participate in the illegal act than if he were seated elsewhere in the car.

When, too, the operator is the chauffeur of the owner in the automobile, the fact of employment, involving the right of the latter to direct and control the former, would make the presumption stronger than in the case where this relationship did not exist.

When Not Guilty.

But in either or any case, where it could be proved that the owner or person in charge of the automobile, although riding therein, was not likely to know and did not do or say anything to direct or control it, or as to how the driver should manage it, the owner or person in charge might not be found to have participated in the driver's unlawful act.

The enforcing authorities, however, usually confine their complaint to the operator, preferring in such cases not to raise these additional questions in court. Nevertheless, the owner or person in charge of the machine should keep them in mind, otherwise an unpleasant surprise may await him.

AUTO PRODUCTION.

Year.	Passenger Cars Only.
1905	33,896
1906	52,462
1907	67,389
1908	85,846
1909	125,593
1910	175,800
1911	209,957
1912	378,261
1913	450,000
1914	515,000
1915	703,527
1916	1,617,708
1917	1,795,840

Wire Netting Is Useful.

A frame covered with wire netting to be attached to automobiles, has been invented, the purpose being to catch hats or other articles which would otherwise be blown away.

New Electric Brake.

A new electric brake for automobiles will, according to the claim of its inventor, stop a car running at the rate of 50 miles an hour within 45 feet without skidding.

For Coughs and Colds

Use NOTHING but a DEPENDABLE, PROMPT and effective medicine—one guaranteed to soothe and RELIEVE PROMPTLY, or money refunded.

SCHIFFMANN'S EXPECTORANT

(Makes 64 Teaspoonsful)

Is guaranteed one of the most effective, soothing and best remedies for promptly relieving Hacking, Dry, Painful Coughs, Chest Colds, Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, or loosening Phlegm. It heals the irritated throat membranes almost instantly, and the lasting relief it affords will be surprising and gratifying. Contains no opiates. Sign and give

THIS FREE 15 CENT COUPON

to ANY DRUGGIST who will accept it for 15 cents in purchasing a regular 50 cent size bottle, and if it is NOT EXACTLY as REPRESENTED, go back and get your MONEY REFUNDED.

Name ______________________

Case of Apple-plexy.

A teacher was explaining the garden of Eden story to her class.

"Strange," she said, "there is absolutely no record made that Adam or Eve ever died." "What is your opinion, John?" asked the teacher.

"Well, I dunno 'bout that," remarker the pupil, "but I 'spect they died with apple-plexy."

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

What a Doughnut Is.

The ministry of food has informed the Twickenham food control committee that a doughnut is not a bun. Local unrest has been almost completely allayed by the prompt and fearless decision.—London Punch.

THE RED CROSS NURSES OF EUROPE ARE GIVING TOASTED CIGARETTES TO THE BOYS

To anyone who doesn't know of the wonderful advances that have been made in the preparation of smoking tobaccos in the last few years it may sound strange to speak of toasted cigarettes.

Strictly speaking, we should say cigarettes made of toasted tobacco; the smokers of this country will recognize it more readily by its trade name, "LUCKY STRIKE"—the toasted cigarette.

The American Tobacco Company are producing millions of these toasted cigarettes and these are being bought in enormous quantities through the various tobacco funds conducted by the newspapers of the country and forwarded through the Red Cross Society to the boys in France.

This new process of treating tobacco not only improves the flavor of the tobacco but it seals in this flavor and makes the cigarettes keep better.

The Red Cross nurse is always glad to have a cigarette for the wounded soldier, as, in most instances, that is the first thing asked for.—Adv.

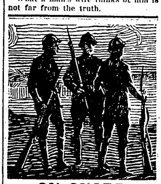
Cruel Facts.

He—"I could hold your hand till I die!" She—"Well, you're apt to die if you try it."

Cheap Enough.

Jones—"Did you get that mining stock at a bargain?" Brown—"Yes; I gave other mining stock for it."

What a man's wife thinks of him is not far from the truth.



ON GUARD

At this time of the year people feel weak, tired, listless, their blood is thin, they have lived indoors and perhaps expended all their mental and bodily energy and they want to know how to renew their energy and stamina, overcome headaches and backaches, have clear eyes, a smooth, ruddy skin, and feel the exhilaration of real good health tingling thru their body. Good, pure, rich, red blood is the best insurance against ills of all kinds. Almost all diseases come from impure and impoverished blood. It is to be noticed in the pale or pimply face, the tired, haggard appearance or the listless manner.

Drink hot water a half hour before meals, and for a vegetable tonic there's nothing better than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the old-fashioned herbal remedy, which has had such a fine reputation for fifty years. It contains no alcohol or narcotics. It is made from Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Oregon grape root, Queen's root, Black Cherry bark, extracted with glycerine and made into tablets and liquid. Tablets sixty cents, at most drug stores.

In order to insure pure blood and to build up the system try this tonic known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Get it now!

IRRITATING COUGHS

Promptly treat coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis and similar inflamed and irritated conditions of the throat with a tested remedy—

PISO'S

WRAPPED IN UNITED COUPONS
821
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM MINT LEAF FLAVOR
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT

WRIGLEY'S

—is the great war-time sweetmeat.

—the benefit, the pleasure, the economy of a 5c package of WRIGLEY'S

—has made it the favorite "sweet ration" of the Allied armies.

—send it to your friend at the front:

—it's the handiest, longest-lasting refreshment he can carry.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

The Flavor Lasts

THREE KINDS

End of the Lesson.

"My boy, you can take a lesson from the dog that is trotting by your side, and to whom I point as an example. He doesn't drink, he doesn't smoke, he doesn't swear—"

"But if youse don't stop yer poointin' at him, mister, he'll do some chewing presently."

Qualified.

"I thought Edith could skate."

"She ought to be able to. She has a diploma from a correspondence school."

HEAVES IN HORSES CAN BE RELIEVED
Don't work your horses while they are suffering with Heaves. Relieve them with DR. DAVID ROBERTS' Horse Tonic, Physic Ball and HEAVE POWDER—Price 50c Each
A treatment that will enable your horses to do more work with less discomfort. Read the PRACTICAL HOME VETERINARIAN. Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows. If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

A German Republic.

I cannot easily believe in a German revolution, and still less, in a German republic. I shall, at all events, not live long enough to behold the latter. But I feel convinced that, long after we shall have quietly rotted in our graves, they will, in Germany, battle for a republic, with speech and sword. For republicanism is an idea, and the Germans have never yet given up an idea until they have fought it out to its ultimate results.—Heine.

Not Worth the Price.

"Will you lend me twenty-five dollars?"

"No. I don't care to get rid of your friendship that badly."—Detroit Free Press.

Kisses can never be copyrighted—which is fortunate for those who print them.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Get under the Shower of Gold

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools; markets convenient; climate excellent.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Spring Run of Distemper

MAY BE WHOLLY AVOIDED BY USING "SPOHNS" A small outlay of money brings very great results. It is a sure cure and a preventive if you use it as per directions. Simple, safe and sure. The $1 size is twice the quantity and an ounce more than the 50c size. Get your horses in best condition for late spring and summer. All druggists, harness dealers or manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

WILSON SENDS SLAVS MESSAGE

President Pledges Support of United States in Restoring Free Russia.

PLEA FOR DEMOCRACY

Word Delivered to Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress Meeting to Pass on Germany's Peace Terms.

Washington, March 13.—President Wilson has sent a message of sympathy to the Russian people on the eve of the gathering at Moscow of the Russian congress of Soviets, which is to pass judgment on the German made peace accepted by the bolsheviki at Brest-Litovsk. The message is sent through the congress with a pledge that the United State will avail itself of every opportunity to aid them in driving out autocracy and restoring Russia to her place in the world with complete sovereignty and independence.

The United States now recognizes no government in Russia, but the President cabled his message to the American consul at Moscow for delivery to the congress, which is made up of soldiers' and workingmen's representatives and speaks for at least a considerable part of the Russian people.

Wilson's Message.

This is the message:

"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of the Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment, when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purposes of the people of Russia.

"Although the government of the United States is unhappily not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia, through the congress, that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life.

"Woodrow Wilson."

May Be New Uprising.

The President does not urge the Soviets to reject the peace treaty, though the delivery of his message at this time may be interpreted as suggesting such a course.

But there seems to be still a strong belief here that difficulty for Germany in the East by no means is ended; that as the humiliating nature of the Teutonic terms begins to be realized by the great mass of the Russians and the tyranny of the war lords in occupied territory shows itself, there will be a new uprising that will make itself felt.

May Lessen Misgivings.

Coming at the time it does, the President's message may serve to lessen misgivings in Russia over the proposed intervention by Japan in Siberia. The understanding here is that there is no difference of opinion among the Allies that any operations undertaken by Japan to check German machinations in the East and protect the war stores at Vladivostok will not in any degree threaten permanently Russia's territorial integrity.

LONG TERMS FOR SOCIALISTS

Twenty to 25 Year Sentences for Insubordination Announced.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 12.—Found guilty by a general courtmartial of refusing to obey orders, eight National army men from St. Paul, all professed socialists, have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the Leavenworth penitentiary, it is announced.

One of the men, A. S. Broms, was given 20 years and the other seven were sentenced to 25 years confinement, all at hard labor.

13 Lost When Tugboat Sinks.

New Orleans, March 12.—Thirteen persons, mostly negroes, were lost when the tugboat W. A. Bisso sank in the Mississippi river near here, after she rammed a Mexican oil tanker.

Red and White Guards Battle.

Stockholm, March 12.—Heavy fighting is continuing in Finland between the Finnish White Guard and the Russian Red Guard troops, according to an official statement from the headquarters of the White Guard at Vasa. Violent encounters are reported on the Satakunta and Savalako fronts. Sanguinary fighting is proceeding day and night without interruption in Karelia. The statement announces that the Russians in the Ahvola fighting [illegible]

Girls! Use Lemons! Make a Bleaching, Beautifying Cream

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is simply marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands. Adv.

The Statesman's Way.

"You were very late in getting home from the speaking last night, uncle," commented the old codger's niece next morning at breakfast. "Did Senator Greed have a great deal to say?"

"He had absolutely nothing to say," replied the venerable curmudgeon," but it took him till 'leven o'clock to say it."—Kansas City Star.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Up in the World.

"I overheard Mr. and Mrs. Grabcoin having a warm argument as to whether or not they should dress for dinner. Mr. Grabcoin contended that it would be all right not to put on evening clothes, as no guests were expected. Mr. Grabcoin said the effect on the servants would be demoralizing."

"Well, well! They are coming on. I can remember the time when Mr. Grabcoin shed his coat, collar and shoes before sitting down to the evening meal and nothing was said about it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Evening Things Up.

"My father has an income," said Bertha proudly.

Loretta looked at her in a puzzled way for a minute, and then declared, "My father's got a boil."

Heal Baby Rashes

That itch, burn and torture. A hot Cuticura Soap bath gives instant relief when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Balearic islands have an area of 1,936 square miles and 335,860 inhabitants.

After putting your best foot forward, get there with both feet.

GARAGE
ROOFING

Certain-teed Roofing

From every standpoint of service and cost—

Certain-teed has proved its claim—"The best type of roof for most buildings and the best quality roofing of its type."

Certain-teed has made good all over the world under all conditions—as proved by its enormous sale. It has become the *standard* roof for buildings of all types and sizes—

for factories, round houses, elevators, garages, warehouses, hotels, farm buildings, stores, out-buildings, etc.

Its economy is three-fold—first cost moderate, laying cost low, up-keep practically nothing. Its efficiency embraces every important roofing quality—weather proof, spark proof, clean and sanitary, and very durable. *Certain-teed* is not affected by acids, fumes or smoke, and does not melt under the hottest sun.

Guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness.

It *pays* to get *Certain-teed* because it costs no more to lay than ordinary roll roofing, and lasts much longer.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
Manufacturers of
Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing
Offices and Warehouses in Principal Cities of America

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: **U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

Anxious Bantam.

The bantams were taking over a line of trenches from one of the guards' battalions during a very long spell of wet weather. As the guards were coming out one of the bantams asked a big guardsman:

"How are the trenches—comfortable?"

"Yes," replied the six-footer. "Very cushy, but full of water."

"How deep?" inquired the four-footer, anxiously.

"Oh, about up to here!" said the guardsman, pointing to some clay on the breast of his tunic.

The bantam put his hand up to his head and exclaimed, wearily:

"Then, heaven help my cap badge!"—London Tit-Bits.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Pretty as All That.

"Is she pretty? How long was the jury out?"

"Didn't go out at all."

Arizona is agitating for restoration of death penalty for murder.

Conservation.

"Mercy on us!" ejaculated Mrs. Flint, in the midst of her reading. "Here in the paper is a piece by a professor proving by the Scriptures that this war means the end of the world in April, and—"

"Well, if that's the case, I guess I'd just as well put off going to the dentist," returned honest Farmer Flint. "If what the professor says is true I won't need any new teeth. These old ones probably will answer for such gnashing as I'll have to do."—Kansas City Star.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A fellow isn't to be blamed for his start in life. It is his finish that he is responsible for.

About the hardest blow that most of us get is a light touch from our friends.

1,716,000,000 Pounds *of* Flour Saved

if each of our 22,000,000 families use this recipe instead of white bread.

One loaf saves 11,000,000 pounds; three loaves a week for a year means 1,716,000,000 pounds saved!

Enough to Feed the Entire Allied Army

Corn Bread with Rye Flour

1 cup corn meal
1 cup rye flour
2 tablespoons sugar
5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons shortening

Barley flour or oat flour may be used instead of rye flour with equally good results. Sift dry ingredients into bowl; add milk, beaten egg and melted shortening. Stir well. Put into greased pan, allow to stand in warm place 20 to 25 minutes and bake in moderate oven 40 to 45 minutes.

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes," containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods, mailed free—address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Dept. W, 135 William St., New York

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

War Savings Stamps

THE difference between a five dollar bill and a War Savings Stamp is that while they are both promises to pay, backed by all of the resources of the richest government in the world, a five dollar bill never gets any bigger than $5.00 and War Savings Stamps are worth a penny more each month for 5 years. War Savings Stamps are United States $5.00 bills which the Government is offering in February for $4.13 and in March for $4.14 and so on adding a penny each month until January 1st, 1923, when they will reach $5.00.

Thrift Stamps

Thrift Stamps cost 25 cents each. The Government furnishes Thrift Cards with spaces on them for 16 Thrift Stamps. Thrift Stamps bear no interest but are as good as cash. When the 16 spaces are filled, making $4.00 worth of Thrift Stamps, the owner takes the card to any bank or post office, pays the additional 13 cents or whatever it may be that month, and receives a War Savings Certificate and one War Savings Stamp.

There is room for twenty $5.00 War Savings Stamps on each War Savings Certificate card. You can buy $100 worth for $82.40 in January, $82.60 in February, and 20 cents more each month you wait.

War Savers are Life Savers.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps at your post office or bank.

This Space Donated By

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

FOOT-SCHULZE SHOES

For men, women, misses and children, in all styles and prices. We also handle the Weyenberg Work Shoe for Men and Boys.

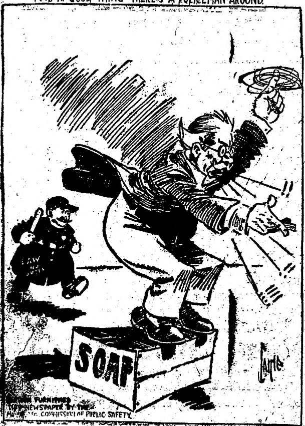
SHOES FOR SERVICE, STYLE. AND QUALITY AT THE RIGHT PRICES

See Us Before Buying.

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

IT'S A GOOD THING THERE'S A POLICEMAN AROUND.


LAW
SOAP
Cartoon furnished this newspaper by the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety.

THIS IS THE

"As a donation to the Red Cross Chapter of .... the undersigned hereby agrees to plant and care for .... acres of ground on my farm in .... township during the season of 1918 and deliver the crop in .... when requested to do so by the Red Cross.

(Signed) ....

The Eleven Towns
A. O. Halvorson, Editor

Entered at the Postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.

This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war......

War Savings Stamps

Who Squanders—Shirks
Who Saves—Serves

He who saves money saves lives.

Are you buying War Savings Stamps REGULARLY?

They cost a penny more each month you wait.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25 cents) at any post office or bank.

This space donated by

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Speaking of Metallic Rings.

"I might have known that you would have refused me," said the poor but otherwise honest young man, who had failed to make an impression on the maiden's heart. "I noticed a metallic ring in your voice when I entered the parlor tonight, that bode me no good."

"And had you been a little more observant," she replied, "you would also have observed a metallic ring on my third finger, which Charlie Gotrox placed there last night."

Thirty seconds later his feet were following each other along the homeward trail.

War Savings Stamps

THEY earn a cent each month.

February, 1918, $4.13
March, 1918, $4.14
April, 1918, $4.15
JANUARY, 1923, $5.00

Plan to save one 25c Thrift Stamp each day.

A stamp a day
Keeps the Germans away.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25c) at any bank or post office.

This space donated by

O. K. RESTAURANT
OLE KIR[illegible]E, Prop.

COMING

C. G. MUGG, Optometric Specialist

of Grand Forks, N. D., uses the daylight or natural method in fitting glasses, no drugs, dark rooms or machines—natural conditions only, in broad daylight. YOU see the benefit of the glass before ordering. YOU take no chance, your own vision tells YOU. By this method no operator can look wise and say $15.00 and get it before YOU see the benefit of the glasses YOU are supposed to wear. No one can judge just as well as yourself just how YOU see out of your own eyes. Drugs, dark rooms etc., create unnatural visual conditions that may effect the results and cause an imperfect glass. C. G. Mugg is licensed in N. D. and Minn. and has traveled in the Northwest for 22 years. A lot of cash is not always necessary. Prices are reasonable. Consultation is free but examination is not always so.

Ante-War prices have not been changed by C. G. Mugg, but after January 1918, $1.00 will be added for examination. Consultation is Free.

Call and see the daylight specialist, he will be at

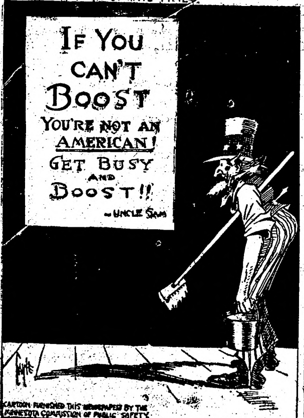
The Goodridge Hotel, [illegible]

March 22nd.

Women Better or Worse.

Women, when they are bad, are worse than men and more disposed to commit crime. When the sex which is sweet by inheritance once becomes degraded it falls into greater excesses than the other. Women are always either much better or much worse than men.—Bonaparte.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.


IF YOU CAN'T BOOST YOU'RE NOT AN AMERICAN! GET BUSY AND BOOST!!
—UNCLE SAM
Cartoon furnished this newspaper by the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety.

Sugar.

The world has a sweet tooth. It would be difficult to find individuals and probably impossible to find a people who do not like sweets. And of all sweets the most common is sugar, practically all of which is produced from the sugar cane and the beetroot, the beetroot being the source of somewhat more than half the supply. Sugar not only pleases the palate, but it helps to sustain the body, for though it is not sufficient itself, it forms a very useful compenent of foods, being easily soluble and assimilable.

Worth Consideration.

Pleasure comes through toil and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.—Ruskin.

Sir Oliver Lodge's Faith.

"I will not believe that it is given to man to have thoughts higher and nobler than the real truth of things."

Buds and Flowers in Cookery.

The French Canadians are said to use the acid flowers of the redbud, or Judas tree, in salads, while the buds and tender pods are packed in vinegar. Honey locust pods, often locally called "honey-shucks," contain a sweetish, thick, cheeselike pulp, which is often eaten. Those of the mesquite furnish the Mexicans and Indians with a nutritious food. The Creoles of Louisiana, famous for their cookery, are reported to use the young buds of the sassafras as a substitute for okra in thickening soups.

Nova Scotia's Fish Army.

Nova Scotia is literally "the land of fish"—cod, herring, mackerel and the giant albacore or tuna. Nova Scotia is so much a land of fish, says a writer, that it produces over one-fourth the value of the entire Canadian catch, or $9,166,801 worth. Every tiny haven around the extensive Bluenose Land coast harbors fishing smacks galore, while Lunenburg, Canso, Liverpool and Chester are home ports for hundreds of fleet-winged deep-sea banking schooners.

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Arthur Peterson passed thru the city Tuesday.

Henry Olson of Esplee was in town last Saturday.

Ole Ostby was a business caller in Goodridge Friday.

Stanley Scott came back from the woods at Mispau.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv

Jay Payne returned from Warroad Monday evening.

Mr. M. Thoresou attended the Eidilbes sale Tuesday.

Mr. Walker spent Monday evening in Thief River Falls.

Alvin Rattke spent Monday evening in Thief River Falls.

Carl Loan spent Monday evening in Thief River Falls.

Mr. Bisbing was a caller in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. Besancon was a caller in Thief River Falls Saturday.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

Miss Laurenca Urdahl spent Monday in Thief River Falls.

Miss G. H. Pries spent Friday evening and Saturday in the city.

J. P. Jensen spent Sunday at his home in Thief River Falls.

Mr. Carl Clementson of Highlanding was a Goodridge visitor Tuesday.

Mr. R. R. Johnson made a trip to Thief River Falls Monday evening.

Cracked and whole corn for sale at the Hanson & Barzen elevator. Adv

Miss Kaia, Alfred and Edward Lund were visitors in Thief River Falls last week.

NOTICE: I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin

Miss Agnes Anderson passed thru the Village Sat. on her way to Thorhult where she will practise teaching this week.

Miss Elida Simonson of Alexandria visited Miss Myrtle Blair for a few days. She left for her home near Esplee Sat.

Dont forget the date for the Auction at Mrs Hannah Peterson's place March March 15th 1918.

Owen Olson came up here last Wednesday from Pelican Rapids to work in the garage here.

Stuart McLeod, Harry Ward and Guy Rouze were business callers in Thief River Falls Wednesday and Thursday of last Week.

FOR SALE or will trade for one or two horses, some good hay.

Salve O. Omlid, Erie: adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne entertained a number of young people at their home Tuesday evening in honor of their peice Miss Cousins.

FISH—Get your Silver Herring before they are gone, 10 and 11c per lb., at Goodridge Meat Market- adv.

Correspondents wanted in every township in eastern Pennington County and in west Beltrami county and south eastern Marshall. Write or call at this office for particulars.

Mr. H. W. Protzeller was out from Thief River Falls Saturday morning and arranged for the site for the creamery soon to be moved in to Goodridge. The site is located south of the rail road track west of the Standard Oil Co's tanks.

Boost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

Miss Sundahl of Thief River Falls passed thru Goodridge on her way to Esplee Monday.

Bert Kirkconnel spent the week end at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. McLeod.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

FARMER—If you have a beef or a Veal for sale, call at the Goodridge Meat Market.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs, Double disk Records at 35cts.

NOTICE. I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs Double disk records at 35cts.

For hamburger, and ham and egg sandwitches' and hot coffee go to M. J. Stephensons Restaurant, adv:

FOR SALE—One four year old horse, 5 miles Northeast of Goodridge.

adv. t. f.

George Wold.

BUGGY AT BARGAIN
A good, single-seated top-buggy, with auto-styled top, metal body and genuine leather upholstering, at a bargain if taken at once.

Rev. O. Shultz, Goodridge

Saturday evening, March 23, a basket social will be given in the Geving schoolhouse, Dist. No. 38, Anna Haugen teacher. There will be a short program before the sale. A. O. Halvorson principal of Goodridge Consolidated School will give a patriotic talk. The proceeds of this sale will be donated to the Red Cross.

Last week a deal was made by which J. P. Jensen became the owner of the residence property lately owned by Anton Myrom, formerly the residence of and still occupied by P. C. Halvorson. It is understood that J. P Jensen will move his family here in the near future.

We made a bad mistake in leaving out ten head of young stock from Anton Myrom's auction bill. The ten head that will be sold consist of;

1 red & white cow, 3 years old, fresh. 1 red & white cow, 3 yess old, fresh. 1 red heifer, 2 years old, fresh. 1 red & white heifer, 3 years old, fresh in March. 3 red heifers, 2 years old, coming fresh. 2 yearling steers. 1 - 7 month old 63-64 Holstein Bull calf.

RUSSIA TO RECLAIM DESERT

Good Pasture Lands Are Destroyed at the Rate of One Hundred Thousand Acres a Year.

The shifting sands of Astrakhan and the measures taken by the Russian government to deal with this problem form the subject of a memoir by J. G. Firstov, published in Petrograd, observes the Scientific American. Ten million acres of the province in question are covered with shifting sands formed during the nineteenth century and subsequently. These sands have been spreading at the rate of 100,000 acres a year, the result being the transformation of good pasture land into a barren waste. The principal cause is over grazing; flocks and herds are kept so long in one place as to result in the complete destruction of the turf. Poor agricultural methods are also responsible. About the beginning of the present century the government took measures of control and reclamation, and between 1904 and 1909 an area of about 46,000 acres was brought under cultivation. In 1913 a special service was ordered to deal with the question. The province was put under the charge of a chief forestry officer and divided into six districts, in each of which a subordinate official was appointed to superintend the work. At the time of writing good progress has been made in planting soil binders and growing herbaceous crops, but it was still problematical whether the province was adapted to the establishment of forests.

AUCTION SALE

Having sold my farm I will sell at Public Auction on the west 1-2 of Sec. 2, Highlanding Township, being 2 1-2 miles south and 2 miles east of Goodridge, the following described personal property, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 21

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

HORSES & CATTLE.

One bay Mare, 14 yrs. old weight 1400
One bay mare, 10 yrs. old, weight 1500
One black mare, 12 yrs. old weight 1200
One gelding, 11 years old weight 1200
One gelding, 6 yrs. old weight 1600
One mare, coming 3 yrs old, weight 1300
One red cow, 8 yrs old, fresh
One red cow, 8 yrs old, fresh
One red cow, 7 yrsold, fresh in May
One grey cow, 5 yrs old, fresh in April
One red cow 6 yrs old, fresh in June
One red and white cow, 4 yrs old, fresh in Mrch
One red and white cow, 4 yrs old, fresh
One red and white cow, 3 yrs old
One red and white cow, 3 yrs old, fresh
One red heifer, 2 yrs fresh
One red and white heifer, 3 yrs old, fresh in Mch
Three red heifers, 2 yrs old, coming fresh
Two yearling steers
One 7 months old 63-54ths Holstein bull calf

MACHINERY ETC.

One Gasoline Pumping outfit.
One 18 double disk Monitor Drill
One 6 foot Mc Cormic Binder
One wide tire wagon with box
One narrow tire wagon
One four horse harrow
One five foot Deere and Webber Mower, nearly new. One two horse hay rake
Two Milwaukee mowers, five foot
One fourteen disk, One twenty disk drill Double Disk. One new Hay Stacker,
One Sweep Rake
One twelve inch Emerson Gang Plow
One sixteen inch Defiance Sulky Plow
One sixteen inch Brush Breaking Plow
One Fanning Mill
One Sleigh One Buggy
Some oak plank and timber
Household goods Small Tools.
and other articles too numerous to mention

Terms: All sums of $10. and under, Cash. Over that amount bankable papers will be taken due Nov. 1st. 1918, with 10 per cent interest.

ANTON MYROM, Owner.

W. J. LaBree Auctioneer

Goodridge State Bank, Clerk.

OLIVER RESAN HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line in Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Goodridge Hotel and Restuarant

Board by the day or week, Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms, Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, pipes and Tobaccos.

M. J. Stephenson

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

VivoFlour

Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

A Bank That Is A Real Bank

Is where you get the best of SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSON, CASHIER.

Dr. J. T. Turley

THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Tuesday March 26th.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

This Is Our Winter of Test

SERVING food is a local problem for each community. Prices and definite rules for every one cannot be formulated. It is a duty for each one to eat only so much as is necessary to maintain the human body healthy and strong. This winter of 1918 is the period when is to be tested here in America whether our people are capable of voluntary individual sacrifice to save the world. That is the purpose of the organization of the United States Food Administration—by voluntary effort to provide the food that the world needs.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American Creole and southern cuisine a broad field for investigation.

Boys Drowned, Cat Escaped.

The tables were turned in a tragic manner at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, recently when two young boys who attempted to drown a cat—at the request of the animal's owner—were themselves drowned in a small bay about three miles from the city. The cat struggled when the lads tried to hold its head under the waves and before the boys realized their danger they were swept out to sea by the outgoing tide. The cat escaped from the water and returned to its old home.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota.

YANKEES WRECK FOE SECOND LINE

Participate in Three Raids On Enemy Positions—Boches Flee Under Fire.

GERMANS ARE BOXED IN

Barrage Prevents Flanking Moves—Americans Co-operating with French, Take Materials and Document.

With the American Army in France, March 12.—Co-operating with the French, American troops have carried out three raids opposite the American sector in Lorraine. Two of the raids were executed simultaneously. The Americans swept past the German first lines and penetrated to the enemy's second line, 600 yards back.

Shells Prepare Way.

The simultaneous raids were made after intense artillery preparation lasting for four hours, in which German positions were leveled. At midnight two forces, accompanied by small French forces on their flanks, moved upon the German objectives behind a creeping barrage, each on a front of 600 yards. When the Americans reached the enemy first lines the barrage was lifted so as to box in the German positions at both points.

The men dropped into the enemy's trenches, expecting a hand to hand fight, but found the Germans had fled. Continuing, they went forward 600 yards to the second German line. All the time American machine guns were firing on each flank of the two parties to prevent the enemy from undertaking flanking operations.

One French flanking party found two wounded Germans in a dugout and took them prisoner. The Americans found none.

Blow up Enemy Works.

The Americans remained for 45 minutes in the enemy lines. They found excellent concrete dugouts, which they blew up and also brought back large quantities of material and valuable papers. While they were in the enemy lines, German artillery began a vigorous counter barrage. It was quickly silenced by American heavy and light artillery which hurled large quantities of gas shells on the batteries.

An American trench mortar battery participated in the artillery preparation preceding the raid, helping to level the enemy positions.

Soon after these two raids had been carried the Americans staged another at a point further along the line to the right. They went over the top after artillery preparation of 45 minutes in which the enemy positions attacked were obliterated. At this place the dugouts were found to have been constructed principally of logs. Engineers accompanying the raiding party completed the artillery's work of destruction.

Raids Carried Out Skillfully.

The raids were carried out skillfully and but for the fact that the Germans fled more prisoners doubtless would have been taken. American gas shells are believed to have caused many casualties among the enemy. No Americans are unaccounted for.

GAS SURPRISE FOR BOCHES

Americans Prepared to Give Foe Hard Beating.

Washington, March 13.—America is prepared to give Germany the worst beating of all at Germany's own game, the gas attack. Reference in late dispatches from the front to the effectiveness of American gas shells in silencing heavy enemy batteries is the first official indication of use of gas by the United States. It may be stated in this connection that the group of scientists and military men who have been studying the gas and flame problem from both the attack and defense angle here have attained results that will be a great surprise to the Boche.

Slav Government Moves; Organizes for Defence

Petrograd, March 12.—The government is moving to Moscow as a first step in organization of resistance on all fronts, according to an official press announcement. It is believed it may be necessary for the bolsheviki government to fight both Germany and Japan.

U. S. Needs Trained Technical Men.

Washington, March 12.—Hundreds of trained technical men are needed by the government at once for the supervision of the production of aircraft. They will be employed by the equipment division of the aviation section of the signal corps. Applicants should possess technical education backed by manufacturing experience, and be familiar with modern methods of purchasing and shop production. Applications should be addressed to Lieutenant J. A. Sloan, 119 D street N. E., Washington, D. C.

ALLIED ENVOYS HELD

U. S. And Jap Ambassadors Detained By Bolsheviki.

Tokio Telegrams Containing News Not Confirmed—Conference on Siberian Invasion Called.

Philadelphia, March 13.—According to Japanese cablegrams received by the Philadelphia Public Ledger by way of Honolulu, American Ambassador D. R. Francis and Motchida, the Japanese ambassador, are being detained by the bolsheviki. A protest to Petrograd is being prepared by Premier Terarichi of Japan.

To Decide Japan's Course.

Emperor Yoshihito has summoned a conference of the elder statesmen for Wednesday to settle the course of the Japanese government respecting Siberia.

Vladivostok is reported in a chaotic condition. The stores are closed and Japanese residents are preparing to flee unless help comes immediately.

Washington Without Word.

Washington, March 12.—The state department is without information to confirm the report coming through Honolulu that Ambassador Francis has been detained, presumably at Vologda, by the bolsheviki authorities. Officials said tonight that their information from Mr. Francis was to the effect that he was remaining at Vologda voluntarily.

BURNQUIST SCORES LEAGUE

Charges Disloyal Propaganda In Reply to Invitation.

St. Paul, March 12.—Charging the Nonpartisan league with disloyal propaganda and arraigning its heads for stirring up factional and class feeling when the country should be working solidly and wholeheartedly for winning of the war, Governor J. A. A. Burnquist has delivered the most scathing condemnation of the A. C. Townley organization that it has yet received.

The governor's condemnation of the league and its heads was made in a letter to Arthur Le Sueur, former socialist mayor of Minot, now "executive secretary" of the league, declining an invitation to address the league's coming campaign rally.

TOWNLEY ARRESTED AGAIN

Taken In Fairmont While Answering Charge

Fairmont, March 12.—While A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan league, was in Fairmont awaiting action of the Martin county grand jury, which is considering a charge against him of circulating a seditious pamphlet, Sheriff O. C. Lee slipped over from Jackson county and arrested him on a charge of conspiring to obstruct the nation's military policies.

Townley immediately was arraigned before Judge C. M. Tifft, who is sitting for Judge Dean, and bound over to the Jackson county grand jury in $1,000 bail. The bond was furnished by four Martin county farmers.

SEE "ANGEL IN FLAMING SKY"

Windsor Residents' Report of Phenomenon Attract Attention.

Windsor, Ont., March 12.—Many Windsor residents, including members of the police force, affirm that they witnessed a startling phenomenon last Thursday night in the form of an angel who appeared surrounded by a circle of flaming red, in the western sky.

Following reports from France that soldiers have seen Joan of Arc and St. Michael leading them into battle as well as the apparition of of the angel of Mons, the experience of the Windsorites is attracting much attention.

McGOVERN TO BACK LENROOT

Former Wisconsin Governor Quits Senatorial Race.

Milwaukee, March 12. — Former Governor Francis E. McGovern, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator at the primary election March 19, has filed a natico of his withdrawal from the race with the secretary of state, and placed himself in the service of Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot for the nomination.

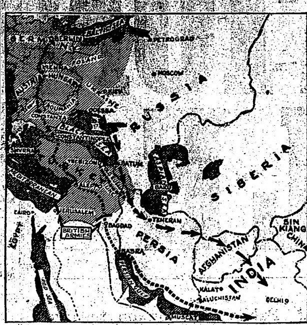
U. S. Ownership of Wires Proposed.

Washington, March 11.—To prevent spies from getting military information, Senator Morris Sheppard has introduced a resolution empowering the president to take over all telegraph, telephone, cable and radio communication systems during wartime, under the same terms as those governing federal railroads.

Packers in Control, Is Charge.

Kansas City, March 12.—W. R. Stubbs, former governor of Kansas, addressing the convention of the Missouri Livestock Producers' association here, charged that "the meat division of the Food administration had been controlled largely by the large packers of the country and that the meat producers of the country—the farmers and stock raisers—are not represented. Mr. Hoover has lost the confidence of a large percentage of the meat producers of the Middle West," Mr. Stubbs asserted.

THE NEW GERMAN MENACE



The map presented herewith shows plainly how the collapse of Russia has brought on anew the menace of pan-Germanism and the conquest of middle and eastern Europe, Asia Minor, India, and even northwestern China.

The line of arrows shows the route which the Germans now claim is open to them. The collapse of Russia has given them the north coast of the Black sea. It puts them into a position either to sweep around the Black sea or to cross it to Batoun (or Batum) and thence to the gates of India.

The route by which Germany first sought the entry into India is shown by the dotted line. This route apparently failed with the British successes in Mesopotamia. The British after their first disaster at Kut-el-Amara returned to their attack, captured Kut and then Bagdad, and their lines now stand firmly across the route north of Bagdad. The Russian lines for a long time stretched south and southeast from the anatolian coast of the Black sea, adding an additional menace, but they since have retired before the Turks.

Meanwhile the British forces which started their operations from Egypt and the Suez have continued their advance across the Holy Land until they now are within striking distance of Aleppa, where a further advance by them would cut the Constantinople-Bagdad railroad.

WAR SECRETARY GOES TO FRANCE

Cabinet Officer Arrives in Europe For Conference With General Pershing.

TO STAY A SHORT TIME

To Inspect In Person Results Already Achieved and Consult With American Commander on Requirements.

A French Seaport, March 12.—a staff of seven persons, Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, has arrived here on an American cruiser. The party was met at the pier by a French general, representing the French Army, Major General Squier, representing the American army; Admiral Mureau, representing the French navy; Rear Admiral Wilson, representing the American navy, and the mayor and councilors of the municipality.

General Pershing, Ambassador Sharp, and representatives of the French government will meet the secretary on his arrival in Paris. Secretary Baker plans to spend but a few days in France.

To Inspect American Results.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Baker plans to spend a brief time in France, inspecting in person, the concrete results already achieved in the efforts of his department to place in the field this year an army that will be a factor in the campaign. On the eve of his departure, Mr. Baker told members of the press who have been in the habit of seeing him every day, that he did not expect to be away for any considerable length of time.

Goes to Talk With Pershing.

It was impossible for General Pershing to come for such a conference. Mr. Baker therefore determined, after many conferences with President Wilson, to go himself on an inspection tour, which will, he believes, better fit him for his great responsibility in meeting General Pershing's requirements in fighting men and materials and in keeping in operation a supply line more than 3,000 miles long.

15 Killed, 50 Hurt in Show.

Louisville, Ky., March 12.—Fifteen persons are reported killed, and 50 injured by the falling of a burning building wall upon a motion picture theatre adjoining in Winchester, Ky. Ten of the killed were children.

Hours Short for Capitol Workers.

Washington, March 11.—The extraordinary war population of the national capitol, it is estimated, will reach such proportions by January 1 that unless steps are taken to provide housing, 16,15 persons will have no place to live. Estimates presented to the House committee working on housing bills show 18,593 additional persons are expected to come here by July 1, and that the number will grow to 31,575 by December 31. Roughly half of this number can be cared for by im-

CHINA TO ENTER SIBERIA

Celestials to Send Army of 40,000 Men, Tokio Reports.

Foreign Loan Authorized to Finance Expedition—Harbin Made Siberian Capital.

Tokio, March 12.—Late dispatches state that the cabinet at Peking has decided to dispatch 40,000 Chinese troops to Siberia. Expenses of the expedition to the amount of $15,000,000 were authorized through the floating of a foreign loan.

After a conference of prominent Russians in Pekin it is reported that Harbin has been made temporary headquarters of the provisional Siberian government and that Prince Lvoff was mentioned for premier.

Definite announcement of Japan's policy is hoped for. At present the air is full of talk of mobilization

Prussian Public Surprised.

Petrograd, March 12—Russian public opinion is most surprised at the failure of President Wilson and America to halt Japan's hand in Siberia.

Those opposed to the Bolsheviki regime point out that this failure gives the Bolsheviki basis for their argument that imperialists in all countries are united against the Russian revolutionists

Attacking Prince Lvoff and others reported concerned with organizing a provisional Siberian government, the newspaper Pravda said:

"At present the air is full of talk of mobiliaztion, but the censorship is most strict and officials are silent.

"Intervention in Siberia is approved here, but America is hesitating, not wishing to run the risk of incuring united Russian hostility, according to belief in Tokio."

FOUR DIE IN OHIO TORNADO

Property Damages Estimated at Million Dollars.

Van Wert, Ohio, March 12.—Four persons are known to be dead, four persons are in a local hospital, between 25 and 50 farm homes are demolished and scores of barns and outbuildings blown down, the result of a tornado which swept this county. The financial loss in the county is estimated at $1,000,000.

The tornado first struck at Middleburg, traveling northeast across Harrison, Pleasant and Union townships. The twister would swoop down, wreck a farmhouse, or possibly two or three, and then jump over four or five miles before doing more damage.

Reports received here say that Continental and Holgate, Ohio, were not wiped out, but that much property damage was done. No lives were reported lost at either place.

Draft Law for Aliens.

Washington, March 11.—The Senate committee on military affairs has reported favorably Senator Fletcher's resolution providing that the President may draft certain aliens into the military service of the United States. The bill provides that the President may draft aliens whose governments have concluded treaties with the United States providing for such a contingency. Under the provisions of the bill, such aliens may have the option of enlisting in the services of their

KAISER TO RULE SCANDINAVIANS

Allies See German Plan to Grab Norway and Sweden, Deliberately Forcing Conflict.

WANTS OPENING TO SEA

Ultimate Object Thought To Be Control of Scandinavian Peninsula Giving Access to Atlantic Ocean.

Washington, March 12.—The Kaiser is deliberately seeking to provoke hostilities with Scandinavia. His ultimate object is the control of the Scandinavian peninsula and the establishment of a naval base in one of the magnificent deep water, naturally defended harbors of the Norwegian coast.

This is the interpretation placed here upon Germany's threat to close the North Sea against Sweden. Allied diplomats scanned the recent German message to Stockholm with the keenest interest. They compared it with advices that have been received from Berne and Amsterdam showing that similar threats have been made against Norway and Denmark.

Access to the Norwegian coast, it is pointed out, is a prize of incomparable value both for the conduct of the war and for the fortunes of Germany after the war.

Would Establish Sovereignty.

Washington, March 12. — Dispatches from an Entente government received here state that it is the intention of the German government to establish German sovereignty over Scandinavia and to make the Baltic a German lake. The intelligence was received by the Entente government from official correspondents in Berne and Amsterdam. The Berne telegram follows:

"The Wolff bureau reports on the 4th of March the signing of a treaty between Finland and Germany. By this treaty Finland is placed under the material, political and moral tutelage of the German empire. They having pretended on the 4th of March, in the principal committee of the reichstag, that Germany would only go to the aid of Finland in the defense of the liberty of the country threatened by the Red Guards, the German government has turned about, or rather has revealed then real ambition, which is nothing less that to make a German lake of the Baltic and establish a German sovereignty over the Scandinavian states.

"One can conceive of this policy not being of nature to calm Swedish uneasiness. It is this which the Kolnische Zeitung in one of its recent issues expresses: 'It seems,' says this paper, 'that an attitude of a part of the population (Swedish) is showing a scarcely disguised ill will. While Russia has ceased to be a danger to Sweden, Germany has acquired unprecedented power in the Baltic.'

"The intervention in Finland, the occupation of the Aland islands, the attitude taken as regards Norway and Denmark, all seem to belong to the same plan laboriously worked out, to establish German domination over Scandinavia. Pan-Germanism is developing and spreading in every direction.

"To those who know the habits of the German, it seems likely that Germany is seeking a quarrel with Denmark and even with Sweden."

TWO MINNESOTA MEN KILLED

Members of Gopher Gunners Lose Lives on West Front.

Minneapolis, March 12.—News of the death of two members of the 151st field artillery (First Minnesota) one of Minneapolis, and the other of Kellogg, Minn., have been received by parents of the soldiers. Private Lawrence Wenell of Battery C, son of August L. Wenell, 3724 Seventeenth Ave. south, died from wounds received in action, on the Western front on March 1, according to a telegram from the War department received by his father. Elmer J. McDonough, son of C. C. McDonough, of Kellogg, was killed in action on the western front in France on March 6, a telegram to his parents stated.

VICTOR BERGER IS INDICTED

Chicago, March 12.—Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, former Socialist congressman, has been indicted by the federal grand jury here on charges of obstructing recruiting, encouraging disloyalty and interfering with the prosecution of the war.

Reform in Keeping Records.

Washington, March 12.—The long delay in the publication of the roster of the American troops on board the transport Tuscania, sunk February 5, with a loss of more than 150 live, has caused the War department to adopt more stringent regulations governing the preparations and safeguarding of rosters. A general order instructs company and detachments commanders to prepare the record of units prior to entraining for the port of embarkation and to hold them readily accessable at all times through the journey.

Kill That Cold and Save Health

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it—24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

Robert' Position.

Robert was an honor to the force. He did not make the acquaintance of cooks, nor did he fall asleep on duty. He was ambitious and yearned for the time when he would be able to prefix the magic words "Chief Constable" to his surname. One day recently he arrested a man on a charge of assault. On the case coming before the magistrate he inquired as to who made the allegation against the prisoner.

Forward stepped the zealous Robert, who, with a sweeping salute, replied:

"Me, your worship; I'm the alligator!"—London Tit-Bits.

NEVER FAILS TO END MISERY OF PILES

Stops Itching at Once.

"Hundreds of people in this vicinity," says Peterson, "know of the mighty healing power of PETERSON'S OINTMENT in eczema, salt rheum, old sores, itching skin, ulcers, pimples and all diseases of the skin. They know it cures these ailments—that it is guaranteed to cure them."

Now I want to say to every sufferer from piles, either blind, bleeding or itching, that I will guarantee that a 30 cent box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT will rid you of piles or your druggist will return your money.

"For years I suffered terribly with itching and bleeding piles. I tried everything and despaired of ever getting rid of them. It gives me great pleasure to state that Peterson's Ointment entirely cured me, and I sincerely recommend it to all sufferers."—Yours truly, David A. Seymour, Supt. of Parks, Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

Right.

"Old Bostely says he has a million-dollar brain," observed the man who was always picking up information.

"He's quite right," answered the other; "it would cost him fully that much to find out what's the matter with it."

Multiplied Bliss.

"Jupiter has eight moons."

"Gee whiz! Fancy escorting a girl under eight of 'em!"

WAS DISCOURAGED

Lost 65 Pounds in Weight and Had to Give Up Work. Has Been Well Since Using Doan's.

"Being exposed to extreme heat when working as an engineer, and then going outdoors to cool off, caused my kidney trouble," says Karl Goering, 8513 N. Orkney St., Philadelphia, Pa. "In cold weather and when it was damp, my joints and muscles would swell and ache and often my limbs were so badly affected it was only with great misery I was able to get around. For a week I was laid up in bed, hardly able to move hand or foot.

"Another trouble was from irregular and scanty passages of the kidney secretions. I became dull and weak and had to give up my work. Headaches and dizzy spells nearly blinded me and I went from 265 to 200 in weight. Nothing helped me and I felt I was doomed to suffer.

"At last I had the good fortune to hear of *Doan's Kidney Pills* and began taking them. I soon got back my strength and weight and all the rheumatic pains and other kidney troubles left. I have remained cured." *Sworn to before me,* WM. H. M'MUNN, *Notary Public.*

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Clear Pimples With Cuticura And Be Happy

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

NORTH DAKOTA WHEAT LAND

For sale 200 acres good land all fenced, 60 acres broke, good two story house (photograph on request). barn, granary, plenty very good water, one mile to good market and close to Williston. Only $4,500 on easy terms. Discount for cash. 320 acres with good house, big barn and granary, auto shed, 125 acres broke, all fenced and cross fenced, good well and running water. Only $5,200 on very easy terms. Discount for cash. Others larger and smaller, very fine bargains on terms to suit. Write for my list at once and what you require, and come out before spring. O. A. HOUGE, Williston, North Dakota

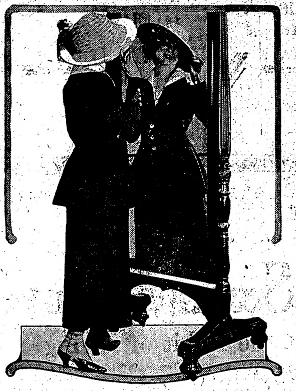
IF BOSSY Could Talk

she would ask for outside support for her overworked organs of milk-production. Try Kow-Kure; it works with great tonic effect on the system, prevents disease, a sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches. Buy Kow-Kure from feed dealers and druggists.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt.

Booklet, "The Home Cow Doctor," free.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



SUIT WITH CLOSE FITTING COAT.

There is a choice this season in the line of the silhouette. We may disavow curves entirely and wear a coat or dress that is straight from neck to hem, or go to the other extreme and choose a bodice or coat that is fitted in to the figure closely, or stop anywhere between these. Half way between seems to be the happy medium that is most generally becoming. But the possessor of a very good figure may go even farther than the semifitted coat with fine effect as is attested by the coat suit which reflects this place of the style as shown in the picture above.

This braid and button trimmed suit of serge sets snugly to the body above the waist where the lines of the coat flow out into ripples at the back and sides, but are almost straight at the front. Parallel rows of narrow silk braid, stitched across the sides and back of the coat, end in a row of small bone buttons at each side. This is a novel placing of braid which is characteristic of this season. Corresponding rows of braid, ending in buttons are placed on the sleeves. There is a shawl collar and an over-collar of washable white satin.

In order to preserve the snug lines about the waist this coat is fastened with three buttons at the front. There are several ways of arriving at this closely fitted effect by means of ingenious cutting. They are novel but not more successful than the simple and direct methods shown in the picture.

The style of the skirt in this suit may be taken as a criterion for the season. It is a straight-line model, fitted about the hips, with waistline very slightly raised and it could hardly be simpler. These are the ideals that all skirt makers seem to have in mind just now.

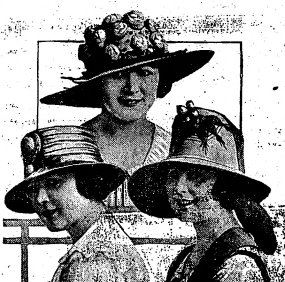
Millinery shops are radiant with joyous Easter hats all proclaiming that styles have taken a new tack and are sailing in the direction of bright trimmings and plenty of them. Flowers are sprouting all over some shapes, others are fully covered with foliage. Ribbons are nothing if not abundant made up into all kinds of fanciful and beautiful garnitures and applied in novel ways. Ornaments, after a long, partial eclipse, have emerged and are given a conspicuous place of honor in the millinery firmament.

This return to favor of millinery trimmings comes as a surprise, for hats have been so meagerly ornamented for two seasons, that we were about to pronounce the obsequies over those lovely furbelows—the flowers and feathers and ribbons and laces and everything—that seemed to have languished to the point of death. There is no telling what will come to pass over night in the world of millinery, for here they are again, ready to form a joyous Easter parade proclaiming the eternal feminine.

The three hats pictured are typical styles. At the center is a wide-brimmed model of leghorn braid with its crown covered with crepe. Having gone this far last year the crown would consider nothing more expected of it. But now it is first dotted all over with beads and then its audacity in the new style adds as many tight roses of folded silk as it can carry without concealing the beads. Rose foliage lies in a flat wreath about the brim. It is one of the hats that trimmers class as belonging to the "bumpy" style. Below, at the right, a poke bonnet covered with crepe georgette, is faced with yedda braid. It has a long sash of ribbon that wanders over the crown and through slashes in the brim. The ends loiter along their way, which leads them half the length of the figure. A cluster of cherries and leaves are joined to the shape with chenille stitches that are disposed to divide attention with them.

The satin-covered shape at the left is the simplest of the three models. Except for folds on the side-crown the satin is put on plain. But there is method in this madness, the hat is merely a foil for a large ornament of cut crystals—mock amethysts—set in metal and elaborated with beads.

Julia Bottomley



HAT STYLES SAIL TOWARD TRIMMINGS.

DAIRY FACTS

ENORMOUS WASTE IN WINTER

Minnesota Dairy Expert Makes Startling Statement as to Amount of Milk That Is Wasted.

Three and one-half billion pounds of milk are practically wasted in the dairy states every winter. This makes 21,000,000 pounds every day. The foregoing is a startling statement, but R. M. Washburn of the division of dairy husbandry, Minnesota College of Agriculture, says it is true. The farmer feeds most of his skim milk to hogs. This milk, fed to hogs, produces only 20 per cent of its energy value in edible pork. Eighty per cent of its energy value is lost. Mr. Washburn says, though, that some milk is necessary to start pigs off strongly.

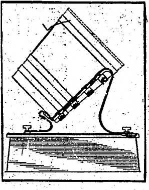
Much more of the energy value of the skim milk will be saved if it is made into cottage cheese. Every 100 pounds of skim milk, says Mr. Washburn, is equivalent to 20 pounds of ordinary meat, and will make 15 pounds of cottage cheese. The cheese contains about one-third more protein and one-third less energy than meat, and is therefore essentially equivalent to meat.

DEVICE ON BUTTER SCALES

Resilient Support Absorbs Most of Shock When Tub Is Thrown Hastily on Platform.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing an attachment for scales, invented by F. D. Shea, 164 Chambers street New York, says:

This device is adapted particularly for the weighing of butter. It consists of a resilient support secured to the platform of the scales, which will absorb most of the shock when a tub of butter is thrown hastily thereon, thus relieving the scales of jar and making it possible to ascertain the weight of a tub of butter more quickly.



Attachment for Scales.

OPEN SHED IS SATISFACTORY

Experiments Conducted by Department of Agriculture on Government Farm at Beltsville.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In experiments at Beltsville, Md., by the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, a warm barn, commonly deemed essential for large milk production during the winter months, proved to be somewhat less satisfactory than an open shed. Experiments extending over three years showed that cows housed in the open shed consumed a little more feed, required more bedding and slightly increased labor cost, but because more milk was produced and on account of the lower cost of housing, the open shed was found to be somewhat more economical.

BEST GRASSES FOR PASTURE

When Sowing Make Up Mixture So That Some of Plants Will Be Growing at All Times.

It is possible for pasture to be so scant that the cow uses up all her energy in securing enough nutrients from it to maintain her body. When sowing for pasture make up a mixture of grasses such that some one of the grasses will be green and palatable at all times of the growing season.

REAL SUCCESS IN DAIRYING

End Can Be Brought About By Partnership Between Good Cow and Intelligent Feeder.

Real success in dairying comes from a partnership between the good cow and the good feeder. Many a good cow fails because never given a chance to prove her ability. If one would be a successful dairyman he must study the business, learn how to know cows and how to feed them.

Building Up Dairy Herd.

A good dairy herd is built up only after years of constructive breeding and selection. To sell these herds for beef would be to undo much of the effective work which has been done.

Keep All Milk Cows.

Don't dry up the milk cows. They are going to be scarce and high priced next year.

SMALL FLOCK OF CHICKENS SHOULD PRODUCE ENOUGH EGGS FOR FAMILY

FLOCK FOR PRODUCTION OF EGGS AND MEAT.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The keeping of a small flock of laying hens on a town or village lot or in a city back yard is an important branch of poultry keeping. Though the value of the product from each flock is small of itself the aggregate is large. The product of such a flock, both in the form of eggs and fowls for the table, may be produced at a relatively low cost, because of the possibility of utilizing table scraps and kitchen waste which would otherwise be thrown away. A small flock of hens, even as few as six or eight, should produce eggs enough, where used economically, for a family of four or five persons throughout the entire year, except during the molting period of the fall and early winter. By the preservation of surplus eggs produced during the spring and early summer this period of scarcity can be provided for. The keeping of pullets instead of hens also will insure the production of eggs at this time. Not only will the eggs from the home flock materially reduce the cost of living, but the superior freshness and quality of the eggs are in themselves well worth the effort expended. Eggs are a highly nutritious food and are so widely used as to be almost indispensable, and an occasional chicken dinner is relished by everyone.

Where conditions render it feasible and cheap small flocks of poultry should be kept to a greater extent than at present by families in villages and towns, and especially in the suburbs of large cities. The need for this extension of poultry raising is particularly great in those sections where the consumption of poultry products exceeds the production with the result that prices are high.

Kind of Fowls to Keep.

Householders usually desire not only eggs for the table and for cooking, but also an occasional chicken to eat. For this reason one of the general purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, or Orpington, is preferable to the smaller egg breeds, such as the Leghorns. Not only do the mature fowls of these breeds, because of their larger size, make better table fowls than the Leghorns, but the young chickens for the same reason make better friers and roasters, whereas chickens of the egg breeds are only suitable for the smaller broilers. The general-purpose breeds are also "broody" breeds, the hens making good sitters and mothers, which is a decided advantage when it is desired to hatch and raise chickens, since the hens of the egg breeds seldom go broody and are in any event rather unreliable sitters and mothers. If, however, the production of eggs outweighs the desire for an occasional table fowl, the lighter egg breeds undoubtedly will be found better, because they lay as many eggs and do so on less feed, with the result that they produce the eggs more cheaply. It is by all means advisable to keep some pure breed or variety. Where this is done, sales at a profitable figure can often be made of breeding stock which it is intended to market or of eggs for hatching.

Size of Flock.

The size of the flock which can be most efficiently kept will depend first of all upon the space available and, secondly, upon the amount of table scraps or other waste which is available for feed. It is a mistake to try to overstock the available space. Better results will be obtained from a few hens in a small yard than from a larger number. The back-yard poultry flock rarely will consist of over 20 or 25 hens and in many cases of not more than eight or ten, or occasionally of only three or four. For a flock of 20 to 25 hens a space of not less than 25 by 30 feet should be available for a yard. Where less space is available, the size of the flock should be reduced, allowing, on the average, 20 to 30 square feet per bird. A few hens are sometimes kept successfully with a smaller yard allowance than this, but if the space is available a yard of the size indicated should be used.

Procuring Stock.

The best way for the city poultry keeper to procure hens is to purchase them in the fall. An effort should be made to obtain pullets rather than older hens, and the pullets selected should be well matured, so that they will begin to lay before the cold weather sets in. Evidences of the maturity of pullets are the development and red color of the comb and a size and growth which are good for the breed of variety. Hens will lay little or no eggs during the fall and early winter, while they are molting. Well-matured pullets, however, should lay fairly well during this period, so that an immediate return is realized from the investment. The purchasing of pullets in the fall is preferable in most cases to purchasing day-old chicks or to hatching chicks in the spring. Usually there is little space available for the raising of chicks, and, moreover, many city dwellers have had no experience in raising them. Under these conditions the results are apt to be very poor. Hatching and rearing chicks also necessitates broody hens for this purpose, or else investing money in artificial apparatus such as incubators and brooders. Such an investment is often too great to prove profitable with the average small flock. If chicks are raised, they must be fed throughout the summer and no return will be obtained until the pullets begin to lay in the fall, except that the males can be eaten or sold.

Buying New Stock.

When pullets are to be purchased, it is well if possible to go to some farmer or poultryman who may be known to the prospective purchaser. In some cases it may pay to make arrangements with the farmer to raise the desired number of pullets at an agreed price. Where the householder does not have an opportunity to go into the country for his pullets, he can often pick them out among the live poultry shipped into the city to be marketed. The advice of some one who knows poultry should be sought in making such a purchase, to make sure that pullets or young hens are obtained, and that the stock is healthy. Often the local poultry associations are glad to help the prospective poultry keeper to get stock by putting him in communication with some of its members having stock for sale. Sometimes the local board of trade or chamber of commerce is glad to help to bring together the prospective purchaser and the poultry raiser.

CONTROL OF THE GYPSY MOTH

Severity of Infestation Important Factor in Determining Which Method Should Be Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Gypsy moth in orchards can be controlled by a number of methods, the severity of infestation being an important factor in which method should be used. If only a few egg clusters are present in the orchard, early spraying, such as is applied for the codling moth after the blossoms have fallen, will be found useful, providing the amount of poison used is increased to ten pounds to 100 gallons of water. If the infestation is more serious, a second spraying early in June, using a similar amount of poison, will be found very satisfactory. In cases where the infestation is severe it probably will be necessary to creosote egg clusters in the winter and spray in the spring if the insect is to be controlled. In any case, thoroughness is a prime essential if good results are to be secured.

All poor or hollow trees should be removed, and if badly infested woodland is nearby the orchard trees should be banded with the sticky substance previously mentioned or with tree-banding material. Orchard infestations can be managed by following up these methods, and it will not require much additional expense or a great deal of extra work to protect the trees. In making this statement it is assumed that the orchard is being cared for by up-to-date methods for protection from the codling moth and other injurious insects and diseases, and it is improbable that these results can be brought about in neglected orchards or where the owners do not practice the best horticultural methods in handling their growing trees.

POOR COCKEREL IS HANDICAP

Not Only Should Male Bird Be Purebred, but He Should Be From Strain of Producers.

The poor cockerel is a great handicap to progressive poultry raising. Not all poor cockerels are mongrels; there are many poor birds among the recognized breeds. An effort should be made to get the best to head the flock. Not only should the cockerel be purebred, but he should be from a strain of producers.

ROAD BUILDING

BENEFITS OF CONCRETE ROAD

Make Travel Quick, Safe and Easy, Clean and Comfortable—Saves More Than It Costs.

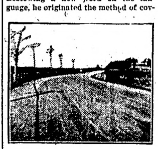
Concrete roads are country boulevards. They benefit a community in making travel quick, safe, easy, clean and comfortable. They extend neighborhood limits, bring more people into personal touch with each other, increase social opportunities and thereby remove the monotony of isolation; bring greater content to the youth on the farm, make city and country near neighbors and increase school attendance, thus cultivating a desire for a broader knowledge and higher standards of living.

Concrete roads make daily rural mail delivery a fact, every home unit in the community is put on the news wire with the political, financial, industrial and trading centers of the earth. The best thought of the world in every line of human effort and human achievement is transmitted overnight to the breakfast table of the community served by a network of concrete roads. A concrete road saves more than it costs. It is open to maximum traffic all the year round. It brings greater freedom and ease of movement in travel and transportation and permanently increases land values.

M'ADAM WAS ROAD REPAIRER

He Originated Method of Covering Surface of Ground With Impermeable Crust or Covering.

Just 200 years ago was born "the first of the pioneers who took up the work of scientific road building." John Metcalf showed how to carry solid highways across difficult bogs, and Thomas Telford built his roads, topped with gravel, on a solid foundation of stone blocks. But the great reform of the art came in with John Louden McAdam, who traveled 30,000 miles over the English and Scottish roads to study the conditions and needs for himself. Bestowing a new word on the language, he originated the method of covering the surface of the ground with an impermeable crust, cover or coating, so that water would not penetrate to the soil beneath. A road thus "macadamized" was found to yield less easily to weights pressing upon it, and could not be broken up by the action of frost. But while the inventor's fame spread his resources dwindled, and though made surveyor general of roads, he had to depend for his recompense on a parliamentary grant. McAdam was a road repairer rather than a road builder, but his system went all over the world.



Macadamized Road.

SPRING CARE OF HIGHWAYS

Go Over Road With Grader to Clean Out Ditches—Fill All Ruts With New Material.

Every spring before the ground becomes too hard the road should be thoroughly gone over with a grader to clean out the ditches, so that the water may have a free outlet. The ruts and holes should be filled, elevations in the road and shoulders on the side of the road planed off, the grade improved, and the road put in good condition.

Earth roads have a pronounced tendency to rut. When ruts begin to appear on the surface great care should be used in selecting new material, with which they should be filled immediately. One fundamental principle that is of special importance in the repair of any road is that whatever material is used in the construction of the surface, the same material—and no other—should be used in its repair. A good road with a surface of clay should be repaired by using clay, a gravel road with gravel and a surface of limestone with limestone.

Hog Needs Protection.

The hog is rather scantily provided with hair and the warmer the country the less hair. Therefore, he needs protection during the storms of winter. Unless you provide it, you invite colds, influenza, lung troubles, rheumatism.

Sowing Slow Seeds.

In sowing seeds that start slowly, as parsnips, celery, etc., it is well to sow with them a few strong, quick-germinating seeds to break the crust and mark the rows so that cultivation may begin early.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

Feb. 18th, 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible], of Goodridge, Minn. who, on Nov. 1st., 1913, made Homestead application Serial, No. [illegible], for the [illegible] and who on February 29th, 1916, made Additional Homestead Application Serial No. [illegible], for SW¼SE¼ all in, Section 3, Township [illegible] N., Range [illegible] W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm [illegible], U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 30th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

[illegible], of [illegible], Minn.

[illegible], of Goodridge, Minn.

[illegible], of Goodridge, Minn.

Gustaf Edwin [illegible], of Goodridge, Minn.

Final oath according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

F 21, 28, 7, 14 21.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

C. H. ROSSMON

Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor

Timbers and Dimension

cut from live trees of virgin growth insures you sound stock, free from dry rot, which will give your building a foundation that will last for years. The mills we buy from make a specialty of good timbers and joist and the care we exercise in piling this material in our yard is a guarantee it will be straight when delivered on the job. We carry a good stock of structural material in our yards at all times and can deliver any amount you may want on short notice. Come in and look it over today and get our prices.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Why Carry Currency?

It fosters extravagance, promotes indulgence, may be lost.

A Check Book

is safer, more methodical, and tends toward thrift. Open a personal checking account today with

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. [illegible], Pres. [illegible], Cashier

Every article produced in the home garden is a contribution to the cause of winning the war. Home products do not need transportation. They go from the garden to the table or to the preserve jar or the cellar, and take the place of some other food article that without the garden product would have to be shipped in to the community. In view of the railroad situation last year's gardens have been of inestimable value in preventing actual suffering for want of food. As the war goes on, and more of our men are sent across, the burden of the railroads will increase, and the need of home production, that much more imperative. Every spade full of dirt turned, every food article produced will help to win.

In order to stimulate wheat saving and to make available for export immediately a greater amount of wheat than is now being received for oversea shipping, the United States food administration has announced a suspension of the request for a daily meatless meal and porkless Saturday. This means that temporarily Tuesday will be the only meat saving day of each week. In making the announcement, Mr. Hoover states that experience has shown that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meats. For various reasons the supplies of meat in this country are considerably increases right now and it will be possible to supply for shipment all of the meat that the transportation facilities can take care of, and at the same time, increase somewhat our home consumption. The wheat is not being furnished in the quantity required and it is hoped that the increased meat consumption will release more wheat by decreasing bread consumption.

Actual sugar famine in some communites of the state recently indicate that the people will have to be more sparing in their use of sugar than requested in the recent order of the state food administration. Public eating places have been requested to relegate the sugar bowl and to serve, sugar on request in containers holding the minimum amount that should go with the food or drink being served. By exercising care in the use of sugar at this time, it will be possible to have some sugar all of the time, It will be possible to have some sugar all of the time, says the state food administration, but if we abuse what we have now, it will result in our going without it entirely until the transportation problem clears up and the distribution of the supply is made more general. Salt pork will become a common home product again if the art of salting has not become a lost one in Minnesota homes. During the temporary suspension of the porkless Saturday, the state food administration announces that it would de a good food conservation act to cure and store a reasonable supply of pork for home consumption.

War Savings Stamps

THE first principle of money making is money saving. Get the habit of buying War Savings Stamps regularly. This is the stamp which is going to help Uncle Sam stamp out Autocracy and help you, by saving, to start on the road to Success.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps at any bank or post office.

This space donated by

P. C. Halvorson

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

Joe Greenfield

Band Leader & Orchestra Instructor.

Music furnished for all occasions.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

MELBY & PAULSON

Physicans & Surgeons

Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat

Thief River Falls, Minn.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.
Board of Education—First Tuesday.
Firemen—Second Tuesday.
Literary Society—First and Third [illegible].
Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday
Commercial Club—Last Thursday.
All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock

War Savings Stamps

Get the Habit of Saving

IN Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, the United States Government offers you the greatest opportunity to save which any government has offered to its people. Like Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps have behind them the entire resources of the Government and people of the United States. They have the additional advantage that they steadily increase in value, and this increase is guaranteed by the Government. These stamps are issued in two denominations, the 25 cent Thrift Stamp and the $5.00 War Savings Stamp.

A "Thrift Card" is furnished to all purchasers of 25 cent stamps. This card has spaces for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the Thrift Card may be exchanged for a $5.00 stamp at post offices, banks or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and 1 cent additional each month thereafter.

If you prefer, you may buy a $5.00 stamp outright. These were on sale January 31, 1918, for $4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay $5.00 at any post office or at the Treasury in Washington for each stamp affixed to a War Savings Certificate.

When you purchase a $5 stamp, you receive an engraved folder known as a "War Savings Certificate," which bears your name and can be cashed only by you. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are all filled with War Savings Stamps before January 31, 1918, the cost to you will be $82.40; and on January 1, 1923, the Government will pay you $100—a net profit of $17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly from January 2, 1918.

If you hold a War Savings Certificate and find it necessary to cash it before maturity, you may at any time after January 2, 1918, upon giving 10 days' written notice to any money-order post office receive for each stamp affixed to your certificate the amount paid therefor plus 1 cent for each calendar month after the month of purchase of each stamp. A registered certificate may be redeemed, however, only at the post office where registered.

You cannot lose and are certain to gain. You are buying the safest security in the world in the most convenient form in which the security of a great Government has ever been offered to its people.

Why You Should Buy Them

Your country needs every penny every man, woman and child can save, in order to feed, clothe, and arm the soldiers and sailors of America to win this war in defense of American honor and democracy.

A Country worth fighting for is a Country worth saving for.

To save money is to save life.

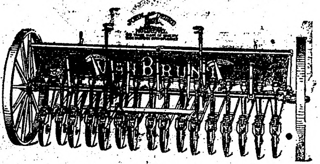
Buy War Savings Stamps at post offices, banks, trust companies, or other authorized agencies and strike a blow for your Country.

This space donated by

The [illegible]

THE VAN BRU[illegible] POLICY

EXPERIENCE helps to make quality. Van Brunt material has always been good. Attention to detail has been constant. Ability to meet all conditions have been proven.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

We warrant VAN BRUNT DRILLS to be well made of the best material, to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

VOLUME XIII No. 12 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918. $1.50 Per Year.

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Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

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Flax	3.81
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Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$5.60
Mascot Flour	5.60

HOW TO GET FERTILE EGGS.

To obtain fertile eggs late in the season is a comparatively simple task To obtain them early in the season so that you may sell your broilers and roasters before they are plentiful, and that you may have pullets laying in the fall and winter, and thus obtain the benefit of the best prices, requires the right kind of stock, the right kind of care and the right kind of houses;

THE STOCK. Both males and females must be mature birds. It matters not, particularly, whether they are yearlings or two years old, that is cocks or cockerels and pullets have made growth and development.

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Reject hens that were big layers their pullet year, that moulted late and began laying late in January or in February.

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Feed grains in deep, loose litter, and in sufficient quantity to keep fowls plump, active and vigorous. Overfeeding causes insufficient exercise, and the result is an overfat and unhealthy fowl. Underfed fowls are poor producers. There is an advantage in feeding the male alone once a day, o using a different male on alternate days.

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GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

WOOD FUEL AND DEMOCRACY

Every once in a while something breaks in upon the train of our almost unconscious progress and shows us how rapidly we are developing and drifting beyond and away from the simple life of our fathers. Sometimes we find we have improved things and sometimes we find we have simply piled on the extravagance. No matter. We do not even realize that we have changed till something suddenly stops the clock of our progress and rudely turns back the hands a half a century, bringing us face to face with some of the problems they had to solve.

Wood was the original fuel and it is still good. At one time our fathers nearly all burned wood. Some of them never knew the use of coal. Gradually coal has crept into the cities; the bulkier and less convenient wood [illegible] disappered. Our stoves and all our [illegible]its of life have changed to march [illegible] this new fuel. From the cities it spread to the smaller towns, from the towns to the country till many a farmer watches [illegible] while his teams are hauling coal from town.

The change has been gradual, almost imperceptible, certainly unoticed, Then comes the sudden shortage of coal due to the war, and everywhere the cry goes up, "Give us coal, or we freeze!" Not only in the cities, where the wood has long since ceased to come and can now no longer be obtained, but even in the little country village where the failing of dead timber threatens the lives of the citizens, they must have coal. They could not think of burning wood. So strong and binding have their habits grown.

But stern necessity knows no law, not even the law of habit, the strongest of them all. The government has recognized the progress of the times towards wasteful extravagances and luxury. They have appointed a food administrator to teach the people once more how to eat and stop their wasteful toying with the food that other people need to live; It worked; and spite of gouty appetites and bulging goldstuffed pocketbooks our rich folks go without a juicy steak on Tuesday night, and yet they live. And with it all there comes a certain generous mood a glorious feeling of world-fellowship. We have ceased to gorge ourselves, not because it is the law, but that another eats what we forego and blesses us. Perhaps we've never felt that warmth before; perhaps we never stopped to think how our such paltry little sacrifice might swell the blessings of another's life.

As with the food so with the coal. You think it hard to have to burn wood; Its inconvenient and it means more work, You've formed a habit that you cannot break. You need not break it. The fuel administrator, will break it for you. That's what he is for. He will teach you again how to burn wood. He'll decide whether your use of coal is a habit or necessity. And if you cannot make good your claim to him, then you'll burn wood.

At first you think it is hard and you feel rebellious toward that arbitrary rule; but with the habit strongly broken and the wood ablaze, the iron fist fades slowly from your view, and every stick of cordwood yields an added warmth because some other soul—perhaps your own [illegible] Uncle Sam—

It is only here and there that a lucky one of many thousands finds a chance to do some great heroic deed that sends an echo round the world To most of us there falls an humble easier task: to eat a certain kind of bread, to stoke our stoves with wood instead of coal,—such little things they hardly seem worth while and yet it is such little things as that that win a war and make this great big world a fit place for man to live. Were it not for these, our heroes' deeds would never reach the light.

To burn wood is not much to ask of anyone. Don't make our government ask a second time. Think what these things are for, do them with the cheerful spirit that is bound to go with a act of conscious generosity, and rest assured that you have taken so a mighty stride toward a great worldwide democracy.

SAW WOOD—THE LIBERTY FUEL.

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The next meeting of the Literary society will be held in the school house Thursday March 28. The following is the program for the evening.

Song	By Audience
Reading	Edna Stephenson
Short Stories	Irene Ferdinandsen
Current Events	Alvin Rattke
Reading	Sam Reuse
Song	Group of children
Recitation	Christina Bundhund

Impromptu Debate Resolved that a scolding woman is worse than a smoking stove.

Everyday conversation — Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Johnson, Laurence Urdahl and Stuart McLeod.

Instrumental	Gretta Gulrud
Song	Audience

SCHOOL NOTES.

School visitors during the past month were: H. A. Halvorson, G. Gunderson Mrs. A. O. Halvorson, and Mrs. Thoreson.

The Junior Red Cross commenced work last Friday afternoon. The Primary children made snippings for comfort pillows. The Intermediate Department hemmed 21 handkerchiefs. The Grammar grades finished a dozen towels.

The following is the perfect attendance report for the month: 8th grade, Stella Stenvick, Marshall Race. Grammar grades, Alfred Anderson, Joseph Christianson, Daniel Payne, Evera and Lawrence Seavey, Mabel Strand, Julian Markuson. Intermediate department, Gertrude Anderson, Eugene and Blanche Besancon, Hattie and Martha Bundhund, Genevieve Ferdinandson, Norton Gunderson, Emma Gilbertson, Selma Hanson, Bennie and Carl Mandt, Harry McDonald, Edwin Olson, Carl, Floyd, and Lynton Palmer, Vivian Thoreson, Luella Urdahl, Dan and Ethel Vaughan, Damond and Miles Gouly. Primary department, Hazel Thoreson, Sidney Stephenson, Ida Bundhund, Opal Halverson, Inga and Edwin Hanson, Mollie Iverson, Ruth McDonald, Tillie Markuson, Harold Olson, Howard Seavey. Those perfect in spelling were: Grammar grades, Julian Markuson, Christine Bundhund. Intermediate department, [illegible], Emma Gilbertson, Ethel Vaughan. Primary, Ruth McDonald, Florence Halvorsen, Lauric Erickson, Mabel and Tillie Markuson.

NOTICE.

Bids will be received up to Monday March 25th. for digging a well at the creamery. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Goodridge Creamery Ass'n.
M. J. Stephenson, Secy.

Star Notes
(Too late for last week).

Halvor Syvertson is back from Thief River Falls where he has taken treatment for his Rheumatism at the bath and Massage Parlors. Mr. Syvertson is now well and feels like a new man and will gladly advice anyone to go there who is suffering from Rheumatism. It is the best and surest cure he has found.

Joseph K. Esebo was a business caller at "Camp Sub Urban" Monday.

Knut Drankedol returned from the lumber camps Saturday.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dahlen Saturday morning the 9th, a little girl weighing 10½ pounds. Dr. I. W. Froehlich of Thief River Falls was in attendance and Mrs. Andrew Vake acted as nurse. Mother and child are doing nicely and Mr. Dahlen smiles now and then, to say the least

The combination Vatne-Bisbing-Gulbrandson auction sale held Friday attracted a monster crowd and fabulously high prices were realized for nearly every item sold.

Nietzsche brothers returned from the lumber woods last Saturday.

Miss Diana P. Wold ventured on a regular girl scout hike all the way to her home near Krati's Friday evening to spend the week end.

A "tug of war" was pulled off at the Ludvick Johnson ranch Monday night. It came out a tie. No casualties.

Stephan Thoreson of Lake Saskatoon Canada, has been renewing acquaintance with friends and relatives in Star lately, and has spent part of the winter at the home of his uncle, Oscar Thoreson, near Erie.

Mrs. Talleiv Hevet was the guest of Mrs. Knute Danielson Tuesday evening

The families of Kittel (Tom) Vatne, Ole Bisbing and Albert Gulbrandson are to leave for distant Peace River tracts in Canada about the 23rd of this month. Our best wishes for their future success, prosperity and happiness go with them.

Iver Iverson visited at Roland Sunday.

Molder Lee Isak Vake and Ole Lien are among those who recently returned from the Redby lumber woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sunsdal visited with Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Iverson Sunday afternoon.

Two surprise parties, one on Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gulbrandson the other on Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Lien, took place Sunday, and the Star "ushers" had to rustle some.

At the Star Farmers Non-Partisan Political League caucus the 22d. six new members, to wit, Magnus Anderson, Nils Lien, August Schneider, Olui Emlid, Eidelbes and Emil Grams were added to the list. Here's hope, and we don't doubt, that the Farmers Non-Partisan political League will be equal to the stunt of delegating to the "Order of has-beens" all those who take pride in being adepts at the art of "

RED CROSS SALE.

The Red Cross sale held last Saturday evening at the High Landing schoolhouse was one of the most successful ever held at High Landing, the proceeds amounted to about $63.00.

The High Landing Ladies Aid will meet at the High Landing Church Thursday afternoon, March 28. Every one is cordially invited.

If you want to succeed, save. Buy War Savings Stamps of your Postman or Banker.

RESON-SCOTT.

Last Thursday at two o'clock in the afternoon occurred the marriage of Miss Myrtle Reson to Stanley Scott of Mohall, N. Dak. The ceremony was performed by Rev. I. T. Aastad at his parsonage in Thief River Falls. Miss Gretta Gulrud acted as bridesmaid and Henry Iverson as best man. In the evening of the same day a reception and dance was given by the contracting parties at the Goodridge Hall. A large number of their friends attended the reception to wish the newlyweds a long and happy voyage on the matrimonial sea: The Eleven Towns joins in the wishes. The young couple will make their home at Mohall, N. Dak. where the groom is engaged in farming.

MODIFICATION OF WHEAT GRADES.

Last week President Wilson heard arguments for a change in the wheat grades from a delegation from the northwest with Congressman Halvor Steenerson as spokesman. A few days afterward orders came, through the Secretary of Agriculture, for a modification of the grades that will mean an average increase of from five to ten cents per bushel in the returns for the wheat crop.

The moisture content is raised from 13 to 15 per cent; 4 per cent of other wheat, instead of 2, is permitted; rye content is raised from 1 to 2 per cent; 2 instead of 1 per cent of damaged kernels is permitted; and there may be 1 per cent of heated kernels instead of none, and one percent separable small seeds is permitted.

The change in moisture content is the most important, as the bulk of the northwestern crop averages between 14 and 15 per cent in the moisture test.

The new rules will go into effect after hearings are held in the five principal grain center of the country, that for the northwest to occur in Minneapolis on March 21

The modifications are in line with Mr. Steenerson's bill, recently introduced in congress, and grants almost all that was asked for.

Free transportation to and from home from for men in the military service on furlough is provided in a bill by Representative Steenerson, of this district. Mr. Steenerson states that he wishes to make it possible for all to bid their relatives good-bye before going over-seas. Red Lake Falls Gazette.

Thrift is the power to save. Buy War aSvings Stamps of your Postman or Banker.

Making Bulgarian Milk.

The milk of the Bulgarians, well known all over the world for its superior nutritive quality, is made by exposing it to the sun, the rapid development of the germs under the action of the ultra violet rays being such that when it becomes dry they are in highly concentrated form.

Moss Is Valuable.

"Moss" is the popular name for several kinds of small flowerless plants which flourish in damp places. In mountainous and wet districts tracts of moss are of great service in retaining the water and preventing sudden floods.

Too Particular.

The girl who thinks more of her georgette crepe waist than she does of her beau and refuses to permit it to get mussed will never march to the well-known tune of Mr. Mendelssohn —Florida Times-Union.

TOWHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to advise those who are interested that the firm of C. Gustafson & Son of Thief River Falls has the exclusive right to sell Avery tractors, threshing machines, and plows in the territory tributary to Thief River Falls, Gentzentown, and Esplee, Minn. They are our only representatives in this territory.

Signed Avery Co.
Branch at Grand Forks,
N. Dak.

TO PROVIDE FOR LABOR WANTS.

The Commission of Public Safety has taken upon itself to provide all the labor help needed by the farmers. This can be furnished on short notice! Just get together with your nearest Safety Commission man.

RED CROSS NOTES.

At the Red Cross work rooms Friday afternoon the following ladies assisted with the work: Mesdames P. O. Tvedt, Otto Gulrud, H. Christianson, Elmer Bly Theo. Gilbertson, H. A. Halvorsen, Ferdinandsen, Edseth, M. Olson, Seavey, McDonald, Thoreson A. O. Halvorson Vaughan, Payne, and Misses Wiseth, Lund, Anderson, Murray, and Giefer. Twenty six bandages were completed.

Interest is increasing in Red Cross Work. To enable the Misses Wiseth and Lund to attend. Mrs. Otto Gulrud took her car and went out to get them and also brought them home again.

The village election slipped by so quietly that it was hardly noticed. In fact, it did not even succeed in arousing us enough to give it a write up in the paper. The results were as anticipated, as the only contest was between P. O. Tvedt and R. H. McDonald for a place on the council. The latter obtained the larger number of votes. The caucus ticket was elected entire. The following gentlemen [illegible] shape the destiny of our village [illegible] coming year: [illegible] C. Gulrud, Council men, Jay [illegible], H. McDonald, and Sever [illegible]son, Recorder, E. L. Rockne, [illegible], Nick Bundhund, Assessor [illegible] Stephenson, justice of peace, M. [illegible], Constables, C. H. Rossmon [illegible]

War Savings Stamps

PROMISE someone that you'll save one War Savings Stamp each month, each week, or each day.

Penalize yourself by saving two every time you miss the day.

The first principle of money making is money saving. And every time you lick the stamp you help to lick the Kaiser.

War Savings Stamps at every bank, post office or other authorized agency.

This space donated by
Martin Olsen

WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES SHEET—HOW TO SAVE SYSTEMATICALLY THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

[illegible]

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

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The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

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The change has been gradual, almost imperceptible, certainly unoticed. Then comes the sudden shortage of coal due to the war, and everywhere the cry goes up, "Give us coal, or we freeze!" Not only in the cities, where the wood has long since ceased to come and can now no longer be obtained, but even in the little country village where the falling of dead timber threatens the lives of the citizens, they must have coal. They could not think of burning wood. So strong and binding have their habits grown.

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Instrumental	Gretta Gulrud
Song	Audience

SCHOOL NOTES.

School visitors during the past month were: H. A. Halvorson, G. Gunderson Mrs. A. O. Halvorson, and Mrs. Thoreson.

The Junior Red Cross commenced work last Friday afternoon. The Primary children made snippings for comfort pillows. The Intermediate Department hemmed 21 handkerchiefs. The Grammar grades finished a dozen towels.

The following is the perfect attendance report for the month: 9th grade, Stella Stenvick, Marshall Race. Grammar grades, Alfred Anderson, Joseph Christenson, Daniel Payne, [illegible] and Lawrence Seavey, Mabel Strand, Julian Markuson. Intermediate department, Gertrude Anderson, Eugene and Blanche Besancon, Hattie and Martha Bundhund, Genevieve Ferdinandson, N[illegible] Gunderson, Emma Gilbertson, Selma Hanson, Bennie and Carl Mandt, Harry McDonald, Edwin Olson, Carl, Floyd, and Lynton Palmer, Vivian Thoreson, Luella Urdahl, Dan and Ethel Vaughan, Dam[illegible]d and Miles Goudy. Primary department, Hazel Thoreson. Sidney Stephenson, Ida Bundhund Opal Halverson, Inga and Edwin Hanson, Mollie Iverson, Ruth McDonald, Tillie Markuson, Harold Olson, Howard Seavey. Those perfect in spelling were: Grammar grades, Julian Markuson, Christine Bundhund. Intermediate department: [illegible] Goudy, Emma Gilbertson, Ethel Vaughan. Primary: Ruth McDonald, Florence Halvorsen, Laurie Erickson, Mabel and Tillie Markuson.

NOTICE.

Bids will be received up to Monday March 25th. for digging a well at the Creamery. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Goodridge Creamery Ass'n.
M. J. Stephenson, Sec'y.

Buy a Smileage book for your [illegible]

Star Notes

(Too late for last week).

Halver Syvertson is back from Thief River Falls where he has taken treatment for his Rheumatism at the bath and Massage Parlors. Mr. Syvertson is now well and feels like a new man and will gladly advice anyone to go there who is suffering from Rheumatism. It is the best and surest cure he has found.

Joseph K. Easbo was a business caller at "Camp Sub Urban" Monday.

Knut Drankedol returned from the lumber camps Saturday.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dahlen, Saturday morning the 9th, a little girl weighing 10½ pounds. Dr. I. W. Froehlich of Thief River Falls was in attendance and Mrs. Andrew Vake acted as nurse. Mother and child are doing nicely and Mr. Dahlen smiles now and then, to say the least

The combination Vatne-Bisbing-Gulbrandson auction sale held Friday attracted a monster crowd and fabulously high prices were realized for nearly every item sold.

Nietzsche brothers returned from the lumber woods last Saturday.

Miss Diana P. Wold ventured on a regular girl scout hike all the way to her home near Krati a Friday evening to spend the week end.

A "tug of war" was pulled off at the Ludvick Johnson ranch Monday night. It came out a tie. No casualties.

Stephen Thoreson of Lake Saskatoon Canada, has been renewing acquaintance with friends and relatives in. Sta[illegible] lately, and has spent part of the winter at the home of his uncle, Oscar Thoreson, near Erie.

Mrs. Talleiv Hovet was the guest of Mrs. Knute Danielson Tuesday evening

The families of Kittel (Tom) Vatne, [illegible] Bisbing and Albert Gulbrandson are to leave for distant Peace River districts in Canada about the 23rd of this month. Our best wishes for their future success, prosperity and happiness go with them.

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Molder Lee Isak Vake and Ole Lien are among those who recently returned from the Reuby lumber woods.

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Two surprise parties, one on Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gulbrandson the other on Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Lien, took place Sunday, and the Star "ushers" had to rustle some.

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RED CROSS SALE.

The Red Cross sale held last Saturday evening at the High Landing schoolhouse was one of the most successful ever held at High Landing. The proceeds amounted to about $63.00.

The High Landing Ladies Aid will meet at the High Landing Church Thursday afternoon, March 28. Every one is cordially invited.

If you want to succeed, save. Buy War Savings Stamps of your Postman or Banker.

Buy a Smileage book for your

RESON-SCOTT.

Last Thursday at two o'clock in the afternoon occurred the marriage of Miss Myrtle Resan to Stanley Scott of Mohall, N. Dak. The ceremony was performed by Rev. I. T. Austad at his parsonage in Thief River Falls, Miss Gretta Gulrud acted as bridesmaid and Henry Iverson as best man. In the evening of the same day a reception and dance was given by the contracting parties at the Goodridge Hall. A large number of their friends attended the reception to wish the newlyweds a long and happy voyage on the matrimonial sea: The Eleven Towns joins in the wishes. The young couple will make their home at Mohall, N. Dak. where the groom is engaged in farming.

MODIFICATION OF WHEAT GRADES.

Last week President Wilson heard arguments for a change in the wheat grades from a delegation from the northwest with Congressman Halvor Steenerson as spokesman. A few days afterward orders came, through the Secretary of Agriculture, for a modification of the grades that will mean an average increase of from five to ten cents per bushel in the returns for the wheat crop.

The moisture content is raised from 13 to 15 per cent; 4 per cent of other wheat, instead of 2, is permitted; rye content is raised from 1 to 2 per cent; 2 instead of 1 per cent of damaged kernels is permitted; and there may be 1 per cent of heated kernels instead of none, and one percent separable small seeds is permitted.

The change in moisture content is the most important, as the bulk of the northwestern crop averages between 14 and 16 per cent in the moisture test.

The new rules will go into effect after hearings are held in the five principal grain centers of the country, that for the northwest to occur in Minneapolis on March 11

The modifications are in line with Mr. Steenerson's bill, recently introduced in congress, and grants almost all that was asked for.

Free transportation to and from home from for men in the military service on furlough is provided in a bill by Representative Steenerson, of this district. Mr. Steenerson states that he wishes to make it possible for all to bid their relatives good-bye before going over-seas. Red Lake Falls Gazette.

Thrift is the power to save. Buy War Savings Stamps of your Postman or Banker.

Making Bulgarian Milk.

The milk of the Bulgarians, well known all over the world for its superior nutritive quality, is made by exposing it to the sun, the rapid development of the germs under the action of the ultra violet rays being such that when it becomes dry they are in highly concentrated form.

Moss is Valuable.

"Moss" is the popular name for several kinds of small flowerless plants which flourish in damp places. In mountainous and wet districts tracts of moss are of great service in retaining the water and preventing sudden floods.

Too Particular.

The girl who thinks more of her georgette crepe waist than she does of her head and refuses to permit it to get mussed will never march to the well-known tune of Mr. Mendelssohn —Florida Times-Union.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to advise those who are interested that the firm of C. Gustafson & Son of Thief River Falls has the exclusive right to sell Avery tractors, threshing machines, and plows in the territory tributary to Thief River Falls, Germantown, and Espleo, Minn. They are our only representatives in this territory

Signed Avery Co.
Branch at Grand Forks,
N. Dak.

TO PROVIDE FOR LABOR WANTS.

The Commission of Public Safety has taken upon itself to provide all the labor help needed by the farmers. This can be furnished on short notice. Just get together with your nearest Safety Commission man.

RED CROSS NOTES.

At the Red Cross work rooms Friday afternoon the following ladies assisted with the work: Mesdames P. O. Tvedt, Otto Gulrud, H. Christianson, Elmer Bly Theo. Gilbertson, H. A. Halvorsen, Ferdinandsen, Edseth, M. Olson, Seavey, McDonald, Thoreson A. O. Halvorson Vaughan, Payne, and Misses Wiseth, Lund, Anderson, Murray, and Giefer. Twenty six bandages were completed.

Interest is increasing in Red Cross Work. To enable the Misses Wiseth and Lund to attend Mrs. Otto Gulrud took her car and went out to get them and also brought them home again.

The village election slipped by so quietly that it was hardly noticed. In fact, it did not even succeed in arousing us enough to give it a write up in the paper. The results were as anticipated, as the only contest was between P. O. Tvedt and R. E. McDonald for a place on the council. The latter obtained the larger number [illegible] The caucus ticket was elected [illegible]. The following gentlemen [illegible] the destiny of our village [illegible] coming year: [illegible] C. Gulrud, Council men, Jay [illegible] H. McDonald, and Sever [illegible], Recorder, H. I. [illegible], [illegible], Nick Bundhund. Assessor [illegible]phenson, justice of peace, M. [illegible], Constables, C. H. Rossmon [illegible]

War Savings Stamps

PROMISE someone that you'll save one War Savings Stamp each month, each week, or each day.

Penalize yourself by saving two every time you miss the day.

The first principle of money making is money saving. And every time you lick the stamp you help to lick the Kaiser.

War Savings Stamps at every bank, post office or other authorized agency.

This space donated by

Martin Olsen

WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES CHART—HOW TO SAVE SYSTEMATICALLY THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

The following table will show how much you may lay aside each month to save from [illegible] to [illegible] a year by purchasing Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Be a leader. Organize a War Savings Society among your friends—lay out a definite program for yourselves and pledge your society that you will follow it, reporting each week at a meeting

MONTH	[illegible] SOCIETY	$300 SOCIETY	$100 SOCIETY	$50 SOCIETY	$10 SOCIETY
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

VOLUME XIII No. 12 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN. [illegible] MARCH 21, 1918 $1.50 PER YEAR

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected Every Wednesday

Wheat	2.[illegible]
Oats	.[illegible]
Barley	1.[illegible]
Flax	3.81
Rye	2.[illegible]
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$5.60
Mascot Flour	5.[illegible]

HOW TO GET FERTILE EGGS.

To obtain fertile eggs late in the season is a comparatively simple task. To obtain them early in the season so that you may sell your broilers and roasters before they are plentiful, and that you may have pullets laying in the fall and winter, and thus obtain the benefit of the best prices, requires the right kind of stock, the right kind of care and the right kind of houses.

THE STOCK. Both males and females must be mature birds. It matters not, particularly, whether they are yearlings or two years old, that is cocks or cockerels and pullets have made growth and development.

Too old males and females should not be used. As a rule, cocks or hens over two years old do not produce as many and as fertile eggs, nor as vigorous chicks as those under that age.

Only perfectly healthy stock should be tolerated in the breeding pens. Even among such, select the most active and vigorous. Reject the hen or pullet that has laid long enough to have reduced her strength or vitality.

Reject the male that has been with fifteen, twenty or more laying hens from early fall to the hatching season.

Reject hens that were big layers their pullet year, that moulted late and began laying late in January or in February.

THE FEEDING PROBLEM. The main secret: A wide variety in the rations, fed so as to compel exercise.

Feeds lack most often sufficient animal food and succulents. Both should be fed liberally when the birds are confined to the house.

Mineral matter, or ash, must be supplied; oyster shells, grit, bone meal in small amounts of which the fowls themselves are the best judges.

Feed grains in deep, loose litter, and in sufficient quantity to keep fowls plump, active and vigorous. Overfeeding causes insufficient exercise, and the result is an overfat and unhealthy fowl. Underfed fowls are poor producers. There is an advantage in feeding the male alone once a day, or using a different male on alternate days.

THE HOUSE. The house should be roomy. Breeding flocks should be allowed more space than those kept for laying. Allow as nearly as possible an square feet of floor space per bird. Ventilate judiciously. Maintain comfort by keeping the house reasonably warm, dry and clean.

To keep out Lice and Mites. Paint the roosts and nests with kerosene once a month. Dust the fowls with insect powder at the beginning of the breeding season and as occasion demands thereafter. Cut out all the breeders that show signs of disease or debilitation.

HELP THE SUFFERERS.

This is the week for collecting old clothing for the suffering people of Belgium. It is done under the auspices of the Red Cross. [illegible]

GOODRIDGE.

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

WOOD FUEL AND DEMOCRACY

Every once in a while something breaks in upon the train of our almost unconscious progress and shows us how rapidly we are developing and drifting beyond and away from the simple life of our fathers. Sometimes we find we have improved things and sometimes we find we have simply piled on the extravagance. No matter. We do not even realize that we have changed till something suddenly stops the clock of our progress and rudely turns back the hands a half a century, bringing us face to face with some of the problems they had to solve.

Wood was the original fuel and it is still good. At one time our fathers nearly all burned wood. Some of them never knew the use of coal. Gradually coal has crept into the cities, the bulkier and less convenient wood disappeared. Our stoves and all [illegible] of life have changed to [illegible] this new fuel. From the cities it spread to the smaller towns, [illegible] to the country till [illegible] teams are hauling coal from town.

The change has been gradual, almost imperceptible, certainly unnoticed. Then comes the sudden shortage of coal due to the war, and everywhere the cry goes up, "Give us coal, or we freeze!" Not only in the cities, where the wood has long since ceased to come and can now no longer be obtained, but even in the little country village where the falling of dead timber threatens the lives of the citizens, they must have coal. They could not think of burning wood. So strong and binding have their habits grown.

But stern necessity knows no law, not even the law of habit, the strongest of them all. The government has recognized the progress of the times towards wasteful extravagances and luxury. They have appointed a food administrator to teach the people once more how to eat and stop their wasteful toying with the food that other people need to live. It worked; and spite of gouty appetites and bulging goldstuffed pocketbooks our rich folks go without a juicy steak on Tuesday night, and yet they live. And with it all there comes a certain generous mood, a glorious feeling of world-fellowship. We have ceased to gorge ourselves, not because it is the law, but that another eats what we forego and blesses us. Perhaps we've never felt that warmth before; perhaps we never stopped to think how our such paltry little sacrifice might swell the blessings of another's life.

As with the food so with the coal. You think it hard to have to burn wood. Its inconvenient and it means more work. You've formed a habit that you cannot break. You need not break it. The fuel administrator will break it for you. That's what he is for. He will teach you again how to burn wood. He'll decide whether your use of coal is a habit or necessity. And if you cannot make good your claim to him, then you'll burn wood.

At first you think it is hard and you feel rebellious toward that arbitrary rule, but with the habit strongly broken [illegible]

[illegible] breads to [illegible] with wood instead of coal [illegible] things that hardly [illegible] worth [illegible] yet it is such little things [illegible] win a war and make this [illegible] world a fit place for men to live. Were it not for these, our [illegible] deeds would never reach the light.

To burn wood is not much to ask of anyone. Don't make your government ask a second time. Think what these things are for, do them with the cheerful spirit that is bound to go with an act of conscious generosity, and rest assured that you have taken a mighty stride toward a great world wide democracy.

SAW WOOD, THE LIBERTY FUEL.

LITERARY PROGRAM

The next meeting of the Literary society will be held in the school house Thursday March 28. The following is the program for the evening:

Song	By Audience
Reading	Edna Stephenson
Short Stories	Irene Ferdinandsen
Current Events	Alvin Rattke
Reading	Sam Reese
Song	Group of children
Recitation	Christina Bundhund

Impromptu Debate Resolved that a scolding woman is worse than a smoking stove.

Everyday conversation — Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Johnson, Laurence Urdahl and Stuart McLeod.

Instrumental	Gretta Gulrud
Song	Audience

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NOTICE

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Syverson [illegible] looks like a new man [illegible] service anyone to go [illegible] from Rheumatism [illegible]

[illegible] was a business caller [illegible] Sub Urban Monday.

Knut Braaksed returned from the lumber camps Saturday.

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[illegible]—SCOTT.

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[illegible] G. C. Gulrud, Councilmen, Jay [illegible] R. H. McDonald, and Sever [illegible], Recorder, H. L. Rockne, Treasurer, Nick Bundhund, Assessor J. Stephenson, justice of peace, M. Seavey, Constables, C. H. Rosanton [illegible] Johnson

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[illegible]

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

THE BIG WORK IN THE WAR

The War Lord Salutes the Field Marshall.

Such is the striking title to a well-timed cartoon in an agricultural paper, showing the War Lord in salute to the farmer. The meaning of it is that without the assistance that the farmer renders in the matter of providing food for the army the fighting ability of that body would be proportionally decreased. While the army is fighting, the farmer is busy. The promptness with which he sprang into the breach was a patriotism equal to that of the man who enlisted and the farmer's record in this particular was worthy of the high record that has become his. All over the United States the appeal is being met by more production. Fields are enlarged, intensive agriculture has taken the place of slipshod methods, more cattle are being fattened, more hogs grown, veal and lamb have become scarce commodities. This is all in keeping with the food-controller's demands, and with the heartiness that is now prevalent, it would seem as if the requirements of the boys at the front and the allies in Europe would be fully met.

Not only are the tilled acres of the United States being brought into requisition, but the wild pasture lands are doing tribute with their cattle and sheep. Working in conjunction with the United States, Western Canada is also doing its share and a pretty large share it is, too. By an arrangement with the United States Government it will now be possible through its employment bureau to secure for the Western Canada fields such help as can be spared. It is thought in this way Canada will have its help to seed its millions of acres of wheat land fairly well met. The large number of young men of the farms who have enlisted and gone to the front has left many of the Western Canada farms weak in the matter of man power. This means that Canada can take all that the United States can spare. The wages will be good and the housing comfortable.

In addition to this the free homestead lands of Western Canada offer the greatest inducement to the man with limited means who is willing to undergo some of the hardships naturally accompanying this enterprise. There is also the large area of uncultivated lands that are waiting the man with sufficient means to purchase and equip. And this is not expensive. The lands are cheap and the terms very reasonable. Equipped with tractor or horse power the cultivation cost is slight when the return is considered. Yields of wheat varying from 20 to 40 bushels per acre may be relied upon, and with a set price of over $2.00 per bushel, it is an easy matter to arrive at the cost. Production, including interest on land, has been estimated at figures not exceeding ten dollars an acre. With a twenty bushel yield, at a two dollar price—forty dollars. Ten from forty and you have the profits many farmers made in Western Canada the past year.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments are working conjointly in an increased production propaganda. Among the important steps that have been taken to bring this about is the recent order by which it is made possible to take into Canada tractors that cost fourteen hundred dollars and less in the country of production. This will give those residing in the United States, owning lands in Canada, the opportunity to place them under cultivation at much less cost than in the past. Another inducement is the privilege of taking sheep and cattle in free of duty. Automobiles form a necessary part of the outfit of a good many farmers that would like to move to Canada. These are now accorded free duty. Provision is also made that those requiring seed and unable to obtain it in any other way, may get it from the Government. So from this it will be seen that it is not only the fertile lands of Western Canada that invite the settler, but the ease and cheapness with which a farmer may establish himself.—Advertisement.

The Better Way.

"I'll sue him for alienating your affections." "Why don't you just get out an injunction against him."

Soft, Clear Skins.

Night and morning bathe the face with Cuticura Soap and hot water. If there are pimples first smear them with Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

A Different Matter.

Oke—"You're paying too much rent, old man." Owens—"You mean the rent is too high."—Boston Transcript.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

The Substitute.

"Is Mrs. Gaddy good at knitting sweaters?" "No, but she's capital at unraveling yarns."

Seaman Hardy of Cleveland is the last survivor of Perry's expedition to Japan.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book.
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

News of the State

Condensed for Busy Folks

Warroad.—The Great Northern coal shed and roundhouse here were burned. The locomotives were saved.

St. Cloud.—Oliver Chairhart was yesterday elected mayor of Sauk Rapids with only a margin of two votes over his closest opponent.

Minneapolis.—B. W. Cowperwaite of St. Paul was elected president of the Minnesota Electrical association at the closing session of the annual convention in the Radisson hotel.

Sauk Rapids.—The confectionery store of George Dame here was entered at night. The thieves took several books of street car tickets, oranges and other small articles.

St. Cloud.—The general committee having in charge the arrangements for the convention of the state Eagles, which meets in this city in June, has perfected an organization.

Staples.—M. C. Tifft of Minneapolis and supervisors of the Northern Pacific road, addressed an audience of 850 persons here in the interests of the war savings stamp movement.

Little Falls.—Robert Moore of St. Paul, who was taken into custody by the police here, was sent back to his parents. The boy is 13 years of age and ran away from his home, coming directly to this city. His parents moved to St. Paul from this city about a year ago.

Bemidji.—Roland Henrionnet, who was recently convicted of murder in the second degree for shooting Oscar Nelson, teller at the Northern National bank, and who was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge C. W. Stanton, has been taken to the penitentiary at Stillwater.

St. Paul.—The Minnesota Home Guard is to be placed on a permanent basis as a part of the state's military forces, the organization being completed by a board of Home Guard officers from the various units, it is announced by Major W. A. Curtis, of staff to Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow.

Crookston.—Chief of Police Sanders announces that beginning at once there will be a war on dogs in this town. Any dog not having a license attached to his clolar will be picked up by the local police and held for a week for the owner. At the end of that time the dog will either be offered for sale or killed.

International Falls.—In order to give the Red Cross workers throughout Koochiching county a better knowledge of the work, the directors of the Koochiching county chapter have arranged a one-day convention to be held here on Saturday, March 23. Regular delegates will be present from the twelve branches.

Minneapolis.—The "help yourself" sugarbowl must go, State Food Administrator A. D. Wilson said, and he urged Minnesota people to confine their sugar consumption to maximum of six teaspoonfuls a day. Not only is there a temporary sugar shortage due to lack of shipping facilities, Mr. Wilson said, but economy is necessary to supply American soldiers abroad and help out the French and English supplies.

St. Paul.—Many competitive bids for contracts on the new state normal school building at Bemidji were opened by the state board of control. The building is estimated to cost $100,000 and the low bids totaled $95,645, exclusive of architects' and engineers' fees and equipment. A bid of $[illegible]900 by S. M. Klarquist & Son, Minneapolis, was the lowest of ten offered on the general contract.

The government is sending George W. Winterburn, Lieut.-Col. of the quartermaster's corps to Minnesota to purchase horses for the army. He said that he has to get 12 carloads of animals from Minnesota, one carload from each inspection point on the first round, the inspection point to be announced later. Col. Winterburn said that the government would pay $200 for each animal accepted as follows: Geldings, though 15 per cent will be accepted in mares, between ages of 5 and 10 years; sorrels, bays, blacks, and bays with white markings; weight between 1,400 and 1,700 pounds; height between 16 and 17 hands; sound, gentle and broke to harness; without material blemish or defect, and passed the mallein test for glanders.

St. Paul.—Plans for one-unit telephone service throughout Minnesota were finally and definitely agreed on at a conference in the state capital between the State Railroad and Warehouse commission and representatives of large telephone companies. The Northwestern Telephone Exchange company will operate in Minneapolis and the northern part of the state, and the Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph company in St. Paul and the southern section. The dividing line will be the northern boundary of Washington, Ramsey, Scott, McLeod, Renville and Yellow Medicine counties.

Thief River Falls.—The Fair Price Food committee of this city, has decided to make formal complaint to Herbert Hoover, national food administrator, relative to the continued advance in prices of flour substitutes, requesting that the government take steps to regulate the prices of other grains as well as wheat.

St. Peter.—The movement for a $50,000 gymnasium at Gustavus-Adolphus college was resurrected by President Johnson pledging $500. "It is the one thing most needed at the college, and we can't wait until the war is over," said President Johnson.

CLIFFORD L. HILTON.

Clifford L. Hilton, recently appointed attorney general of Minnesota to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lyndon Smith.

Brainerd.—Outing, a Crow Wing town, reports no alien residents. Only two citizens prevent it from being classed as all-American.

Fairmont.—Judge Tifft overruled a motion to quash both indictments against Townley and Gilbert, Nonpartisan league leaders, charged with issuing seditious literature.

Camp Dodge.—Private Carl Larson, Company D, 349th infantry, Ortonville, Minn., died at the base hospital here. He was a member of the last draft contingent to arrive.

Washington.—A. A. Andrews of Bemidji has been admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States upon the motion of Congressman Halvor Steenerson.

Bagley.—O. B. Anderson, superintendent of the high school, who a short time ago was re-elected for the coming school year, recently handed in his resignation and Principal Cogswell elected his successor.

Detroit.—Held to the Federal court on a charge of introducing liquor on Indian treaty land Harry Becker, examined before United States Commissioner Winje, is at liberty under $1,000 bonds to appear for trial. David Bellan, who was held on a suitcase charge, was unable to furnish bonds.

Moorhead.—That the insurance men of Minnesota are expected to raise $3,000,000 in Thrift stamps is indicated by a letter received by Edwin Adams, as secretary of the Moorhead Fire Underwriters' society, from the secretary of the Minnesota and North Dakota Fire Underwriters' association.

Moorhead.—The urgent need of substituting wood for coal was pointed out in a letter received by Edwin Adams, Clay county fuel administrator, from the state administrator, Judge J. F. McGee. Judge McGee points out the fact that within a short time farmers will be occupied with putting in crops and that now is the time to get wood cut to take the place of coal.

St. Paul.—Financial difficulties at the Minnesota Soldiers' home, which recently threatened to send many of the veterans on forced furloughs, were straightened out at a joint meeting of the state calamity board and trustees of the home. Funds were made available to tide the home over until a special appropriation can be obtained in the next legislature. It is estimated that $35,000 will be required.

Pipestone.—An investigation is being conducted as to the cause of a fire at Ihlen, this county, which totally destroyed one of the elevators of the town, together with about 10,000 bushels of corn, oats and wheat. At the time of the fire the village pump was found to be out of commission and the rope on the fire bell was broken. So far no clue has been discovered tending to show that the elevator was fired.

St. Paul.—Six state officials went to Helena, Mont., to represent Minnesota at a conference to plan a campaign for revision of federal grain grades to overcome objections of Northwestern farmers to the present schedule. The Minnesota delegates were Attorney General Clifford L. Hilton and J. E. Palmer of his staff; Col. C. H. March, Litchfield, of the Public Safety commission, and Commissioner O. P. B. Jacobson, inspector of the State Railroad and Warehouse commission.

Winona.—Wet and dry elections in southern Minnesota failed to change the situation in any of the contest cities and towns. Altho the wets gained slightly in certan districts, the drys evened up matters in others. Owatonna went wet by a majority of 102 votes; Eyota dry by 19 votes; Elgin dry by 330 votes; Stewartville dr yby 74 votes; Pine Island dry by 51 votes; Hammond wet by 18 votes, Goodhue wet by 24 votes; Blooming Prairie wet by 42 votes; Minneiska wet by 28 votes, and Kellogg wet by 16 votes.

Fergus Falls.—Henry Stock was arrested here charged with having declared that "he wishd that the Germans had gotten the whole bunch of American soldiers aboard the Tuscania." He was found guilty and given three months in the county jail. His daughter, Miss Hattie Stock, has also been arrested on the charge of making disloyal remarks.

S. Paul.—Montreville J. Brown, a Bemidji attorney, has been appointed on the state legal staff by Attorney General Clifford L. Hilton. Assistant Attorney Brown will enter upon his duties at once.

AUTO RADIATOR AS SHOP HEATER

Blacksmith Provided Himself With Very Economical Hot-Water Supply.

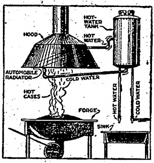
HIS ARRANGEMENT IS SHOWN

Circulating Water Is Heated by Hot Gases and Air Above Forge and Piped to Conveniently Located Storage Tank.

By reversing the work done by an automobile radiator, which was no longer fit for service as such, a blacksmith provided himself with a hot-water supply, which he appreciated especially in washing up after a hard day's work, writes E. F. Hallock of Brooklyn, N. Y., in Popular Mechanics. In the arrangement which he devised, as shown in the illustration, the water circulating within the radiator is heated by the hot gases and air above the forge.

Piped to Storage Tank.

The hot water is piped to a conveniently located storage tank. The method of arranging the pipe to provide for a cold-water supply and a hot-water delivery system is shown, the arrows indicating the direction of flow. The radiator is supported at an angle in the hood of the forge. The vent in the radiator is soldered, and the filler opening provided with a wiped joint, to which the half-inch iron pipe, used to make the connection to the half-way point on the side of the six-gallon tank, is attached.



Old Auto Radiator Utilized to Provide Water Heater for Workshop.

Heat Is Conserved.

The heated water is taken from the top of the tank, and the cold water enters by means of a pipe extending through the top and down inside the tank to the bottom. Heat otherwise lost is thus conserved.

MAY CAUSE SERIOUS MISHAP

Chance of Having Brakes Fail Through Slack Adjustment Is Worthy of Consideration.

Loose check nuts on the rods in the braking system may become the cause of a serious mishap if they are not remedied in time.

When the check is removed from the turnbuckle or other adjustment the tendency of the vibration is to loosen the adjustment of the bands. As this may occur when the car is running, the chance of having the brakes fail through slack adjustment is worth taking into consideration.

LOOKS IN WRONG DIRECTION

Bad Practice of Many Operators of Cars to Keep Eyes on Accelerator Pedals, Etc.

Keep your eyes on the road. Many operators are continually looking down at their feet, at the accelerator pedals, etc., while operating. This takes their attention away from the road, which is dangerous. With a little practice you can soon locate all the necessary pedals, etc., without looking for them. This is the only safe way to drive.

AUTO IS ESSENTIAL TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

Necessary to Maintain Standard of Human Efficiency.

It Would Be Just About as Easy to Get Along Without Telephone, Telegraph, Typewriter, Street Car or Elevator.

Could the American people get along without the automobile?

Undoubtedly they could, but no easier than they could get along without typewriter, telegraph, telephone, street car and elevator. It is necessary in order to maintain present standards of human efficiency. It is one of the things that has made us great in achievement, because it has kept us in close touch with others. It has reduced miles to yards, hours to minutes.

Fulfill Obligations.

There is, therefore, a feeling in official, as well as in civic circles, that after the automobile plants have fulfilled their obligations and handed over to the government whatever facilities are necessary for the manufacture of munitions, they can best fulfill their duty to help win the war by building plenty of cars.

Thus this year will see many of our factories busy all night and day supplying the boys "over there" with their requirements, and the folks left behind with theirs. In both these duties—to the soldier and to the civilian—the automobile industry will be helping materially to rout the enemy.

Just as physical fitness in the soldier is the prime essential on the battlefield, so it is equally important that there be at hand every aid to prompt and energetic action on the part of those at home.

Beneficial Results.

There is scarcely a phase or feature of business life which the automobile has not entered with beneficial results. It carries thousands where railroads and street cars cannot penetrate. It is ready at call.

These facts are more generally realized than ever since we entered the war. People have ceased to think of the automobile in terms of pleasure only. They know, by proof of eye and personal experience, that it is a great and indispensable utility.

DRIVING MOTOR WITH BRAINS

Amateur Must Learn That Brakes Are Least Effective When They Are Most Needed.

One of the first things for the amateur driver to learn is that, unfortunate as it may be, the brakes are less effective when they are most needed, writes H. W. Slausen in Leslie's. When descending steep hills the weight of the car is, to a large degree, taken off of the tires, for the force of gravity is straight downward. This means that the wheel on even a heavy car will slip more easily, when coasting down a steep grade, and skidding, is, therefore, far more liable to take place. With the engine positively connected, however, and turning the wheels over at a slow rate of speed slipping, and, therefore, skidding, cannot take place. The other condition in which braking effect is reduced to a minimum is on slippery streets. The brakes may be so set that they are able to lock the wheels and cause them to slide even on the driest pavement, but the braking effect of sliding wheels is not nearly so great as that obtained before sliding is allowed to take place. With slippery pavement it must be remembered that the brakes can only be used effectively to the point when sliding is just about to occur.

Securing Vibrator Box.

If the screws that hold the small brass brackets to the vibrator box become worn so that they do not hold, don't use longer screws. They may injure the windings of the coil and ruin the vibrator. Put a metal band clear around the box and attach it to the dash with small bolts.

CATERPILLAR FIGHTS SNOW IN GOTHAM

New York has its caterpillar tractor; it is shown on Fifth avenue fighting the snow. It proves a useful snowplow and does good work in clearing off the city streets. The Fifth avenue busses depend on this tractor to make a path for their passage through the snow; this does the trick and the big cars continue to run on schedule ti

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

Inflamation and Swellings of all kinds in livestock can be quickly reduced by using DR. DAVID ROBERTS'
Antiseptic Poultice Price $1.00
One package makes ten pounds of Poultice.
Read the Practical Home Veterinarian
Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows
If no dealer in your town, write
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

Kill Dandruff and Itching with Cuticura
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

That Old Guy.

Mrs. Carico, a middle-aged and talkative ruralist, was appearing in a suit brought by her husband. She insisted on loudly commenting on each answer given by the first witness. Repeatedly the judge requested her to keep quiet, but she persisted in audibly disputing the words of the witness. Finally the judge said:

"Mrs. Carico, the court demands that you remain quiet. Unless you do so you will be held in contempt."

Giving the judge a savage look, the woman turned to her attorney and inquired:

"Who is that old guy that's buttin' in all the time?"—Harper's Magazine.

A Teller of Tales.

There had never been the best of feeling between them, and when they collided somwhat forcibly, as they rounded a corner, headed in opposite directions, in a snowstorm, Smith took the opportunity to vent his spleen.

"Look here, you loafer! You cowardly slacker! Why don't you look where you are going?"

Brown gulped, reddened perceptibly and demanded:

"Who showed you my questionnaire?"—Pittsburgh Sun.

The tusks of the cow elephant have been found best adapted to the making of billiard balls.

Of 80,000 graduate nurses in this country 2,000 already are in active war service.

A Conserving Food

The recognized value of

Grape-Nuts

as a "saving" food for these serious times, rests upon real merit.

Unlike the ordinary cereal Grape-Nuts requires no sugar, little milk or cream, and requires no cooking or other preparation in serving.

A trial is well worth while for those who sincerely desire to save.

"There's a Reason"

For Coughs and Colds

Use NOTHING but a DEPENDABLE, PROMPT and effective medicine—one guaranteed to soothe and RELIEVE PROMPTLY, or money refunded.

SCHIFFMANN'S

EXPECTORANT

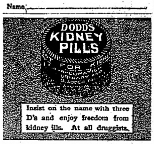
(Makes 64 Teaspoonsful)

Is guaranteed one of the most effective, soothing and best remedies for promptly relieving Hacking, Dry, Painful Coughs, Chest Colds, Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, or loosening Phlegm. It heals the irritated throat membranes almost instantly, and the lasting relief it affords will be surprising and gratifying. Contains no opiates. Sign and give

THIS FREE 15 CENT COUPON

to ANY DRUGGIST who will accept it for 15 cents in purchasing a regular 50 cent size bottle, and if it is NOT EXACTLY as REPRESENTED, go back and get your MONEY REFUNDED.

Name____________________



Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.

To Settle Estate Must sell ten improved farms, $15 to $30 acre; terms. Wonderful opportunity. M. A. Cooper, West Plains, Mo.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 12--1918.

LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER

CHEAP HOME-MADE BEAUTY LOTION TO REMOVE TAN, FRECKLES, SALLOWNESS.

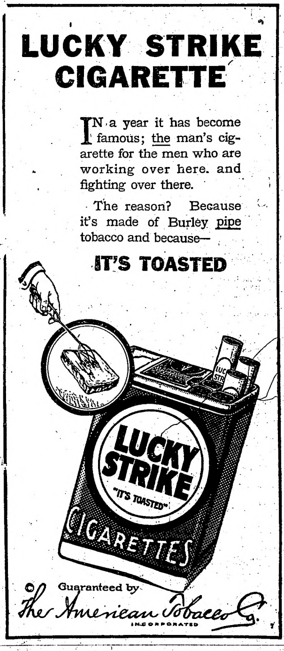
At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach a darkened skin and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to whiten rough, red hands.—Adv.

There's a Reason.

Hubby—"I never realized you were so tall before." Wife—"I'm supposed to be. Am I not your better half?"

The prodigal son gets the fatted veal, but the prodigal daughter is lucky if she gets a plate of cold hash.



LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

In a year it has become famous; the man's cigarette for the men who are working over here. and fighting over there.

The reason? Because it's made of Burley pipe tobacco and because—

IT'S TOASTED

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. INCORPORATED

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE OTTER FAMILY.

"Our fur is very beautiful, I consider," said Mr. Otter.

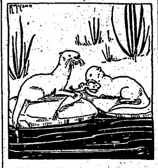
"So do I," said Mrs. Otter, "but I don't like to have folks think too well of it. I'm not in the least bit anxious to be made into a coat, a scarf, a muff or a hat. In fact, I don't want to be used for trimming, either."

"In fact," repeated Mr. Otter, "you don't want to be used at all."

"Not by other creatures," said Mrs. Otter. "I can appreciate myself very well indeed."

"But I can too," said Mr. Otter. "That was why I was admiring my own fur."

"Admire it yourself, but don't let other creatures—those creatures they call people—don't let them admire it," said Mrs. Otter.



They Had Their Luncheon of Fish.

"I'll try my best not to," he said.

"I'm having fish for luncheon," said Mrs. Otter.

"Good," answered Mr. Otter. "There is nothing that pleases me more."

"I found it in yonder river," said Mrs. Otter.

"Speaking of rivers," said Mr. Otter, "did you know that we were known very often as the river otters?"

"It seems as if I had heard that," said Mrs. Otter. But just then they thought danger was near.

"Dive! Dive!" said Mrs. Otter. They had both been sitting on the bank of the river.

"At once! At once!" said Mrs. Otter.

"Stay underneath, stay underneath!" said Mr. Otter. They both stayed underneath the water for some time, until they felt danger was past, and then they came up again. But they came up in another place, for they were taking no chances. They were careful otters.

They had their luncheon of fish, and after they had finished they had a nap. Then they went into the water and swam. They used their feet for oars to paddle themselves along. Their feet are very strong.

Their tails made fine rudders, steering them where they wanted to go to. The otter has a big head, short ears and almost no nose at all—it is so small.

His toes are webbed, his nails long and crooked and his tail flat. But his fur is very beautiful and also valuable.

"It doesn't matter," said Mr. Otter when they were through with their swim, "if we happen to have webbed feet. Now for the peacocks, ducks and many of those creatures it's most trying."

"Why?" asked Mrs. Otter.

"They have to wobble along as best they can, and they haven't all the other fine points we have. For instance, they haven't our fur. And speaking of our fur, I know of an honorable story to tell you."

"What is an honorable story?" asked Mrs. Otter.

"One full of honor—honor for us," said Mr. Otter. "At least that is what it means when I say it means that."

"Of course," agreed Mrs. Otter, for she was wise and didn't try to argue with Mr. Otter.

"Once," said Mr. Otter, "some very brave soldiers decided that they would choose our fur for their winter costumes.

"They had hats of otter fur—or maybe they called them helmets. At any rate they wore them on their heads."

"Hats will do then," said Mrs. Otter.

"They also wore fur collars and fur gloves made of us."

"They must have been cold," said Mrs. Otter.

"They lived where it was pretty cold in the winter," said Mr. Otter. "They thought our fur was beautiful and they chose it for their own. How fine they did look, with their bright uniforms and our soft, wondrous fur for beautiful touches."

"They had to touch us to get it," said Mrs. Otter sadly.

"Yes, some of our cousins had to give it," Mr. Otter admitted. "But I heard they were honored and glad," he continued, "that they were going to be used by fine, brave men, and since that time," he went on, "these men have proved that they were among the very bravest of the brave. And they wore our fur once."

"An honorable story," agreed Mrs. Otter proudly.

A Bad One.

Basil, aged four, was spending a few days in the country, and hearing, for the first time, a mule braying, he said:

"Uncle, you ought to give that horse some medicine. He's got the whoopin' cough awful bad!"

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for ater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are avail- to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the rts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

ry Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power ort, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seed operation.

ada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can fectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United tates developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenver we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, ve want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can est serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages o competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, ood board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had ply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Swift & Company Publicity

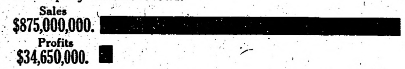
At a recent hearing of the Federal Trade Commission there was introduced correspondence taken from the private files of Swift & Company, which showed that the Company had been considering for some time an educational advertising campaign.

The need for this publicity has been apparent to us for several years. The gross misrepresentation to which we have recently been subjected has convinced us that we should no longer delay in putting before the public the basic facts of our business, relying on the fair-mindedness of the American people.

The feeling against the American packer is based largely on the belief that the income and well-being of the producer and consumer are adversely affected by the packers' operations, resulting in unreasonably large profits.

Swift & Company's net profit is reasonable, and represents an insignificant factor in the cost of living.

For the fiscal year 1917 the total sales and net profit of Swift & Company were as follows:



This is equivalent to a $3,465. profit on a business of $87,500.

If Swift & Company had made no profit at all, the cattle raiser would have received only one-eighth of a cent per pound more for his cattle, or the consumer would have saved only one-quarter of a cent per pound on dressed beef.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Advice.

"My son, it is easy enough to be a promising young man."

"Yes, father."

"But the trick in life is not to promise, but to perform."

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases.

This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

That Kind.

"Did you come across many fine buildings in your automobile tour?"

"Did we? Struck every police court on the route."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Choice of Evils.

"Why do you let your wife rule the house?" "Because if I didn't let her reign she'd storm."

The man who boasts of near success is like the chap with a nickel in a six-cent-fare trolley car.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires

occasional slight stimulation.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price But Great in its Good Work

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by **Carter's Iron Pills**

Knew She'd Bought One.

Wife—"I attended the mammoth sale today." Hub—"Where are you going to keep the darned thing?"

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Took the Right Train.

"He came home on a freight train."

"What was his hurry?"—Buffalo Express.

According to Reports.

She (sighing)—"Somewhere the sun is shining." He—"That can't refer to Somewhere in France."

Some people's idea of sympathy is to make the gloom thicker.

The Escape.

"What happens when you are weighed in the balance and found wanting?"

"I suppose you are exempted."—Life.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

The Cupboard Was Bare.

"Who was old Mother Hubbard?"

"The discoverer of the first meatless day."

Owing to the disappearance of nearly all gold and silver, Portugal is on a paper basis.

Human nature—to applaud the big grafter and frown on the little one.

How to Make Oatmeal Bread

Healthful to Eat—Saves the Wheat

- 1 cup flour
- 1½ cups corn meal
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 cup cooked oatmeal or rolled oats
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 1⅓ cups milk
- No eggs

Sift together flour, corn meal, salt, baking powder and sugar. Add oatmeal, melted shortening and milk. Bake in greased shallow pan in moderate oven 40 to 45 minutes.

This wholesome bread is easily and quickly made with the aid of

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

If used three times a week in place of white bread by the 22 million families in the United States, it would save more than 900,000 barrels of flour *a month.*

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes", containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods, mailed free—address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Dept. W, 135 William St., New York

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

War Savings Stamps

THE difference between a five dollar bill and a War Savings Stamp is that while they are both promises to pay, backed by all of the resources of the richest government in the world, a five dollar bill never gets any bigger than $5.00 and War Savings Stamps are worth a penny more each month for 5 years. War Savings Stamps are United States $5.00 bills which the Government is offering in February for $4.13 and in March for $4.14 and so on adding a penny each month until January 1st, 1923, when they will reach $5.00.

Thrift Stamps

Thrift Stamps cost 25 cents each. The Government furnishes Thrift Cards with spaces on them for 16 Thrift Stamps. Thrift Stamps bear no interest but are as good as cash. When the 16 spaces are filled, making $4.00 worth of Thrift Stamps, the owner takes the card to any bank or post office, pays the additional 13 cents or whatever it may be that month, and receives a War Savings Certificate and one War Savings Stamp.

There is room for twenty $5.00 War Savings Stamps on each War Savings Certificate card. You can buy $100 worth for $82.40 in January, $82.60 in February, and 20 cents more each month you wait.

War-Savers are Life Savers.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps at your post office or bank.

This Space Donated By

M. O. SEAVEY

FOOT-SCHULZE SHOES

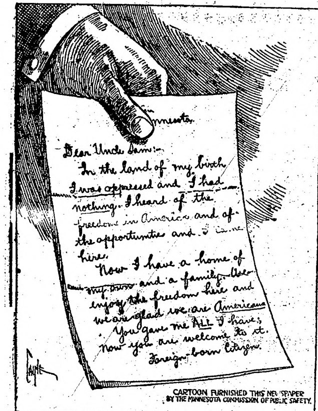
For men, women misses and children in all styles and prices. We also handle the Weyenberg Work Shoe for Men and Boys.

SHOES FOR SERVICE, STYLE. AND QUALITY AT THE RIGHT PRICES

See Us Before Buying.

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, [illegible]



Minnesota

Dear Uncle Sam:—
In the land of my birth
I was oppressed and I had
nothing. I heard of the
freedom in America and of
the opportunities and I came
here.
Now I have a home of
my own and a family. We
enjoy the freedom here and
we are glad we are Americans.
You gave me ALL I have;
now you are welcome to it.
Foreign-born Citizen.

CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

GENUINE LOYALTY

Facial Failure.

He—"Your friend isn't much stuck on her looks." She—"Say, she wouldn't dare shoot her own husband."—Judge.

Scientific Foresight.

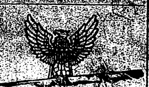
"How did the boy get his motorcycle?" "He seized the cycle-logical moment to ask for it."

Sugar the Most Common Sweet.

The world has a sweet tooth. It would be difficult to find individuals and probably impossible to find a people who do not like sweets. And of all sweets the most common is sugar, practically all of which is produced from the sugar cane and the beetroot, the beet being the source of somewhat more than half the supply. Sugar not only pleases the palate, but it helps to sustain the body, for though it is not sufficient itself, it forms a very useful component of foods, being easily soluble and assimilable.

GUS HALVORSON [illegible]

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn., as a second class mail matter.



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war.

Four points to be remembered with respect to the Third Liberty Loan are: First, No one is hired to get the bonds sold. The only ones getting any renumeration in connection with it are a few employees who take care of the office details. All the members of district, state, county, township and village organizations not only serve without pay, but they pay their own expenses. Second, Individual or banks that handle the bonds do not make any profit on them.

Third, All the money that is used for supplies and clerical help goes to the goverment treasury to be used for war purposes.

Fourth, America will now "go over the top", with the largest free will offering ever made by any nation at any time, to assist realizing the highest ideal ever striven for among mankind.

War Savings Stamps

THE first principle of money making is money saving. Get the habit of buying War Savings Stamps regularly. This is the stamp which is going to help Uncle Sam stamp out Autocracy and help you, by saving, to start on the road to Success.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps at any bank or post office.

This space donated by

JAY PAYNE

A Leaking Faucet.

When the faucets in the bathroom or kitchen leak or do not allow the water to flow freely they need a new washer, and the washers cost five cents each. To put on the washer, turn off the water, the rod is usually under the sink or in the basement, and unscrew the faucet; take off the worn-out washer and slip on a new one and turn your water on again and presto! the work is done and no repair bill to pay.

Make Windows by Hand.

In making stained-glass windows every bit of the work is done by hand, and it is amazing to realize how many times each piece of glass must be handled. An operator tells of counting up one day and finding that no less than twelve times were necessary. All the leadwork is done by hand too, even the opening of the little slots into which the glass is fastened.

Record Floods in China.

The Celestial kingdom has been the scene of some of the most terrible floods on record, observes London Tit-Bits. In 1801 the Yellow river overflowed and destroyed nearly 2,000 villages and towns and 5,000,000 people. Two years later there were great inundations in Mongolia, caused by typhoons, resulting in a death roll of 6,000.

Do Your Work Properly.

Make up your mind that you will do what you have to do the very best you know how. There is very little work that is really difficult. Half of good work is painstaking. If you put your whole soul into your work, you will learn to enjoy it, and you will become constantly better and more worth while.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX IN BRIEF

The Requirements Boiled Down for Busy Folks.

Returns must be filed on or before April 1, 1918.

Tax due may be paid now or on or before June 15, 1918.

If you were single and your net income for 1917 was $1,000 or more you must file a return.

If you were married and living with wife (or husband) and had a net income of $2,000 or more for 1917 you must file a return.

Husband's and wife's income must be considered jointly, plus income of minor children.

Income of a minor or incompetent, derived from a separate estate, must be reported by his legal representative.

Severe penalties are provided for those who neglect or evade the law.

For false or fraudulent return there is a penalty not exceeding $2,000 fine or year's imprisonment, or both, plus 100 per cent of tax.

For failure to make return on or before April 1, 1918, fine is from $20 to $1,000, plus 50 per cent. of tax due.

Returns must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue of district in which you live.

An agent may file return for a person who is ill, absent from the country or otherwise incapacitated.

Each return must be signed and sworn or affirmed by person executing it.

Single persons are allowed $1,000 exemption in computing normal tax.

A married person living with wife (or husband) is allowed $2,000 exemption, plus $200 for each dependent child under 18.

A head of family, though single, is allowed $2,000 exemption if actually supporting one or more relatives.

Returns must show the entire amount of earnings, gains and profits received during the year.

Officials and employees are not taxable on the salaries or wages received from a state, county, city or town in the United States.

Interest on state and municipal bonds issued within the U. S. is exempt from federal income tax and should be omitted.

Interest on United States government bonds is also exempt, except on individual holdings of Liberty Fours in excess of $5,000 par value.

Dividends are not subject to normal tax, but must be reported and included in net income.

Gifts and legacies are not income and should not be included on the return of the beneficiary.

Life insurance received as a beneficiary or as premiums paid back at maturity or surrender of policy is not income.

Payments received for real or personal property sold is not income; but the profit realized thereon is income for the year of sale.

Amounts received in payment of notes or mortgages is not income, but the interest on such notes or mortgages is taxable income.

From the entire gross income certain allowances are made in arriving at the net income.

Necessary expenses actually paid in the conduct of business, trade or profession may be claimed.

A farmer can claim payments for labor, seed, fertilizer, stock feed, repairs on buildings, except his dwelling; repairs of fences and farm machinery, materials and small tools for immediate use.

The amount of rent paid for a farm may also be claimed as a tenant farmer's expense.

Payments for live stock are allowable if bought for resale. But if bought for breeding purposes cattle are an investment, not an expense, and cannot be allowed.

A storekeeper can claim amounts paid for advertising, clerk hire, telephone, water, light and fuel, also drayage and freight bills and cost of operating and repairing wagons and trucks.

A physician can claim cost of his professional supplies, rent, office help, telephone, expense of team or automobile used in making professional calls and expenses attending medical conventions.

A dentist can claim similar items, except team or auto expense, which are not necessary in his profession.

Expenses that are personal or connected in any way with the support or well being of a person or family are not allowable.

The costs of machines, instruments, vehicles or implements that are more or less permanent in character are not allowable as an expense. They are investments.

Interest paid on a mortgage or other personal indebtedness is allowable on a personal return.

All taxes paid within the year can be taken out on a federal return, except federal income taxes, inheritance taxes and assessments for local improvements.

Losses sustained in business or through fire, storm or shipwreck or by theft, except when compensated by insurance or otherwise.

Wear and tear of rented buildings or machinery used in business may be claimed.

You can also claim the amount paid to the Red Cross and to other charitable, religious or educational organization to the extent of 15 per cent of your net income.

Local News Items

Subscribe for The Eleven Towns.

Arthur Peterson passed thru the city Tuesday.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv

Carl Loan spent Tuesday evening in Thief River Falls.

E. J. Rustad was a business caller in Goodridge Tuesday.

Will Wayne who has spent the winter at Warroad returned Tuesday.

Frank Marboe was a business visitor in Goodridge Tuesday.

Miss Myrtle Blair spent Tuesday evening in Thief River Falls.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

Ole Prestelak visited at the Christ Urdahl home Monday.

Henry Swenson was a business caller in Goodridge Tuesday.

Cracked and whole corn for sale at the Hanson & Barzen elevator. Adv

Mrs. Will Wayne and daughter Marie have been visiting at the Payne home for a few days.

Mrs. Oliver Resan went to the Sanitorium in Thief River Falls for treatment.

Chris Wold has been in Goodridge attending to Telephone duties for a few days.

Miss Agnes Anderson left for Thief River Falls Tuesday evening having spent a week teaching school near Thorhult.

NOTICE: I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin

We will give our wedding dance at the Erie Hall Saturday evening March 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Vake.

A. C. Tvedt went to Calloway Tuesday evening for a visit with his daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. F Peterson.

Saturday morning Lars and Erick Gunderson arrived from Gary and went out to Ole O. Howard's place to see their aged mother who is reported as very sick.

Alvin Rattke submitted to an operation for rupture at the Thief River Falls hospital Monday morning He is reported as improving nicely and will soon be well again.

We have several customers for improved and unimproved land. We are especially interested in farms with light improvements at a low price. If you have land to sell, call on or write us. Empire Farms Co., Citizens State Bank Bldg., Thief River Falls, Minn. adv. mch. 21,28, a. 4, 11,18,25

John Gullingsrud of Thief River Falls candidate for County treasurer, spent last Friday in Goodridge in the interest of his candidacy. Mr. Gullingsrud will make a strong candidate as he is well and favorably known all over Pennington County. We acknowledge pleasant call.

Mr. Tonglas, potato expert from the University Farm, St. Paul, gave a very instructive talk to an appreciative audience at the schoolhouse Friday evening. Unfortunately his stereopticon did not arrive so that he could illustrate his lecture, except with a couple of charts. He dwelt especially on potato diseases which is his special line of work. It is to be regretted that not more farmers availed themselves of the opportunity to learn something more along this line.

Boost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

Miss Teresa Giefer spent the week end at her home in Thief River Falls.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Misses Myrtle Blair and Evangeline Cousins spent a very pleasant afternoon at the Stein home Sunday.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs.
Double disk Records at 35cts.

Mrs. R. H. McDonald went to Minneapolis Monday evening being called there on account of her father,s sickness.

NOTICE. I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin.

Mr. Geo. Wold spent Saturday with his wife at the Sanatorium at Thief River Falls. He reports that Mrs. Wold is slowly improving.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs
Double disk records at 35cts.

For your lunches, Ice cream and soft drinks go to M. J. Stephenson's Cafe

Miss Ruth Anderson spent Saturday in Thief River Falls visiting her sister.

Mr and Mrs. E. M. Bennis and family visited at the Thoreson home Sunday.

The Norwegin Lutheran Young Peoples Society will be held in the church Sunday evening, March, 24 th.

BUGGY AT BARGAIN

A good, single-seated top-buggy, with auto-styled top, metal body and genuine leather upholstering, at a bargain if taken at once.

Rev. O. Shultz, Goodridge

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne, Daniel, Mrs. Will Wayne and daughter Marie, Misses Myrtle Blair and Evangeline Cousins spent Sunday evening at the McLeod home.

At the meeting of the Goodridge Literary Society held last Thursday evening it was decided to present the Goodridge boys who are at the various camps with Smileage books. This is a good move. Others ought to follow this example.

Levi Gaustad, a brother of Mrs. A. O. Halvorsen, arrived Tuesday morning for a visit with relatives and friends. During the winter he has been attending the Sweeney Automobile School in Kansas city and is now on his way home from a trip to Wisconsin. Towards the end of the week he will leave for his home at Kalispell, Mont.

Saturday evening, March 23, a basket social will be given in the Gaving schoolhouse, Dist. No. 38, Anna Haugen teacher. There will be a short program before the sale. A. O. Halvorson principal of Goodridge Consolidated School will give a patriotic talk. The proceeds of this sale will be donated to the Red Cross.

Correspondents wanted in every township in eastern Pennington County and in west Beltrami county and south eastern Marshall. Write or call at this office for particulars.

The Norwegian Lutheran Ladies Aid held their annual meet last Wednesday, March 13th. The following were elected officers for the coming year: Pres. Mrs. M. Olson, vice-pres. Mrs. Lund, sec. Mrs. Ole Wiseth, treas Mrs. H. A. Halverson. The collection amounted to eleven dollars and ninety cents. This Society has been doing splendid work during its short existence. From the Treasurers report it appeared that the society had handled over four hundred dollars.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST
Will be at Hotel Goodridge
Tuesday March 26th.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and re aired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

War Savings Stamps

It isn't so much the amount of money you save as it is getting into the habit of saving a definite amount regularly. The best way to learn to save is not only to promise yourself that you will do it regularly but promise some one else, your wife, your parent, your husband, or your teacher, that you will not let a first of the month or first of the week go by without saving.

The Habit of Thrift Will Help Win The War

The United States Government needs money to equip our armies and to fight for democracy. Your Government—the richest in the world—is willing to pay interest for your money now. Uncle Sam offers you $5.00 War Savings Stamps for $4.13 in February, and one cent additional each month thereafter.

A Thrift Card is furnished to all purchasers of 25 cents Thrift Stamps. When all the spaces have been filled, the Thrift Card may be exchanged for $5.00 War Savings Stamps at any post office or bank. You should start saving a certain amount regularly. Outline your program. Start at once by going to your post office and getting your first War Savings Stamp or Thrift Card. And stick to it. As you treasure your right to live in this nation of freedom, do not miss a single day on which you have determined to save.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25 cents) at any bank or post office.

This Space Donated by

Bennie & Carl Mandt

War Savings Stamps

Who Squanders—Shirks
Who Saves—Serves

He who saves money saves lives.

Are you buying War Savings Stamps REGULARLY?

They cost a penny more each month you wait.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25 cents) at any post office or bank.

This space donated by

H. A. HALVORSON

COMING
C. G. MUGG, Optomoric Specialist

of Grand Forks, N. D., uses the daylight or natural method in fitting glasses, no drugs, dark rooms or machines—natural conditions only, in broad daylight. YOU see the benefit of the glass before ordering. YOU take no chance, your own vision tells YOU. By this method no operator can look wise and say $15.00 and get it before YOU see the benefit of the glasses YOU are supposed to wear. No one can judge just as well as yourself just how YOU see out of your own eyes. Drugs, dark rooms etc., create unnatural visual conditions that may effect the results and cause an imperfect glass. C. G. Mugg is licensed in N. D. and Minn. and has traveled in the Northwest for 22 years. A lot of cash is not always necessary. Prices are reasonable. Consultation is free but examination is not always so.

Ante-War prices have not been changed by C. G. Mugg, but after January 1st, $1.00 will be added for examination. Consultation is Free.

Call and see the daylight specialist, he will be at

March 22nd

Buds and Flowers in Cooking.

The French Canadians are said to use the acid flowers of the redbud, or Judas tree, in salads, while the buds and tender pods are packed in vinegar. Honey locust pods, often locally called "honey-shucks," contain a sweetish, thick, cheeselike pulp, which is often eaten. Those of the mesquite furnish the Mexicans and Indians with a nutritious food. The Creoles of Louisiana, famous for their cookery, are reported to use the young buds of the sassafras as a substitute for okra in thickening soups.

Nova Scotia's Fish Army.

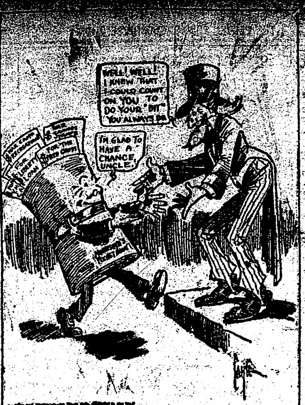
Nova Scotia is literally "the land of fish"—cod, herring, mackerel and the giant albacore or tuna. Nova Scotia is so much a land of fish, says a writer, that it produces over one-fourth the value of the entire Canadian catch, or $9,166,851 worth. Every tiny haven around the extensive Bluenose Land coast harbors fishing smacks galore, while Lunenburg, Canso, Liverpool and Chester are home ports for hundreds of fleet-winged deep-sea banking schooners.

Floods in Brazil.

The native inhabitants of Brazil have lately been suffering from the disastrous effects of the flooding of the Amazon, whose relentless waters have submerged the countryside for hundreds of miles around. At regular intervals this mighty river overflows its banks, and a famous traveler estimated that no fewer than 3,000,000 natives have lost their lives during the last five centuries through these terrible floods.

He Didn't Know.

In a murder trial six experts were examined. Most of them had a national reputation. A hypothetical question of 20,000 words, which it required two hours to read, was asked of Doctor Jelly, a Boston expert on insanity. The learned doctor answered the question in three words: "I don't know." A frank answer, but rather perplexing to counsel.—Case and Comment.


WAR CAMP RECREATION
FOR LIBERTY LOAN
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
FOR THE RED CROSS
WELL! WELL! I KNEW THAT I COULD COUNT ON YOU TO DO YOUR "BIT" YOU ALWAYS DO
I'M GLAD TO HAVE A CHANCE, UNCLE.

CARTOONS FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

MORE WHEAT IS GOOD BUSINESS

State Food Administration Issues Call for Larger Acreage Both for Profit and Patriotism.

SAYS WHEAT PRICE SURE

Besides, a Big Crop Means Backing the Boys Who Have Been Sent to the Front to Fight.

The Federal Food Administration for Minnesota is issuing a call for a larger acreage of spring wheat. It makes the following statement of world needs the basis for the call:

The United States, Canada, and the Allies (England, France, Italy and Belgium) in 1917 produced 400,000,000 bushels less wheat than they needed. Shipping is so limited and so badly needed for other products that wheat cannot be brought from more distant points where there is a surplus such as Argentina, Australia and India. This has made very rigid economy in the use of wheat necessary. It is not likely the Allies can produce more in 1918 than in 1917 because their production has continually decreased since the war began so that in 1917 they produced 150,000,000 bushels less than their average production for five years before the war. If they produce as much in 1918 as in 1917 they will need to import between 550,000,000 and 600,000,000 bushels to supply normal demands. The United States is about 3,500 miles from England and France; Argentina is about 6,500 miles distant; India is about 12,000 miles away; and Australia 12,500 miles. It is evident then that if there is any scarcity of ships, the more wheat surplus we have in the United States the better it will be for all concerned.

The Outlook in the United States.

In 1917 the United States produced about 650,000,000 bushels with a surplus of about 50,000,000 bushels above own needs. In 1917 the winter wheat belt produced 418,000,000 bushels and the spring wheat belt produced 232,000,000 bushels. The outlook for winter wheat last December 1 indicated a probable yield of 540,000,000 bushels. It may be more, or less. At any rate much more spring wheat will be needed than can be produced so that every acre of land in the spring wheat belt that is suitable for spring wheat and that can be handled reasonably well should be seeded to that crop. It, of course, is not wise from the standpoint of the individual farmer to sow wheat on land that will produce a materially better crop of something else or sow wheat on a farm not equipped to handle the crop economically.

Prices and Profits.

The $2.17 per bushel guaranteed price for 1918, is high enough to make the growing of wheat decidedly profitable with a fair crop. It would seem, in view of this fact that the outlook for raising wheat on good wheat land is as promising as the outlook for any other crop and besides this, the patriotic appeal to furnish bread for the millions who need it, is very strong. It is doubtful if the farmers of the Northwest can make a greater contribution to their country, or to humanity generally, than to grow wheat.

Wheat Looks Most Surely Profitable.

It is the opinion of Andrew Boss, Vice Director of the Minnesota Experiment Station, that wheat looks like the most surely profitable grain crop this year. He states: "The high price of oats and barley at the present time, however, is likely to bring an increased acreage of these crops at the expense of the wheat crop. Farmers will do well to consider the possibilities of profit from these crops before changing the acreage materially. The average yield of wheat in Minnesota for the last 10 year period was 13.5 bushels an acre, at $2.00 a bushel, which is about the price that the average Minnesota farmer can expect to net for this year's crop, this would bring a return of $27.00 an acre. The average yield of oats for the same period was 30.8 bushels. To bring $27.00 an acre, oats would need to sell at 87.9 cents a bushel this year. The average yield of barley for the same 10 year period was 23.6 bushels. To bring $27.00 an acre, barley would need to sell at $1.14 a bushel. While oats are bringing something over 80 cents now, and barley is much higher than $1.14, it is not probable that present prices will be maintained if a normal crop of the small grains is secured especially if corn should prove to be a good crop. That is why wheat looks the most surely profitable grain crop.

"Barley and oats must compete with corn as a feed crop. Farmers will prefer to feed corn if it is available. The consequence will be that barley and oats will shrink in price more quickly than wheat. Corn probably would be a keener competitor for wheat than the small grains were it not for the seed shortage. If this is over come corn may yet crowd wheat for the increased acreage. The average state yield of corn for the last 10 year period was 32.3 bushels per acre. To bring as much as an acre of wheat, corn must sell at 83.6 cents per bushel. With live stock at present prices, it is likely that it will sell for that, even though a normal crop is secured."

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Gambling is, of course, a wicked thing to do, but it checks wild assertions and smothers, in this case, many a fire that would burn up comfort.—New York Evening Post.

The Potato.

The potato was first introduced into Spain by Hieronymus Cardan, a monk, in 1553; into England by Sir John Hawkins [illegible] in 1565, and into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh in [illegible]

[illegible] HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line in Connection

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GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

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VivoFlour

Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

A Bank That Is A Real Bank

Is where you get the best of SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSON, CASHIER.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, - - - Minnesota

Will Be at Hotel Goodridge
Tuesday March 26th

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

War Savings Stamps

It isn't so much the amount of money you save as it is getting into the habit of saving a definite amount regularly. The best way to learn to save is not only to promise yourself that you will do it regularly but promise some one else, your wife, your parent, your husband, or your teacher, that you will not let a first of the month or first of the week go by without saving.

The Habit of Thrift Will Help Win The War

The United States Government needs money to equip our armies and to fight for democracy. Your Government—the richest in the world—is willing to pay interest for your money now. Uncle Sam offers you $5.00 War Savings Stamps for $4.13 in February, and one cent additional each month thereafter.

A Thrift Card is furnished to all purchasers of 25 cents Thrift Stamps. When all the spaces have been filled, the Thrift Card may be exchanged for $5.00 War Savings Stamps at any post office or bank. You should start saving a certain amount regularly. Outline your program. Start at once by going to your post office and getting your first War Savings Stamp or Thrift Card. And stick to it. As you treasure your right to live in this nation of freedom, do not miss a single day on which you have determined to save.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25 cents) at any bank or post office.

This Space Donated by

Bennie & Carl Mandt

War Savings Stamps

Who Squanders—Shirks
Who Saves—Serves

He who saves money saves lives.

Are you buying War Savings Stamps REGULARLY?

They cost a penny more each month you wait.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25 cents) at any post office or bank.

This space donated by

H. A. HALVORSON

COMING

C. G. MUGG, Optomoric Specialist

of Grand Forks, N. D., uses the daylight or natural method in fitting glasses, no drugs, dark rooms or machines—natural conditions only, in broad daylight. YOU see the benefit of the glass before ordering. YOU take no chance, your own vision tells YOU. By this method no operator can look wise and say $15.00 and get it before YOU see the benefit of the glasses YOU are supposed to wear. No one can judge this as well as yourself just how YOU see out of your own eyes. Drugs, dark rooms, etc., create unnatural visual conditions that may affect the results and cause an imperfect glass. C. G. Mugg is licensed in N. D. and Minn. and has traveled in the Northwest for 22 years. A lot of cash is not always necessary. Prices are reasonable, consultation is free but examination is not always so.

Ante-war prices have not been changed by C. G. Mugg, but after January 1918, $1.00 will be charged for examination. Consultation is Free.

Call and see the daylight specialist, he will please.

March [illegible]

Buds and Flowers in Cooking.

The French Canadians are said to use the acid flowers of the redbud, or Judas tree, in salads, while the buds and tender pods are packed in vinegar. Honey locust pods, often locally called "honey-shucks," contain a sweetish, thick, cheeselike pulp, which is often eaten. Those of the mesquite furnish the Mexicans and Indians with a nutritious food. The Creoles of Louisiana, famous for their cookery, are reported to use the young buds of the sassafras as a substitute for okra in thickening soups.

Nova Scotia's Fish Army.

Nova Scotia is literally "the land of fish"—cod, herring, mackerel and the giant albacore or tuna. Nova Scotia is so much a land of fish, says a writer, that it produces over one-fourth the value of the entire Canadian catch, or $9,166,851 worth. Every tiny haven around the extensive Bluenose Land coast harbors fishing smacks galore, while Lunenburg, Canso, Liverpool and Chester are home ports for hundreds of fleet-winged deep-sea banking schooners.

Floods in Brazil.

The native inhabitants of Brazil have lately been suffering from the disastrous effects of the flooding of the Amazon, whose relentless waters have submerged the countryside for hundreds of miles around. At regular intervals this mighty river overflows its banks, and a famous traveler estimated that no fewer than 3,000,000 natives have lost their lives during the last five centuries through these terrible floods.

He Didn't Know.

In a murder trial six experts were examined. Most of them had a national reputation. A hypothetical question of 20,000 words, which it required two hours to read, was asked of Doctor Jelly, a Boston expert on insanity. This learned doctor answered the question in three words: "I don't know," a frank answer but rather perplexing [illegible]

[illegible]

MORE WHEAT IS GOOD BUSINESS

State Food Administration Issues Call for Larger Acreage Both for Profit and Patriotism.

SAYS WHEAT PRICE SURE

Besides, a Big Crop Means Backing the Boys Who Have Been Sent to the Front to Fight.

The Federal Food Administration for Minnesota is issuing a call for a larger acreage of spring wheat. It makes the following statement of world needs the basis for the call:

The United States, Canada, and the Allies (England, France, Italy and Belgium) in 1917 produced 460,000,000 bushels less wheat than they needed. Shipping is so limited and so badly needed for other products that wheat cannot be brought from more distant points where there is a surplus such as Argentina, Australia and India. This has made very rigid economy in the use of wheat necessary. It is not likely the Allies can produce more in 1918 than in 1917 because their production has continually decreased since the war began so that in 1917 they produced 150,000,000 bushels less than their average production for five years before the war. If they produce as much in 1918 as in 1917 they will need to import between 550,000,000 and 600,000,000 bushels to supply normal demands. The United States is about 3,500 miles from England and France; Argentina is about 6,500 miles distant; India is about 12,000 miles away; and Australia 12,500 miles. It is evident then that if there is any scarcity of ships, the more wheat surplus we have in the United States the better it will be for all concerned.

The Outlook in the United States.

In 1917 the United States produced about 650,000,000 bushels with a surplus of about 50,000,000 bushels above own needs. In 1917 the winter wheat belt produced 418,000,000 bushels and the spring wheat belt produced 232,000,000 bushels. The outlook for winter wheat last December 1 indicated a probable yield of 540,000,000 bushels. It may be more, or less. At any rate, much more spring wheat will be needed than can be produced so that every acre of land in the spring wheat belt that is suitable for spring wheat and that can be handled reasonably well should be seeded to that crop. It, of course, is not wise from the standpoint of the individual farmer to sow wheat on land that will produce a materially better crop of something else or sow wheat on a farm not equipped to handle the crop economically.

Prices and Profits.

The $2.17 per bushel guaranteed price for 1918, is high enough to make the growing of wheat decidedly profitable with a fair crop. It would seem, in view of this fact that the outlook for raising wheat on good wheat land is as promising as the outlook for any other crop and besides this, the patriotic appeal to furnish bread for the millions who need it, is very strong. It is doubtful if the farmers of the Northwest can make a greater contribution to their country, or to humanity generally than to grow wheat.

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price of oats and barley at the present time, however, is likely to bring an increased acreage of these crops at the expense of the wheat crop. Farmers will do well to consider the possibilities of profit from these crops before changing the acreage materially. The average yield of wheat in Minnesota for the last 10 year period was 13.5 bushels an acre, at $2.00 a bushel, which is about the price that the average Minnesota farmer can expect to net for this year's crop, this would bring a return of $27.00 an acre. The average yield of oats for the same period was 30.8 bushels. To bring $27.00 an acre, oats would need to sell at 87.9 cents a bushel this year. The average yield of barley for the same 10 year period was 23.8 bushels. To bring $27.00 an acre, barley would need to sell at $1.14 a bushel. While oats are bringing something over 80 cents now, and barley is much higher than $1.14, it is not probable that present prices will be maintained if a normal crop of the small grains is secured especially if corn should prove to be a good crop. That is why wheat looks the most surely profitable grain crop.

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Gambling is, of course, a wicked thing to do, but it checks wild assertions and snotherss in this case, many a fire that would burn up comfort.—New York Evening Post.

The Potato.

The potato was first introduced into Spain [illegible]

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Goodridge, Minnesota.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

HOLD EASTERN TREATIES VOID

Allies Refuse to Acknowledge German Peace Pacts With Russia and Roumania.

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Will Fight to End to Establish Peaceful Reign of Justice Instead of Teuton Policy of Plunder.

London, March 19.—A statement has been issued by the supreme war council of the Allies condemning German political crimes against the Russian and Roumanian peoples and refusing to acknowledge Germany's peace treaties with them, and also declaring:

"We are fighting and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder, and establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice."

The document is in the nature of a restatement of the Allies' war aims. It embodied a protest against Germany's action, in the name of German peace, toward the Russian people.

The statement makes plain that the Allies scorn any peace at the expense of Russia.

The council's statement, which is issued through the foreign office, says

Note Crimes of Enemy.

"The prime ministers and foreign ministers of the Entente assembled in London feel it to be their bounden duty to take note of the political crimes, which under the name of a German peace, have been committed against the Russian people. Russia was unarmed. Forgetting that for four years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and rights of mankind, the Russian government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion that 'democratic peace' which it had failed to obtain at war.

"The results were that the intermediate armistice had not expired before the German command, though pledged not to alter the disposition of its troops, transferred them en masse to the western front, and so weak did Russia find herself that she dared to raise no protest against this flagrant violations of Germany's plighted word.

Annexation Camouflaged.

"What folowed was of like character, when 'the German peace' was translated into action. It was found to involve the invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defense, and the organization of Russian lands for Germany's profit, a proceeding which did not differ from 'annexation' though the word itelf was carefully avoided.

Judgment Never Doubted.

"For us of the Entente government, the judgment which the free peoples of the world will pass on these transactions would never be in doubt. Why waste time over German pledges when we see that no period in her history of conquest—not when she overran Silesia, nor when she partitioned Poland—has she exhibited herself so cynically as a destroyer of national independence, the implacable enemy of the rights of man and the dignity of civilized nations?

"Peace treaties such as these we do not and cannot acknowledge. Our own ends are very different. We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and to establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice.

Only Appeal Is to Right.

"As incidents of this long war unroll themselves before our eyes, more and more clearly do we perceive that the battles for freedom are everywhere interdependent; that no separate enumeration of them is needed and that in every case the single, but all-sufficient appeal is to justice and right.

"Are justice and right going to win? Insofar as the issue depends on battles yet to come, the nations whose fate is in the balance may surely put their trust in the armies, which, even under conditions more difficult than the present, have shown themselves more than equal to the great cause entrusted to their valor."

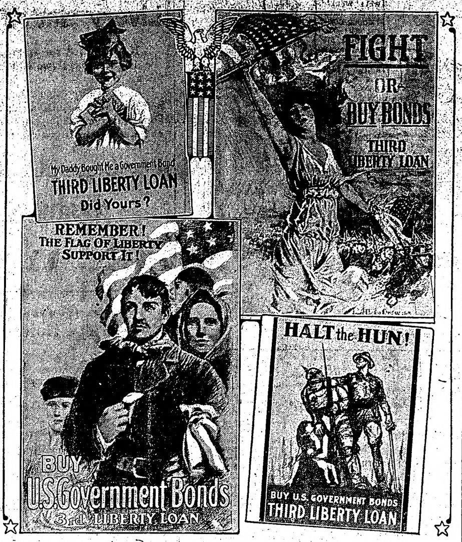
Rockefeller Resists Tax Payment.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 19.—Claiming New York as his legal residence, John D. Rockefeller in federal court here has filed a petition for an injunction to prevent County Treasurer Boyle from collecting taxes on $5,000,000 worth of personal property, which he has been assessed by the county auditor of Cuyahoga county in which Cleveland is situated.

Engravers In Price Fixing Charge.

Washington, March 19.—Thirty-four photo engraving companies of Chicago have been charged with an alleged agreement to maintain prices, in a complaint filed by the Federal Trade commission. The firms are members of the Photo Engravers' club. The complaint says this club persuaded the Chicago Photo Engravers union No. 5 to enter this agreement and to order its workmen to strike in plants which refused to maintain the standard price agreement. The firms will be given a hearing April 29.

POSTERS BY PROMINENT ARTISTS FOR THIRD LIBERTY LOAN


My Daddy Bought Me a Government Bond
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN
Did Yours?
FIGHT OR BUY BONDS
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN
REMEMBER! THE FLAG OF LIBERTY SUPPORT IT!
BUY U.S. Government Bonds
3rd LIBERTY LOAN
HALT the HUN!
BUY U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Many of the best-known artists in the United States have donated their services free of charge in making posters to be used in advertising the third Liberty loan, which will be issued next month. Here are reproductions of four that are being printed by the millions to be scattered broadcast over the country.

WILSON TO SPEAK SOON

Said to Be Planning Step to Stop All Talk of Peace.

Would Drive to Cover Those Who Thwart War Work With Peace Propaganda.

Washington, March 19.—It is indicated that President Wilson expects to give a forceful war message to the world soon. It is thought that the president has decided to end his silence in regard to America's position toward the proposed Japanese expedition into Siberia. At the same time it is plainly stated that all talk of peace now is idle in view of Germany's activities in the near east and her ruthless invasion of Russia.

"Peace Must Come by Sword."

In light of the news that the president will clarify the confusion about the fact that he has definitely set his foot down on peace talk, officials and diplomats believe the president will definitely dictate that peace now must come by the sword.

The United States and Japan are continuing to exchange views over Japanese intervention in Siberia, but the American position of opposition to the move is unchanged, it was learned officially.

Japan Presents Arguments.

This was the first intimation that this government had any positive statement on the Japanese problem since it became known that our views were against intervention. Japanese views were not revealed.

The exchange, however, is in friendly fashion and it is assumed that Japan is presenting arguments to offset the American claims of lack of necessity and danger of a Russian upheaval if Japanese troops land.

The fact that President Wilson now contemplates a statement on the Siberian situation is presumably due to the Japanese views, to the British official terminations of support of intervention and to the Russian tendency to be suspicious of the Japanese move.

START FINLAND OFFENSIVE

German Take Town and 3,000 Red Guards, Vasa Dispatch Says.

Copenhagen, March 19.—Dispatches received here from Vasa says that the German army has started a general offensive in southern Finland. The town of Heinola has been captured by General Mannerheim. Three thousand of the red guard were taken prisoners.

Takes Steps to Prevent Panics.

Paris, March 18.—A judicial investigation has been begun into the circumstances attending the panic in a subway station which resulted in the death of seven men, 29 women and 30 children in the last air raid. The gates giving access to the subways which opened outward are being removed and special arrangements are being made for regulating the electric current during any future raid, as according to the Temps there have been victims by electrocution in the subways in raiding periods.

URGE SUPPORT TO DOWN ENEMY

Senator Nelson and Explorer Amundsen Call on Countrymen to Rally to U. S. Flag.

NO "KULTUR" WANTED

Speakers Declare Scandinavians Should do Their Bit to Help Down Enemy—Avenge U-Boat Work.

New York, March 19.—Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, who spoke at a patriotic mass meeting here in his honor, called on all Scandinavians, particularly to the men of Norway, to rally around the flag of the United States.

Captain Amundsen told the Scandinavians that the murder by Germany of Norwegian sailors, was a contemptible and tragic disregard of Norway's neutrality and that they could best avenge it by employing their skill and knowledge of shipbuilding in the construction of ships for this country.

Help Defeat Submarines.

The first thing to be done, he said, was to overthrow the submarine enterprise of the Germans which could be accomplished only by building ships.

"We do not want this German kultur in our countries," said Captain Amundsen. "If you have the word in your language I would advise you to kill it out, for German kultur has come to be known the world over as a synonym of brutality.

Senator Nelson Speaks.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who was born in Norway, said that his heart had been in the war long before the United States entered it.

"Germany has been making bombs here," said Senator Nelson, "to blow up our ships. She has been burning our property right here at home and lately has been trying to create a longshoremen's strike among you Scandinavian people who came here to enjoy the hospitality and freedom of this country. Vindicate the insults and avenge the murder of your fellow countrymen whom the Germans killed in life boats."

U. S. to Aid Live Stock Men.

Washington, March 18.—Under an agreement just announced between the food administration and representatives of the livestock producers and feeders of the Western corn belt, the administration will add to the staff of its meat division a practical production man to be selected from a list submitted by the corn belt men, and will undertake to relieve difficulties surrounding the cattle feeding industry by increasing the proportion of government purchases of the higher grades of beef.

FRANCIS LEAVES RUSSIA

American Ambassador Now On His Way to Japan.

Departure Is Mystery to Government at Washington—Other Diplomats Leave.

Tokio, March 20.—David R. Francis, American ambassador, the Japanese ambassador to Petrograd, Viscount Ushida and the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and France are expected to arrive at Seoul, according to advices from the Korean capital. They are on the way to Japan.

Francis Arrives at Irkutsk.

Tokio, March 19.—Ambassador Francis, with a party of 36 Americans, has safely arrived at Irkutsk, in Siberia. The Bolsheviki government has consented to grant safe passage to the Allied diplomats on their trip to Vladivostok.

Japan's action with regard to Siberia is held in abeyance, pending the arrival here of Ambassador Ushida, whose views will have a decisive influence on the situation.

Mystery in Washington.

Washington, March 19.—The reason for the withdrawal of America's ambassador from Russia is a mystery to government officials in Washington. The government had not been advised of such an intention, it was indicated. It was apparent that the move had not been ordered.

URGE HIGHER WHEAT PRICE

Minnesota Senators Join Fight for Better Figure.

Washington, March 19.—Western senators have renewed their fight for a higher guarantee wheat price citing the ability of farmers to make more money raising other cereals, shortage and increased cost of farm labor and vital necessity of insuring adequate wheat supplies.

Wheat price-fixing, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Republican, asserted, has been an "abject failure." He advocated an open market with prices fixed only by natural laws or extension of price-fixing to other cereals more profitable for farmers to raise.

While expressing reluctance to increase the cost of living by raising wheat prices, Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, declared such action absolutely necessary in order to stimulate production and to prevent a national and world shortage.

Railroad Discharges 48 Conductors.

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 17.—Railroad men arriving in the Black Hills report that the Union Pacific has discharged from the service 48 passenger conductors. This is said to be the largest "cleanup" of passenger conductors ever made at one time by any railroad in the country. It is alleged that in every one of the 48 cases railway money was not turned in. Railroad men report that since the government took control the system of espionage over conductors is more strict and complete than ever before.

ALLIES ANXIOUS TO START DRIVE

Threaten to Take Initiative Against Teutonic Legions at Various Points.

ARE WEARY OF WAITING

Allied Control of Entire Front From North Sea to Switzerland Is Maintained—Artillery Fire Increases.

London, March 19.—The official reports from the Allied and Teuton war offices, read day after day by the Allied world in the hope that some inkling of the real situation would present itself, the realization has come home that the Americans, French, British, Belgian and Portuguese troops are maintaining their control over the front running from the North sea to Switzerland.

Artillery fire, at some points growing in intensity, is reported, but the Allies have held their own and their raiding parties are everywhere busy in the enemy's trenches.

The long-expected and confidentially awaited German drive has not materialized and the Allies threaten to start an offensive of their own at various points against the Teutonic legions.

Spirited Action.

There is hardly a sector on the Western battle line which is not being marked by spirited actions, but Verdun and the Vosges regions are apparently storm centers where big events may develop. At Verdun the opposing artilleries have been thundering for several days and the roar of the guns kept up, especially on the right bank of the Meuse.

In the Vosges mountains, the artillery fighting is reported to be very heavy. No infantry actions have been mentioned in the war office statements issued at Paris and Berlin.

Belgians Take Over Coast Sector.

One of the most encouraging features of the war news may be found in the fact that the Belgian army, reorganized and ready for battle has taken over the important coast sector in Flanders.

That the Belgian army, said to be excellent in morale, has freed the French and British forces for action elsewhere on the front demonstrates that the past winter has been one of constructive work on the part of the Belgian and Allied army staffs. The latest official report said that attacks by German shock troops have been repulsed by the Belgians.

U. S. Guns Reply Effectively.

Heavy guns are battering the American sectors along the front and many shells of large calibre have fallen. Here, however, the American guns have replied with good effect and the excellent weather of the past few days has given American airmen an opportunity to take pictures of the terrain back of the German trenches.

IS RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND

Major Geen. Scott Loses Leadership of 78th Division.

Washington, March 18.—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, formerly chief of staff, has been ordered relieved of his command of the 78th division of the National army at Camp Dix, N. J., and placed in command of the camp itself, which is to be made an embarkation camp. Brig. Gen. James T. Dean has been appointed to command the 78th division temporarily.

No official reason for the order was assigned.

FOE TAKES SWEDISH SHIPS

U-Boats Force Trawlers and Big Steamer to Go to Germany.

London, March 18.—A number of large Swedish trawlers and one of the largest Gothenburg steamers have been captured by German submarines off the Skaw, the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark, and forced to go to Germany, according to a report printed by the Gothenburg Shipping Gazette and forwarded from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph company.

SUBMARINE BELIEVED SUNK

Washington, March 19.—The probably sinking of a German submarine by shots from an armed guard of the steamer Borinquen is revealed by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels' commendation of Tromas J. Berrien, chief gunner's mate for the cool and steady work of the gun crew when that vessel was attacked by a German submarine on the night of Oct. 30, 1917.

Unusual Case of Dual Identity.

San Diego, Cal., March 19.—An unusual case of dual identity has developed at the United States aviation school on North Island, near here. Joseph J. Novak, age 28, enlisted as a private in the Aviation corps at Kansas City November 7, 1917. Joseph S. Novak, age 28, did likewise at Detroit on the same day. Both were assigned to the North Island school, reported there on the same day and were assigned to the same company. They are not related. They were born on the same day.

Neglected Colds bring Pneumonia

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

Got Even.

"He called you an insignificant little noodle, didn't he?"

"Ya-as, but I got even with him, bah Jove! I wrote him a lettah, signed it 'youahs, wespectfully,' and then schwatched out the 'wespectfully,' bah Jove!"

How's This?

We offer $100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Gave Him Away.

Willie—Say, maw, pop must tell you a lot of riddles.

His Mother—Why do you ask?

Willie—Well, I heard him tell Mr. Jones last night that he had you guessing.

Nerves All Unstrung?

Nervousness and nerve pains often come from weak kidneys. Many a person who worries over trifles and is troubled with neuralgia, rheumatic pains and backache would find relief through a good kidney remedy. If you have nervous attacks, with headaches, backaches, dizzy spells and sharp, shooting pains, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They have brought quick benefit in thousands of such cases.

A Minnesota Case

Mrs. Henry Zumach, Hutchinson, Minn., says: "My back ached day and night and at times I got so dizzy I thought I was going to faint. At night I had to place a pillow under my back for the slight relief it gave. I got so weak I couldn't lift anything and the medicine didn't help me. Finally, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they rid me of all the trouble. I don't have any cause for complaint now."

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Lifelong Job.

"What's the biggest problem you have faced since the days of your youth?"

"Living them down."

Nearly all of the principal cities of England have policewomen.

THE SPRING DRIVE

Our boys are going "Over the top" and into "No man's land" this spring. No one has any doubt of their ability to get there. There will also be a spring drive on this side of the ocean, because March is the year's "blue Monday." It is the most fatal month of the year. March and April is a time when resistance usually is at lowest ebb. It is a trying season for the "run-down" man. But medical science steps in, and says, "it need not be"! We should cultivate a love of health, a sense of responsibility for the care of our bodies. Do not allow the machinery of the body to clog. Put the stomach and liver in proper condition. Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to be had at most drug stores in tablet or liquid form, tablets sixty-cents a vial, composed of native herbs. This puts the stomach and liver in proper condition. You may be plodding along, no spring, no elasticity, no vim, but as soon as you have put the body into its normal physical condition—oiled the machinery, as it were—you will find new vim, vigor and vitality within you. A little "pep," and we laugh and live. Try it now. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c. for trial package. A little energy will save the day. The prime necessity of life is health. With spirit and energy you have the power to force yourself into action. The Golden Medical Discovery is the spring tonic which you need.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00

50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00

Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

STOP YOUR COUGHING

No need to let that cough persist. Stop the irritation, and remove tickling and hoarseness, by relieving the inflamed throat with

PISO'S

PUBLIC ROADS

GOOD ROADS IN CONNECTICUT

State Superintendent of Repairs Directs All Work Through Maintenance Organization.

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Connecticut places the maintenance of her roads under an officer known as the superintendent of repairs. The state is divided into ten districts. Each district is under the control of a supervisor of repairs, who is located near the center of his district. Each district is divided into sections, and each section is in charge of a foreman. Under ordinary conditions these foremen work singly and devote their entire time to the repair and maintenance of the roads in their section. If an emergency comes, ten or fifteen men are placed under a foreman for repair work. These gangs of workmen are maintained continually and are transferred from place to place; put under one foreman for a few days, and then transferred to another section in order that the work may be properly done.

Permanent Road in Connecticut.

COMPANY TAKES OVER ROAD

Virginia Legislature Grants Charter to Private Concern to Operate Old Highway.

The legislature of Virginia has granted a charter to an association known as the Warrenton and Fairfax Turnpike company, Inc., which will take over the old Alexandria-Warrenton pike, to grade and resurface the road and operate it as a tollroad until the state wishes to take it back.

The charter states that when the state does take it back it must pay the stockholders the cost of the road, with interest, minus dividends.

IMPROVEMENT BY ROAD DRAG

Farmer Can Be Convinced of Effectiveness by Use of Implement After Each Rain.

If you are not one of the fortunate ones with a good macadam or even concrete road in front of your place, you can make a good road of it if drainage has been attended to by the use of the road drag. Just try it after each rain, on the stretch of road leading from your gateway toward town the length of your holdings; you will not only be surprised and gratified with the improvement, but you may be encouraging your neighbor just beyond to do likewise.

OUTLINES GOOD ROADS PLAN

Opening of Forty-Mile Boulevard in Canada First Step in System of Improved Highways.

The new concrete highway between Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario, was opened recently. The premier of Ontario announced at the opening that the 40-mile boulevard between the two cities was only the first step in a great system of improved highways throughout the whole of Ontario. Plans have been made for this work, but it will not be undertaken until the actual end of the war is in sight.

GOOD ROADS ARE ESSENTIAL

Better Highways Must Be Secured to Make It Possible to Consolidate the Schools.

Back of the whole country school problem looms the road question. You can't have better schools without better roads. Better roads must be secured to make it possible to centralize and consolidate the schools. Where communities enjoy the advantages of good roads, commodious buildings have been provided, more competent teachers have been employed and modern facilities for teaching have been supplied at a minimum cost.

Plan Size of Culvert.

The size of the culvert to be placed depends upon the amount of water to be taken care of, but no less than a 12-inch pipe is recommended.

Determine Type of Culvert.

The side of the culvert and the type of structure should be determined by careful investigation.

Feed Calf Skim Milk.

If one has an abundance of skim milk it is well to feed the calf six or eight months.

SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR SMALL ORCHARDS

DOUBLE-ACTION-PUMP-FOR-SPRAYING.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For spraying a few plants or very small trees hand atomizers may be used. These are made of brass, copper, heavy tin, or other material, and usually have a capacity of one quart.

Bucket Pumps.

Bucket pumps are fairly convenient and satisfactory for spraying small gardens and shrubs or small trees. They should be of brass or other noncorrosive metal and preferably should be equipped with an agitator. In some pumps agitation is provided by means of a small jet of the liquid which squirts from the bottom of the pump into the liquid as the pump is operated. For convenience in spraying, these pumps may be clamped to the bucket, or used free in a tub or other vessel containing the spray material. They should be supplied with a spray rod, and sufficient hose to spray conveniently the plants to be treated.

Knapsack Pumps.

A knapsack pump may be used for small spraying operations. These pumps have a capacity of about four gallons and are provided with an air chamber to insure pressure and a steady spray. They are carried on the back of the operator and pumped by one hand, while the other is used to hold the spray rod.

Small Compressed-Air Pumps.

Compressed air pumps are frequently used in small fruit gardens, and are preferred to the bucket or knapsack pumps by those who do not wish to pump while applying the spray. These pumps are usually made of brass or galvanized sheet steel and have a capacity of three to four gallons. They are carried by means of a shoulder strap. In the better types, agitation is provided, usually by the entrance of the air at the bottom of the tank.

Barrel Pumps.

The barrel hand-pump outfit has a capacity of about 50 gallons, and has come into extensive use for the home orchard or fruit garden. With a good barrel pump considerable spraying may be done in satisfactory manner. The working parts of the pump should be of bronze, brass, or other noncorrosive material, and the valves and plungers should be readily accessible, and easily repaired. The pump should be provided with an efficient agitator, either of the paddle or rotary type. To insure a good pressure and uniform discharge of the spray material the pump should be provided with an adequate air chamber, to which a pressure gauge may be attached if desired. The pump may be mounted either on the head or side of the barrel, and the whole outfit placed on skids or on a wagon. On hilly land it is preferable to have the barrel in a horizontal position.

The double-action hand pumps usually are employed in connection with spray tanks of greater capacity than a barrel, as the 150 or 400-gallon half-round tank used in place of the wagon bed. The pump, which may be either vertical or horizontal, is fastened to a small platform, and placed on top of the tank or on a platform at the hind end of the wagon. A suction hose extends into the spray tank. A barrel or 100-gallon hogshead may be used, however, and placed at one end of the wagon bed or platform, thus leaving plenty of room for the pump and operator. When properly used these double-acting, double-cylinder pumps furnish adequate pressure for two leads of hose, and for single or double nozzles. They furnish an outfit intermediate in cost and capacity between the barrel pump and the gasoline or other power sprayer. A common defect is lack of adequate facilities for agitation, although tanks are available in which this deficiency is corrected to some extent.

SOME SOIL "TOBACCO SICK"

Disease-Resisting Varieties Being Developed by Specialists of Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because some soils in the Connecticut valley have become "tobacco sick," which has resulted in heavy losses to tobacco growers, particularly where artificial shades are used for growing wrapper leaf, specialists of the United States department of agriculture have been at work developing disease-resistant varieties.

It has also been shown that the use of fertilizer or acid reaction will materially reduce the injury caused by the disease. Proper rotation wherever practicable also appears to be an effective remedy. In Maryland, where a similar or identical disease is giving much trouble, the native varieties which are susceptible have been crossed with foreign resistant strains, with a view to obtaining resistant types adapted to local requirements.

In Wisconsin and in the Burley section of Kentucky progress has been made in the control of tobacco root rot through the development of resistant varieties. The disease causes heavy damage in these regions every year and ordinary Burley tobacco is especially susceptible. In fields where the native Burleys have failed completely, some of the resistant strains have given surprisingly good results.

Swine Most Profitable.

Swine, next to cows, are the most profitable animals the farmer can raise. They require less feed and care than cows and are less liable to disease.

REDUCE DECAY IN SHIPPING

Loss of Celery and Lettuce While in Transit Can Be Avoided by Careful Handling.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Careful handling and the precooling of lettuce and celery before making shipments will greatly reduce the losses that are often sustained while these perishables are in transit. This information, which specialists of the United States department of agriculture gathered in a recent investigation conducted in Florida, should be of interest to all truck growers, but particularly to growers and shippers of celery and lettuce in the Gulf states.

Decay in lettuce in transit is due largely to "lettuce drop," the specialists found, a disease which appears to enter the head mainly through the lower leaves. Carefully removing the diseased leaves before shipment and precooling the lettuce in cars at the shipping point to a temperature of about 40 degrees F., enables the lettuce to reach its destination in almost perfect condition and to hold up much better on the market than lettuce handled in the usual way.

Precooled celery, with initial icing only, the tests showed, arrived on the market in a uniformly fresh condition, with the leaves on the top tier nearly as green as those on the bottom. Celery that was not precooled shipped under standard or full refrigeration showed very yellow leaves on the top tier, which greatly discounted the value of the entire shipment. The cost of precooling and of the first icing of a car of celery was less than the usual charge for full refrigeration. Celery often is injured in transit, the specialists say, because with tight loads it is impossible to secure sufficient free air circulation and rapid cooling. Smaller crates properly spaced and braced with provision of floor racks to facilitate air circulation would help to insure more uniform and rapid cooling.

Don't Crowd Breeding Fowls.

Breeding birds should never be crowded as it will prevent them from getting sufficient exercise.

SMUT STILL IS WORTHLESS

It Deteriorates Grain It Grows in and Make It Sell for Less Money—Use Formaldehyde.

Don't plant seed grain that is inoculated with smut. Grains are high-priced but smut is still worthless—it is not only worthless but deteriorates the grain it grows in and makes it sell for less money. Use formaldehyde or anything else that you prefer, but don't plant smutty seed.

Save All Brood Sows.

Save the brood sows. Feed them, breed them, and increase production. Fed plenty of pork, our soldiers will be fit for the fight and strengthened to endure the stress and rigors of their march to victory.

Culture of Rabbit.

Rabbit culture seems to be coming into its own. Unlike the boom in the nineties the present popularity of the rabbit is based on economic conditions rather than [illegible]

DAIRY FACTS

CALVES ON SEPARATED MILK

No Fixed Rules of Feeding Can Be Given—Size and Vigor of Animal Must Be Considered.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At least four-fifths of all dairy calves are raised on separated milk, grain being used to supply the fat removed. Usually it pays well to feed whole milk for about two weeks, at the end of which time separated milk may be used in part. The proportion of the latter may be gradually increased until at the end of the fourth week it is used altogether. No fixed rules of feeding, based upon age, can be given, because the size and vigor of the calf must always be considered. Calves especially strong at birth may be put on separated milk entirely at two weeks of age, but this should not be attempted with weak ones. Until the calf is in vigorous and thrifty condition no attempts should be made to change to separated milk. This change should always be made gradually.

For the first four days, from eight to twelve pounds of milk from the dam should be fed. After this time the milk may be from any cow or cows in the herd, but preferably not from any that are nearly dry. Milk containing not more than 4 per cent of butterfat is considered the best for this purpose.

At the beginning of the third week the substitution of either skim or separated milk may commence at the rate of one pound a day. The quantity of the daily ration may be increased two to four pounds, depending upon the vigor of the calf. The quantity, however, should be kept well below the capacity of the calf; that is, when it does not drink eagerly what is offered, the quantity should be cut down.

At the beginning of the fourth week, from one-half to three-quarters of the milk ration should be separated milk.

Teaching Calf to Drink.

During the week the change should be continued until by the end of the week only separated milk is fed. With especially vigorous calves the change to separated milk may be made about a week earlier.

After this time separated milk may be fed entirely unless the calf is very delicate. The quantity fed can be gradually increased until 18 to 20 pounds a day are given. It is usually not economical to feed more than this unless milk is very plentiful.

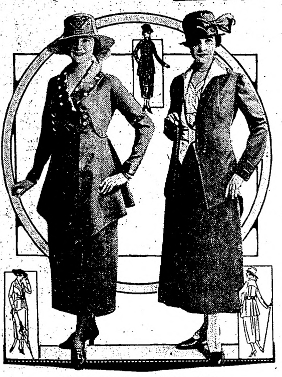
The time that milk should be discontinued depends upon its cost in relation to the value of the calf, its breed, size, vigor, etc. The season in which it reaches the age of six months and the other feeds available at that time must also be taken into consideration. Six months is probably a good average age at which to wean calves from milk. When the best of hay, silage, and a good variety of grains are available, the calf may be weaned earlier than when such feeds are lacking. The season of good, succulent pasturage presents the best possible condition for weaning a calf, and when this exists the calf can be weaned earlier than when it is lacking.

When the calf is two months old, and if it is carefully watched, sour milk, whether whole, skim, or buttermilk, may be fed without harmful results, provided the change from sweet milk is made gradually. It is not well, however, to alternate between sweet and sour.

Avoid Feed at Milking Time.

Cows will stand more quietly and the milking can be done more comfortably if the animals are not trying to eat while they are being milked. Feeding at milking time also may add dust and other impurities to the milk.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



SUITS THAT LOOK LIKE SPRING.

Here is a group of suits for spring that even the unpracticed eye—at a glance—will perceive to be quite unlike the suits of yesterday. Their designers have wandered into green fields and pastures new, gathering ideas, and are displaying the results of their wanderings now in suits that have many interesting style features. They appear to have centered attention on coats and to have agreed that skirts shall be plain, hang straight, or show a little narrowing toward the bottom, and reach at least to the shoe top.

In coats the most noticeable innovation is the uneven line at the bottom of the coat skirt. There is only an occasional coat that is even at the bottom edge, but this variety is good style always. Another new feature in coats is the fitted-in lines at the back, which are achieved by new methods of cutting and shaping, that almost vie with semifitted models in point of numbers. There are many coats that fail to close at the front, and some whose only closing point is at the waistline. These open models are worn with light waistcoats in some cases, or over blouses that are glimpsed to the waist.

At the left of the picture a very graceful and clever coat has pointed fronts and its skirt is set on to a double-breasted body ending in a belt across the front. There is a little ripple in the skirt of the coat, which slopes upward from the front and across the back. Some models of this kind are very short at the back. The collar and cuffs are of satin with white polka dots and the skirt narrows toward the hem.

At the right of the picture the suit of serge maintains more mannish lines, but reverses the order of things shown in the other suit. Its coat slopes down in a curved line across the back, and is one of the longest models shown. It is worn over a low-cut vest of white wash satin and has a satin overcollar. The edges are bound with narrow silk braid and strips of this braid, with two bone buttons finish the cuff. The skirt is plain and hangs almost straight.

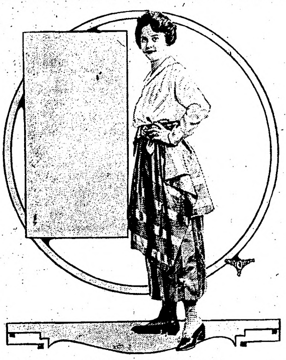
Little sketches elsewhere in the picture reveal the diversity of the new styles. Assortments are so wide in suits that every woman may have the satisfaction of satisfying her own style and preferences when she makes a selection.

The dressy, separate silk skirt has made a history for itself that insures its welcome every season, but its great day is ushered in with spring. Its rival, the sports skirt, has promoted it; success for the separate skirt of silk is sure and deserved, and there is no end to the variety in silks and color combinations that make it a thing of beauty this spring.

Two or three shades of one color in stripes and plaids, or combinations of contrasting colors, or colors with crossbars in black or white, in as many designs as we find in ginghams, make the choice unlimited, but so far stripes have been developed into the most attractive of the new skirts.

The season is dominated by two styles, each with many variations. One is the skirt laid in plaits about the waistline and the other is the tunic skirt. The plaited skirt is not so new as the tunic, but it is too good looking, and may be fitted with too much good style for women to leave it out of their reckoning.

Tunics, like coats, are usually uneven in length. They are ingeniously draped and here the art of the designer either shines or fails. In the skirt shown above a single piece of silk is so well managed in the draping that the stripes run diagonally across the front and horizontally across the back. A feature to be noted is the disposition of most of the fullness in the tunic at the front of the skirt and the sash of silk, like the skirt, tied in a bow of two loops, at the front of the waist. The square end of the silk used for the tunic is cascaded at the left side and nicely finished with a row of small, flat buttons set close together. The underskirt is plain and narrow, merely two lengths of goods sewed together and finished with a three-inch hem.



TUNIC SKIRT OF STRIPED SILK.

Julia Bottomley

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

Feb. [illegible], 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible], of Goodridge, Minn., who, on Nov. 1st, 1911, made Homestead application Serial, No. [illegible], for the E½SW¼ and who on February [illegible], 1915, made Additional Homestead Application Serial No, [illegible], for SW¼SE¼ all in, Section 3, Township 154 N., Range 39 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 26th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peder M. Olson, of Erie, Minn.
Olander Uglem, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gilbert Lasher, of Goodridge, Minn.
Gustof Edwin Wahlin, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

F. 21, 28, M. 7, 14, 21.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
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Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranteed.
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Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
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People Judge The Strengih Of
A Bank By Its Patrons.
We are proud of our Patrons
We are here to serve them
Why not become a patron of our Bank
THE PLACE TO GO FOR
SOUND BANKING.
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. [illegible], Pres. [illegible]

MR. SIMPKINS PAYS HIS INCOME TAX

By ROBERT McBLAIR.

Mr. Simpkins gazed at the portrait on the wall till his eyes filled with tears. It was a portrait of his father, Colonel Simpkins, who had four times been promoted for valor during the Civil War and had died bravely on the field of action. Mr. Simpkins' throat ached now for two reasons: First, he reverenced and adored the memory of his father; secondly, his age and his eyes and his game leg wouldn't let him go to war himself. And as he observed the martial bearing and uncompromising gaze of Colonel Simpkins he saw, in imagination, the khaki-clad lads of the new generation marching forth and crossing three thousand miles of sea to fight, maybe die, for liberty.

Mr. Simpkins peered around to make sure that neither Sam nor John (who were at the teasing ages of sixteen and seventeen) were where they could see him; then he straightened and threw his right arm up for a salute. But his gouty shoulder twinged, and he groaned. He couldn't even salute.

"Damn!" said Mr. Simpkins, and with his other hand fiercely twirled his white mustachios.

He turned and limped into the library and sat down creakily before the mahogany desk on which were lying the blanks for his income tax statement, blanks which he had rather grumpily got from the Internal Revenue officer only that day after luncheon on his way home from the club.

Mr. Simpkins' income for 1917 had mounted to just about $15,000, and he had been rather snappy on the subject of taxes ever since he had discovered that the more income a man has the greater the percentage of it he pays in taxes. He could think of several men who, like himself, were married and had two children, and yet, although their incomes were nearly half of his, they would pay only a small fraction of the amount he paid. He gloomily drew the blank nearer and began filling in the information that it asked for.

As Mr. Simpkins' income was $15,000 he had to figure out the amounts payable on each of the successive smaller classes of incomes in order to arrive at the total due from himself. He passed over the first class who must pay taxes, that is, single men making over 1,000. His calculation for married men then showed up as follows:

First, they pay 2 per cent. (under the 1916 law) on all income over 4,000, deducting $200 for each of their children under eighteen years. In Mr. Simpkins' case this was $212, which he put down in the "payable" column.

He saw next that, under the 1917 law, married men pay an additional 2 per cent. on all over $2,000—with the same allowance for children. This added $252 to his "payable" column.

He then observed that for every 2,500 jump in his income over $5,000 he had to pay a Surtax, the percentage growing larger with each jump. This was $250 more added to his burden. And on top of all this came an "Excess Profits" tax of 8 per cent. on all occupation" income over $6,000, making $720 more.

The total, then, he must pay was fourteen hundred and thirty-four dollars.

"Whew!" exclaimed Mr. Simpkins angrily. "There's young Henry Wilkins, who married Jake Johnson's girl, he makes $2,000 and he doesn't pay a cent of taxes. I guess this is his war as well as mine!"

Thinking of young Henry Wilkins, he remembered that Mrs. Wilkins went every afternoon to make bandages for the Red Cross and that Henry, who was a lawyer, was aiding the Local Draft Board with its questionnaires.

"Well," he admitted to himself, "that makes a difference."

He thought next of Judge Willoughby, whose income was about $3,000.

"He only pays $20," commented Mr. Simpkins, not quite so angrily this time; and then a thought struck him and he sat up rigidly in his chair.

Judge Willoughby's son had been drowned on the Tuscania when it was submarined with the loss of two hundred soldiers.

"Judge Willoughby gave his son to America," muttered Mr. Simpkins.

He leaned forward suddenly and put his face in his hands.

For a long time Mr. Simpkins sat very still in that position. There was no sound in the library except the ticking of the tall clock and an occasional trill of laughter from the children skylarking upstairs. The square of light on the carpet gradually withdrew itself through the window, and first twilight and then darkness settled in about the quiet, white haired, sometimes irascible old man.

Mr. Simpkins was thinking things which he would never afterward speak of, he was thinking things that were too sacred ever to be put into words. But some inkling of his thoughts may be found in his rejoinder to Mrs. Simpkins when that placid lady came in and turned on the lights, and asked him whether he was ready for dinner.

"Judge Willoughby's only son was worth as much as fourteen hundred and thirty-four dollars, wasn't he?" Mr. Simpkins demanded of her.

As his wife, who was not unused to his superficial irritations, watched him in mild astonishment, Mr. [illegible] stepped out to the hall and [illegible] his old felt hat and silver-headed cane from the hat rack. Letting himself out into the foggy evening, he tapped his way down to the corner, and mailed his income tax statement and check with [illegible].

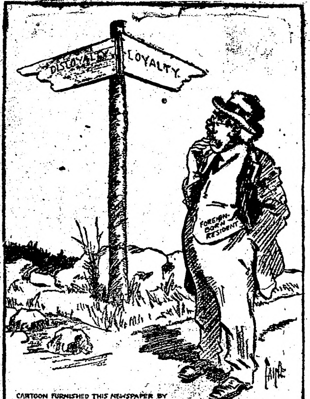
Thief River Hide and Fur Company
Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.
Thief River Falls, Minn

Joe [illegible]
Band Leader & Orchestra Instructor.
Music furnished for all occasions.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

MELBY & PAULSON
Physicans & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.
Board of Education—First Tuesday.
Firemen—Second Tuesday.
Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.
Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday.
Commercial Club—Last Thursday.
All those meetings will be held in the evening at [illegible] o'clock.



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NEED BIG HERDS

Europe's Meat Supply Must Come From America.

Warring Nations Have Depleted Live Stock at Enormous Rate, Even Killing Dairy Cattle For Food.

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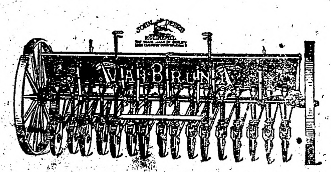
THE VAN BRUNT POLICY
EXPERIENCE helps to make quality. Van Brunt material has always been good. Attention to detail has been constant. Ability to meet all conditions have been prov



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY
We warrant VAN BRUNT DRILLS to be well made of the best material, to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo sticky or trashy ground.
Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible] of Goodridge, Minn., who [illegible] made Homestead [illegible] the E½SW¼ and [illegible] made Additional [illegible] No. [illegible] for SW¼ [illegible] ship 155 N., Range [illegible] has filed notice of intention to make Final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Nicholas, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 26th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peder M. Olson, of Erie, Minn.

Alexander Urdahl, of Goodridge, Minn.

Gilbert Lokken, of Goodridge, Minn.

Gustav Edwin Wahlin, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

F 21, 28, 7, 14, 21.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

C. H. ROSSMON

Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranteed.

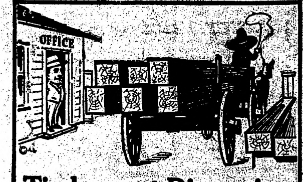
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor



Timbers and Dimension

cut from live trees of virgin growth insures you sound stock, free from dry rot, which will give your building a foundation that will last for years. The mills we buy from make a specialty of good timbers and joist and the care we exercise in piling this material in our yard is a guarantee it will be straight when delivered on the job. We carry a good stock of structural material in our yards at all times and can deliver any amount you may want on short notice. Come in and look it over today and get our prices.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

People Judge The Strength Of
A Bank By Its Patrons.

We are proud of our Patrons
We are here to serve them
Why not become a patron of our Bank

THE PLACE TO GO FOR
SOUND BANKING.

Farmers State Bank of
Goodridge

[illegible] to [illegible] himself [illegible] he married [illegible] imagination [illegible] new generation [illegible] fighting three thousand miles of sea to fight, maybe die, for liberty.

Mr. Simpkins peered around the corner [illegible] (who were at the [illegible] ages of sixteen and seventeen) were where they could see him, then he straightened and threw his right arm up for a salute but his gouty shoulder twinged, and he frowned. He couldn't even salute.

"Damn!" said Mr. Simpkins, and with his other hand fiercely twirled his white mustachios.

He turned and limped into the library and sat down creakily before the mahogany desk on which were lying the blanks for his income tax statement, blanks which he had rather grumpily got from the Internal Revenue officer only that day after luncheon on his way home from the club.

Mr. Simpkins' income for 1917 had mounted to just about $15,000, and he had been rather snappy on the subject of taxes ever since he had discovered that the more income a man has the greater the percentage of it he pays in taxes. He could think of several men who, like himself, were married and had two children, and yet, though their incomes were nearly half of his, they would pay only a small fraction of the amount he paid. He gloomily drew the blank nearer and began filling in the information that it asked for.

As Mr. Simpkins' income was $15,000 he had to figure out the amounts payable on each of the successive smaller classes of incomes in order to arrive at the total due from himself. He passed over the first class who must pay taxes, that is, single men making over 1,000. His calculation for married men then showed up as follows:

First, they pay 2 per cent. (under the 1916 law) on all income over 4,000, deducting $200 for each of their children under eighteen years. In Mr. Simpkins' case this was $212, which he put down in the "payable" column.

He saw next that, under the 1917 law, married men pay an additional 2 per cent. on all over $2,000—with the same allowance for children. This added $212 to his "payable" column.

He then observed that for every 1,500 jump in his income over $5,000 he had to pay a Surtax, the percentage growing larger with each jump. This was $250 more added to his burden, and on top of all this came an "Excess Profits" tax of 8 per cent. on all "occupation" income over $6,000, making $720 more.

The total, then, he must pay was fourteen hundred and thirty-four dollars.

"Whew!" exclaimed Mr. Simpkins angrily. "There's young Henry Wilkins, who married Jake Johnson's girl, he makes $2,000 and he doesn't pay a cent of taxes. I guess this is his war as well as mine!"

Thinking of young Henry Wilkins, he remembered that Mrs. Wilkins went every afternoon to make bandages for the Red Cross and that Henry, who was a lawyer, was aiding the Local Draft Board with its questionnaires.

"Well," he admitted to himself, "that makes a difference."

He thought next of Judge Willoughby, whose income was about $3,000.

"He only pays $20," commented Mr. Simpkins, not quite so angrily this time, and then a thought struck him and he sat up rigidly in his chair.

Judge Willoughby's son had been drowned on the Tuscania when it was torpedoed with the loss of two hundred soldiers.

"Judge Willoughby gave his son to America," muttered Mr. Simpkins.

He leaned forward suddenly and put his face in his hands.

For a long time Mr. Simpkins sat very still in that position. There was no sound in the library except the ticking of the tall clock and an occasional trill of laughter from the children skylarking upstairs. The square of light on the carpet gradually withdrew itself through the window and first twilight and then darkness settled about the quiet, white haired, somewhat irascible old man.

Mr. Simpkins was thinking things which he would never afterward speak [illegible] he was thinking things that were too sacred ever to be put into words. But some inkling of his thoughts may be found in his rejoinder to Mrs. Simpkins when that placid lady came in and turned on the lights and asked him whether he was ready for dinner.

"Judge Willoughby [illegible] [illegible] thirty-four dollars [illegible]

[illegible]

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

[illegible]

Thief River Falls, Minn.

Joe [illegible]

Band Leader & Orchestra Instructor

Music furnished for all occasions.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

MELBY & PAULSON
Physicians & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Monthly Calender

Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

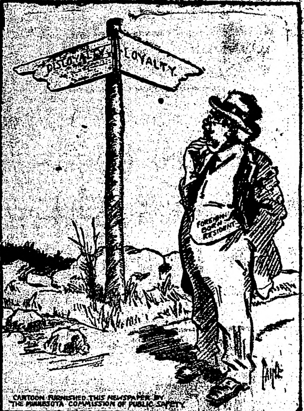
Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday.

Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All those meetings are held in the evenings at about [illegible] o'clock.



CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY.

Do Not Forget to Pay Your Subscription now past due.

NEED BIG HERDS

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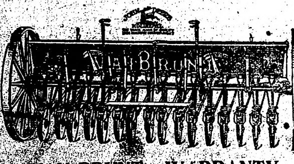

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Goodridge Mercantile Co.

[illegible] GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XIII No. 15 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918. $1.50 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.
Goodridge, Minn.
Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.80
Barley	1.84
Flax	3.31
Rye	2.[illegible]
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$5 60
Mascot Flour	5.[illegible]

Leaves of absence for the purpose performing Farm labor-act of December 20, 1917. (Public No. 94)-instructions.

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1918
Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.

Sirs; Your attention is directed to the act of Congress of December 20, 1917 (Public, No. 94), granting leaves of absence, during the pendency of the existing war, to homesteaders to enable them to engage in farm labor on lands other than those embraced in their homestead claims, which labor may be in connection with lands owned by themselves. It provides:

That during the pendency of the existing war any homestead settler or entryman shall be entitled to a leave of absence from his land for the purpose of performing farm labor, and such absence, while actually engaged in farm labor, shall, upon compliance with the terms of this act, he counted as constructive residence; Provided, That each settleror entryman within fifteen days after leaving his claim for the purpose herein provided shall file notice thereof in he United States Land Office, and at the expiration of the calender year file in said land office of the district wherein his claim is situated a written statement, under oath and corroborated by two witnesses giving the date or dates when he left his claim, date or dates of return thereto, and where and for whom he was engaged in farm labor during such period or periods of absence: Provided further. That nothing herein shall excuse any homestead settler or entryman from making improvements or performing the cultivation required by applicable law upon his claim or entry Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall apply only to homestead settlers and entrymen who may have filed their application prior to the passage of this act. The Secretary of the Interior is authorised to provide rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect.

2. The privilege of such absence may be exercised by any person who had made a valid settlement on public land before December 20, 1917, or who has made, or shall make, entry pursuant to application filed before that to notice and without reason stated, but the periods thereof are to be regarded as forming part of the seven months' residence ordinarily required. date. If no entry has been made prior to the filing of the notice stipulated in the act and herein below mentioned, you will give it the current serial number register, noting that no entry has been made. also on the tract book if the land is described by subdivisions, section, township and range.

3. There is no limit either to the number or the length of the absences a homesteader may have under this act. They do not in anywise interfe with the five-month absence privilege accorded by law to the homesteader during each residence year, pursuant

If you need any painting or Calsomining done, drop a card to G. L. [illegible], Mavie.

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

HAVE YOU FILED YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN

If you are an unmarried person and had a net income of $1,000 or over for the year 1917, you must make a return If you are a married person, living with your wife or husband c December 31, 1917, and had a net income of $2,000 or over, you must make a return.

You come under the classification of "an unmarried person" if you were not married December 31, 1917, or not living with your husband or wife on that date. A widow or widower is classified as an unmarried person. While an unmara person may be the head of a family and entitled to the $2,000 specific exemption, it will, however, be necessary to file a return of his or her net income- if the same amounts to $1,000 per year or over, although there would be no tax due.

All returns are due in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, on or before April 1, 1918. The law provides severe penalties for failure to file returns on or before that date. You may procure proper blanks by making application to your banker, or by writing E. J. Lynch, Collector Internal Revenue, St. Paul, Minnesota. If you are in doubt as to wheather or not you should make a return, consult your banker, or take the matter up direct with the Collector.

Rember-- that your Goverment asks you to file a return on or before April 1, After that date the Goverment will compel you to make a return. In a short time deputies will start canvassing the State to ascertain who should have made a return and failed to do so. If you are a slacker, do not complain when the severe penalties provided by law are inflicted.

TO SETTLE FAMILY ARGUMENT

Friendly Wagers Between Husband and Wife Serve to Quench Frequent Dangerous Quarrels.

Here is a plan by which a great many family quarrels have been averted for a certain couple. They used to quarrel all the time.

Before, the wife would say:

"My dear, you'll make a mistake if you do so and so."

And the husband would reply:

"My darling, you are altogether too fussy. I know my business. Kindly let me alone, will you?"

Then would ensue a row of fearful dimensions that sometimes would shake the house, startle the servants and scandalize the neighborhood.

But now they do differently.

When they disagree they do it thus:

"Well, dear, if you think you're right, suppose you back your opinion? If I'm wrong I'll give you half a dozen pairs of gloves."

If she feels pretty confident she backs her opinion with a box of cigars, and the agreement is carefully signed by both and locked up. Then one or the other pays when the decision is reached. The young woman has an income of her own, so the arrangement is a fair one, which it might hardly be were she compelled to take her husband's own money to pay for his cigars.

Gambling is, of course, a wicked thing to do, but it checks wild assertions and smothers, in this case, many a fire that would burn up comfort.—New York Evening Post.

Utilizing Rice Hulls.

Experiments have been made with rice hulls in combination with different binding agents, but while the resulting briquets gave every satisfaction from the standpoint of heating yet the initial cost of the various binding agents made their cost too high for practical purposes. The experiments, however, are being continued and it is hoped that in the future a briquet can be manufactured that will be satisfactory from an economic standpoint.

Star News

(Too late for last week)

Auctions and surprise parties are the order of the day; probably another sign of spring coming.

Knute Tollefson called on Hubert Jacobson on business matters Saturday

Lars C. Fevig is finishing up his lumber cutting at the Hansen mill.

Nels Graue is reported ill. Knute Drankey is helping with the work on the place.

The Aukus concert was well represented by Star residents at the Erie Hall Tuesday evening. All report a good time.

Theo. Berg of Reiner and Andrew Lasda of Kratka were transients enroute to the Hannah Petersen auction near Neptune Friday.

Iver Iversen departed for North Dakota points Monday, to be employed at Farm work for the season. His brother Gustav accompanied him as far as Goodridge.

"Old Man Ellertson" is busily engaged cutting up his summer's supply of stove wood.

Among these attending the Petersen auction at Neptune Friday, may be named: August Schneider, Otto Parnow Henry Tommerdahl, G. G. Olson, Knut Roisland, Tellef Hovet, Danielson brothers, Ole Tharaldson, Ed. Torgerson "Hal Halling" and others "too numerous to mention"

The Melder Lee family, recent arrivals from St Paul, are now Leated on the Oliver Tommerdahl place, having rented same place for the summer.

Mrs. Hans Svare is also reported ill. Mr. Atkins of Grygla is in attendance

Miss Wold attended the Red Cross auction at High Landing Friday eve.

Jacobson and Peterson of Reiner are bailing [illegible] for Ole Skommedahl.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Loyland Wednesday afternoon.

Kristine Kulseth assisted Mrs. H. A. Dahlen during the week.

Sfot Alfred Knutson suffered quite an accident Thursday afternoon, but came bravely out of the ordeal after all.

Halvor Syverson is busy cutting cord wood for G. G. Olson.

War Savings Stamps

Who Squanders—Shirks
Who Saves—Serves

He who saves money saves lives.

Are you buying War Savings Stamps REGULARLY?

They cost a penny more each month you wait.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25 cents) at any post office or bank.

This space donated by

PATRICK BRICK

Facial Failure.

He—"Your friend isn't much stuck on her looks." She—"Say, she wouldn't dare shoot her own husband."—Judge.

Scientific Foresight.

"How did the boy get his motorcycle?" "He seized the psychological moment to ask for it."

Post Office Department Gives Form of Address for Oversea Mail

Persons who send mail to members of the Expeditionary Forces are particularly requested, in a statement issued by the Post Office Department, to use ink only in writing the addresses. Every piece of mail matter should also bear the name and adress of the sender.

Heavy paper, canvas, or cloth should be used for wrapping packages. When canvas or cloth is used the adress should be written on a shipping tag, with the name and adress of the sender on the reverse side.

Given names should be written in full, instead of initials. The title of the of the adressee and the full name of the unit or organiation to which he is assigned should be added' it being sufficient in the way of further adddress to use the words "American Expeditionary Forces".

RED CROSS NOTES.

[illegible] the afternoon, as is their habit now, in the schoolhouse working for the boys "over there". Forty one bandages were completed and shipped to Thief River Falls. Ladies who were there for first time were :Mesdames Markuson, Kusmak, Theo. Nelson, and Samuelson. Three large boxes, two of clothing and one of shoes, were filled and shipped from Goodridge from the clothing and shoes collected for the destitute in Belgium. The people were very liberal with donations, which we are sure the Belgians will apreciate.

New members for the Red Cross this week are: Mrs John Markuson, Mr Henry Halvorson, Mrs Elmer Bly, Ragnhild Gevine, Geo. Wold, Martin

OLD PARR'S" AGE BELIEVED

Said to Have Lived to Be 152 Years Old—Lived Under Reigns of Ten Princes.

"Old Parr" was an Englishman whose proper name was Thomas Parr and who broke the modern record by living to the ripe old age of one hundred and fifty-two years, an exchange says. The British cyclopedia gives this account of him:

"Thomas Parr (1483-1635), English centenarian, known as 'Old Parr,' is reputed to have been born in 1483 at Winnington, Shropshire, the son of a farmer. In 1500 he is said to have left his home and entered domestic service and in 1518 to have returned to Winnington to occupy the small holding he then inherited on the death of his father. In 1563, at the age of eighty, he married his first wife, by whom he had a son and a daughter, both of whom died in infancy. At the age of one hundred and twenty-two, his first wife having died, he married again His vigor seems to have been unimpaired, and when one hundred and thirty years old he is said to have thrashed corn. In 1635 his fame reached the ears of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who resolved to exhibit him at court, and had him conveyed to London in a specially constructed litter. Here he was presented to King Charles I, but the change of air and diet soon affected him and the old man died at Lord Arundel's house in London on the 14th of November, 1635. He was buried in the south transept of Westminster abbey, where the inscription over his grave reads: 'Tho. Parr, of ye county of Salopp. Born in anno 1483. He lived in ye reigns of ten princes, viz: King Edward 4, King Edward 5, King Richard 3, King Henry 7, King Henry 8, King Edward 6, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James and King Charles, aged 152 years, and was buried here November 5, 1635.'"

That the son of a small farmer who had started in life as a hired man (the British cyclopedia says he left home and entered domestic service), should have been buried in Westminster abbey, shows that the story of his great age was believed.

Origin of Life on Planets.

The many speculations that have been published concerning the origin of life on the earth and on any other bodies in the universe where it may possibly exist usually assume that, in some way or other, "life germs" are transported across the gulfs of space from one planet to another. Thus it has been suggested that life may have been brought to the earth in meteors. One of the most recent suggestions is that minute "life germs" may escape from the atmosphere of a planet in which life exists, just as molecules of the atmospheric gases are believed to escape from our terrestrial atmosphere, and may be driven by light-pressure to some world where physical conditions have become suitable to support life. While there is nothing essentially absurd in these hypotheses, it is not clear why their authors should take it for granted that life cannot originate de novo on a cooling planet.—Scientific American.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American Creole and southern cuisine a broad field for investigation.

TOWHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to advise those who are interested that the firm of C. Gustafson & Son of Thief River Falls has the exclusive right to sell Avery tractors, threshing machines, and plows in the territory tributary to Thief River Falls, Germantown, and Esplee, Minn. They are our only representatives in this territory

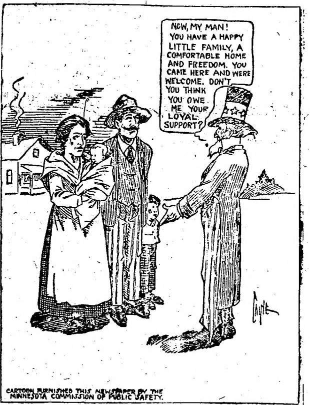
Signed Avery Co.
Branch at Grand Forks,
N. Dak.

Buy a smileage book for your soldier Boy.

The Eighth Annual Junior Short Course of the Northwest School of Agriculture will begin April 1. This Junior Short Course is for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18. There were a hundred enrolled last year and prospects indicate a larger number year. The work taken up includes boys and girls club work of all kinds, lessons in corn, potato culture, calf judging, poultry, vegetable growing, and many other interesting exercises.

Parents will afford their boys and girls a fine week,e outing as well as instruction. The only cost is $.250 covering board and room during the week.

It will be necessary for the students to bring bedding as the school does not furnish this material. Write to the Agriculture School, Crookston, for further information.


NOW, MY MAN! YOU HAVE A HAPPY LITTLE FAMILY, A COMFORTABLE HOME AND FREEDOM. YOU CAME HERE AND WERE WELCOME. DON'T YOU THINK YOU OWE ME YOUR LOYAL SUPPORT?

CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

IT'S TIME TO SHOW UNCLE SAM!

Boys Drowned, Cat Escaped.

The tables were turned in a tragic manner at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, recently when two young boys who attempted to drown a cat—at the request of the animal's owner—were themselves drowned in a small bay about three miles from the city. The cat struggled when the lads tried to hold its head under the waves and before the boys realized their danger they were swept out to sea by the outgoing tide. The cat escaped from the water and returned to its old home.

Our Rabbits.

The term rabbit was formerly more properly applied to the burrowing species of the old world, Lepus cuniculus (meaning to burrow), though by common usage our molly cottontail has so long been termed a rabbit that the name will now stand, as will that of jack rabbit for the big western hare of the prairies and Pacific coast.

Some Towers.

The height of the Eiffel tower, Paris is 986 feet; of the Blackpool tower, 520 feet; of New Brighton tower, 570 feet, and of the Woolworth building, New York, 760 feet.

Queer Place for Meteorites.

One of the remarkable features of the ocean's floor is the fact that in some places it is covered with the dust of meteorites.

Silent Applause.

Many a vaudeville actress seems to think she's a big thing because she sings through her nose, like an elephant.—Exchange.

Vehicles Bear Owners' Names.

In England all carts and wagons must bear the owner's name and address before being used in a public highway.

WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES CHART—HOW TO SAVE SYSTEMATICALLY THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

[illegible] following table will show how [illegible] lay aside each month to save from $[illegible] to $[illegible] a year by purchasing [illegible] War Savings Stamps. Be a leader. Organize a War Savings Society among your friends—lay out a definite [illegible] that you will follow it, reporting each week at a meeting.

[illegible]

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Volume XIII No. [illegible] GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918. $1.50 Per Year.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday

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[illegible] Flour	$5.60
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Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.

Sirs; Your attention is directed to the act of Congress of December 20, 1917 (Public, No. 94), granting leaves of absence, during the pendency of the existing war, to homesteaders to enable them to engage in farm labor on lands other than those embraced in their homestead claims, which labor may be in connection with lands owned by themselves. It provides.

That during the pendency of the existing war any homestead settler or entryman shall be entitled to a leave of absence from his land for the purpose of performing farm labor, and such absence, while actually engaged in farm labor, shall, upon compliance with the terms of this act, be counted as constructive residence; Provided, That each settler or entryman within fifteen days after leaving his claim for the purpose herein provided shall file notice thereof in the United States Land Office, and at the expiration of the calender year file in said land office of the district wherein his claim is situated a written statement, under oath and corroborated by two witnesses giving the date or dates when he left his claim, date or dates of return thereto, and where and for whom he was engaged in farm labor during such period or periods of absence: Provided further. That nothing herein shall excuse any homestead settler or entryman from making improvements or performing the cultivation required by applicable law upon his claim or entry Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall apply only to homestead settlers and entrymen who may have filed their application prior to the passage of this act. The Secretary of the Interior is authorised to provide rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect.

2. The privilege of such absence may be exercised by any person who had made a valid settlement on public land before December 20, 1917, or who has made, or shall make, entry pursuant to application filed before that to notice and without reason stated, but the periods thereof are to be regarded as forming part of the seven months' residence ordinarily required. date. If no entry has been made prior to the filing of the notice stipulated in the act and herein below mentioned, you will give it the current serial number register, noting that no entry has been made, also on the tract book, if the land is described by subdivisions, section, township and range.

3. There is no limit either to the number or the length of the absences a homesteader may have under this act; they do not in anywise interfere with the five months absence privilege accorded by law to the homesteader during each residence year, pursuant [illegible]

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

HAVE YOU FILED YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN

If you are an unmarried person and had a net income of $1,000 or over for the year 1917, you must make a return If you are a married person, living with your wife or husband on December 31, 1917, and had a net income of $2,000 or over, you must make a return.

You come under the classification of "an unmarried person" if you were not married December 31, 1917, or not living with your husband or wife on that date, A widow or widower is classified as an unmarried person. While an unmarried person may be the head of a family and entitled to the $2,000 specific exemption, it will, however, be necessary to file a return of his or her net income if the same amounts to $1,000 per year or over, although there would be no tax due.

All returns are due in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, on or before April 1, 1918. The law provides severe penalties for failure to file returns on or before that date, You may procure proper blanks by making application to your banker, or by writing E. J. Lynch, Collector Internal Revenue, St. Paul, Minnesota. If you are in doubt as to wheather or not you should make a return, consult your banker, or take the matter up direct with the Collector.

Rember that your Goverment asks you to file a return on or before April 1, After that date the Goverment will compel you to make a return. In a short time deputies will start canvassing the State to ascertain who should have made a return and failed to do so. If you are a slacker, do not complain when the severe penalties provided by law are inflicted.

TO SETTLE FAMILY ARGUMENT

Friendly Wagers Between Husband and Wife Serve to Quench Frequent Dangerous Quarrels.

Here is a plan by which a great many family quarrels have been averted for a certain couple. They used to quarrel all the time.

Before, the wife would say:

"My dear, you'll make a mistake if you do so and so."

And the husband would reply:

"My darling, you are altogether too fussy. I know my business. Kindly let me alone, will you?"

Then would ensue a row of fearful dimensions that sometimes would shake the house, startle the servants and scandalize the neighborhood.

But now they do differently.

When they disagree they do it thus:

"Well, dear, if you think you're right, suppose you back your opinion? If I'm wrong I'll give you half a dozen pairs of gloves."

If she feels pretty confident she backs her opinion with a box of cigars, and the agreement is carefully signed by both and locked up. Then one or the other pays when the decision is reached. The young woman has an income of her own, so the arrangement is a fair one, which it might hardly be were she compelled to take her husband's own money to pay for his cigars.

Gambling is, of course, a wicked thing to do, but it checks wild assertions and smothers, in this case, many a fire that would burn up comfort.—New York Evening Post.

Utilizing Rice Hulls.

Experiments have been made with rice hulls in combination with different binding agents, but while the resulting briquets gave every satisfaction from the standpoint of heating, yet the initial cost of the various binding agents made them too high for practical purposes [illegible]

Star Items.

(Too late for last week)

Auctions and surprise parties are the order of the day; probably another sign of spring coming.

Knute Tollefson called on Hubert Jacobson on business matters Saturday.

Lars C. [illegible] is [illegible] he [illegible] lumber cutting at the Hanson mill.

Nels Graue is reported ill. Knute Drankey is helping with the work on the place.

The Aukus concert was well represented by Star residents at the Brie Hall Tuesday evening. All report a good time.

Theo. Berg of Reiner and Andrew Lunds of Kratka were transients en route to the Hannah Peterson auction near Neptune Friday.

Iver Iversen departed for North Dakota points Monday, to be employed at Farm work for the season. His brother Gustav accompanied him as far as Goodridge.

"Old Man Ellertson" is busily engaged cutting up his summer's supply of stove wood.

Among those attending the Peterson auction at Neptune Friday, may be named: August Schneider, Otto Parnow, Henry Tommerdahl, G. G. Olson, Knut Roisland, Tollef Huvet, Danielson brothers, Ole Tharaldson, Ed. Torgerson "Hal Halling" and others "too numerous to mention."

The Melder Lee family, recent arrivals from St Paul, are now located on the Oliver Tommerdal place, having rented same place for the summer.

Mrs. Hans Svare is also reported ill.

Mr. Atkins of Grygla is in attendance [illegible]

Miss Wold attended the [illegible] auction at High Landing Friday eve,

Jacobson and Peterson of Reiner are bailing for Ole Stommedahl,

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Loyland Wednesday afternoon.

Kristine Kulseth assisted Mrs. H. A. Dahlen during the week.

Lot Alfred Knutson suffered quite an accident Thursday afternoon, but came bravely out of the ordeal after all.

Halvor Syverson is busy cutting cord wood for G. G. Olson.

War Savings Stamps

Who Squanders—Shirks
Who Saves—Serves

He who saves money saves lives.

Are you buying War Savings Stamps REGULARLY?

They cost a penny more each month you wait.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25 cents) at any post office or bank.

This space donated by

PATRICK BRICK

[illegible]

Post Office Department Gives Form of Address for Oversea Mail

Persons who send mail to members of the Expeditionary Forces are particularly requested, in a statement issued by the Post Office Department, to use ink only in writing the addresses. Every piece of mail matter should also bear the name and adress of the sender.

Heavy paper, canvas, or cloth should be used for wrapping packages. When canvas or cloth is used the adress should be written on a shipping tag, with the name and adress of the sender on the reverse side.

Given names should be written in full, instead of initials. The title of the of the adressee, and the full name of the unit or organiation to which he is assigned should be added. It being sufficient in the way of further address to use the words "American Expeditionary Forces".

RED CROSS NOTES.

[illegible] the afternoon, as is their habit now, in the schoolhouse working for the boys "over there". Forty one bandages were completed and shipped to Thief River Falls. Ladies who were there for first time were: Mesdames Markuson, Kusmak, Theo. Nelson, and Samuelson. Three large boxes, two of clothing and one of shoes, were filled and shipped from Goodridge from the clothing and shoes collected for the destitute in Belgium. The people were very liberal with donations, which we are sure the Belgians will apreciate.

New members for the Red Cross this week are: Mrs John Markuson, Mrs Henry Halvorson, Mrs Elmer Bly, Raginhild Gevina, Geo. Wold, Martin [illegible]

"OLD PARR'S" AGE BELIEVED

Said to Have Lived to Be 152 Years Old—Lived Under Reigns of Ten Princes.

"Old Parr" was an Englishman whose proper name was Thomas Parr and who broke the modern record by living to the ripe old age of one hundred and fifty-two years, an exchange says. The British cyclopedia gives this account of him:

"Thomas Parr (1483-1635), English centenarian, known as 'Old Parr,' is reputed to have been born in 1483 at Winnington, Shropshire, the son of a farmer. In 1500 he is said to have left his home and entered domestic service and in 1518 to have returned to Winnington to occupy the small holding he then inherited on the death of his father. In 1563, at the age of eighty, he married his first wife, by whom he had a son and a daughter, both of whom died in infancy. At the age of one hundred and twenty-two, his first wife having died, he married again His vigor seems to have been unimpaired, and when one hundred and thirty years old he is said to have thrashed corn. In 1635 his fame reached the ears of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who resolved to exhibit him at court, and had him conveyed to London in a specially constructed litter. Here he was presented to King Charles I, but the change of air and diet soon affected him and the old man died at Lord Arundel's house in London on the 14th of November, 1635. He was buried in the south transept of Westminster abbey, where the inscription over his grave reads: 'Tho. Parr, of ye county of Salopp. Born in anno 1483. He lived in ye reigns of ten princes, viz: King Edward 4, King Edward 5, King Richard 3, King Henry 7, King Henry 8, King Edward 6, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James and King Charles, aged 152 years, and was buried here November 5, 1635.'"

That the son of a small farmer who had started in life as a hired man (the British cyclopedia says he left home and entered domestic service) should have been buried in Westminster abbey, shows that the story of his great age was believed.

Origin of Life on Planets.

The many speculations that have been published concerning the origin of life on the earth and on any other bodies in the universe where it may possibly exist usually assume that, in some way or other, "life germs" are transported across the gulfs of space from one planet to another. Thus it has been suggested that life may have been brought to the earth in meteors. One of the most recent suggestions is that minute "life germs" may escape from the atmosphere of a planet in which life exists, just as molecules of the atmospheric gases are believed to escape from our terrestrial atmosphere, and may be driven by light-pressure to some world where physical conditions have become suitable to support life. While there is nothing essentially absurd in these hypotheses, it is not clear why their authors should take it for granted that life cannot originate de novo on a cooling planet.—Scientific American.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to H. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American Creole and southern cuisine a broad field for investigation.

TOWHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to advise those who are interested that the firm of C. Gustafson & Son of Thief River Falls has the exclusive right to sell Avery tractors, threshing machines, and plows in the territory tributary to Thief River Falls, Germantown, and Esplee, Minn. They are our only representatives in this territory

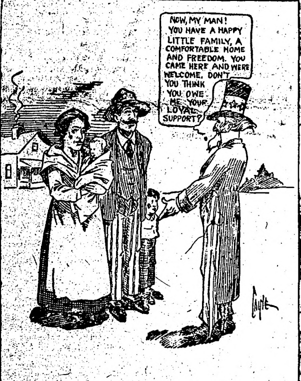
Signed Avery Co.
Branch at Grand Forks,
N. Dak.

Buy a smileage book for your soldier Boy.

The Eighth Anaual Junior Short Course of the Northwest School of Agriculture will begin April 1. This Junior Short Course is for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18. There were a hundred enrolled last year and prospects indicate a larger number year. The work taken up includes boys and girls club work of all kinds, lessons in corn, potato culture, calf judging, poultry, vegetable growing, and many other interesting exercises.

Parents will afford their boys and girls a fine week, a outing as well as instruction. The only cost is $.250 covering board and room during the week.

It will be necessary for the students to bring bedding as the school does not furnish this material. Write to the Agriculture School, Crookston, for further infomation.


NOW, MY MAN! YOU HAVE A HAPPY LITTLE FAMILY, A COMFORTABLE HOME AND FREEDOM. YOU CAME HERE AND WERE WELCOME. DON'T YOU THINK YOU OWE ME YOUR LOYAL SUPPORT?
Gayle

CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

IT'S TIME TO SHOW UNCLE SAM!

Boys Drowned, Cat Escaped.

The tables were turned in a tragic manner at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, recently when two young boys who attempted to drown a cat—at the request of the animal's owner—were themselves drowned in a small bay about three miles from the city. The cat struggled when the lads tried to hold its head under the waves and before the boys realized their danger they were swept out to sea by the outgoing tide. The cat escaped from the water and returned to its old home.

Our Rabbits.

The term rabbit was formerly more properly applied to the burrowing species of the old world, Lepus cuniculus (meaning to burrow), though by common usage our molly cottontail has so long been termed a rabbit that the name will now stand, as will that of jack rabbit for the big western hare of the prairies and Pacific coast.

Some Towers.

The height of the Eiffel tower, Paris is 986 feet; of the Blackpool tower, 520 feet; of New Brighton tower, 670 feet, and of the Woolworth building, New York, 750 feet.

Queer Place for Meteorites.

One of the remarkable features of the ocean's floor is the fact that in some places it is covered with the dust of meteorites.

Silent Applause.

Many a vaudeville actress seems to think she's a big thing because she sings through her nose, like an elephant.—Exchange.

Vehicles Bear Owners' Names.

In England all carts and wagons must bear the owner's name and address before being used in a public highway.

[illegible] CHART—HOW TO SAVE SYSTEMATICALLY THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

[illegible]

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

Strength Gave Out

Mrs. Schmitt Was Miserable From Kidney Trouble Until Doan's Came to Her Assistance. Now Well.

"My kidneys gave out during the change of life," says Mrs. Margaretha Schmitt, 63 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. "My back ached and pained as if it were broken. When I moved in bed, sharp, darting pains caught me across my back and I couldn't turn. Mornings I was stiff and sore and it felt as if heavy weights were tied to me. I was so worn-out. I often came near falling from dizziness and flashes of fire would come before my eyes, blinding me.

Mrs. Schmitt

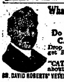
"I had the most severe headaches and my kidneys didn't act regularly. The secretions passed too often and caused much distress. I was hardly able to do my housework and just to walk upstairs took all my strength.

"As soon as I began taking *Doan's Kidney Pills*, I improved and six boxes put me in better health than I had enjoyed for years."

Mrs. Schmitt gave the foregoing statement in 1916 and on April 6, 1917, she said: "My cure has been permanent. I keep *Doan's* on hand, however, and take a few doses occasionally."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Don't Use Any Other Than Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin



What Do You Know About CATTLE?
Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS?
Drop us a post card today and get FREE INFORMATION about the New Book, "CATTLE, BREEDS AND ORIGIN" about all breeds of cattle on earth.
DR. DAVID ROBERTS' VETERINARY CO., A 100, WAUKESHA, WIS.

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES
Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively—by promptly using a dependable remedy—
PISO'S

What She Would Take.

At an Irish assize a deaf old lady, who had brought an action for damages against her neighbor, was being examined, when the judge suggested a compromise, and instructed counsel to ask what she would take to settle the matter.

"His lordship wants to know what you will take?" asked the learned counsel, bawling as loud as he could in the old lady's ear.

"I thank his lordship kindly," answered the dame; "and if it's no inconvenience to him, I'll take a little whisky and water."

Really Quick Work.

An Irishman, who was a bricklayer, and who was evicted, went to America to find work. When he was passing through New York he saw some bricklayers at work, and stood looking at them. While he was standing the foreman came over and said to him:

"Well, Pat, are you able to build houses as quick as this in Dublin? We start a house in the morning and the tenant is living in it in the evening."

"Well, begorra!" said Pat, "that's nothing. In Dublin we start a house in the morning, and the landlord is evicting the tenant from it in the evening."

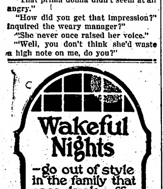
Too Valuable.

"That prima donna didn't seem at all angry."

"How did you get that impression?" inquired the weary manager?"

"She never once raised her voice."

"Well, you don't think she'd waste a high note on me, do you?"


Wakeful Nights
–go out of style in the family that once drank coffee but now uses
INSTANT POSTUM
This wholesome beverage of delicious flavor contains no drug elements to upset heart or nerves and its cheery goodness is just the thing in the way of a hot table drink
"There's a Reason"

Brief Items of State News

Mora.—Dr. Marion Burton, president of the University of Minnesota, was the principal speaker when the new high school here was dedicated.

Red Lake Falls.—Mrs. Festy Ridge, native of Ireland, 42, wife of a prominent farmer of Brown's Creek town, died at her home of autointoxication.

Aitkin.—Rev. Father Iciek of Duluth delivered an address here in the opera house under the auspices of the third Liberty Loan executive committee of Aitkin county.

St. Cloud.—Dr. A. L. Bruener of St. Cloud, who was made a first lieutenant in the dental corps of the army when he enlisted last year, has been promoted to a captaincy.

Anoka.—Chester E. Evans of Champlin, aged 81, is dead. He came to Minnesota in 1856 and settled in Maple Grove, Henepin county, where he lived until twenty years ago, when he moved to Champlin.

Mankato.—The board of education has decided to abandon the teaching of the German language in the Mankato public schools after the present classes complete their work, which will be in December.

St. Cloud.—One hundred and sixty cans of trout fry were received here from the state fish commission and planted in nearby streams. The local anglers each contributed $1 to help defray the expenses of planting the fry.

Glenwood.—David Bogie, chief of police, was stricken with apoplexy while alone at his office late at night and was found dead when a search was made for him. He was born in Colbourne, Ont., in 1850, and came to Glenwood forty-two years ago.

Minneapolis.—Col. E. T. Lee will lead a delegation of the Sons of the Veterans from Minneapolis to Shiloh battlefield April 1 to attend the annual reunion there of veterans of that battle. They will board a Tennessee river packet at St. Louis for a river journey to the battlefield.

St. Paul.—General property taxes in Minnesota during the past year have increased approximately 19 per cent. The total amount levied by the state and all its counties, cities, villages, school districts and townships in 1917 and payable this year is $62,446,401.79. The total levy in 1916, payable in 1917, was $52,449,740.06. The increase is $9,948,661.73, 18.95 per cent, to be exact.

St. Cloud.—Day schools will replace night schools at the St. Cloud state reformatory, Superintendent H. K. W. Scott has reported to the state board of control. Reformatory inmates, of whom 373, or about four out of five in the institution are enrolled in the school, will be given seven and one-half hours of classes weekly under the new plan, as compared with only four and one-half hours in the old night schools.

St. Paul.—Minnesota fire losses during February were only $417,092 compared with a total of $2,035,333 for the corresponding month a year ago, according to a bulletin issued late yesterday by George H. Nettleton, assistant state fire marshal. Greatest reductions in fire losses were in Minneapolis and in localities outside of St. Paul and Duluth. A corresponding decrease in the number of fires also is shown.

Crookston.—The 12th annual commencement exercises of the University of Agriculture began here with a special sermon to the graduating class by Rev. W. E. Dudley, on "The Call for Service," at the First Congregational church. The commencement program continued for four days, closing with commencement day exercises, at which Marion L. Burton, president of the university, spoke and presented the diplomas.

St. Paul.—Employ teachers early and make contracts for the full time of the next school year; seek out qualified teachers who have retired from teaching with a record of efficient service; and fix salaries in some proportion to the increase of living cost. This is the trinity that is being emphasized by educators as emergency measures to offset the effect of the war. C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of education, is taking prominent part.

Minneapolis.—Details of the pro- Minneapolis and Rochester, will be posed "University Road," between discussed on the evening of Tuesday, April 2, when county commissioners and surveyors of five counties meet as guests of the new South Town Civic club, sponsors of the new trail into the southern part of the state, at a banquet at the South Side high school. In addition to Hennepin county, there will be county officials from Dakota, Goodhue, Olmstead and Fillmore counties, and 400 men are expected so be present.

Wells.—This village, with a population of 2,000 persons, established a record in a Red Cross sale which is believed to be the best of any town of its size in the country. More than $9,000 was raised. A single pig, registered under the name of "Red Cross Maid," sold for more than $1,000.

Baudette.—Placing the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth last Wednesday Magnus W. Anderson pulled the trigger and literally blew off his head. He was about [illegible] and leaves a wife [illegible]

Spring Valley.—The recent Red Cross wood drive here has proven a success financially and netted for the good cause $500.

Park Rapids.—Hon. E. R. Hinds, who has served Hubbard county in several sessions of the legislature, has filed for re-election.

St. Paul.—Arguments on questions of law relating to indictments against A. C. Townley, head of the Nonpartisan league, and Joseph Gilbert, manager, will be heard in the state supreme court May 31.

Pine City.—Representative Adolph S. Larson of Sandstone filed as a candidate for state senator from this district. He is the second man to file for the position. Senator Rystrom having also done so.

Red Lake Falls.—Oswald Lind, who has been state engineer for Marshall county for four years, has been selected by the state highway commission as the state engineer for Red Lake county and moved here with his family this week.

Red Lake Falls.—Extensive repairs will be made to St. Mary's Catholic church here this season according to the rector, James J. Hawks, who has called for bids for the work which will include a new cement foundation, siding and decorating inside and out.

Brainerd.—Fred T. Lincoln, secretary of the Northern Minnesota Development association, has returned from a conference at Grand Rapids where matters were taken up to make the fall meeting of the association there November 20 and 21 one of widespread interest.

St. Paul.—Minnesota soldiers numbering 40,000 to 50,000 will be disfranchised in the statewide primary election June 17 unless some steps are taken within the next few weeks to provide for collecting and counting their votes. The subject is giving deep concern to state officials.

St. Paul.—Dr. Arthur F. Kilbourne, superintendent of the Rochester state hospital for insane was stricken with apoplexy, according to a report received by the State Board of Control. Dr. Kilbourne was reported to show some improvement and his chances of recovery are said to be good.

Wells.—A new chemical automobile fire truck has been added to the equipment of the department. The truck is large enough to carry twenty firemen and will be used on emergency calls from neighboring villages and will also respond to fire calls from the surrounding farming districts.

Bemidji.—The recruiting office here has averaged better than a man a day during the month of March. From present indications it appears that this record is to continue and that the Bemidji office will retain the banner as securing the largest number of enlistments per capita in Minnesota.

St. Paul.—Many prospective settlers from Iowa and Illinois are planning to buy from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of state land in Roseau county at a sale there, according to J. F. Gould, of State Auditor J. A. O. Preus' staff, who has left to conduct the Roseau sale. About 45,000 acres will be offered.

Hinckley.—The Pine county commissioners have let the contract for the grading and surfacing of the Duluth-Twin City highway, from Pine City to Sandstone, to S. J. Grove & Sons of Minneapolis for $37,182.60. The stretch is about twenty miles in extent. The contract calls for an overhead crossing of the Northern Pacific railroad tracks at Mission creek. Work will commence at once.

Warroad.—Claiming that he was driven from the community through threats by the defendants and menaced by lynching at their hands, W. C. Raderstarts has brought a $25,000 damage suit against George Marvin, Rev. Mr. Foster, E. A. Linder, Prof. Wilcox, Syver Johnson, C. E. Carlquist and Martin Berg. The complaint charges that on March 17, 1916, they threatened to lynch him and to do physical violence

St. Paul.—Patriotic Minnesotans of German blood will meet to form a permanent and aggressive loyalty organization in St. Paul April 2, it is announced by Henry F. Wessel, St. Paul, head of the temporary organization formed at a meeting March 4. The meeting will be at the Saint Paul hotel at 10:30 a. m. and responses from all parts of the state indicate that there will be a large and representative attendance.

Red Wing.—Joseph Gilbert, L. Martin and N. S. Randall, Nonpartisan league speakers, through their attorney, Thomas Sullivan, entered demurrers in district court here to indictments charging disloyalty in Kenyon and Goodhue counties last summer. The demurrers were based on the alleged grounds that "the facts in the indictments to not constitute a public offense." J. C. Seebach and his son Carl, also under indictment on disloyalty charges, entered demurrers similar to the Nonpartisan men.

Ironton.—H. J. Councilman, trainmaster of the Northern Pacific, was in town recently completing arrangements for his line to connect with the main system at Deerwood, thereby giving this village connection with Duluth and Minneapolis over the Northern Pacific.

Brookpark.—Superintendent R. C. Weech returned from Murdock, Minn., where he was hired as superintendent of schools. The school building is a new $85,000 building [illegible]

HOLLAND OBJECTS; SHIPS ARE SEIZED

SEVENTY-SEVEN VESSELS IN AMERICAN WATER REQUISITIONED DESPITE PROTEST.

GERMAN THREATS EFFECTIVE

Were Cause of Holland's Refusal to Put Into Effect Her Agreement to Restore Ships To Normal Service.

Washington, March 21.—Upon Holland's refusal in the face of German threats to put into effect her voluntary agreement for restoring her merchant marine to normal activity, the United States government has requisitioned all Dutch ships in American waters. United States naval guards went on board the ships immediately. At the same time Great Britain was taking over Dutch vessels in British ports.

A total of 77 ships of probably 600,000 tons was added to the American merchant marine by the requisitioning. Another 400,000 tons are put into the Allied service by Great Britain's action. Most of them will be used in the food carrying trade between the United States and Europe.

President Wilson's proclamation taking over the ships was issued only after word finally came from London that Holland's delayed reply was a rejection of the British-American demand.

Guarantee Made to Holland.

The government had waited more than 48 hours beyond the time when Holland had been requested to make a decision as to whether she would carry out the original pact or submit to requisitioning. Every effort was made to avoid drastic action, as transfer by agreement was sought, rather than by seizure, although the latter is an exercise of sovereign rights justified in international law and practiced by all nations.

Although the ships had been taken over without any formal agreement, the United States proposes to carry out scrupulously the terms of the original pact, so that Holland shall receive ample foodstuffs and will be protected in her colonial trade by having sufficient tonnage to maintain its commerce.

The President's proclamation was issued, authorizing the navy to take over the vessels, which will be equipped and operated by the Navy department and the Shipping board, the Dutch crews being supplemented by American civilian sailors and naval reservists. Compensation will be made to the owners, as required by law.

President Makes Statement.

In a statement outlining the negotiations which preceded the requisitioning, President Wilson pointed out that the permanent agreement with the Dutch government had been blocked by Germany, despite the little kingdom's acute need of foodstuffs, for which the agreement provided. A temporary agreement then was negotiated to tide over the emergency and that too, was held up by Prussian diplomacy.

"Although the reason never was formally expressed," the President said, "it was generally known that the Dutch shipowners feared lest their ships would be destroyed by German submarines. That this fear was not wholly unjustified has unhappily been shown by the recent act of the German government in sinking the Spanish ship Sardinero outside the danger zone, when carrying a cargo of grain for Switzerland, and after the submarine commander had ascertained this fact by an inspection of the ship's papers."

For two months the proposed agreements lay in diplomatic pigeon holes without action and meanwhile, the President says:

"German threats have grown more violent." The final proposal to Holland was transmitted on March 7 and set last Monday as the time by which a reply was wished. Failing to receive a favorable reply, the United States proceeded to requisition the ships as dictated by military necessity.

FEAR FOE MOVE ON MOSCOW

Russians Anxious Over Apparent Enveloping Campaign.

London, March 21.—Various reports from Russia indicate the greatest anxiety over what appears to be an enveloping movement the Austro-German forces are carrying out against Moscow. There is talk of moving the government, according to these advices, to Sarjov, 450 miles southeast, or to Nichni Novgorod, 265 miles northeast of Moscow.

U. S. Has Hopes For Russia.

Washington, March 21.—The United States government holds firm to the belief there is yet hope of arousing Russia against the Teutons. "It is a small margin," high officials say, "but worth hanging on to." And it may be assured President Wilson will continue his efforts to drive home to the Russians America's friendship to the last. Confidence in official circles here has been aroused slightly by the new tone adopted toward America by [illegible]

Is your home *Certain-teed*?

You pay for insurance against a fire loss that *may* happen. Are you equally protected against loss that surely *will* happen if your home remains unpainted,—or poorly painted? Is your property *Certain-teed* against deterioration and decay?

Wherever there is need for paint or varnish, that need is supplied by a *Certain-teed* Paint or Varnish made for the purpose. For interior walls, ceilings, woodwork, floors and furniture; for exterior walls, roofs, porches, outbuildings and porch furniture — there is a *Certain-teed* product made to withstand the use or exposure to which it will be subjected.

Certain-teed

Paints and Varnishes
are more decorative than ordinary paints,—their colors and finish more clear and lustrous. And they are, in the ultimate, more economical; for they spread farther and last longer, and each color is priced according to its cost of production; whereas most paints are sold at a flat price, based upon the production cost of the most expensive color.

For Porch and Lawn Furniture

The man in the illustration is giving his porch and lawn furniture a coat of *Certain-teed* Porch Furniture Enamel. The sun will not fade its color; rain will not dim its lustre; hot weather will not soften its surface. This enamel, like all other *Certain-teed* products, is compounded of pure materials, properly proportioned, accurately mixed by machinery under the supervision of paint experts.

Certain-teed
Paint Products
Porch Furniture Enamel
Certain-teed Varnishes

Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes are made for all uses, in all colors and in all sizes of cans. Any store that sells paints can supply you. If the dealer you apply to, cannot immediately supply you what you want, he can obtain it promptly.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
Offices and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of America
Manufacturers of
Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing

Not So Bad.

"Target No. 3 was the one to shoot at and you hit target No. 7," said the captain.

"Yes, sir," replied the cross-eyed private.

"Didn't you look where you were shooting?"

"No, sir, I shot where I was looking."

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops.
Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, for use among the troops. Shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, Allen's Foot-Ease gives rest and comfort, and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere 25c. Try it today. Adv.

Too Common.

"Have you a site yet for your new house?"

"Oh, yes."

"Where is it?"

"In my mind's eye."

A New Way to Shave
Tender skins twice a day without irritation by using Cuticura Soap the "Cuticura Way." No slimy mug, germs, waste of time or money. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

When the other fellow ceases to display any interest it's time for you to shut up.

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR CONSTIPATION
have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.
Genuine bears signature
Brent Good

PALE FACES
Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood
Carter's Iron Pills
Will help this condition

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 13--1918.

Win the War by Preparing the Land
Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops
Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY
TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 Is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

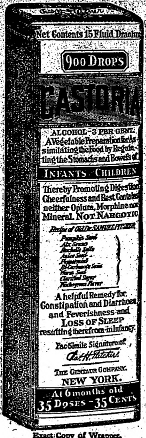
Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to:

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BAKED POTATO

BIG, white, mealy—with butter melting on it. Um-m-m! And you like it because it is baked. Same with Lucky Strike Cigarette

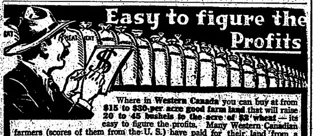
IT'S TOASTED

Cooking makes things delicious—toasting the tobacco has made the Lucky Strike Cigarette famous.

LUCKY STRIKE
"IT'S TOASTED"
CIGARETTES

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

Easy to figure the Profits



Where in Western Canada you can buy at from $15 to $30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of $2 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

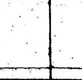
Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at $2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

R. A. GARRETT
311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agent


160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA

U. S. WHEAT RATION REDUCED ONE-HALF

NEW FOOD RULES ALLOW 1⅓ POUNDS OF WHEAT PRODUCT PER WEEK TO EACH PERSON.

FLOUR SALES ARE TO BE CUT

Only Thirty Days' Flour Supply Permitted On Hand—To Save 50 Per Cent of U. S. Wheat For Allies.

Washington, March 25.—Further reduction in the consumption of wheat is asked of the public by the Food administration that the scant supplies available before the next harvest may be stretched to meet the needs of the army, domestic consumers and the Allies.

Every American is requested to cut his average ration of wheat by 50 per cent, which would reduce the total normal consumption of 42,000,000 bushels a month to 21,000,000. This gives a ration of not more than 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly for each person. Flour sales will be cut to one-eighth of a barrel for a town customer and one-quarter for any country customer, that retailers' stocks may be illustrated to as great a number as possible.

Statement Is Issued.

The Food administartion's statement says:

"If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to about 21,000,000 bushels a month as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent our normal consumption. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately one and one-half pounds of wheat products weekly per person.

Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products then cereal breads baked in the household.

Potatoes Are Abundant.

'With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We have in the spring months a surplus of milk and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already exhausted the supply of these grains.

"To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed: Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1¾ pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, Macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

Wheatless Day Continue

"Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, or wheat breakfast cereals containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each 90 meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.

"Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customers at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

Victory Bread Affected.

"We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March first.

"Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely. There is no limit on the use of other cereals, flours and meats, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, etc.

Sweden To Be Strictly Neutral.

Stockholm, March 25.—Premier Eden, speaking recently at Henkoeping on the new and grave problems facing Sweden, through the complete transformation of the situation in the Baltic, declared the government would maintain a policy of unshakable neutrality. With reference to Finland and the Aland Islands questions the premier said the [illegible]

GIRLS! MAKE A BEAUTY LOTION WITH LEMONS

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is truly marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands. Adv.

Portable Distillery.

A French perfume-manufacturing company has constructed a portable distillery to obtain extracts from either wild or cultivated flowers in the regions in which they grow.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

A War Expression.

"When Artemus Ward spoke of 'the bright Lexington of youth,' what did he mean?"

"The period just after the young idea has learned to shoot, I suppose."

How's This?

We offer $100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

This Funny World.

McJones—Notwithstanding the high price of living, the things we really like are not what cost the most money.

McSmith—I thought of that myself when I saw Newrich accompany his wife to the opera when he'd rather have gone to the movies.—People's Home Journal.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ECZEMA AND PILES

Thousands and thousands of people, says Peterson, are learning every week that one 30 cent box of Peterson's Ointment will abolish Eczema and banish piles, and the grateful letters I receive every day are worth more to me than money.

I had Eczema for many years on my head and could not get anything to do it any good. I saw your ad and got one box and I owe you many thanks for the good it has done me. There isn't a blotch on my head now, and I couldn't help but thank Peterson, for the cure is great. Mrs. Mary Hill, 420 Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I have had itching piles for 15 years and Peterson's is the only ointment that relieves me, besides the piles seem to have gone. A. B. Ruger, 1127 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wis.

Use Peterson's Ointment for old sores, salt rheum and all skin diseases. It banishes pimples and blackheads in less than 10 days and leaves the skin clean, clear and pleasant to look upon. Druggists guarantee it. Adv.

The wise man can conceal his wisdom, but the fool cannot hide his folly.

An honest man thinks that a pretty woman is also a noble work.

To The American People

There is no foundation for the alleged violations of law attributed to our Company by agents of the Federal Trade Commission and I want to say emphatically that Swift & Company is not a party to any conspiracy to defraud the Government. Nor has Swift & Company been guilty of improperly storing foods or of making false entries or reports.

Conferences of packers, where prices have been discussed, have been held at the urgent request and in the presence of representatives of either the Food Administration or the Council of National Defense. And yet the packers have been accused of committing a felony by acting in collusion on Government bids!

We have done our best, with other packers, large and small, to comply with the directions of the United States Food Administration in all particulars, including the furnishing of food supplies for the U. S. Army and Navy and the Allies, now being handled through the Food Administration.

We will continue to do our utmost, under Government direction, to increase our production and assist the Food Administration. We consider that the opportunity to co-operate whole-heartedly and to our fullest powers with this branch of the Government is our plain and most pressing duty.

The Trade Commission Attorney has, by false inference and misplaced emphasis, given to disconnected portions of the correspondence taken from our private files and read into the Record, a false and sinister meaning with the plain purpose of creating antagonistic public opinion.

The services of the packers of the United States are most urgently needed, and I regret exceedingly that we should at this time have to spend our efforts in defending ourselves against unfounded, unproved, and unfair assertions such as are being daily made public.

L. F. Swift President

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know that when you sell or buy through the sales you have about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive, no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

The Better Way.

"Ask the waiter what is good today."

"You're living in the past. Ask him what's allowed."

Some men are like knives; in getting sharp they lose more or less of their best mettle.

The kiss evoluted from the monkey's lick.

Unless a girl has unlimited faith in her complexion she will not tolerate a kiss on her cheek.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

Little fleas have smaller fleas to bite them. Don't imagine you have all the trouble there is.

22 Million Families in the United States

4 CUPS OF WHEAT FLOUR TO THE POUND

If each family used 4 cups of flour less per week, the saving would be 22 million pounds or 112,244 barrels *every week.*

The greatest help housekeepers can give to win the war is to make this saving and *it can be done* by using this recipe in place of white flour bread.

Corn Meal Biscuits

- ¾ cup scalded milk
- 1 cup corn meal
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup white flour
- 4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Save ¼ cup of the measured flour for board. Pour milk over corn meal, add shortening and salt. When cold, add sifted flour and baking powder. Roll out lightly on floured board. Cut with biscuit cutter and bake in greased pan fifteen to twenty minutes.

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes," containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods, mailed free—address

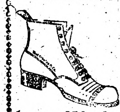
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Dept. W, 135 William Street, New York

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

We learn from the Cape Girardeau Republican that a farmer of Millersville, that county, drove into Jackson, the county seat, the other day carrying in one automobile and one wagon products of the farm which sold for $1,380 cash. The by-products consisted of wool, feathers, poultry products and garden truck. Time was when the average farmer would not have fooled with any of these products, except wool, considering them good for use by the womenfolks in trade at the village store—as, indeed, they were. But the world is calling for the products and by-products of the American farm as never before, says St. Louis Republican. The farmer who neglects the call and allows things to go to waste for which there is an active cash demand is the one who will still have a mortgage on his place instead of a tractor and an automobile.

PASSING OF THE SWORD.

The war department order eliminating the sword as part of the equipment of the officer in the organization of the new National army is quite in line with the accepted practice in the embattled armies in Europe since the beginning of the war, but it none the less marks the passing—perhaps final—of one of the most cherished, albeit useless, badges of the military profession, says Philadelphia Public Ledger. This ancient weapon is abandoned for two good reasons: It is no longer of real service either as an instrument of offense or of defense, and it is a distinguishing mark which makes its bearer a conspicuous target for the enemy sharpshooter. The cavalry saber will probably remain for a time, where cavalry can find anything to do, for this form of the sword is to the trooper what the bayonet is to the infantryman. Notwithstanding the admitted uselessness of the sword, its passing will be regretted. It may still linger awhile as a ceremonial adornment, a symbol of military rank far from the field of active service, but, like all antiquated things, must finally succumb to the inevitable and be banished from the kit of the real soldier.



FOOT-SCHULZE SHOES

For men, women' misses and children n all styles and prices. We also handle the Weyenberg Work Shoe for Men and Boys.

SHOES FOR SERVICE, STYLE. AND QUALITY AT THE RIGHT PRICES

See Us Before Buying.

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, - - Mi

The ELEVEN TOWNS

A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn., as a second class mail matter.

This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

Floods in Brazil.

The native inhabitants of Brazil have lately been suffering from the disastrous effects of the flooding of the Amazon, whose relentless waters have submerged the countryside for hundreds of miles around. At regular intervals this mighty river overflows its banks, and a famous traveler estimated that no fewer than 5,000,000 natives have lost their lives during the last five centuries through these terrible floods.

War Savings Stamps

PROMISE someone that you'll save one War Savings Stamp each month, each week, or each day.

Penalize yourself by saving two every time you miss the day.

The first principle of money making is money saving. And every time you lick the stamp you help to lick the Kaiser.

War Savings Stamps at every bank, post office or other authorized agency.

This space donated by

Alfred Anderson

Church Announcement.
(Nor. Luth. Church)

Goodridge, Easter Sunday, Service at 3 P. M.

Bethania, Easter Sunday, Service at 10:30 A. M.

Torgerson, Easter Service, Monday, April 1, at 10;30 A. M.

All are cordially welcome.

G. A. Tungseth, Pastor

Germantown, Easter Sunday, service in the German language at 10 o' clock A. M.

Erie, Easter Sunday, service in the English language at 3 o'clock P. M.

O. C. Schultz, pastor.

War Savings Stamps

THE first principle of money making is money saving. Get the habit of buying War Savings Stamps regularly. This is the stamp which is going to help Uncle Sam stamp out Autocracy and help you, by saving, to start on the road to Success.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps at any bank or post office.

This space donated by

Stephenson's Cafe

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv

FOR SALE- We have some good seed barley for sale. Barley is now $2.00 a bushel, but we will not guarantee the price for any length of time.

Tessum Seed Grain & Supply Co.

Last Saturday evening a basket social was given in the Geving schoolhouse, Miss Haugen, teacher, for the benefit of the Red Cross. The children presented a splendid little program consisting of patriotic songs and recitations. A. O. Halvorson, principal of the Goodridege Consolidated Schools gave a short patriotic talk, taking as his text the last words of the Presidents war message of a year ago. Frank Race acted as auctioneer and did the stunt very creditably. The neat sum of thi [illegible] dollars was realized.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

Cracked and whole corn for sale at the Hanson & Barzen elevator. Adv

NOTICE: I am now in first class shape to handle all your Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin

The play entitled "Dot" The Miners Daughter, presented last Saturday evenig in the Goodridge Hall by local talent from Marshall county was well attended and was enjoyed by all, The manager stated they did not come to show their, but to raise money for the Red Cross As a matter of fact they did both, Perfect talent is naturally not always obtainable, but the motive back of the performance outshines any little defect there may have been in the rendering of the play. We are sure the same caste would be wecome in Goodridge again.

Two patriotic people that could not come to the play, but who sent the admission just the same are Halvor and Carl Christianson.

Correspondents wanted in every township in eastern Pennington County and in west Beltrami county and south eastern Marshall. Write or call at this office for particulars.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs
Double disk records at 35cts.

For your lunches, Ice cream and soft drinks go to M. J. Stephenson's Cafe

NOTICE. I am now in first clas. shape to handle all your Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.

Rosaire Morin.

MORIN & STEPHENSON
Agents for Musikland Phonographs.
Double disk Records at 35cts.

Boost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

Tuesday, April 16th the third number of the lyceum course will appear This enterainment is furnished by the Potter Depew Trio, a group consisting of two ladies and a gentleman, all experienced and well qualified musicians and elocutionsts. Remember the date, April 16th.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Farmers are urged to bring their wheat except what they absolutely need for seed to market before May 15th. Mr. A. D. Wilson, food Administrator fo Minnesota says that it is quite probabl that, if any farmer holds his wheat the Goverment will requisition it.

A boy was born to Mr. Mrs. Howard Yohn last Friday. All concurned are doing well. Hardly had this been written when news came that the little boy passed to the Great beyond early Wednesday morning.

The sorrowing parents have the heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

We have several customers for improved and unimproved land We are especially interested in farms with light improvements at a low price. If you have land to sell, call on or write us. Empire Farms Co., Citizens State Bank Bldg., Thief River Falls, Minn. adv. mch. 21,28, a. 4. 11,18,25

The ice house for the creamery is completed and filled. O. N. Fjose and C. H. Rossmon have been in charge of the work. The creamery itself is on the way. In a comparatively short time the institution will be in running order. We hope that the people in the community will support it to the extent that is ought to be supported. We cannot build up a community by opposing everything that is for the good of that community. Stock is what will make this unity worth anything, and the most profitable way to handle stock is in connection with a creamery. There is none within a radius of many miles from Goodridge that has a valid objection to an institution of this kind. Then, why not support it? As a matter of fact there are only a few who do oppose it. But even these few have no reason whatever. Let them fall in line and build up instead of tearing down.

It is Goodridge that has made your land worth something. Before this village was located here you could not have sold if you had tried to. Now you wont sell it unless you get a big price for it. Do you see the point?

Rev. J. M. Sundheim Will Visit Goodridge

Rev. J. M. Sundheim of Fertile, this state, President of the Northern Minnesota District of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America will come to Goodridge, Saturday, April 6. This is an official visit and, therefore, the president will be present at the service the following Sunday at the Goodridge Church. The local pastor, Rev. Tungseth, will conduct services in the forenoon and Pres. Sundheim will occupy the pulpit in the afternoon and also catechise the children. Everybody should avail themselves of this grand opportunity to hear the Rt. Rev, J. M. Sundheim, President of the Northern Minn District.

AUCTION

Having rented our farms we will sell at Public Sale on the S.W.1-4 Sec 8 Township of Reiner, the following listed property on,

THURSDAY APRIL 4th

Sale To Commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HORSES

1 Grey Mare, 12 yrs. old, weight 1300
1 Bay Gelding 10 yrs. old, weight 1350
1 Iron grey Mare, 3 yrs. old, weight 1200
1 bay Mare, 9 yrs. old, weight 1400
1 black Gelding, 3 yrs. old, weight 1200

CATTLE

1 red Cow, 8 yrs. old fresh March
1 red Cow, 4 yrs. old, fresh soon
1 red Cow, 3 yrf. old fresh March
1 red Cow, 3 yrs. old with calf
1 red Cow 3 yrs. old
4 yearling heifers
2 yearling bull calfs 1 calf 1 month old

MACHINERY ETC.

1 Van Brunt 18 single disk drill, nearly new
1 Rock Island gang plow 14 inch nearly new
1 Rock Island disk 14 disks
1 wide tire wagon complete
1, 6 ft. McCormick binder
1, 14 inch breaking plow
1 cutter, good as new
1 pair working harness
1 light draft Kentucky drill, 14 double disk
1, 12 foot cast iron pulverlizer
1 McCormick hay rake
1 pair bob sleighs
1, 3 horse power International gasoline engine and saw
1 John Deere power hay press complete with 5 horse engine
1, 140 egg Belle City Incubator
1, 3 horse wooden drag
1 grind stone good as new
1 Emerson gang plow 13 inch
1, 5 foot Deering mower
1, 3 horse wooden drag
1 Fairbanks Morse feed mill

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS: All sums of $10. and unber Cash. Over that amount bankable papers will be taken due Nov. 1st 1918, with 10 pr cent itnerest

ARTHUR PETERSON & HANS FENSAND, Owners

W. J. LaBree, Auctioneer Farmers State Bank, Clerk

War Savings Stamps

THEY earn a cent each month.

February, 1918, $4.13
March, 1918, $4.14
April, 1918, $4.15
JANUARY, 1923, $5.00

Plan to save one 25c Thrift Stamp each day.

A stamp a day Keeps the Germans away.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25c) at any bank or post office.

This space donated by

CARL EBSETH

AUCTION

On account of ill health and having rented my farm I will sell at Public Auction on my farm, the S.E. 1-4, Sec. 20 Star Township 5 1-2 miles east of High Landing P. O. and 1 mile south and 1 1-2 miles east of Erie P. O. on,

FRIDAY APRIL 5th.

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

HORSES & CATTLE

One bay mare, 10 yrs. old, weight 1200
One gray mule, 7 yrs old, weight 1000
One bay mule 10 yrs. old, weight 900
One Grey Cow, 8 yrs, old, fresh in May
One red Cow, 7 yrs. old, fresh in September
One red Cow, 8 yrs. old, fresh in November
One red Cow, 4 yrs. old, fresh in November
One red Cow, 5 yrs. old, fresh in November
One red and white Cow, 9 yrs. old, fresh in Dec.
One red Heifer 2 yrs. old, fresh in June
One red bull, 2 1-2 yrs. old
One red Steer, 1 1-2 yrs. old
One red and white Steer 14 months old
One red Steer 2 yrs. old
One black and white steer 10 months old
One red Heifer Calf 6 months old
2 calves 3 months old

MACHINERY ETC.

One Deering Binder 6 ft. cut in good running order
One McCormick Mower 4 1-2 ft. cut
One Deering Hay rake 10 ft. One seeder 13 ft.
One Van Brunt Shoe Drill 16 shoes
One John Deere Sulky plow 16 inch with breaking attachment One Iron drag 3 sections
One wide tire wagon complete One hay rake
One sod cutter 12 disks with truck One bob sled
One Cultivator one horse One Grind Stone
One set work harness One Fanning Mill Complete
One single work harness 6 tons good upland hay
1500 ft. of lumber, oak and poplar dimensions
50 chickens 2 cook stoves One sewing machine
One heating Stove One DeLaval cream seperator
One phone good as new 2 bed steads and all other household goods too numerous to mention

Terms: All sums of $10. and under, Cash. Over that amount bankable papers will be taken due Nov. 1st. 1918, with 10 per cent interest.

NELS N. GRAUE Owner.

W. J. LaBree, Auctioneer

Goodridge State Bank, Clerk

War Savings Stamps

Get the Habit of Saving

IN Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, the United States Government offers you the greatest opportunity to save which any government has offered to its people. Like Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps have behind them the entire resources of the Government and people of the United States. They have the additional advantage that they steadily increase in value, and this increase is guaranteed by the Government. These stamps are issued in two denominations, the 25 cent Thrift Stamp and the $5.00 War Savings Stamp.

A "Thrift Card" is furnished to all purchasers of 25 cent stamps. This card has spaces for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the Thrift Card may be exchanged for a $5.00 stamp at post offices, banks or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and 1 cent additional each month thereafter.

If you prefer, you may buy a $5.00 stamp outright. These were on sale January 31, 1918, for $4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay $5.00 at any post office or at the Treasury in Washington for each stamp affixed to a War Savings Certificate.

When you purchase a $5 stamp, you receive an engraved folder known as a "War Savings Certificate," which bears your name and can be cashed only by you. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are all filled with War Savings Stamps before January 31, 1918, the cost to you will be $82.40, and on January 1, 1923, the Government will pay you $100—a net profit of $17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly from January 2, 1918.

If you hold a War-Savings Certificate and find it necessary to cash it before maturity, you may at any time after January 2, 1918, upon giving 10 days' written notice to any money-order post office receive for each stamp affixed to your certificate the amount paid therefor plus 1 cent for each calendar month after the month of purchase of each stamp. A registered certificate may be redeemed, however, only at the post office where registered.

You cannot lose and are certain to gain. You are buying the safest security in the world in the most convenient form in which the security of a great Government has ever been offered to its people.

Why You Should Buy Them

Your country needs every penny every man, woman and child can save, in order to feed, clothe, and arm the soldiers and sailors of America to win this war in defense of American honor and democracy.

A Country worth fighting for is a Country worth saving for.

To save money is to save life.

Buy War Savings Stamps at post offices, banks, trust companies, or other authorized agencies and strike a blow for your Country.

This space donated by

OLIVER RESAN HOWARD Y

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Ba

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery should patronize those who help in building u town.

We have invested a large amount of mor helping to build up Goodridge and feel enti your patronage as long as our charges are reas able and we treat you right.

City Dray Line in Connectio

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE MINNES

Goodridge Hotel and Restuarant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, pipes and Tobaccos.

M. J. Stephenson

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

VivoFlour

Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

A Bank That Is A Real Bank

Is where you get the best o SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits i higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSON, CASHIER.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, Minnesota.

NEXT LOAN FOR $3,000,000,000

Third Liberty Issue to Be at Four and One-Quarter Per Cent Non-convertible.

TO ACCEPT FIRST ISSUES

Secretary McAdoo Makes Announcement of Third Liberty Loan Issue to Open April 6—Issue Less Than Expected.

Washington, March 27.—Three billion dollars will be the amount of the third Liberty Loan, to open April 6. The interest will be 4¼ per cent and all oversubscriptions will be taken.

Bonds of the first loan, bearing 3½ per cent interest, and of the second loan at four per cent, may be converted into the new bonds, but those of the third loan will not be convertible into any future issue.

This announcement is made by Secretary McAdoo with the comment that "the great events now happening in France must fire the soul of every Amrican with a new determination to furnish all the dollars and all the matrial resources of America that are needed to put an end to the execrable atrocities of German militarism."

Sinking Fund Is Planned

In connection with the loan, the Secretary plans to establish a sinking fund to purchase back bonds of the third loan thrown upon the market, to aid in keeping them at par.

Maturity of the bonds is yet to be determined, but it was officially stated that they would be long term, probably between 20 and 30 years.

Other features which are to be settled are the length of the campaign and the terms of payments on the bonds.

Deduction of government expenditures and Allied loans below the former estimate is responsible for the loans size, Secretary McAdoo explained. He said the bonds were made non-convertible to put an end to expectations of higher interest rates in the future, indicating his purpose to maintain the 4¼ rate for future loans.

Legislation to Be Asked.

Legislation will be drafted by Chairman Kitchin of the House ways and means committee to provide for an additional bond authorization of $4,500,000,000 more than the $3,666,000,000 sum already authorized but unissued to provide for future issues, for the increased interest rate, for continuance of loans to the Allies this summer and for issuance of more than the $4,000,000,000 certificates of indebtedness now authorized.

In his statement Secretary McAdoo says:

Defeat Faces the Kaiser

"I am sure that the people will respond to the third Liberty Loan with the same loyalty and enthusiasm that characterized their support of the first two loans. The great events now happening in France must fire the soul of every American with a new determination to furnish all the dollars and all the material resources of America that are needed to put an end to the execrable atrocities of German militarism. Defeat faces the kasier. Let us hasten it by asserting America's might with increased vigor in concert with out gallant comrades."

U. S. BUYS RUSSIAN SHIPS

Admiral Knight Purchases All Coast Vessels From Slavs.

London, March 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tokio, says:

"The newspaper Kokumin Shimbun announces that Admiral Austin M. Knight, commander of the United States Asiatic fleet, has purchased all the shipping on the Russian coast. This totals 650,000 tons. Admiral Knight is now at Vladivostok.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR HAIG

Premier Says Men are In France Or Coming.

London, March 26.—In a message to Field Marshal Haig, David Lloyd George, the British premier, says that the men necessary to replace those lost are either now in France or already on their way. All guns will be replaced and still further reinforcements of men and guns are ready to enter the battle.

DUTCH DECLINE GRAIN OFFER

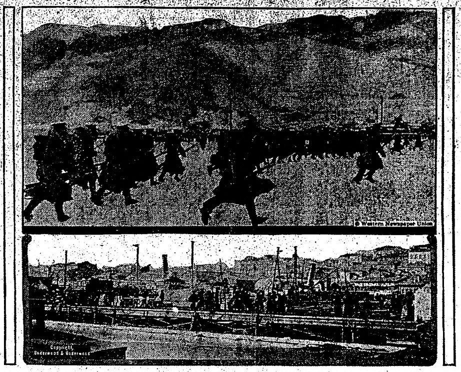
Cabinet Said to Have Rejected Allied Ship Proposal.

London, March 26.—The Dutch cabinet is said to have decided to send the Allied Powers a formal refusal of their offer of grain in return for Dutch ships, a dispatch from The Hague to the Daily Mail says.

70 Mile Guns Futile, Says Maxim.

New York, March 26.—"It is quite practicable to build an ordinary Maxim silencer that would deaden the report of a gun throwing shells into Paris from the suburbs of the city," Hudson Maxim, famous inventor of explosives, declared after reading accounts of mysterious shells falling in Paris. "If the Germans really have built a 70-mile long range gun it would be so expensive and futile as to indicate their mental deterioration and should be the cause for great Allied rejoicing," said the gun builder.

JAPANESE ARE READY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE IMPORTANT RUSSIAN PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK



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Recent photograph of the commercial harbor and docks of Vladivostok, the great Pacific port of Russia, and, above, some of the Japanese troops that are held in readiness to seize that city to protect the immense stores of food and war supplies sent there by the allies before the Russians quit the war against Germany.

AMERICANS IN BATTLE

Two Regiments of Engineers Fighting With British.

No Word Received of Three Companies Working In Vicinity of Crozat Canal.

Washington, March 26.—Two regiments of American engineers are attached to the British froces on the front attacked by the Germans, according to a cable received by the war department from General Pershing.

Three companies of the engineers, General Pershing said, were working in the areas in which the Germans official statement mentioned the presence of American troops, and no report has been received concerning them.

This message announced by Major General March, acting chief of staff, definitely disposed of reports that American reserves had been sent into the battle. General Pershing said there was nothing unusual to report from the American sectors.

Enemy Uses Gas At Toul.

The dispatch follows:

"Summary of activities from noon, March 24 to noon March 25—Nothing to report, but usual patrol and trench activities, with some gas shelling by the enemy north of Toul.

"Reference to German communiques of March 24 and 25 regarding American troops, two regiments of railway engineers are with the British armies involved in this battle. Three companies of engineers were working in the areas mentioned in the communique in the vicinity of the Crozat canal. No report other than the German communiques yet received regarding these troops."

FORMER GERMAN SHIP SUNK

Chattahoochee, In American Service, Is Victim of Submarine.

London, March 26.—The admiralty announces the American steamer Chattahoochee, 5,088 tons net, has been sunk by a German submarine off the English coast. Her crew of 78 was landed safely.

The master says the submarine fired a number of torpedoes, of which four struck the vessel.

The Chattahoochee formerly was the German ship Sachsen of the Hamburg-American line, and was taken over by the United States when war was declared.

WOMAN RIDES ON RAIL; MADE TO WAVE FLAG

Benton, Ill., March 26.—Mrs. Frances Bergen, a woman of Bohemian birth, residing at West Frankfort, south of her, was ridden on a rail through the main street of that town by 500 members of the Loyalty league, who charged her with disloyalty.

She was made to wave a flag throughout the demonstration and to shout praise for President Wilson at various intervals.

Woman Fails To Face Charge.

Springfield, Mo., March 25.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Socialist party worker, who was arrested here when she persisted in addressing a meeting of Socialists after Chief of Police Rathbone had prohibited her speaking, failed to appear in municipal court when her case was called. She was booked after her arrest at police headquarters on a charge of holding a street meeting without obtaining a permit from the chief of police as required by the city ordinance. She was released on bond of [illegible]

FOE PAYS AWFUL TOLL TO BRITISH

Germans Continue to Hurl Great Forces of Infantry into Crucial Conflict.

FIGHTING SANGUINARY

Enemy Placing Dependence Largely In Sheer Weight of Members to Overcome Heroic Resistance Offered by British.

With the British Army in France, March 27.—Most sanguinary and desperate fighting continues along the whole front of the new battle zone. In fact in the northern sector there has been no cessation in the awful work since Sunday morning.

The Germans have continued to hurl great forces of infantry into the conflict, depending largely on weight of numbers to overcome the increasing opposition offered by the heroically resisting British.

Heavy Attacks at Three Points.

On the northern wing of the offensive the enemy brought up additional troops after an all night struggle of the fiercest nature and renewed his efforts to break the British front in the region of Evillers. To the south near the center of the line an equally strong attempt is being made by the invaders to extend the long narrow salient which they had pushed in south of Bapaume, near Longueval—famous in the annals of the battle of the Somme. These places were again the scene of shambles in which the British machine gunners and riflemen exacted a terrible toll of death from the closely pressing enemy. Still further south the Germans were pounding the front hard in an endeavor to push on and get a firm grip on Nelse and swing the British right flank back while the determined defenders were battling doggedly to force the enemy back and reclaim the positions previously held by them along the river.

AIRPLANE SEEN OVER CAIRO

Egyptians Warned of Possibility of Attack—Lighting Restricted.

London, March 26—The inhabitants of Cairo, Egypt, have been informed officially according to a Reuter dispatch, that a hostile airship has been observed over the coast. The public was warned of the possibility of air raids and ordered to observe the necessary lighting restrictions.

Two Spanish Ships Sunk.

Washington, March 25.—Sinking of the Spanish vessels Arpillac and Begona by German submarines, is reported in official dispatches from Barcelona. The Begona was attacked while on its way to Piraeus. The Arpillac was sunk off the Canary islands.

Drive Arouses Congress to Action.

Washington, March 26.—The German drive has aroused leaders in congress to the necessity of passing the war department measures. The senate will consider this week some of the 35 administration bills on the calendar instead of wasting time in speeches. The most urgent bills are those providing for commandeering lumber and for registration of men who have become 21 years of age since June 5. The logging interests objected to empowering the president to take over [illegible]

ITALIANS EXPECT FIGHT

Artillery Activity of Teutons Indicates Big Drive Coming.

Enemy Ariplanes Dropping Manifestos and Peace Literature Instead of Bombs.

London, March 26.—Fighting activity continues comparatively light on other than British battle fronts except for reciprocal bombardments and trench raiding operations.

Along the Aisne front and in Champagne, the artillery duels between the French and the Germans have been somewhat violent. The Americans on their sectors, especially northwest of Toul, are daily keeping up their artillery practice, with visibly good results against the German positions in front of them and now and then carrying out successful raids.

In the Italian theatre the snow on the ground and the freshlets in the valleys continue to hinder the operations on a large scale, but from the preparatory artillery activity and the skirmishes that are being carried out it becomes increasingly evident that this theatre shortly is to be the scene of a sanguinary encounter.

The cannonade along the Piava and the mountain fronts is beginning to show increased activity. The enemy is again resorting to insidious methods of propaganda and the last air raids are notable for the dropping of manifestos and peace literature, instead of bombs.

MINE SINKS FOE TRANSPORT

Gunner Admiral, Soldiers and Grew Are Reported Drowned.

London, March 25.—Finlanders arriving at Stockholm on the gunboat Svenskund, say that the German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Moorland, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Stockholm.

The transport was crowded with soldiers, cannon and munitions and, according to the dispatch, the entire crew, all of the soldiers, and Admiral von Meyer were lost.

SEEKS U. S.-HOLLAND BREAK

Dutch Official to Ask Rupture Dispatch from The Hague Says.

Amsterdam, March 23.—A dispatch from The Hague to the Handelsblad says one of the most prominent members of parliament intends to ask the government whether it is not time to recall the Dutch minister at Washington and hand passports to the American minister at The Hague.

Agree to The Sale of Foe Property.

Washington, March 25.—Legislative riders to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill authorizing the sale of enemy property and acquisition by the government of German owned ship termials at Hoboken, N. J., have been accepted by the house conferees, completing agreement on the bill between representatives of the two houses.

First Dutch Steamer Under U. S. Flag.

An Atlantic Port, March 26.—The first of the fleet of Dutch steamers seized by the United States on Thursday to go to sea under the American flag, left here for another American port, to be loaded and engaged in the coastwise trade. The ship was manned by American officers and crew. This vesel, with about 20 of the smaller seized craft, has been assigned to the control of the United States Shipping board and will be used in coastwise, Cuban and Latin-American trade.

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG

Leader of gallant British troops now facing Teuton hordes.

Field Marshal Haig reports that the British have blocked the German onrush at all points and have hurled the enemy back at some places. Though forced to retire in the early stages of the offensive reports indicate that the story of the British defense will be one of a magnificent stand against overwhelming odds.

BRITISH CHECK FOE; AIDED BY U. S. ENGINEERS

Haig's Troops, Outnumbered Three to One, Counter-Attack Valiently—Drive Enemy Back

FRANCE ENTERS FRAY

Throws Weight of Forces in Great Struggle—Germans Now on Somme Battle Field—Crisis Near—Exhaustion Predicted.

Paris, March 26.—The French have gone to the assistance of the British and have taken over a sector of the battlefront, the war office announces. In the region of Noyon and on the right bank of the Oise heavy fighting with the Germans is in progress.

On Somme Battlefield.

Berlin, March 26.—The Germans are now standing to the north of the Somme in the middle of the former Somme battlefield, says the official statement. Bapaume was captured in night fighting. In the evening Nesle was taken by storm, the statement adds. British, Americans and French were thrown back through a pathless wooded country.

45,000 Prisoners Taken.

More than 45,000 prisoners and more than 600 guns have been captured, the statement says. Guiscard and Chauny were captured in the evening. Violent fighting developed for possession of Combles and the heights west of the town. The enemy was defeated, the statement says.

France Enters Fight.

France has thrown the weight of her forces into the great battle raging on the western front and the British and French armies are now battling together against the onslaught of the common enemy in his desperate attempt to break through the Allied line.

British Hold Fast.

The British armies are holding fast along the line of the Somme and also in the region of Bapaume, Feld Marshal Haig reports. The Germans in the latter section reached the British trenches at only one point and there they were immediately ejected. Their assaults elsewhere were smothered by the British fire with great losses to the enemy.

Driven Across Somme.

On the Somme line bodies of German troops which had succeeded in forcing their way across the river between Lycourt and Brie, south of Peronn, were driven back to the easterly bank. On both sides of the Bapaume German attacks were resumed.

The greatest danger at present seems to be further south where the Germans apparently have driven through the greater width of the region they devastated in retiring in 1917 as the Paris statement reports heavy fighting in the region of Noyon. This town itself is some 10 miles to the west of Chauny in the region on which Berlin reported the repulse of the Franco-American reserves, but the German advance probably has been met considerably short of Noyon.

Deep Wedge Driven.

The wedge driven into the Allied line is evidently a deep one as the French troops are reported by Paris to be contesting for the heights north of the Oise with important German forces. The Oise on this part of the front runs southwest past Chauny and passes to the south of Noyon.

U. S. Engineers Engaged.

British Army Headquarters in France, March 26.—A further advance by the Germans at some points along the battlefront is recorded.

American engineers have again been in the throes of fierce conflict, in which they have done excellent work in transportation.

The presence of the American engineers on the battlefront has long been known. They were praised highly for their gallantry in the battle of Cambrai last fall.

Outnumbered 8 to 1.

Further north the British also withdrew from the Holnon wood. The Germans then drove at Ham, which had been cleared of civilians, and southward into the British positions.

Between Arras and Bapaume the Germans made their first drive against the high ground between the Cojel and Sensee rivers. The German preliminary bombardment was terrific and their infantry outnumbered the British eight to one in some cases.

Execution Is Deadly.

The British withdrew to a line covering Vaux-Vrancourt, Morchies and Baumetz-Lez-Cambrai. The hottest and most disputed point was Mory, which the Germans occupied.

At Veudeuil a group of British held. One company of machine gunners on Henin hill held up the German advance for a long time, doing deadly execution in the densely formed ranks. The Germans have been bringing up artillery in the most able manner behind their shock troops and have been making full use of this arm as the advance continues.

Division Every 2,000 Yards.

The main thrust on the British right flank was south of St. Quentin and the enemy used a division for every 2,000 yards of front, approximately one German division against every British battalion. The purpose was to acquire high ground for a further advance.

On the extreme right of the British the enemy crossed the Oise at two places. One body of the troops came out of LaFere and swung north while another army crossed at Mory and turned south to form a junction with the LaFere group. The battle raged continuously in the lowlands of the Oise.

Defense Is Gallant.

A little further north the Germans stormed Urvillers and Essigny. Just west of St. Quentin the British were forced to fall back but they clung to the Holnon wood, northwest of the city.

South of St. Quentin strong British relouts made a gallant defense and it was nightfall before the last of them with their machine gunners had been reduced.

27 Divisions Hold 97.

Field Marshal Haig is holding the great German drive of 97 divisons with only 27 divisions of battling Tommies, it is stated by the British military men in Washington.

According to the British strategy, it believed here Haig will not rush up greater concentrated forces until he is ready to assume the offensive at the break in the German onrush. During a bombardment it is not well to overconcentrate men, it is pointed out.

British officials estimate the German losses at approximately 100,000 men a day killed, wounded and captured. At this rate, they hold, they are justified in optimism and in the belief that the Germans are defeating themselves by their own losses.

FOE POISED FOR STAB AT ITALIANS IN NORTH

Washington, March 26.—Austro-Germans are preparing for a great offensive on the Italian front, official cables from Rome to the embassy here stated. Official review of the situation at the front shows beyond doubt the drive awaits only return of "natural conditions" in Northern Italy, the dispatches say.

Austrian divisions are arriving steadily, there are daily reinforcements of artillery and machine gun contingents, while new aviation camps and munitions depots are observed under construction.

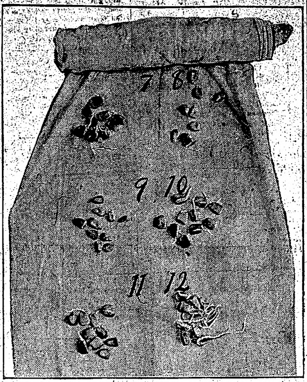
Germans Close on Slav Capital.

Washington, March 26.—German occupation of Petrograd within 24 hours was predicted by American Consul Tredwell in a dispatch just reaching the State department, dated March 20. Virtually all Americans have left the city, the dispatch says. The consul reported from Moscow after returning from a trip to Petrograd. The commissary of the city, he said, had told him he expected the establishment of German control within a day.

To Raise Army of Farm Workers.

Washington, March 26.—An army of 500,000 war emergency farm workers comprising men willing to devote two or three days a week of their vacations to agricultural labor, will be recruited by the United States employment service. Professional men, college students, clerks and other classes will be enrolled. An army of 250,000 boys also is being mobilized. State directors will extend their organization.

RAG DOLL TESTER IS EFFECTIVE IN SHOWING GERMINATION OF SEED CORN



Results of Ear Test by "Rag Doll" Method—Note the Differences in Germination—Some Have Only a Weak Germination While Only One Is a Desirable Seed Ear.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are no large sections north of Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma where the corn crop matured and dried well enough to supply any large quantity of seed which can be planted with safety without ear testing. There is very little seed of the 1916 crop available. As a result each section must depend largely upon its own 1917 crop for seed. Germination tests show that much of the supposedly good seed put up last fall is not germinating well. In this crisis there is only one way to make sure of high germinating, adapted seed, which will guarantee a good stand of vigorous growing plants necessary for a high yield. This way is to ear-test the available supply in the locality, and it is the opinion of corn specialists of the department of agriculture that all local seed supplies should be tested before outside sources are resorted to.

Most Practical Tester.

The obviously unfit ears can be eliminated by inspection, but many of those left, which to all appearances are well matured and fit for seed, will be shown by the tester to be weak or dead, while the remainder can be relied upon to give good results when planted. There are many testers in use, but the most practical and economical of them all is the "rag doll." Bleached muslin is a satisfactory material for making the doll. Cut into strips 16 inches wide and three to five feet long. By a line drawn down the center, and cross lines every four inches, the doll is divided into sections, each of which is to be filled with a six to ten kernel sample from an ear to be tested. Select these kernels from different parts of the ear. Number the ears to correspond with the number of the section in which the kernels are to be placed. Fold the outer edges of the tester toward the center so that they meet, roll the doll about a corn cob or other cylindrical object and tie. Soak the doll for a few hours, drain off the excess moisture, and place it where it will not dry out and will be subjected to a good growing temperature. At the end of about five days the tests should be ready for reading. (The accompanying illustration shows a tester ready for reading.) Ears germinating 80 per cent or more should be saved for seed. This year it is well to retain all ears showing a germination of 60 per cent or over, keeping these poorer germinating ears separate. These may have to be used if the supply of seed germinating 80 per cent or better is not sufficient. If used they should be planted thicker than the good seed.

Farmer's Bulletin 948 of the United States department of agriculture, entitled "The Rag Doll Seed Tester," describes fully this method of testing seed corn.

SUPPLYING HUMUS TO SOILS

First and Best Method Is Addition of Stable Manure—Plant Green Crops to Turn Under.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are three general methods of supplying humus to the soil. The first and best is the addition of stable manure. When properly managed it adds large quantities of both plant food and humus. But manure is not always available. When such is the case, the best thing to do is to make it available. Raise more forage, keep more stock, and make more manure. But this takes time and capital, so that other means are sometimes necessary. When stable manure is not to be had, plant crops for the purpose of turning them under, thus adding large quantities of humus at comparatively little cost. Plowing under green crops is called green manuring. Under certain conditions this is an excellent practice.

A third method of adding humus is to grow crops like clover and timothy. These crops are usually allowed to occupy the land for two years or more. During this time their roots thoroughly penetrate the soil. Old roots decay and new ones grow. When the sod is plowed up, more or less vegetable matter is turned under. This, with the mass of roots in the soil, adds no small amount to the supply of humus. Another advantage from the cultivation of clovers and alfalfa is found in fact that they are deep-rooted plants, and when their roots decay they leave channels deep into the earth, thus aiding in the absorption of rains and letting in air to sweeten the soil. Perennial grasses like timothy are particularly valuable as the numerous fine roots leave the soil in very fine tilth.

WASTED GRAIN FOR POULTRY

One of Best Reasons for Raising Chickens Is That Fowls Consume Feed Otherwise Lost.

The grain that is wasted in many barn lots and the scraps from some tables would raise a large flock of fowls, producers of eggs and meat. One of the best reasons for raising

TO REPLACE FARM MACHINES

Farmer Should Make Use of Improved Implements to Overcome Serious Labor Problem.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Make every possible use of improved machinery and implements. It is, of course, poor farm management to invest in too much or needless farm equipment, but it is always economy to purchase well selected implements and machines.

The use of the largest and most improved farm machinery, always desirable, is of special importance. Where large acreages are farmed the largest machinery is the most economical. Many of the latest machines embody improvements which will often justify their purchase where obtainable from the standpoint of economy even though the old outfit is still serviceable.

When new machines are bought on large farms to replace others still capable of service, it is suggested that the owners afford an opportunity to other farmers who operate on a smaller scale to purchase this replaced machinery at a reasonable price. This plan should benefit both parties.

All worn-out machinery should be sold for junk at the first opportunity, first removing all bolts or other parts which might be useful in repairing other equipment. It is usually false economy to attempt to use a worn-out machine, as the time wasted with breakages and other delays and the extra power required for its operation usually more than offset the saving effected by continuing it in use.

SWINE NEED STRONG BONES

Feet and Legs of Breeding Stock Should Be Short, Straight, Strong and Wide Apart.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The feet and legs of swine are very important in breeding stock. They should be short, straight, strong, of medium size, and placed wide apart. If the pig stands up well on its toes and the dewclaws are an inch clear of the ground we can be sure the bone

DAIRY

PRODUCTIVE COWS PAY BEST

Income Over Feeding Costs Advances Rapidly With Increased Butterfat Yields.

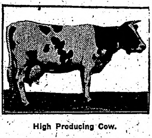
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The large producers are the most profitable cows in the dairy herd. Every dairyman strives to fill up his herd with animals known to be high producers, but few realize fully the remarkable rate at which profits advance as production increases, say dairying specialists of the United States department of agriculture. The following figures, obtained from the records of 1,668 cows in various cow-testing associations, show how rapidly with increased production of butterfat income advances over cost of feed.

Production and Profit.

Average butterfat production (pounds).	Average income above feed cost.
100	$ 4
150	18
200	29
250	43
300	56
350	68
400	88
450	108

As butterfat production increased from 150 pounds to 300 pounds, income over cost of feed advanced from $18 to $56, or as production doubled income above feed cost increased three times. As butterfat production increased from 150 pounds to 450 pounds income over cost of feed advanced from $18 to $108, or as production trebled income above feed cost increased six times. If no expenses except the cost of feed are considered, the cow that produced 450 pounds of butterfat was as profitable as 27 cows of the first group, whose average production was 100 pounds. If labor and miscellaneous expenses also could be taken into consideration the results would be much more striking.



High Producing Cow.

A further study of the records showed that the cost of roughage was about the same for all groups, but that the total cost of feed was somewhat greater for the more productive cows. The increased profit should therefore be credited in part to better feeding, but apparently it was more largely due to better cows. The present high cost of feed will eliminate the low-producing cow, or it must eventually eliminate the dairyman who keeps such cows. More cows are needed, but better cows are needed more. Certainly it pays to keep good cows and to feed them well.

BARREL TYPE OF CHURN BEST

Found by Dairy Specialists to Be Most Satisfactory—Scald Preparatory to Churning.

The barrel type of churn has been found by dairy specialists to be one of the most satisfactory churns. The dasher or plunger type requires a somewhat greater expenditure of labor. Earthenware churns are undesirable unless perfectly glazed, since if pores are exposed, they absorb milk and cream which later decay. The churns with mechanical devices inside them are difficult to clean and sometimes injure the body of the butter. The churn should be scalded preparatory to churning, but should be cooled with water before the cream is placed inside.

STRIVE FOR STRONG CALVES

Six Weeks Before Parturition Cow Should Be Turned Dry—Aim to Prevent White Scours.

The care of the calf should start about six weeks before parturition, by turning the cow dry and enabling her to rest and put on flesh. If the cow is not turned dry, weak calves will generally be the result. Ordinarily a calf will be nursing in less than an hour after birth—extra strong calves in much less time. The herdsman or attendant should disinfect the navel of the calf at once in order to prevent white scours. A solution of carbolic acid or tincture of iodine will be very effective.

RAISING HEIFERS FOR DAIRY

Main Object Is to Produce Animals With Plenty of Constitution and High Capacity.

The main object in raising dairy heifers is to produce animals with plenty of constitution and capacity. The feed should be bulky and at the same time contain plenty of protein and ash. The protein and ash aid in the building of muscle and bone, and bulky feeds distend and develop the

MOTOR FOR REMOVING SNOW DRIFTS

The fad of ice skating is making such a hit among the frozen people of the East that this clever invention has been devised by the superintendent of parks, Boston, for removing snow drifts and enabling skaters to have a smooth surface over which to glide. The blade can be adjusted to any angle, and it makes a clean job of the deepest snow piles. Mr. R. J. Hayden conceived this new method of removing the snow, and he intends to offer it to the government for use at the army cantonments.

SET OF VALVES OF IMPORTANCE

Few Realize Need of Adjustment of Lifters—They Are Hard to Reach.

THEY ARE OFTEN NEGLECTED

Best Engine in World Will Lose Power If It Is Not Given Attention at Proper Time—Twisting Wrong Nut Is Harmful.

One seldom realizes the importance of correct adjustment of the valve lifters, yet the best engine in the world will lose power if these are not properly set.

Since they are usually difficult to reach, dirty to handle, and do not force themselves on the driver's attention, they are neglected until the trouble becomes really serious.

Of course if they become noisy the knocking is so noticeable that the owner is forced to make adjustments immediately. But ordinarily these parts receive scant attention and so the loss of power is attributed to either the carburetor or ignition, until a thorough overhauling of the motor leads to the discovery of the real trouble.

As aforementioned, they may become noisy, due to the fact that the space becomes too wide. As they rise they give a hammer blow to the valve stems, causing a knock which may readily be heard. By stopping the motor, removing the valve cover plates and shaking them up and down the ones out of adjustment may readily be located.

Examine Adjustment Carefully.

Sometimes several are at fault, so, while about it, set all of them. Examine the adjustment carefully to understand it, for much damage may be caused by twisting the wrong nut. One is locking nut, which must be loosened first. The adjustment nut is then set to the right distance and the locking nut fastened.

The opening should approximate one-sixty-fourth inch for exhaust valves, and three-one-thousandths inch for inlet valves. Use an ordinary business car as a gauge for the exhaust valve clearance. If possible to have a card the right thickness it is best to do so. This can be readily measured with a micrometer. A piece of notepaper is about right for inlet valve clearance. It will be found difficult to adjust the space correctly unless the following directions are followed: Place the desired gauge in space and screw adjusting nut until it touches. Now unscrew it either one-sixth or one-fourth turn. Then lock the nut that holds it in place. Try the gauge and see if it has just a slight friction.

Reason for Unscrewing.

The reason for unscrewing the adjusting nut is that the locking-nut pushes it up and so throws the adjustment out of true. If the clearance becomes too great the valves open late and close early.

Since they should move exactly as the designer intended, it is evident that the engine will lose power if both ends of a stroke are cut off. If the clearance is too small the engine will lose compression and with it a great deal of power. This is due to the fact that as the engine heats up the valve stem lengthens.

As they grow longer they use up the space between valve stem and valve lifter. If the space is too small the valve stem rests on valve lifter. As it lengthens the head of the valve is lifted off its seat in the cylinder, opening the valve and so losing the compression.

It will be evident from this that valve clearance is one of the important things about a motor and one that should be borne in mind and inspected whenever one looks for causes of lost power.

Look After Water and Oil.

EIGHT SIMPLE RULES FOR SAVING GASOLINE

Suggestions Made Are Principally on Handling Car.

Carburetor Adjustment of Great Importance and Should Not Be Attempted by Inexperienced Owner—Oil Is Essential.

No matter what the car, or what its size, the driver can save gasoline if he will follow the simple suggestions made by an engineer of a big automobile concern. Most of them are a matter of handling the car. Here they are—eight of them:

Carburetor adjustment is of prime importance. A mixture that is too rich or too lean will cause more gasoline to be used in performing a given amount of labor than a correct mixture. But don't attempt to adjust your carburetor unless you know how.

Economical Speed.

Most cars have what may be termed an economical speed. It ranges from 12 to 20 miles per hour. When you get above that speed the amount of gas used per mile increases.

Anticipate slowing up and stops. Close the throttle and disengage the clutch far enough ahead of the place you want to stop so that very little use of the brake will be necessary. Whenever you use the brakes you destroy momentum that has required gasoline to create.

Accelerate gradually. It takes less gas to do that than to reach a fast gait quickly.

Gas Makes No Showing.

Whenever you allow the engine to run with the car standing you are using up gas that doesn't make any showing on your odometer.

See that the brakes are properly adjusted. Tight brakes cause friction and friction takes power, and hence gasoline, to overcome.

Good lubricating oil is also essential to gasoline economy.

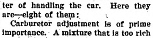
Finally, tires should be properly inflated. Soft tires drag and require more power to propel the car than tires containing correct air pressure.

GIVES DIRECTION OF MOTOR

Visible Signal Provided Mounted to Swing to Either Side—Chauffeur Has Control.

In illustrating and describing an indicator for motor vehicles, invented by B. M. Takahashi of Harlowtown, Mont., the Scientific American says:

The mechanism provided is capable of being attached to existing motor vehicles for indicating to pedestrians, chauffeurs and drivers of other vehicles, traffic officers and the like, the direction which the driver of the motor vehicle intends to take, to the right, the left, or straight ahead, and wherein a visible signal is provided mounted to swing to either side and normally occupying a central position, together with controlling mechanism under the control of the chauffeur for swinging the signals.



Indicator for Motor Vehicles.

WHEN BATTERY NEEDS WATER

Dial Recently Invented by Garage Man, Makes Lack Known—Warning Signal Is Given.

An instrument recently invented by a garage man indicates by its dial on the dashboard when the storage battery of an automobile needs water through evaporation or leakage of the electrolyte in any of its cells. The dial is that of a voltmeter installed on the dash and connected to the battery by wires forming a closed circuit. When the fluid in the battery reaches a dangerously low level, the warning

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me.

"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTERS, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

Daily Thought.

Degrees infinite of luster there must always be, but the weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him and which, worthily used, will be a gift also to his race forever.—Ruskin.

IN THE SPRING

will be the great test of a life and death struggle on the Western front. In the everyday walks of life, it is the spring time that brings ill health. One of the chief reasons why the run-down man finds himself in a bad state of health in March or April, is because he has spent nearly all his hours for the past four or five months penned up within the walls of house, factory or office. It is the reason for our diminished resistance—that is, lack of out-door life, coupled with perhaps over-eating, lack of good exercise, insufficient sleep, and constipation. In other words, we keep feeding the furnace with food but do not take out the "clinkers," and our fire does not burn brightly. Always keep the liver active.

There is nothing better for health than taking an occasional mild laxative, perhaps once a week; such a one as you can get at any drug store, made up of May-apple, jalap, aloes, (sugar-coated, tiny, easily taken), which has stood the test of fifty years of approval—namely, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. But for the "Spring Fever," the general run-down condition, the lack of ambition, the "blues," one should take a course of treatment every spring; such a standard tonic as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, now to be had in tablet form in sixty-cent vials. Watch the people go plodding along the street. There's no spring, no vitality. A vitalizing tonic such as this vegetable extract of Dr. Pierce's gives you the power to force yourself into action. The brain responds to the new blood in circulation, and thus you're ready to make a fight against stagnation which holds you in bondage. Try it now! Don't wait! Today is the day to begin. Gain a little "pep," and laugh and live. Vim and vitality are the natural out-pouring of a healthy body. It does not spring up in a night. Try this spring tonic, and you gain the courage that comes with good health.

Forced to Falsehood.

"I like a truthful man."

"And yet," commented Miss Cayenne, "you wouldn't have any esteem for a dentist who owned up at the outset that he was going to hurt you terribly."

YOU'LL LAUGH! DOESN'T HURT TO LIFT CORNS OUT

Magic! Costs few cents! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the bothersome corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!

Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the mysterious ether discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius. Great!

Cupid Makes Early Call.

…n American professor, who has …t his life investigating and has …cted the evidence of 1,203 young …e, declares that both sexes start …r wounded by Cupid's darts at the …f three and that a woman's love …ches maturity at twenty-two and a … at twenty-four.

Velvet-Making.

…lvet was developed and originated … fur in China. Thence velvet-…ing was introduced into India, and …he fourteenth century into Italy, …e that sort of fabric especially …nted, and where the art of velvet-…ng reached its height.

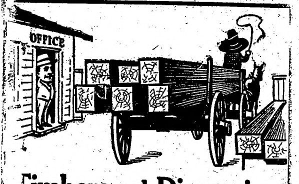
O. A. Napling
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

C. H. ROSSMON
Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor



Timbers and Dimension

cut from live trees of virgin growth insures you sound stock, free from dry rot, which will give your building a foundation that will last for years. The mills we buy from make a specialty of good timbers and joist and the care we exercise in piling this material in our yard is a guarantee it will be straight when delivered on the job. We carry a good stock of structural material in our yards at all times and can deliver any amount you may want on short notice. Come in and look it over today and get our prices.

C. TVEDT & SON

People Judge The Strengih Of
A Bank By Its' Patrons.
We are proud of our Patrons
We are here to serve them
Why not become a patron of our Bank
THE PLACE TO GO FOR
SOUND BANKING.
Farmers State Bank of
Goodridge
J. H. Bishop, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

APRIL 1 LAST DAY FOR FEDERAL RETURNS

Penalties for Income Dodgers Are Severe—Get Your Return in If You Are Liable.

April 1, 1918, is the final day allowed under the federal income tax law for the filing of federal income tax returns. Persons who are required to file returns under the provisions of law and who fail to get their returns in on time are subject to severe penalties, as follows:

For making false or fraudulent return, not exceeding $2,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and, in addition, 100 per cent. of the tax evaded.

For failing to make return on time, not less than $20 nor more than $1,000, and, in addition, 50 per cent. of the amount of tax due.

If on account of illness or absence from home you are unable to render your return within the time prescribed by law you may obtain an extension of 30 days if a request therefor is filed with the collector of your district before the due date of the return. In this request you must state the reason why the return cannot be filed within the time prescribed by law.

Collectors of internal revenue are not authorized to grant extensions of more than 30 days, but the commissioner of internal revenue has authority to grant a reasonable extension beyond 30 days in meritorious cases. If you desire an extension of more than 30 days your request should be addressed to the commissioner and should contain a detailed statement covering the reasons which make it impossible for you to file your return on or before April 1.

The internal revenue men are now completing their tour of the country, during which they were in touch with the people of every city and town. If you failed to get in touch with the deputy which visited your section it is not too late to get advice. Consult your postmaster as to where the nearest deputy is now. Get your blank form, study the directions and the requirements as shown thereon and make your return without fail if your income was sufficient to come within the bounds named in the law.

It is pointed out by Commissioner Roper that it is important that the people comply with the federal laws as fully as they are complying with the drafts for men and the conservation of foods and fuel. "The war must be paid for," says Commissioner Roper. "Congress has as much right to conscript a just portion of income as it has to conscript our boys. The tax for 1917 is designed to reach moderate as well as large incomes, so that all persons who are in financial position to bear a portion of the heavy government expenses can be assessed in proportion to their ability to pay

"The man who is barely making a living or barely supporting a family is not affected by the 1917 law. But the man who is able to bear a share of the burden has been reached by the new law, and he should accept his responsibility in the same patriotic spirit that our young men have shown in offering themselves for this great purpose of the country to make the world safe for people of all kinds to live in and to govern themselves."

This tax is one which recognizes women as on an equal basis with men. The unmarried woman or the married woman with a salary must make tax return just the same as any man. Only the woman supporting her mother or other members of her family may take out $2,000 exemption.

Under the law the head of the family is the one whose earning power contributes to the family's support.

Similarly a widow, with small children to support can take out $2,000 exemption and $200 additional exemption for each of her children under eighteen. Thus it is intended that the law shall work no hardship to women having to struggle to get along. But each must file return if her income is $1,000.

A man whose wife dies and who is left with small children to support upon a moderate income may also take full exemption under the new tax law and also claim $200 exemption for each of his children under eighteen.

The widower under the law is a single man and must make tax return accordingly. Married men need not file returns unless they are earning $2,000 or more.

"This is as much a national obligation as the reporting for duty of a man drafted for service with the colors," says D. C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue. "As it stands, it is much a matter of the man or woman's own conscience. It is for him or for her to determine just how far he is liable to the tax. He must figure his own income and if it reaches the figures named in the law must make faithful report upon it to the proper authority.

"This tax is distinctly a war measure and will be in effect during the war.

"This is a people's tax—it reaches right down into the pockets of the small wage earner; it makes him a partner in the job of winning the war."

…hief River Hide and Fur Company
…efore shipping your Hides and Furs …ite for our price list and compare it …h those a thousand miles away.
…hief River Falls, Minn

…oe …eenfield
Band Leader & Orchestra Instructor.
…urnished for all occasions.
…ief River Falls, Minn.

MELBY & PAULSON
Physicians & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday

Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

Watch Maker
Bring Me Your Watches & Clocks So That I Can Repair Them
And Make Them Keep Time.
Also any Jewwlry Repairing
I Also Have A Nice Line of Alarm Clocks
AGENT FOR MUSIKLAND PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.
Rosaire Morin
Next Door to H. Christian & Son P. O. Box 5

Do Not Forget to Pay Your Subscription now past due.

Making Bulgarian Milk.

The milk of the Bulgarians, well known all over the world for its superior nutritive quality, is made by exposing it to the sun, the rapid development of the germs under the action of the ultra violet rays being such that when it becomes dry they are in highly concentrated form.

Moss Is Valuable.

"Moss" is the popular name for several kinds of small flowerless plants which flourish in damp places. In mountainous and wet districts types of moss are of great service in retaining the water and preventing sudden floods.

Too Particular.

The girl who thinks more of her Georgette crepe waist than she does of her beau and refuses to permit it to get mussed will never march to the well-known tune of Mr. Mendelssohn.—Florida Times-Union.

A Leaking Faucet.

When the faucets in the bathroom or kitchen leak or do not allow the water to flow freely they need a new washer, and the washers cost five cents each. To put on the washer turn off the water, the rod is usually under the sink or in the basement, and unscrew the faucet; take off the worn out washer and slip on a new one and turn your water on again and presto—the work is done and no repair bill to pay.

Make Windows by Hand.

In making stained-glass windows every bit of the work is done by hand, and it is amazing to realize how many times each piece of glass must be handled. An operator tells of counting up one day and finding that no less than twelve times were necessary. All the leadwork is done by hand too, even the opening of the little slots into which the glass is fastened.

Record Floods in China.

The Celestial kingdom has been the scene of some of the most terrible floods on record, observes London Tit-Bits. In 1801 the Yellow river overflowed and destroyed nearly 2,000 villages and towns and 5,000,000 people. Two years later there were great inundations in Mongolia, caused by typhoons, resulting in a death roll of 6,000.

Do Your Work Properly.

Make up your mind that you will do what you have to do the very best you know how. There is very little work that is really difficult. But all good work is painstaking. If you put your whole soul into your work, you will learn to enjoy it, and your work will become constantly better and more worth while.

Speaking of Metallic Rings.

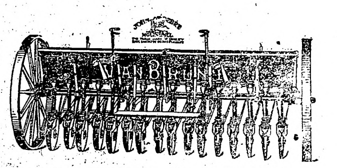
"I might have known that you would have refused me," said the poor but otherwise honest young man, who had failed to make an impression on the maiden's heart. "I noticed a metallic ring in your voice when I entered the parlor tonight, that bode me no good."

"And had you been a little more observant," she replied, "you would also have observed a metallic ring on my third finger, which Charlie Gotrox placed there last night."

Thirty seconds later his feet were following each other along the homeward trail.

THE VAN BRUNT POLICY

EXPERIENCE helps to ake quality. Van Brunt material has always been good. Attention to detail has been constant. Ability to meet all … prov



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

We warrant VAN BRUNT DRILLS to be well made of the best material, to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XIII No. 14 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APILR 2, 1918. $1.50 PER YEAR.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Market Reports,

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.80
Barley	1.84
Flax	3.81
Rye	2.56
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$5 60
Mascot Flour	5.60

An urgent appeal to the farmers of the statet of Minnesota to market the wheat they now have on hand before May 15th, was issued this week by National Food Administrator Hoover, in whidh the necessity of this marketing is brought out by Mr. Hoover, in the statement that this a war call from Uncle Sam who is fighting for his lige; Tne message reads:

"In order that we may comply with the urgent demands of the allier for wheat and at the same time take c re of our own domestic supply we urgently need this year an earlier and mere complete marketing of the wheat in fargers hands than usuai. The Allies are taking from us 50 per cent of cereals other than wheat to mix their bread. Inasmuch as the people in the Allied countries and the soldiers must be fed with bread baked in bakeries it it impossible for them to prepare bread made wholly with all other cereals. I, therefore, appeal to all of the farmers in the state of Minnesota that they shall bring all of their wheat except their necessary reserve for seed to market before May 15." This is a war call and a service to Uncle Jam who is fighting for his life. If your local miller is unable to buy all the wheat that is offered, market it in the customary trade channels through which it will reach the food administration grain corporation."

BIDS WANTED.

The town board of High Landing will receive sealed bids up to April 10th at 7 o'clock for dragging the following roads, the coming season.

Rt. 1.—Four miles running North from High Landing Post Office and two miles west between Sec. 5 and 8, and Sec. 6 and 7.

R. 2—One mile south from Erle and five miles west.

R. 3—1½ miles running South from N. E. corner of Township and three miles west on town line.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

H. I. Fingrad, Clerk
Kratka P. O.

LENDING THEIR BEST CUSTOMERS.

The proceeds of the Liberty Loan including the greater part of that loaned to our Allies, are being spent for American products—the products of our factories, our farms, our mines, and other industries. In lending to the United States the people of the United States are lending to their best and largest customer and obtaining the safest investment in the world.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

SHORTEN THE WAR.

The sooner the irresistible might of this great Republic is organized and put into full action the sooner the war will end. Every dollar invested in Government securities works to shorten the war, to save the lives of American soldiers and sailors.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

THRIFT STAMPS GIVEN AWAY.

Four Thrift Stamps will be given to any girl or boy for each name sent of those that need glasses, if they will get them in gold frames on my next visit. Names must be sent before any date advertised. If this is not understood, write to O. G. Mugg, O. S., Grand [illegible]

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

If you need any painting or Calsomining done, drop a card to G. L. Randall, Mavie.

Farmers and other breeders of poultry should practice selective mating to improve their flocks and as an economic proposition. There are many good reasons for selecive mating of the breeding in our poultry.

It is through this practice that breeds, varieties and strains have been built up to an ideal. It is through this plan of breeding that the two minute horse was produced, the cow that makes a record of more than 1000 pounds of butter and the hen that lays 300 eggs in a year In other lines of selective breebing the same evolution have been brought about.

Why select the breebing pen? Because, in every fleck of hens there are comparatively few thrt approach the ideal of their kind, and not all of those possess characteristics and conformation of the good layer. Then too, the late developing pullets and the hen lacking in vigor will be laying during the breeding season, if at no other time, and thus the hatching of chicks lacking vitality.

All these can be overchme by careful selection of the breeders and greater interest will be engenered in our poultry operations at the same time.

Progressive farming at once suggests the importance of the selecting one of the various breeds varieties of standard-bred fowl, and breeding it pure. Study the correct type of your breed and follow closely in mating up your breeding pens, but characteristics of habits count for even more than type in detecting the good layer, and this important feature must not, on any account, be overlooked, The good layer is always active and alert. She is up and hustling early in the morning and the latest on the roost at night. She stands squarely on legs set well apart, has a deep, broad body with great capacity, a comparatively short well curved beak, a broad crown to her head, and fine texture to the comb. She is usually a good singer and always looking for her feed. Good disposition in a hen is an asset every time, and should be cultivated. The male heading the pen is half the flock, and it is very important that his dam posses all the characteristics above stated.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMDNT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 26, 191

NOTICE is hereby given that Bets H. Gedestad, of Goodridge, Minn. who, on August 16th., 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No 06355, for Lots 1, 2 and S½NE¼ Section 1, Township 154 N., Range 41 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 6th dry of May, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Torje Hegtvedt, Kittel Jordeshauge Life Jordeshaugen, Nick Bunchun all, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal [illegible]

War Garden a Pledge Of Loyalty

Any Family Which Can Grow a Garden, and Doesn't Will Fall Short of Duty to Nation.

Each family that can grow a garden this year and doesn't, will fall short in the most urgent services demanded bp the nation.

Garden products are consumed where they are growh, thus transportation is conserveb. Gardening is the extra war work of those who do it, so no added strain is put upon the labor supply of the country. Alfo everything grown in war gardens is in addition to the normal food production; hence it releases, pound for pound, that much more food for America's soldiers and allies. At the same time it reducef, dollar's worth for dollar's worth, the living expenses of each and all who grow garsens—money that may very well be invested in thrift stamps or liberty bonds.

The Commission of Public Safety calls upon all town and city dwellers throughout the state to take up gardening. The directors of each County is urged to take the lead in his county. Such directors have been urged to call meetings, organize clubs and not only arouse the people to the need for gardens, but to show them how easily gardens may be grown.

In general, hhwever, gardening is a task for the family or the individual and each individual and family should realize that fact. Also each individual should realize that the time for talking about gardening has past, that the time for planting is at hand. And each should remember that a war garden will be a sort of growing badge of patriotism, a pledge of loyalty to the nation.

THE MONEY COMES BACK.

The cycle of money invested in Liberty Bonds is short and complete. The people lend the money to the Government, the Government lends some to our Allies, and our Government and our Allies straightway spend the money, or the greater portion of it, among the people of the United States. In some instances the money paid in by wage earners on one installment of Liberty Bonds is paid by the Government to their employers, and by their employers paid back to them in the way of wages before the next Bond installment is due.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

Buy a smileage book for your soldier Boy.

THE TORCH OF LIBERTY

War Savings Stamps

Who Squanders—
Shirks
Who Saves—Serves

He who saves money saves lives.

Are you buying War Savings Stamps REGULARLY?

They cost a penny more each month you wait.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25 cents) at any post office or bank.

This Space Donated by

MUSIC REACHES THE HEART

Performer Dealing in Emotions Captivates Women More Swiftly Than the Poets or Painters.

The poet deals in words, while the painter deals in color and form, but the musician deals in emotions and therefore his appeal to women is always more swift, as it is always more subtle, than the appeal of any other artist.

Such, summed up by a writer in the Philadelphia North American, is the latest theory to explain the lure of music for women and the attraction of the dark-eyed, long-haired musician himself.

The average woman, say the theorists, is hemmed in with conventions that make her feel a prudish discomfort if a book or a poem talks too openly of what she thinks of, but never puts into words. With a picture it is the same way, but in the music, she hears with emotional delight all the romanticism, all the beauty, and all the vague dreams which she hides so closely from the world. In consequence she reads into the music her own feelings, and then she confuses the musician with his music. He, too, is keyed up to a high tension; he feels telepathically the emotion he has communicated, and so a spark is kindled between them. As for the result—well, sometimes it is love, sometimes a momentary infatuation—that all depends upon how much music they hear together and how much pent-up nervous emotionalism lies buried in the woman's soul.

Small Prescriptions.

Many physicians have a habit of writing prescriptions without calculating the quantity of medicine their patients are to take. This leads to a great waste of drugs and much unnecessary expense. Which leads the New York Medical Journal to urge physicians to be more careful.

Another evil result of this far too common practice, is that partly used prescriptions are stored away in the medicine chest, and next time the patient has, or thinks he has, the same symptoms, he takes what he supposes to be the same medicine.

But the chief reason why physicians should not prescribe four or six ounces when they know only one or two will be used, is that it is wasting the drugs and making the patient pay far more for his medicine than is at all necessary.

First Introduced Canes.

The Mexicans first used canes in America. When the Spanish conquered the country, a queer custom was introduced. The chief executive of the towns carried a stick with a gold or silver head. It was a kind of scepter.

The people, of course, rarely knew how to read or write, and when anyone was wanted for a crime, one of the mayor's subordinates would take the cane, find the culprit and place it horizontally upon the latter's chest. The proceeding was equivalent to a summons, and the man had to appear before the mayor under the penalty of being cast into prison. This action was borrowed from Spain, where it still prevails in the more important actions.

Find Skeleton of Giant.

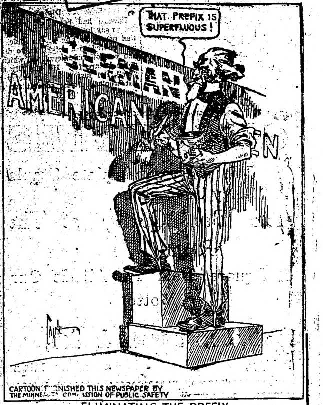
A perfect sketeleton was uncovered in Surrey, England, during the work of carrying out alterations to surface water drainage in one of the main streets in Farnham. The chief bones were in a perfect state of preservation, and were sufficient to show that the body was that of a man of unusual stature. Close by was found a bone of a horse. The site of a Norman cemetery is only a little distance from the spot where the body was found, and here some years ago cinerary urns were discovered, which were stated to be perfect examples of first-century urns. Some of these are now preserved in Waverly abbey.

Best Kind of Play Is Work.

One of the best kinds of play is work. Many of the elements of play enter into work if it is performed in the right spirit. The most satisfying forms of play are those in which interest is excited; competition, with desire to succeed and accomplish some definite end, makes the game worth playing. Work is fatiguing and distasteful when it is lacking in these elements.

Take Pains.

Genius has been defined as an innate capacity for taking pains, and talent, which is a sort of second cousin of genius, has the same characteristics, observes an educator. One who will take pains enough will meet with a measure of success. And no one who belittles the need of patient, plodding work is likely to succeed, no matter [illegible] endowments.


THAT PREFIX IS SUPERFLUOUS!
GERMAN
AMERICAN
CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ELIMINATING THE PREFIX.

TYPISTS MAKE BAD ERRORS

Slips Are Very Amusing in Some Instances, and Hard to Explain in Many Others.

If some lady typists can make a mistake they will, and some of their efforts are very amusing, a humorist relates. One typist produced the remark, in regard to a rather conceited man, that "his one weakness was onion sauce," the real word being "omniscience." Another, in an obituary of a great theologian, spoke of his belief in the "immorality of the soul." Just the omission of the "t" from "immortality" made all the difference.

Some few years ago a speaker at a meeting waxed very sympathetic over the death of the wife of a manager of the company at some fever-stricken place in West Africa, and the reporters who were afterwards getting out this speech together to save time were in a jocular mood. At the end of the pathetic oration the one who was dictating said, for a joke, and to amuse the others, "Loud Laughter," and the foolish girl, who was as much a machine as the typewriter at which she sat, actually put the words in. Moreover, they appeared in print in a financial newspaper, and a very humble apology had to be made by the editor afterwards, although any explanation of the "slip" was impossible.

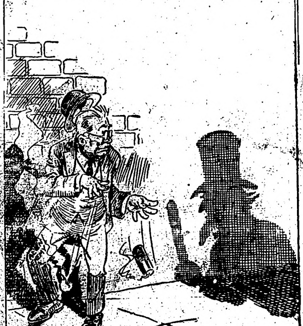
The Thin People.

Overeating is a common cause of emaciation, paradoxical as this statement may seem. Many of our thinnest neighbors are the biggest eaters of the community, Physical Culture Magazine says. It is an old-fashioned saying that these people "eat so much that it makes them thin to carry it around." In any case, it is not a question of the amount of food one swallows, but a question of how much is digested and assimilated. Many persons will gain in weight upon discontinuing the three-meal plan and adopting the plan of two meals per day. The stomach is then no longer overburdened or overworked, and the digestion is so much more perfect and the health so improved that a gain in weight results naturally.

Carnauba Wax.

Carnauba wax is made from the leaves of the carnauba plant, indigenous to the state of Piauhy, Ceara, and Rio Grande do Norte, in northeastern Brazil, whose roots are used locally as medicine, whose branches are used for bridge and housebuilding because they resist the attacks of insects, and whose fibers are used in rope and paper making; the wax has been used extensively in adulterating beeswax, but is finding an honest market on its merits, not only for candle manufacture, but for coating the insulating material of electric wires, etc.; the annual production of wax in Rio Grande do Norte is about 450 tons a year, valued at about $250,000; perhaps three-fourths of this is exported; but the forests of carnauba plant can produce, if developed, many times this quantity.

A FOREBODING SHADOW!



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Perhaps no test of one's poise and manual dexterity is more difficult for a man of sedentary and intellectual [illegible] on the effort to pick up seven or eight newly released watermelon seeds from the tablecloth with his left hand without arousing so much as a passing suspicion in his wife's breast that they're there at all.—Ohio State Journal.

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The Best Quality at The Right

A Square Deal To All Is Our Motto.

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, Minn

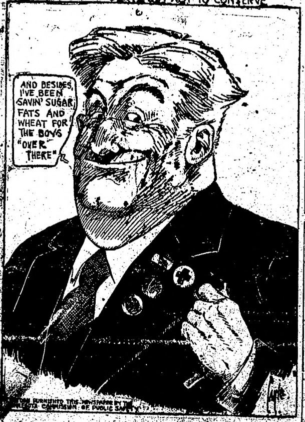
ANNOUNCEMENT

In opening up business in Goodridge we to inform the public that we shall continue the policy of our predecessor in the shoe line. We are carrying a strong line of up-to-date footwear at reasonable prices. Besides our regular line of standard groceries we have on hand a large assortment of men's and boys' hats. Come in and get acquainted.

KOMPLIEN & AUBOL

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

TOO OLD TO SERVE BUT NOT TO CONSERVE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EARLY MAN [illegible]

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The first houses were caves. Early man was a fighting animal, and had to contend against the huge and ferocious beasts that infested the plains and rivers, observes a writer. His dwelling naturally had to be a place of security as well as a habitation. Caves were natural and artificial, the latter being hollowed out of solid rock by rude flint instruments. Most of them were formed in the sides of cliffs and among high, rugged hills.

To those early ancestors of ours, the primeval men and women who secured, as one would think, but scanty shelter and protection from these stone caves and holes in the rock, we apply the generic term of cliff dwellers.

They were entirely ignorant of agriculture, and subsisted by hunting and fishing and on the natural products they found growing in a wild state.

What is very remarkable, at our very doors can still be seen the typical houses and handiwork of those pre-historic tribes in the caves of the Lancos river in southern Colorado. These, in most instances, are as well preserved as when their ancient occupants deserted them—perhaps 10,000 years ago. When inhabited they were reached quite frequently by notches cut in the rock, and at other times rope ladders must have been used.

Gladstone a Hard Worker.

Gladstone was a hard worker, with no dreads with regard to work, says the American Magazine.

He turned from political responsibilities of the heaviest to Greek for recreation, and lived his four-score years and more, just as Pope Leo XIII, turned to Latin poetry for his relaxation from world-wide burdens, and lived on beyond four-score and ten, living so hopefully that when, at the little dinner given him on his ninetieth birthday, one of the cardinals said, in proposing a toast to him, "Here's that you may live to be a hundred, holy father," the old pontiff replied: "But why limit me to a hundred?"

They were contemporaries of Ranke, the German historian, who at the age of ninety-one proposed to write a history of the world in 12 volumes, one volume to be completed each year, and actually lived, I believe, to complete nearly half of it.

These men had no dreads; but they allowed their energies to work on, without any fear of exhausting their vitality.

Almost the Speed Limit.

"At Chattanooga," said a veteran of the Civil war, "one of the men in my company left early in the action, and no one saw him till after the battle, when he appeared in camp unwounded and unabashed. Some of the boys accused him of running away, but he wouldn't admit it.

"'I only retreated in good order,' he declared.

"I heard of the matter, and a few days later I asked him if he had any idea how fast he had 'retreated.'

"'Well, I'll tell you, cap'n,' he said. 'If I had been at home, and going after the doctor, folks that see me passin' would have thought my wife was right sick!'"—Harper's Monthly.

[illegible] and the [illegible] of the city themselves started the conflagration in all parts of the city. It was [illegible] these fires which forced the little corporal to commence his disastrous retreat across the snowbound steppes of Russia. Napoleon had his headquarters in the Kremlin, and while the flames were not so destructive there as in other parts of the city, yet they forced evacuation.

Compressing Cotton.

Scientific investigation has proved that compression of a high degree does not injure the fiber, and cotton is packed in other countries today at a density substantially three times that of ours by the most economical practice. The Egyptian package has a density of about 37 pounds a cubic foot; the Indian cotton is compressed to 45 pounds per cubic foot; while some Indian and Chinese baling plants effect a density of from 55 to 60 pounds of cotton per cubic foot.

The Arab as a Neighbor.

The Arab makes a good neighbor. His love of the beautiful in architecture is evidenced in a hundred cities where his handiwork survives. Every visitor to Granada knows what was left behind at the Alhambra. When the Arab met Rome, he produced Palmyra; having absorbed the Sassanian dynasty of the neo-Persian empire in 637, the Arab created Bagdad; in overrunning Spain, he worked magic at Cordova and Secille.

To Remove Smoke Stains.

This suggestion will be beneficial to housewives who have not the convenience of electricity or the modern gas fixtures. Frequently the ceiling above an old-fashioned gas jet becomes discolored from smoke and heat. The discoloration may be removed if a layer of starch and water is applied with a piece of flannel. After the mixture has dried it should be brushed lightly with a brush. No stain or mark will remain.

Women Catch Fish With Hands.

Fishing in Samoan seas is often done by the women, and without nets, boats or hooks. They simply wade into the water and form themselves into a ring. The fishes being so plentiful, they are almost sure to imprison some in the ring. These women are very quick and active, and every time they catch a fish with their hands they simply throw it, alive, into the basket on their back.

Translation of Y. M. C. A.

W. Gordon Griffiths of the Y. M. C. A. told an audience at Cefu that he was proud to be a Welshman although he was unable to speak the "language of Paradise." He had, however, learned one thing in Welsh and that was that the letters Y. M. C. A. may be translated to mean "Yma Mae Cyfle Arderchog" ("Here is a splendid oppertunity.")

Coffee a Nutrient.

Coffee is not a stimulant pure and simple, but a very considerable nutrient. Justus Liebig proved that, by taking equal lots of men, working in the salt mines, feeding one lot bread and meat, the other bread and coffee, and comparing results. The coffee squad did more work and came out in better shape than the meat eaters.

Strict Regulation.

Freeman was visiting at his grandpa's home, and as he was a mischievous little chap, was constantly being told, "Don't do this," and "Don't do that." Finally, with a look of disgust on his face, he climbed up into a chair and asked, seriously, "What can a fella [illegible] this house, anyway?"

Studying Plant Life in India.

In order to encourage arboriculture and the study of plant life the government of India has offered a series of valuable prizes to be awarded to those who are most successful in various lines in connection with the growth of trees and shrubs on government land.

Neatly Put.

We are told that Tom Hood liked best to work in a serious vein, on such poems as "The Bridge of Sighs." As he put it himself: "It's only for my livelihood that I'm a lively Hood."—Boston Transcript.

Endurance of Reindeers.

The reindeer is said to be able to endure more fatigue than any other draft animal except the camel. It has been known to pull 200 pounds 10 miles an hour for 12 hours.

Wrong Side Up.

"Why didn't you toss a coin to decide which to do?" "I did; but the darn thing didn't come down the way I wanted it to."—Buffalo Express.

Climbing.

You can climb no higher than Fuji with your feet, but with your mind you may inherit eternity.—A Japanese Philosopher.

Cruel Enlightenment.

He—"You seem to think I couldn't make any woman happy." She—"Oh, yes, there is one; your widow."

Subscribe for The Eleven Towns.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv

FOR SALE. We have some good seed barley for sale. Barley is now $2.00 a bushel, but we will not guarantee the price for any length of time.

Tessum Seed Grain & Supply Co.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

For your lunches, Ice cream and soft drinks to go M. J. Stephenson's Cafe

Mrs. Richards of Pelican Rapids is visiting with her daughters Miss Florense Richards and Mrs. Melvin Stephenson.

Mr. Gilbertson made a trip to Thief River Falls in his car Wednesday evening to meet his daughter who came on the evening train from Warren.

Henry Iversen returned to his home Thursday morning from North Dakota where he has been employed.

John and Ed. Graff and Elmer Johnson left for Warren Tuesday where they will be employed for the summer.

Alfred Lund of Anstad left for Warren this week.

Mr. Kolstrand of Warren spent a few hours in Goodridge Friday forenoon and while here visited Miss Thelma Gilbertson.

Chris Storholm of Thief River Falls spent Wednesday in Goodridge.

J. P. Jenson spent Wednesday evening with his family in Thief River Falls.

Jay Payne was a business caller at Thorhult this week.

C. H. Rossmon spent Tuesday in Thief River Falls.

Lillian Korstad and Kaia Lund were visitors in Goodridge Wednesday evening

Mr. and Mrs. John Stenvick spent Tuesday evening in Thief River Falls.

Irving Quist of Warren spent a few days in Goodridge Wednesday.

The Goodridge Literary Society purchased four Smilesge books of the postmaster to send them to the following boys who have left from here.

The boys are: Chester and Alfred Tvedt, H. W Smith and Harold Gunderson.

FREE RENT—140 acres of cultivated land in a half Section 3½ miles from Goodridge for rent free, only condition being that the renter must seed with his crop timothy and clover seed which owner of the land will furnish.

W. H. Fredrick, Thief River Falls, Minn. adv.

Gilbert Gunderson traded a quarter section of land for the Goodridge Hotel owned and operated by Patrick Brick. We wish both of them success in their new ventures. Mr. Gunderson will have his auction Monday April 8th and will take possession of the hotel on Tuesday.

Thr [illegible] chuch: full of laughs, illustrated: ba gives brief, but comprehensive, history of invention, many humorous incidents; and the third one contains condensed repott of U. S. Industrial Relations Commission and also many pages of Gems by one of America's foremost philosophers. All three at half price while they last—25cts coin or stamps, postpaid. Address Star Rt. 1 Box 95, Erie, Minn.

Mrs. Gilbertson wil [illegible] Ladies Aie at the church Thursday afternoon April 11th.

Boost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

Knute Roisland of Erie was a business visitor in Goodridge, Tuesday.

LOST—A robe between Goodridge and Ditch 18. Finder please leave robe at this office. adv.

What good is money anyway if we don't win this war? Invest in permanent prosperto. Buy War Savings Stamps.

Miss Florence Richards and Miss Teresa Olson left Wednesday morning for Warren to resume theis studies at the North Star College after spending the Easter vacation here.

Tuesday, April 16th the third number of the lyceum course w[illegible] This enterainment is furnished by [illegible] Potter Depew Trio, a group consisting of two ladies and a gentleman, all experienced and well qualified musicians and elocutionsts. Remember the date, April 16tn.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

Farmers are urged to bring their wheat except what they absolutely need for seed to market before May 15th. Mr. A. D. Wilson, food Administrator fo Minnesota says that it is quite probabl that, if any farmer holds his wheat the Goverment will requisition it.

We have several customers for improved and unimproved land. We are especially interested in farms with light improvements at a low price. If you have land to sell, call on or write us. Empire Farms Co., Citizens State Bank Bldg., Thief River Falls, Minn. adv. mch. 21,28, a. 4, 11,18,25

Help Stamp out autocracy. Buy War Savings Stamps.

Mrs. S. Samuelson and children left Wednesday evening for Minneapolis to visit with relatives.

Arthur Tvedt returned to Thief River Falls Monday morning to resume his studies at High School after spending the Spring vacation at his home here.

Richard Menzel returned to his studies at the Thief River Falls High School Monday after spending the Easter vacation here.

P. C. Halvorson sold his stock to Kompelin & Aubol of Erie last week The Inventory was compieted and the stock taken over immediately.

The Northwest Experiment Farm, Crookston, has choice seed for sale including Oderbrucker Barley; No. 281, No. 295, and Newmarket oats; Marquis, No. 169, and Velvet Chaff wheat; and flax. This is a good chance to secure a pure bred seed supply for a small clean field which will furnish choice seed for your fields the next year. Get in touch with your county agent regarding pure seed trials in cooperation with Northwest Experiment Station.

The Community Club and Literary Society will meet in the schoolouse Friday evening April 12th. Mr Ross P. White and Miss Hazel Rockwood will be the speakers. Mr White will speak on Alfaifa and calves, and Miss Rockwood will speak on Sewing and Gardening.

Church Announcement.

(Nor. Luth. Church)

Services Sunday forenoon at 10:30 by Rev. Tungseth and in the afternoon by Rev. Sundheim.

G. A. Tungseth, Pastor.

FOR SALE.- Abont 150 bu. of flax and a lot of young pigs.

John T. Homme, High Landing, Minn.

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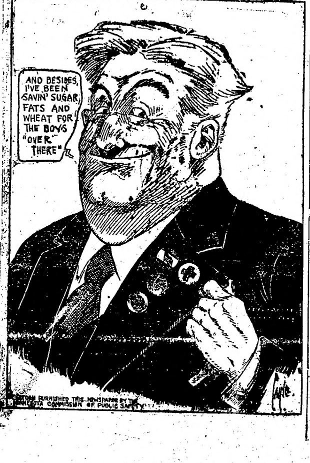
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A. O. HALVORSON

Entered at the post[illegible] ridge, Minn. as a sec[illegible] matter.

This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

With the present high cost of p[illegible] help etc. it became nessary us to one of two things; either we raise the subscription price, or cut down on the size of the paper. [illegible] did not feel like raiseing the price just now, so we took the latter alternati[illegible] and reduced thr size of the pap[illegible]. There will be the same amount of ho[illegible] print as befote. In facn, it will be home print now. The patient matt[illegible] is not read very extdnsively an[illegible]. We hope that in a short time we sh[illegible] be adle to make a change to the larg[illegible] paper again. Meanwhil[illegible] shall endeovor to give our readers the new[illegible] of general interest to the communit[illegible] to an ever greater extent than before. The paper will be of a better quality more readable, so that, on the whol[illegible] the change will be more of an improvement that otherwise.

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These men had no dreads; but they allowed their energies to work on, without any fear of exhausting their vitality.

Almost the Speed Limit.

"At Chattanooga," said a veteran of the Civil war, "one of the men in my company left early in the action, and no one saw him till after the battle, when he appeared in camp unwounded and unabashed. Some of the boys accused him of running away, but he wouldn't admit it.

"'I only retreated in good order,' he declared.

"I heard of the matter, and a few days later I asked him if he had any idea how fast he had 'retreated.'

"'Well, I'll tell you, cap'n,' he said. 'If I had been at home, and going after the doctor,-folks that see me passin' would have thought my wife was right sick!'"—Harper's Monthly.

[illegible] with the rest of the city of Moscow, the Kremlin has been burned, the last occasion being in 1812 when it was occupied by Napoleon and the inhabitants of the city themselves started the conflagrations in all parts of the city. It was indeed these fires which forced the little corporal to commence his disastrous retreat across the snow-bound steppes of Russia. Napoleon had his headquarters in the Kremlin, and while the flames were not so destructive there as in other parts of the city, yet they forced evacuation.

Compressing Cotton.

Scientific investigation has proved that compression of a high degree does not injure the fiber, and cotton is packed in other countries today at a density substantially three times that of ours by the most economical practice. The Egyptian package has a density of about 37 pounds a cubic foot; the Indian cotton is compressed to 45 pounds per cubic foot; while some Indian and Chinese baling plants effect a density of from 55 to 60 pounds of cotton per cubic foot.

The Arab as a Neighbor.

The Arab makes a good neighbor. His love of the beautiful in architecture is evidenced in a hundred cities where his handiwork survives. Every visitor to Granada knows what was left behind at the Alhambra. When the Arab met Rome, he produced Palmyra; having absorbed the Sassmian dynasty of the neo-Persian empire in 637, the Arab created Bagdad; in overrunning Spain, he worked magic at Cordova and Secille.

To Remove Smoke Stains.

This suggestion will be beneficial to housewives who have not the convenience of electricity or the modern gas fixtures. Frequently the ceiling above an old-fashioned gas jet becomes discolored from smoke and heat. The discoloration may be removed if a layer of starch and water is applied with a piece of flannel. After the mixture has dried it should be brushed lightly with a brush. No stain or mark will remain.

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Climbing.

You can climb no higher than Juji with your feet, but with your mind you may inherit eternity.—A Japanese Philosopher.

Cruel Enlightenment.

He—"You seem to think I couldn't make any woman happy." She—"Oh, yes, there is one; your widow."

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv

FOR SALE- We have some good seed barley for sale. Barley is now $2.00 a bushel, but we will not guarantee the price for any length of time.
Tessum Seed Grain & Supply Co.

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Boost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

GROCERIES

We carry a complete Staple and fancy Groceries.

The Best Quality at The Right

A Square Deal To All Is Our Motto.

H. Christianson & Son,

Goodridge, Minn

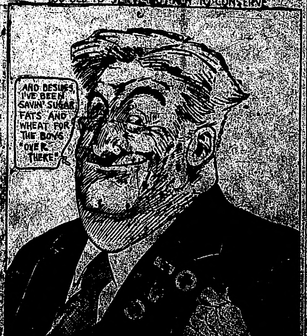
ANNOUNCEMENT

In opening up business in Goodridge we to inform the public that we shall continue the policy of our predecessor in the shoe line. We are carrying a strong line of up-to-date footwear at reasonable prices. Besides our regular line of standard groceries we have on hand a large assortment of men's and boys' hats. Come in and get acquainted.

KOMPLIEN & AUBOL

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

TOO OLD TO SERVE BUT NOT TO CONSERVE


AND BESIDES, I'VE BEEN SAVIN' SUGAR, FATS AND WHEAT FOR THE BOYS "OVER THERE"

EARLY MAN

[illegible] man was a fighting animal and [illegible] contend against the huge and [illegible] beasts that infested the plains [illegible] rivers, observes a writer. His [illegible] naturally had to be a place of [illegible] as well as a habitation. Caves, natural and artificial, the latter [illegible] hollowed out of solid rock by rude instruments. Most of them were [illegible] ed in the sides of cliffs and [illegible] high, rugged hills.

To those early ancestors of ours, primeval men and women who [illegible] as one would think, but scanty shelter and protection from these stone caves and holes in the rock, we apply the generic term of cliff dwellers.

They were entirely ignorant of agriculture, and subsisted by hunting and fishing and on the natural products they found growing in a wild state.

What is very remarkable, at our very doors can still be seen the typical houses and handwork of those pre-historic tribes in the caves of the Lancos river in southern Colorado. These, in most instances, are as well preserved as when their ancient occupants deserted them—perhaps 10,000 years ago. When inhabited they were reached quite frequently by notches cut in the rock, and at other times rope ladders must have been used.

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Gladstone was a hard worker, with no dread with regard to work, says the American Magazine.

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You can climb no higher than [illegible] with your feet, but with your mind you may climb eternally.—[illegible]

[illegible]

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John T. Homme, High Landing, Minn.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

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AUCTION

Having sold my farm, I will sell at Public Auction on the S.W. 1-4 of Sec. 20 of Goodridge Township 1-2 mile south and 1-2 mile west of Goodridge the following listed property on,

MONDAY APRIL 8th.

Sale To Commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HORSES

One dark bay gelding, 10 yrs. old, weight 1400 lbs.
One dark bay gelding, 9 yrs. old, weight 1400 lbs.
One light bay gelding, 5 yrs. old, weight 1300 lbs.
eOn bay mare 6 yrs. old, weight 1250
One grey mare, 8 yrs. old, weight 1100

CATTLE

One pure bred black Angus Cow, 6 yrs. old, fresh
One pure bred black Angus Cow, 6 yrs. old, fresh in April
One grade, black Angus Cow, 5 yrs. old, fresh in April
One grade black Angus Cow, 4 yrs. old, fresh about May 1st.
One white Cow, 8 yrs. old, fresh
One red Cow, 6 yrs. old, fresh
One red & white cow, 4 yrs. old, fresh
One red Cow, 5 yrs. old, fresh in May
One 2 yr. old, pure bred, black Angus Bull
One. 1½ yr. old red bull
One, 1 yr. old black Angus bull
5, 1 yr. old, black Angus heifers
2yr. old roan heifers
5 yearling heifers

7 sheep (ewes)
One Sow, will farrow in July
One Hog

MACHINERY ETC.

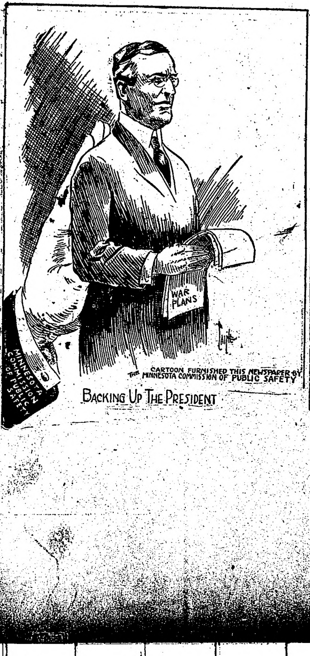
One Deering Binder 7 ft. cut, nearly new
One Acme Mower, 5 ft. cut
One Kentucky Disk Drill, 18 disks, nearly new
One Bradley Gang Plow, 12 inch
One John Deere Sulky Plow, nearly new, 16 inch
One Osborne Disk, 14 disks, nearly new
One narrow tire wagon, complete with box
One double seated buggy, with platform springs
One, 3 section lever iron drag
One Owens Fanning Mill, complete
One Flax attachment
One U. S. Cream Separator
One set of light bobs
Two sets of heavey work harness
One set of light work harness
75 bushel Early Seed Oats
60 bu, White Russian seed Oats
25 bu. seed barley
5 bu. seed Flax
One steel range
One heating stove
Beds, Tables, Chairs and other articles too numerous to mention

Terms: All sums of $10. and under, Cash. Over that amount bankable papers will be taken due Nov. 1st. 1918, with 10 per cent interest.

GILBERT GUNDERSON, Owner

W. J. LaBree, Auctioneer

Goodridge State Bank Clerk


WAR PLANS
MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

BACKING UP THE PRESIDENT

THE TORCH OF LIBERTY

War Savings Stamps

It isn't so much the amount of money you save as it is getting into the habit of saving a definite amount regularly. The best way to learn to save is not only to promise yourself that you will do it regularly but promise some one else, your wife, your parent, your husband, or your teacher, that you will not let a first of the month or first of the week go by without saving.

The Habit of Thrift Will Help Win The War

The United States Government needs money to equip our armies and to fight for democracy. Your Government—the richest in the world—is willing to pay interest for your money now. Uncle Sam offers you $5.00 War Savings Stamps for $4.13 in February, and one cent additional each month thereafter.

A Thrift Card is furnished to all purchasers of 25 cents Thrift Stamps. When all the spaces have been filled, the Thrift Card may be exchanged for $5.00 War Savings Stamps at any post office or bank. You should start saving a certain amount regularly. Outline your program. Start at once by going to your post office and getting your first War Savings Stamp or Thrift Card. And stick to it. As you treasure your right to live in this nation of freedom, do not miss a single day on which you have determined to save.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps (25 cents) at any bank or post office.

This Space Donated by

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

OLIVER RESON HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right,

City Dray Line in Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Goodridge Hotel and Restuarant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, pipes and Tobaccos.

M. J. Stephenson

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

VivoFlour

Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

A Bank That Is A Real Bank

Is where you get the best of SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSON, CASHIER.

WANTED!

Farmers to bring in their hogs to us and get the highest market price for same. We can handle them at any time.

The City Meat Market

C. H. ROSSMON, Proprietor,

Goodridge, Minnesota

Cupid Makes Early Call.

An American professor who has spent his life investigating, and has collected the evidence of 1,703 young people, declares that both sexes start being wounded by Cupid's darts at the age of three and that a woman's love reaches maturity at twenty-two and a man's at twenty-four.

Velvet-Making.

Velvet was developed and originated from fur in China. Thence velvet-making was introduced into India, and in the fourteenth century into Italy, where that sort of fabric especially appealed, and where the art of velvet-making reached its height.

At Sunday School.

"Give an account of Balaam," said the teacher. "Balaam was a prophet who lived a long way off," replied the student. "After a while he went out for a ride on his donkey and he got very angry with the donkey and hit him, and a voice from heaven said, 'You must not hit the donkey; it is holy ground.'"

O. A. Napling
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

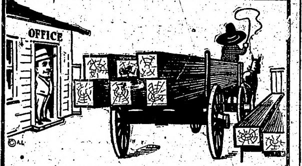
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

C. H. ROSSMON
Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
PATRICK BRICK, Proprietor



Timbers and Dimension

cut from live trees of virgin growth insures you sound stock, free from dry rot, which will give your building a foundation that will last for years. The mills we buy from make a specialty of good timbers and joist and the care we exercise in piling this material in out yard is a guarantee it will be straight when delivered on the job. We carry a good stock of structural material in our yards at all times and can deliver any amount you may want on short notice. Come in and look it over today and get our prices.

A. C. TVEDT & SON

People Judge The Strength Of
A Bank By Its Patrons.
We are proud of our Patrons
We are here to serve them
Why not become a patron of
our Bank
THE PLACE TO GO FOR
SOUND BANKING
Farmers State Bank of
Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

PIDGIN ENGLISH IS POPULAR

In China the Lingo is Used by Both Servants and Employers in Speaking to Each Other.

In China servants speak pidgin, or business, English to their employers; and servants from different parts of China will use this weird language in speaking to each other. The formation of the sentence is the same as in Chinese; the language itself is an extraordinary mixture of English, Portuguese, French and Chinese. Some of the phrases, says Mrs. De Burgh Daly in An Irishwoman in China, are very quaint and amusing.

A bishop is called "No. 1, top side joss pidgin man." "Top side" means heaven, "joss," god, "pidgin," business.

There is a story of two men who came to call upon the King of Siam when he was staying in Shanghai. They entered the hotel and asked the proprietor, a courteous American, if his majesty were at home.

"Boy," called the proprietor, "one piecee king have got?"

"Have got, sir," replied the boy cheerfully.

"His majesty is at home, gentlemen," translated the proprietor.

One day, says Mrs. Daly, a large party assembled on a steamer to bid farewell to homeward-bound friends. Wishing to make certain that the steamer should not carry us off, we informed the steward in excellent Mandarin that he was to come and warn us of her departure. He stared blankly. Some one tried Ningpo dialect—no use; Shanghai—still a blank stare. At last my husband called out:

"Boy!"

"Yessir."

"Wantchee walkee can come talkee! Savve ?"

"All right, sir; my savvee."

Servants quickly find out our likes and dislikes in food, and act accordingly. A friend of mine was fond of snipe, and often ordered them for dinner. One evening, when an unexpected guest arrived, she told Boy that since there were not enough snipe she would not eat one. Presently Boy nudged her and remarked in a loud whisper:

"Missee can have snipe; one piecee man no chow!"

BESSEMER IRON AND STEEL

Original Process Involved Decarbonization, or Burning Out of Excess Carbon, by Blowing Air.

Henry Bessemer, who invented the method named for him in the manufacture of iron and steel, which revolutionized the industry, was granted a patent by the British government on October 17, 1855. This was the first patent given him, notes an exchange. Additional patents were taken out in the following December and February, covering improvements. Bessemer's original process involved decarbonization, or the burning out of the excess carbon, by blowing air through pig iron. This revolutionary invention was due indirectly to the Crimean war.

Bessemer undertook to invent an improved cannon, but found all available metals too weak for the gun he sought to make. He then began experiments in steel making, with the ultimate result of the production of "Bessemer steel." His invention won for him fame and fortune and the honor of knighthood. Sir Henry Bessemer was born in England, but was of French Huguenot descent. Since his pioneer invention, the process of converting iron into steel has been vastly improved.

That Bore of a Fond Parent.

Of course, you have a bright youngster who says and does amusing things, asserts a writer.

But all children do.

Your child has not a monopoly.

If you wish to be classed with the worst of bores, continue your constant eulogy of all that your child says or does.

If, for instance, some other child said or did what your boy or girl does, would you think it so excruciatingly funny?

Every bright, healthy, intelligent child is delightful in the unfolding.

To each fond father and mother the particular angles of understanding, as they come to light, are most interesting.

But the youngster is chiefly interesting to yourself.

You see traits and characteristics in the light of what you know you are yourself. That is what makes it sound so funny.

How about the mean little tricks that your own child has and that you cannot get away from? They all have them, too. Do you tell these things? No.

Then your wonderful tales are merely another form of braggadocio. How about it?

Everything in Its Place.

Mrs. H. had just employed a new maid, fresh from the old country. She asked the girl to take the baby out in the baby carriage. Gunhilde was delighted. She had never seen a baby before and from her articulate joy one might think that she had waited for this moment all her life. Mrs. H. was pleased to see that the girl was so willing. The baby was wrapped up and they started. Two minutes later Mrs. H. looked out of the window and her face froze with horror. Instead of rolling gently down the sidewalk the way a baby should her child was being piloted majestically down the middle of the street in the midst of automo- [illegible]

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

Joe eenfield
Band Leader & Orchestra Instructor.

urnished for all occasions.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

MELBY LSON
Physicans & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday

Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

NEWLYWEDS DINE ON STEW

Wifey Prepares Dainty Morsel With Own Little Hands — But Physician Must Be Called for Hubby.

The cook had insisted on a day off, and young Mrs. Freshly-Wedd was in a quandary and her stunning new house gown of twisted percale, muses the Detroit Free Press.

"I'll make a stew—anybody can make a stew!" she cried.

And she proceeded to make a stew. In the icebox she found seven frankfurters, a dozen fried oysters and three pickled herring.

"How fortunate—meat is the very importantest thing!" she exclaimed. And she chopped it all up and added three cupfuls of salt and two of pepper so as to be sure not to forget the seasoning. Then—because she knew that a stew must have lots of variety—she put in a glass of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of grated nutmeg, two packages of Saratoga chips, a can of salmon and a half cake of bitter chocolate.

At 6:30 Freshly-Wedd came home—her Ben, stalwart and handsome, who had never known an hour's illness in his life.

"Phew!" he exclaimed. "What's that smell?"

"It's a stew I made for you wiv my own 'ittle hands," she told him.

"Divine aroma!" cried Freshly-Wedd, and forthwith sat down and ate two big platefuls, while his wife watched him so eagerly that she forgot to eat any herself.

Three hours later, in response to a hurry call, Doctor Blister drove up and rang the front doorbell. Query: Who was the patient, and why?

Press Gang at Church.

The cursory examinations which many recruits allege they received in the earlier days of the war were far greater tests of endurance and stamina than the recruit of 50 years ago was wont to receive. In those days, if a man could count all his limbs and had sufficient teeth to enable him to crunch the hard army biscuits and salt beef, or bite off the end of a cartridge before putting it into his old Brown Bess, he was certain of being accepted.

In earlier times, however, there was no pretense at medical examination at all. When Queen Elizabeth resolved to assist in raising the siege of Calais in 1596, the lord mayor and aldermen of London received instructions to raise a thousand men for this service, and on Easter Sunday they proceeded to several churches with their constables, fastened the doors, and selected from the congregation the number of men required. Without any medical examination they were equipped and sent to Dover.—Tit-Bits.

Typical American Eloquence.

Following is the peroration of a speech delivered in an intercollegiate oratorical contest in central Kentucky, 1896:

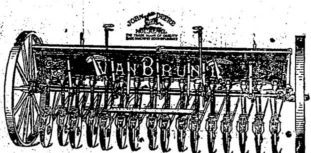
"Standing upon the last decade of the grandest century ever measured by the flight of worlds, 'I dipt into the future as far as human eye could see, saw the vision of the world and the wonder that would be;' saw the American continent formed; saw it the great sun of the solar system of nations around which all revolved, giving life and liberty to each and prosperity and happiness to all; saw its ports filled with the argosies of commerce; its brow blooming with the wreath of science; the breath of heaven blessing its flag; yet, in the vigor and buoyancy of youth, scorning pessimism and decay, marching ever onward to the accomplishment of its grand and glorious destiny."—Exchange.

Watch Maker
Bring Me Your Watches & Clocks So That I Can Repair Them
And Make Them Keep Time.
Also any Jewwlry Repairing
I Also Have A Nice Line of Alarm Clocks
AGENT FOR MUSIKLAND PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.
Rosaire Morin
Next Door to H. Christian & Son P. O. Box 5

Do Not Forget to Pay Your Subscription now past due.

THE VAN BRUNT POLICY

EXPERIENCE helps to make quality. Van Brunt material has always been good. Attention to detail has been constant. Ability to meet all conditions has been proven.



VAN BRUNT WARRANTY

We warrant VAN BRUNT DRILLS to be well made of the best material, to do first class work in any soil capable of being seeded and not to clog or choke up in mud, gumbo sticky or trashy ground.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

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On a barrel of sulphur kegs,
His head was bowed upon his breast,
His tail between his legs.
A look of shame was on his face,
The sparks dripped from his eyes;
He had sent up his resignation
To the throne up in the sky.
"I'm down and out" the devil said,
And he said it with a sob,
"There are others that outclass me
And I want to quit my job,"
"Hell isn't in it with the land
That lies along the Rhine;"
"I'm a has-been and a piker,
Therefore I must resign.
One ammunition maker with
His bloody shot and shell,
Knows more about damnation
Than all the imps of Hell.
Give my job to Kaiser Wilhelm,
The author of this war,
He understands it better
A million times by far.
I hate to leave the old home,
The spot I love so well,
But I admit that I'm not up-to-date
In the art of running Hell.'

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMDNT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 26, 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Betsy H. Gedestad, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on August 16th., 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06355, for Lots 1, 2 and S½NE¼, Section I, Township 154 N,, Range 41 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 6th dry of May, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Torje Hegtvedt, Kittel Jordeshauger Life Jordeshaugen, Nick Bundhund all, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

SEED POTATOES.

One carload of the "Red River Earl Ohio" will be on the track at Goodriege Satuday. Leave your order at the Goodridge Mercantile.

A. J. Tungse

MILITARY MORALS,

One of the uses of the proceeds of the Liberty Loan that will appeal strongly to the mass of American people is the care and attention given to the moral welfare and protection of the American soldiers.

Heretofore with the American Army and even now with some of the armies of our allies the moral welfare of the soldier was and is a matter largely ignored. In the German armies provision is even made for immorality.

It is to the glory of American Army and American national character that of the men who wear the United States uniform a high standard of conduct is expected and demanded, and provided for. Kipling's "Single men in barracks" are not to find this prototype in the American Army.

Gen. Pershing says there is no cleaner-living body of men in the world than the American Army in France.

THE CLOVERLEAF RED CROSS BRANCH.

The Clever Leaf Branch of the Red Cross was formed last Thursday evening when over sixty people gathered in the town hall at Mavie to listen to Chairman Thos. A. Way and Secretary Scott Laird of Thief River Falls Chapter tell of the work of the Red Cross.

All townships in Pennington county are now organized, according to the records of Mr. Laird, except Smiley, Deer Park, Hickory and the west half of Black River and the eastern half of Polk Center.

The officers elected in Clover Leaf are: Chairman, J. N. Schie; Vice Chairman, A. Staurt McLeod; Secetary, Miss Margaret Kettlan: Treasurer, Thos. H. Smith; Chairman Finance Committee, T. J. Skaa.

DO NOT FORGET TO WRITE TO THE BOYS "OVER THERE"

Every time you write any of the "boys" who have joined the army or navy or any branch of the servic, enclose one of the Red Cross Military Relief postal card, so that they can report the names of any one of their comrades who are not getting letters from home or friends. Ask the secetary of your township branch for one of these postals, or ask the secretary of the Military Relief Committee. They should have them and will appreciate having the name of your son and his present address. When sending the card please request that nothing be said to the comrade whose name he fills in that some will be asked to write him. We will have some schoolmate or some neighbor surprise him and gladden his heart with a weekly letter from home. It does not matter if the comrade came from some other state. We will see that the proper ones write him. Do your share to lighten the load of those who are making the fight for a safe world to live in. His sister might be forced to suffer as did the women of Belgium.

Small Prescriptions.

Many physicians have a habit of writing prescriptions without calculating the quantity of medicine their patients are to take. This leads to a great waste of drugs and much unnecessary expense. Which leads the New York Medical Journal to urge physicians to be more careful.

Another evil result of this far too common practice is that partly used prescriptions are stored away in the medicine chest, and next time the patient has, or thinks he has, the same symptoms, he takes what he supposes to be the same medicine.

But the chief reason why physicians should not prescribe four or six ounces when they know only one or two will be used, is that it is wasting [illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The Eleven Towns published weekly at Goodridge, Minnesota for April 1, 1918.

State of Minnesota
County of Pennington

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. O. Halvorson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Owner of the [illegible] Towns and that the [illegible] the best of his [illegible] a true statement [illegible] management, [illegible] publication for the [illegible] in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minnesota.

Editor, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.

Managing Editor, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.

Business Managers, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.

That the owners are: A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or securities are: J. W. [illegible]

A. O. Halvorson.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March 1918.

J. P. Jensen.

My commission expires Oct. 12th 1918.

RED CROSS NOTES.

At a special meeting of the Red cross called in the schoolhouse Saturday evening the following committee were appointed:

Committee on supplies for fighting men.
Mrs. Jay Payne, Chairman.
Mrs. M. Vaughan
Mrs. A. O. Halvorson.
Committee on Hospital Supplies,
Mrs. J. P. Ferdinandsen, Chairman
Mrs. M. G. Thoreson
Mrs Ole Kirklie,
Committee on membership,
Miss Myrtle Blair, Chairman,
Miss Laurence Urdahl
Miss Tillie Thompson
Crop pledge committee,
M. Vaughan, chairman
Elmer Bly
John Kastaak.

Ox, Slowest Animal.

There is no animal possessing less speed than an ox. In the old days, the days before the advent of railroads it would take a farmer and his ox team two weeks to make a round trip with twenty-five or thirty bushels of grain to market, a trip that can now be made by rail in half a day. Then the patient animals did well to jig along at the rate of two or three feet a second.

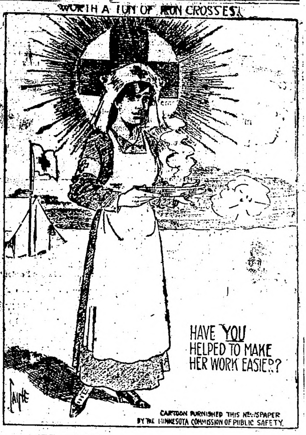
Severe Test.

Perhaps no test of one's poise and manual dexterity is more difficult for a man of sedentary and intellectual pursuits than the effort to pick up seven or eight newly released watermelon seeds from the tablecloth with his left hand without arousing so much as a passing suspicion in his wife's breast that they're there at all.—Ohio State Journal.

Edward's Diplomacy.

Edward had been told repeatedly not to say he did not like food which was passed to him at the table. He was invited to a neighbor's to dinner and was offered cherry pie, which he did not care for. He tactfully and [illegible]

WORTH A TON OF IRON CROSSES!


HAVE YOU HELPED TO MAKE HER WORK EASIER?
CAINE

CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Best Kind of Play Is Work.

One of the best kinds of play is work. Many of the elements of play enter into work if it is performed in the right spirit. The most satisfying forms of play are those in which interest is excited; competition, with desire to succeed and accomplish some definite end, makes the game worth playing. Work is fatiguing and distasteful when it is lacking in these elements.

Take Pains.

Genius has been defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains, and talent, which is a sort of second cousin of genius, has the same characteristics, observes an educator. One who will take pains enough will meet with a measure of success. And no one who belittles the need of patient, plodding work is likely to succeed, no matter what his endowments.

Find Skeleton of Giant.

A perfect sketeleton was uncovered in Surrey, England, during the work of carrying out alterations to surface water drainage in one of the main streets in Farnham. The chief bones were in a perfect state of preservation, and were sufficient to show that the body was that of a man of unusual stature. Close by was found a bone of a horse. The site of a Norman cemetery is only a little distance from the spot where the body was found, and here some years ago cinerary urns were discovered, which were stated to be perfect examples of first-century urns. Some of these are now preserved in Waverly abbey.

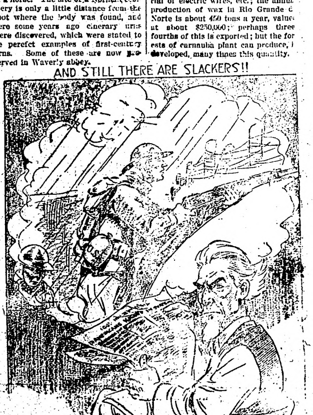
The Thin People.

Overeating is a common cause of emaciation, paradoxical as this statement may seem. Many of our thinnest neighbors are the biggest eaters of the community, Physical Culture Magazine says. It is an old-fashioned saying that these people "eat so much that it makes them thin to carry it around." In any case, it is not a question of the amount of food one swallows, but a [illegible] of how much is digested and assimilated. Many persons will gain [illegible] weight upon discontinuing the three-meal plan and adopting the plan of two meals per day. The stomach is then no longer overburdened or overworked, and the digestion is so much more perfect and the health so improved that a gain in weight results naturally.

Carnauba Wax.

Carnauba wax is made from the leaves of the carnauba plant, indigenous to the state of Piauhy, Ceara, and Rio Grande do Norte, in northeastern Brazil, whose roots are used locally as medicine, whose branches are used for bridge and housebuilding because they resist the attacks of insects, and whose fibers are used in rope and paper making; the wax has been used extensively in adulterating beeswax, but is finding an honest market on its merits, not only for candle manufacture but for coating the insulating material of electric wires, etc.; the annual production of wax in Rio Grande do Norte is about 450 tons a year, valued at about $250,000; perhaps three fourths of this is exported; but the forests of carnauba plant can produce, if developed, many times this quantity.

AND STILL THERE ARE SLACKERS!!



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Than all the imps of Hell.
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The author of this war,
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A million times by far.
I hate to leave the old home,
The spot I love so well,
But I admit that I'm not up-to-date
In the art of running Hell.'

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 26, 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Betsy H. Gedestad, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on August 16th., 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06355, for Lots 1, 2 and S½NE¼, Section I, Township 154 N., Range 41 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before, before Wilhelm Mishelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 6th dry of May, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Torje Hegtvedt, Kittel Jordeshaugen, Life Jordeshaugen, Nick Bundhund all, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

SEED POTATOES.

One carload of the "Red River Early Ohio" will be on the track at Goodriege Satuday. Leave your order at the Goodridge Mercantile.

A. J. Tungse

MILITARY MORALS,

One of the uses of the proceeds of the Liberty Loan that will appeal strongly to the mass of American people is the care and attention given to the moral welfare and protection of the American soldiers.

Heretofore with the American Army and even now with some of the armies of our allies the moral welfare of the soldier was and is a matter largely ignored. In the German armies provision is even made for inmorality.

It is to the glory of American Army and American national character that of the men who wear the United States uniform a high standard of conduct is expected and demanded, and provided for. Kipling's "Single men in barracks" are not to find this prototype in the American Army.

Gen. Pershing says there is no cleaner-living body of men in the world than the American Army in France.

THE CLOVERLEAF RED CROSS BRANCH.

The Clover Leaf Branch of the Red Cross was formed last Thursday evening when over sixty people gathered in the town hall at Mavie to listen to Chairman Thos. A. Way and Secretary Scott Laird of Thief River Falls Chapter tell of the work of the Red Cross.

All townships in Pennington county are now organized, according to the records of Mr. Laird, except Smiley, Deer Park, Hickory and the west half of Black River and the eastern half of Polk Center.

The officers elected in Clover Leaf are: Chairman, J. N. Schie; Vice Chairman, A. Staurt McLeod; Secetary, Miss Margaret Kettlan; Treasurer, Thos. H. Smith; Chairman Finance Committee, T. J. Skaa.

DO NOT FORGET TO WRITE TO THE BOYS "OVER THERE"

Every time you write any of the "boys" who have joined the army or navy or any branch of the servic, enclose one of the Red Cross Military Relief postal card, so that they can report the names of any one of their comrades who are not getting letters from home or friends. Ask the secetary of your township branch for one of these postals, or ask the secretary of the Military Relief Committee. They should have them and will appreciate having the name of your son and his present address.

When sending the card please request that nothing be said to the comrade whose name he fills in that some will be asked to write him. We will have some schoolmate or some neighbor sur surprise him and gladden his heart with a weekly letter from home. It does not matter if the comrade came from some other state. We will see that the proper ones write him.

Do your share to lighten the load of those who are making the fight for a safe world to live in. His sister might be forced to suffer as did the women of Belgium.

Small Prescriptions.

Many physicians have a habit of writing prescriptions without calculating the quantity of medicine their patients are to take. This leads to a great waste of drugs and much unnecessary expense. Which leads the New York Medical Journal to urge physicians to be more careful.

Another evil result of this far too common practice is that partly used prescriptions are stored away in the medicine chest, and next time the patient has, or thinks he has, the same symptoms, he takes what he supposes to be the same medicine.

But the chief reason why physicians should not prescribe four or six ounces when they know only one or two will be used, is that it is wasting the drugs and making the patient pay far more for his medicine than is at all necessary.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The Eleven Towns published weekly at Goodridge, Minnesota for April 1, 1913.

State of Minnesota
County of Pennington

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. O. Halvorson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Owner of the Eleven Towns and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minnesota.
Editor, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.
Managing Editor, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.
Business Managers, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.

That the owners are;
A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.

That the known bondholders, mortgage, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or securities are:
H. W. Smith.

A. O. Halvorsen.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March 1918.

J. P. Jensen.

My commission expires Oct. 12th 1918.

RED CROSS NOTES.

At a special meeting of the Red cross called in the schoolhouse Saturday evening the following committee were appointed:

Committee on supplies for fighting men.
- Mrs. Jay Payne, Chairman.
- Mrs. M. Vaughan
- Mrs. A. O. Halvorson.

Committee on Hospital Supplies,
- Mrs. J. P. Ferdinandsen, Chairman
- Mrs. M. G. Thoresou
- Mrs Ole Kirklie,

Committee on membership.
- Miss Myrtle Blair, Chairman
- Miss Laurenca Urdahl
- Miss Tillie Thompson

Crop pledge committee,
- M. Vaughan, chairman
- Elmer Bly
- John Kastaak.

Ox, Slowest Animal.

There is no animal possessing less speed than an ox. In the old days, the days before the advent of railroads it would take a farmer and his ox team two weeks to make a round trip with twenty-five or thirty bushels of grain to market, a trip that can now be made by rail in half a day. Then the patient animals did well to jig along at the rate of two or three feet a second.

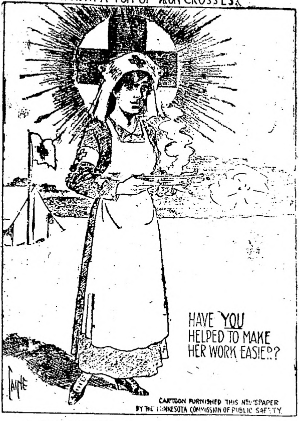
Severe Test.

Perhaps no test of one's poise and manual dexterity is more difficult for a man of sedentary and intellectual pursuits than the effort to pick up seven or eight newly released watermelon seeds from the tablecloth with his left hand without arousing so much as a passing suspicion in his wife's breast that they're there at all.—Ohio State Journal.

Edward's Diplomacy.

Edward had been told repeatedly not to say he did not like food which was passed to him at the table. He was invited to a neighbor's to dinner and was offered cherry pie, which he did not care for. He tactfully said, "Well, I'm just crazy for cherry pie, but won't you just save it for supper?"

WORTH A TON OF IRON CROSSES.


HAVE YOU HELPED TO MAKE HER WORK EASIER?
CAINE

CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Best Kind of Play Is Work.

One of the best kinds of play is work. Many of the elements of play enter into work if it is performed in the right spirit. The most satisfying forms of play are those in which interest is excited; competition, with desire to succeed and accomplish some definite end, makes the game worth playing. Work is fatiguing and distasteful when it is lacking in these elements.

Take Pains.

Genius has been defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains, and talent, which is a sort of second cousin of genius, has the same characteristics, observes an educator. One who will take pains enough will meet with a measure of success. And no one who belittles the need of patient, plodding work is likely to succeed, no matter what his endowments.

Find Skeleton of Giant.

A perfect sketeleton was uncovered in Surrey, England, during the work of carrying out alterations to surface water drainage in one of the main streets in Farnham. The chief bones were in a perfect state of preservation, and were sufficient to show that the body was that of a man of unusual stature. Close by was found a bone of a horse. The site of a Norman cemetery is only a little distance from the spot where the body was found, and here some years ago cinerary urns were discovered, which were stated to be perfect examples of first-century urns. Some of these are now preserved in Waverly abbey.

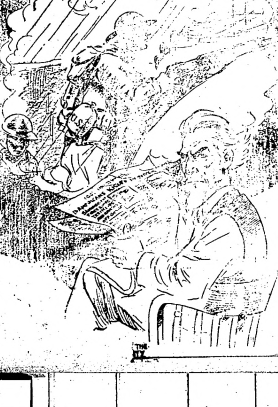
The Thin People.

Overeating is a common cause of emaciation, paradoxical as this statement may seem. Many of our thinnest neighbors are the biggest eaters of the community, Physical Culture Magazine says. It is an old-fashioned saying that these people "eat so much that it makes them thin to [illegible] around." In any case, it is not a question of the [illegible] of food one swallows, but a [illegible] of how much is digested and [illegible]ated. Many persons will gain [illegible] upon discontinuing the three-meal plan and adopting the plan of two meals per day. The stomach is then no longer overburdened or overworked, and the digestion is so much more perfect and the health so improved that a gain in weight results naturally.

Carnauba Wax.

Carnauba wax is made from the leaves of the carnauba plant, indigenous to the state of Piauhy, Ceara, and Rio Grande do Norte, in northeastern Brazil, whose roots are used locally as medicine, whose branches are used for bridge and housebuilding because they resist the attacks of insects, and whose fibers are used in rope and paper making. The wax has been used extensively in adulterating beeswax, but is finding an honest market on its merits, not only for candle manufacture but for coating the insulating material of electric wires, etc.; the annual production of wax in Rio Grande do Norte is about 450 tons a year, valued at about $250,000; perhaps three-fourths of this is exported; but the forests of carnauba plant can produce, if developed, many times this quantity.

AND STILL THERE ARE SLACKERS!!



INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

[illegible] OWNS.

[illegible] 1918 $1.50 Per Year.

Market Report

Wheat [illegible]
Oats [illegible]
Barley [illegible]
Flax [illegible]
Rye [illegible]
Butter [illegible]
Eggs [illegible]
[illegible] Flour [illegible]
Mascot Flour [illegible]

PATRIOTIC RALLY

Chief Justice Bruce of North Dakota gave an interesting and instructive address to a large and enthusiastic audience at the Goodridge Hall last Thursday afternoon. In spite of the busy spring work season a large number of farmers were present. The business houses in the village were closed during the meeting enabling the business men to attend. The teachers brought the pupils of the local schools so that all in all the community was exceptionally well represented. Mr. Geo. Johnson and Prof. J. H. Hay accompanied Mr. Bruce from Thief River Falls.

The Chief Justice was made good use of while in Pennington County. In the forenoon on the same day he addressed the people in St. Hilaire and in the evening in Thief River Falls. He was sent out by the Publicity Department of the Third Liberty Loan Committee of the Ninth Federal Reserve District. The burden of his address was loyalty and patriotism. Among other things which he emphasized was [illegible] that we are fighting not the German people, but the German autocratic government of which he showed up the true nature and purpose. He showed how the principle of the "Super Man" had permeated the whole society of Germany. This principle assumes that the Germans are superior to all other nationalities, that in Germany the nobility is superior to the common people; that superior to all is the Kaiser. The nations not accepting this principle must be crushed. That is what the Kaiser purposes to do in the present war. That is what we are fighting against. Mr. Bruce said very little directly on the Third Liberty Loan drive, deeming it unecessary to dwell on that as the people will surely take care of it properly when they understand the graveness of the situation and the necessity of combating the idea of the "Super Man."

THE GOODRIDGE CREAMERY.

The Creamery formerly located at Tergerson and all the equipment belonging to it have already been hauled in. It now remains to place the building on its foundation and install the machinery and a creamery in Goodridge is a reality. This important institution has at last come into its logical position. It now remains for the people of the community to give it the proper support. If this is done, an improvement will soon be apparent on every hand. The farmers who give it their wholehearted support will soon see more and better buildings, larger herds, [illegible]

[illegible]

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

LIBERTY LOAN MEETING

The local solicitors for the third Liberty Loan, the drive for which opens April 16, were called together for a conference by county chairman Johnson at the Commercial Club room last Saturday afternoon. Representatives of the government were there to explain the methods of procedure. The local solicitors from Goodridge and vicinity who attended the meeting were among others: J. [illegible] Payne, Nick Bundlund, J. P. Jensen, M. Vaughan, Sam Renner, A. O. Halverson, Elmer Strand, Ivar Solheim, J. Hofland, Martin Johnson, E. Wahlin.

"THE DEVIL RESIGNS"

The Devil sat by a lake of fire
On a barrel of sulphur kegs,
His head was bowed upon his breast
His tail between his legs.
A look of shame was on his face,
The sparks dripped from his eyes
He had sent in his resignation
To the throne up in the skies.
[illegible] down [illegible]
And he said it with a sob,
There are others that outclass me
And I want to quit my job.
Hell isn't in it with the land
That lies along the Rhine
I'm a has been and a piker,
Therefore I must resign.
One ammunition maker with
His bloody shot and shell
[illegible] more about damnation
Than all the imps of Hell.
Give my job to Kaiser Wilhelm,
The author of this war,
He understands it better
A million times by far.
I hate to leave the old home,
The spot I love so well,
But I admit that I'm not up-to-date
In the art of running Hell.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
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March 2[illegible], 1918.

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Claimant names as witnesses:

[illegible]

[illegible]

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All towns in Pennington county are now organized according to the records of Mr. Laird [illegible] Smiley, Deer Park, Hickory and the west half of Black River [illegible] Polk Centre [illegible] are: Chairman, J. [illegible]; Vice Chairman, A. Stuart McLeod; Secretary, Miss Margaret Kaskin; Treasurer, Thos. H. Smith; Chairman Finance Committee, T. J. Skaa.

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When sending the card please request that nothing be said to the comrade whose name he fills in, that we will be asked to write him. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sworn to and [illegible] before me this 20th day of [illegible]

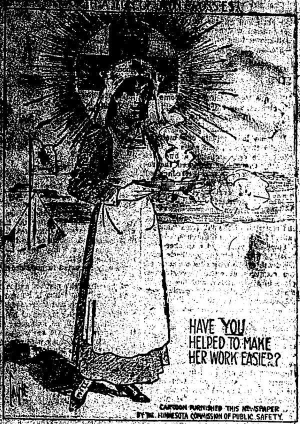
My commission [illegible] 1918.

RED CR[illegible] NOTES.

At a special [illegible] the Red Cross [illegible] called in the [illegible] Saturday evening the fo[illegible] committees were appointed:

[illegible] committee on [illegible]
Mrs. Jay [illegible]
Mrs. M. Va[illegible]
Mrs. A. O. [illegible]
committee [illegible] Supplies
Mrs. J. P. [illegible] Chairman
Mrs. M. C. [illegible]
Mrs. D. e Kirch[illegible]
Committee on membership:
Miss Myrtle Blair, Chairman,
Miss Laurence Urdahl
Miss Tillie Thompson
Crop pledge committee:
M. Vaughan, chairman
Elmer Bly
John Kittil[illegible]

[illegible]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AND STILL THERE ARE SLACKERS!!

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

Making Bulgarian Milk.

The milk of the Bulgarians, well known all over the world for its superior nutritive quality, is made by exposing it to the sun, the rapid development of the germs under the action of the ultra violet rays being such that when it becomes dry they are in highly concentrated form.

Moss Is Valuable.

"Moss" is the popular name for several kinds of small flowerless plants which flourish in damp places. In mountainous and wet districts tracts of moss are of great service in retaining the water and preventing sudden floods.

Too Particular.

The girl who thinks more of her georgette crepe waist than she does of her beau and refuses to permit it to get mussed will never march to the well-known tune of Mr. Mendelssohn.—Florida Times-Union.

TYPISTS [illegible] BAD ERRORS

Slips Are Very Amusing in Some Instances, and Hard to Explain in Many Others.

If some lady typists can make a mistake they will, and some of their efforts are very amusing, a humorist relates. One typist produced the remark, in regard to a rather conceited man, that "his one weakness was onion sauce," the real word being "omniscience." Another, in an obituary of a great theologian, spoke of his belief in the "immorality of the soul." Just the omission of the "t" from "immortality" made all the difference.

Some few years ago a speaker at a meeting waxed very sympathetic over the death of the wife of a manager of the company at some fever-stricken place in West Africa, and the reporters who were afterwards getting out this speech together to save time were in a jocular mood. At the end of the pathetic oration the one who was dictating said, for a joke, and to amuse the others, "Loud Laughter," and the foolish girl, who was as much a machine as the typewriter at which she sat, actually put the words in. Moreover, they appeared in print in a financial newspaper, and a very humble apology had to be made by the editor afterwards, although any explanation of the "slip" was impossible.

When the faucets in the bathroom or kitchen leak or do not allow the water to flow freely they need a new washer, and the washers cost five cents each. To put on the washer, turn off the water, the rod is usually under the sink or in the basement, and unscrew the faucet; take off the worn-out washer and slip on a new one and turn your water on again and presto! the work is done and no repair bill to pay.

Make Windows by Hand.

In making stained-glass windows every bit of the work is done by hand, and it is amazing to realize how many times each piece of glass must be handled. An operator tells of counting up one day and finding that no less than twelve times were necessary. All the leadwork is done by hand too, even the opening of the little slots into which the glass is fastened.

Record Floods in China.

The Celestial kingdom has been the scene of some of the most terrible floods on record, observes London Tit-Bits. In 1801 the Yellow river overflowed and destroyed nearly 2,000 villages and towns and 5,000,000 people. Two years later there were great inundations in Mongolia, caused by typhoons, resulting in a death roll of [illegible].

Almost the Speed Limit.

"At Chattanooga," said a veteran of the Civil war, "one of the men in my company left early in the action, and no one saw him till after the battle, when he appeared in camp unwounded and unabashed. Some of the boys accused him of running away, but he wouldn't admit it.

"'I only retreated in good order,' he declared.

"I heard of the matter, and a few days later I asked him if he had any idea how fast he had 'retreated.'

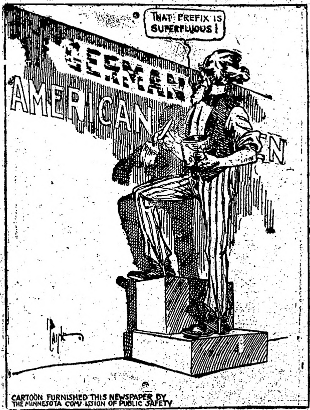
"'Well, I'll tell you, cap'n,' he said. 'If I had been at home, and going after the doctor, folks that see me passin' would have thought my wife was right sick!'"—Harper's Monthly.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In opening up business in Goodridge we to inform the public that we shall continue the policy of our predecessor in the shoe line. We are carrying a strong line of up-to-date footwear at reasonable prices. Besides our regular line of standard groceries we have on hand a large assortment of men's and boys' hats. Come in and get acquainted.

KOMPLIEN & AUBOL

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA



CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ELIMINATING THE PREFIX.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS
A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

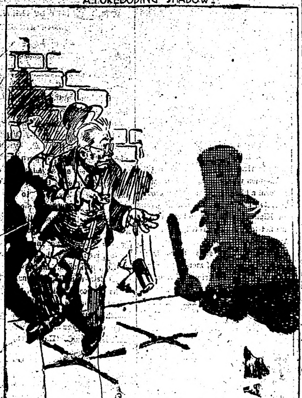
Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second-class mail matter.

This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

ON WHEATLESS DAYS
USE NO [illegible] CRACKERS PASTRY OR BREAKFAST FOODS CONTAINING WHEAT

ON ALL DAYS
WITH EACH PURCHASE OF WHEAT FLOUR FOR HOME USE YOU MUST BUY ALSO AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF OTHER CEREALS

A FOREBODING SHADOW!



CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

TO SETTLE FAMILY ARGUMENT

Friendly Wagers Between Husband and Wife Serve to Quench Frequent Dangerous Quarrels.

Here is a plan by which a great many family quarrels have been averted for a certain couple. They used to quarrel all the time.

Before, the wife would say:

"My dear, you'll make a mistake if you do so and so."

And the husband would reply:

"My darling, you are altogether too fussy. I know my business. Kindly let me alone, will you?"

Then would ensue a row of fearful dimensions that sometimes would shake the house, startle the servants and scandalize the neighborhood.

But now they do differently.

When they disagree they do it thus:

"Well, dear, if you think you're right, suppose you back your opinion? If I'm wrong I'll give you half a dozen pairs of gloves."

If she feels pretty confident she backs her opinion with a box of cigars, and the agreement is carefully signed by both and locked up. Then one or the other pays when the decision is reached. The young woman has an income of her own, so the arrangement is a fair one, which it might hardly be were she compelled to take her husband's own money to pay for his cigars.

Gambling is, of course, a wicked thing to do, but it checks wild assertions and smothers, in this case, many a fire that would burn up comfort.—New York Evening Post.

Do Your Work Properly.

Make up your mind that you will do what you have to do the very best you know how. There is very little work that is really difficult. But all good work is painstaking. If you put your whole soul into your work, you will learn to enjoy it, and you will become constantly better and more worth while.

First Introduced Canes.

The Mexicans first used canes in America. When the Spanish conquered the country, a queer custom was introduced. The chief executive of the towns carried a stick with a gold or silver head. It was a kind of scepter.

The people, of course, rarely knew how to read or write, and when anyone was wanted for a crime, one of the mayor's subordinates would take the cane, find the culprit and place it horizontally upon the latter's chest. The proceeding was equivalent to a summons, and the man had to appear before the mayor under the penalty of being cast into prison. This action was borrowed from Spain, where it still prevails in the more important actions.

"OLD PARR'S" AGE BELIEVED

Said to Have Lived to Be 152 Years Old—Lived Under Reigns of Ten Princes.

"Old Parr" was an Englishman whose proper name was Thomas Parr and who broke the modern record by living to the ripe old age of one hundred and fifty-two years, an exchange says. The British cyclopedia gives this account of him:

"Thomas Parr (1483-1635), English centenarian, known as 'Old Parr,' is reputed to have been born in 1483 at Winnington, Shropshire, the son of a farmer. In 1500 he is said to have left his home and entered domestic service and in 1518 to have returned to Winnington to occupy the small holding he then inherited on the death of his father. In 1563, at the age of eighty, he married his first wife, by whom he had a son and a daughter, both of whom died in infancy. At the age of one hundred and twenty-two, his first wife having died, he married again. His vigor seems to have been unimpaired, and when one hundred and thirty years old he is said to have thrashed corn. In 1635 his fame reached the ears of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who resolved to exhibit him at court, and had him conveyed to London in a specially constructed litter. Here he was presented to King Charles I, but the change of air and diet soon affected him and the old man died at Lord Arundel's house in London on the 14th of November, 1635. He was buried in the south transept of Westminster abbey, where the inscription over his grave reads: 'Tho. Parr, of ye county of Salopp. Born in anno 1483. He lived in ye reigns of ten princes, viz: King Edward 4, King Edward 5, King Richard 3, King Henry 7, King Henry 8, King Edward 6, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James and King Charles, aged 152 years, and was buried here November 5, 1635.'"

That the son of a small farmer who had started in life as a hired man (the British cyclopedia says he left home and entered domestic service), should have been buried in Westminster abbey, shows that the story of his great age was believed.

Utilizing Rice Hulls.

Experiments have been made with rice hulls in combination with different binding agents, but while the resulting briquets gave every satisfaction from the standpoint of heating, yet the initial cost of the various binding agents made their cost too high for practical purposes. The experiments, however, are being continued, and it is hoped that in the future a briquet can be manufactured that will

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

For your lunches, Ice cream and soft drinks to go M. J. Stephenson's Cafe

WANTED—Somebody to break about 55 acres with team or tractor. Will pay $5.00 per acre cash.
adv. 3 wks. Salve O. Omlid, Erie.

Mrs. Oscar Sand has been very low with pneumonia. At this writing, however, she is reported as recovering nicely and will soon be out of danger.

Miss Irene Ferdinandsen left last Friday for Spencer, Iowa, where she has secured a position as a telephone operator.

Miss Hilda Christianson arrived Thursday evening from Thief River Falls and left Friday morning for her home at Thorhult.

Don't forget the meeting of the Literary Society in the schoolhouse Friday evening, April 12th.

Bennie Johnson brought home a brand new Ford from Thief River Falls Wednesday evening of last week.

Rev. Sundheim gave a very inspiring and encouraging address to the members of the Norwegian Lutheran congregation Sunday afternoon. In the forenoon Rev. Tungseth conducted services at the usual hour.

Ed. Frosberg of Thorhult came in saturday to meet his wife who has been visiting in Wadena for a few weeks.

Albert Carlson, Ole Johnson, and Bill Zevarel, all of Thorhult, passed through Goodridge on their way to Thief River Falls Friday evening. On their way home again they brought along Mr. Carlson's shingle mill which he will locate on the ridge east of Thorhult. He wil saw about 500,000 shingles this spring.

Ole Tharaldson of Erie was a business visitor in Goodridge.

Do not forget to attend the show at the Grand Theatre next Saturday evening April 18th.

Don't miss the show entitled A Fathers Crime, at the Grand Theatre Saturday evening Ayril 13th.

English services at Germantown next Sunbay at 10.30 o'clock a. m. at the Buchhalz schoolhouse at 3 p. m. English services at the Erie Lutheran Church Sunday April 21st, at 11 o'clock a. m. O. C. Schultz, hastor.

Ove E. Berge ,candidate for sheriff st the June primaries,was a Goodridge visitor in the interest of his candidacy last Thursday. We acknowledge a pleasant call. Mr. Berge will make a strong candidate for the position he seeks.

Mrs. Wiseth of Anstad, Mrs.Lund of Esplee and Mrs. Johnson of Goodridge assisted in the Red Cross work for the first time Friday afternoon. we hope they come again and bring more with them.

FREE RENT—140 acres of cultivated land in a half Section 3½ miles from Goodridge for rent free, only condition being that the renter must seed with his crop timothy and clover seed which owner of the land will furnish.

W. H. Fredrick, Thief River Falls, Minn. adv.

Three Live books—One of humor chuck full of laughs, illustrated; one gives brief, but comprehensive, history of invention, many humorous incidents; and the third one contains condensed repott of U. S. Industrial Relations Commission and also many pages of Gems by one of America's foremost philosophers. All three at half price while they last—25cts coin or stamps, postpaid. Addresf:- Star Rt. 1 Box 95, Erie, Minn.

NOTICE.

All thoe who haven't settlet for their hares in the creamy to call at once, Nick Bundhund. Treasurer.

Boost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try P. P. Palmers. adv.

Wm. Parnow of High Landing was a buisness visitor in Goodridge Tuesday.

Mike Tunick arrived here from St. Paul Tuesday after spending the winter at his home at that place.

Myrtle Blair who has been employed at the Goodridge Mercantile is now at her home in Thief River Falls for a time. She spent last week with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wayne and daughter Marie of Germantown spent Monday in Goodridge on business.

Lillian Korstad of Anstad spent the week end with friends in town.

Jay Payne spent Tuesday in Germantown at his store on business.

Gilbert Gunderson took posession of the Goodridge Hotel Tuesday morning and Patrick Brick also took possesion of Gunderson's farm one mile west of here.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Halvorson Aprilth, a baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Christiansen went to Thief River Falls Monday evening.

Edwin Christiansen of Minneapolis spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Halvor Christiansen. He left Monday morning for training Camp.

Clarence Stephenson spent Friday night in Thief River Falls.

B. G. Walker visited at his home in Thief River Falls Tuesday night.

J. P. Jensen spent Saturday night and Sunday at his home in Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Rockne of Anstad came to Goodridge last Thursday to spend a time with their son and wife Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Rockne.

Myrtle Blair visited Miss Gertie Pries one day last week.

Stuart and Victor McLeod attended the Red Cross meeting at Mavie last Thursday night, they were organizing a New Club. Stuart McLeod was appointed chairman.

Tillie Thompson of Kratka was a caller in Goodridge Tuesday.

Laurenca Urdahl spent Sunday at her home west of town.

Ellard Iverson spent Wednesday in Thief River Falls.

Jay Payne was in Germantown Wednesday.

Owen Olsen left Friday morning for Pelican Rapids accompanied by his wife's mother Mrs. Richards. He returned Tuesday night.

There will be a Farmers Club meeting at the Pittman Schoolhouse Sunday afternoon April 14th.

A number of the young people gave Miss Myrrle Blair a farewell party in the hall last Friday night. A splendid lunch was served in the Ice Cream Parlor. Everyone present had an excellent time. Miss Blair has a better paying position in Thief River Falls. She will be greatly missed by the people of Goodridge.

Owen Olson was a business caller in Thief River Falls Wednesday.

Halvor Christiansen accompanied his son Edwin as far as Thief River Falls Monday.

For Sale— Formaldehyde at Hanson and Brzen Elevator. adv.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

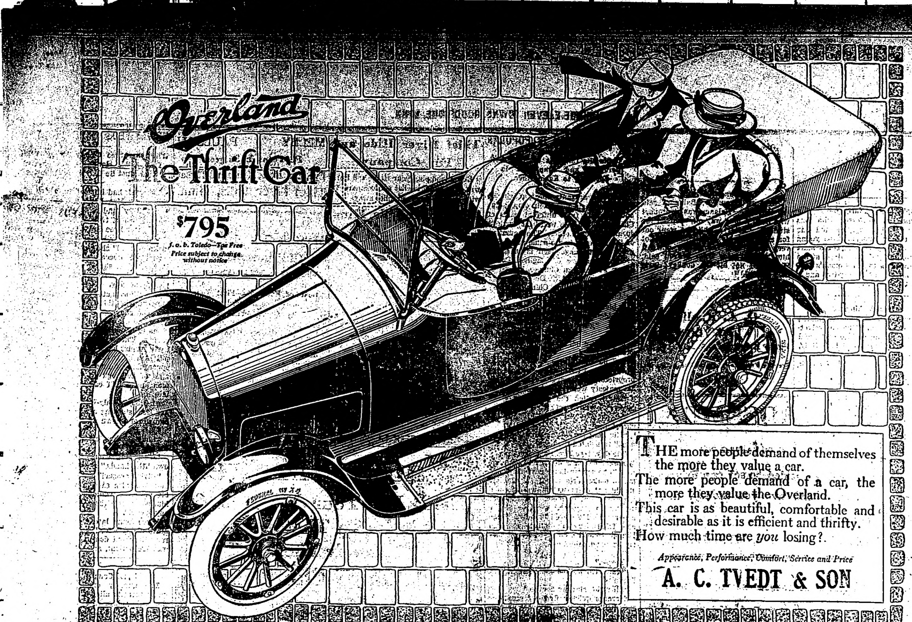
Farmers are urged to bring their wheat except what they absolutely need for seed to market before May 15th. Mr. A. D. Wilson, food Administrator fo Minnesota says that it is quite probabl that, if any farmer holds his wheat he Govermeut will requisition it.

We have several customers for improved and unimproved land. We are especially interested in farms with light improvements at a low price. If you have land to sell, call on or write us. Empire Farms Co., Citizens State Bank Bldg., Thief River Falls, Minn. adv. mch. 21,28, a. 4, 11,18,25

FOR SALE-- Abent 150 bu. of flax and a lot of young pigs.
John T. Homme, High Landing, Minn.

MAN WANTED.

To make foundations and to lay concrete floor in creameay. Call at M. J. Stephenson's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The Thrift Car
$795
f. o. b. Toledo—Top Free
Price subject to change without notice

THE more people demand of themselves the more they value a car.
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This car is as beautiful, comfortable and desirable as it is efficient and thrifty.
How much time are *you* losing?.

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SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSON, CASHIER.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Tuesday March 26th.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00	Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00	Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up	

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me,

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and re aired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES CHART—HOW TO SAVE SYSTEMATICALLY THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

The following table will show how much you may lay aside each month to save from $[illegible] to $500 a year by purchasing Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Be a leader. Organize a War Savings Society among your friends—lay out a definite program for yourselves and pledge your society that you will follow it, reporting each week at a meeting.

	$500 SOCIETY.			$250 SOCIETY			$100 SOCIETY.			$50 SOCIETY.			$25 SOCIETY.		
MONTH.	No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total
February	9	$4.13	$37.17	4	$4.13	$16.52	2	$4.13	$8.26	1	$4.13	$4.13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	9	4.14	37.26	5	4.14	20.70	2	4.14	8.28	1	4.14	4.14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	9	4.15	37.35	4	4.15	16.60	2	4.15	8.30	1	4.15	4.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	9	4.16	37.44	5	4.16	20.80	2	4.16	8.32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	9	4.17	37.53	4	4.17	16.68	2	4.17	8.34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	9	4.18	[illegible]	5	4.18	20.90	2	4.18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	9	4.19	37.71	4	4.19	16.76	2	4.19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	9	4.20	37.80	5	4.20	21.00	2	4.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	9	4.21	[illegible]	4	4.21	16.84	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	9	4.22	[illegible]	5	4.22	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	4.23	4.23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total payments	100		[illegible]	50		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Maturity value	100		[illegible]	50		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
Vivo Flour
Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

3RD Liberty Loan

Invest In Liberty

In 1776 our forefathers staked their all that their children might have the right of Liberty. For years no one challenged this right. We lived in peace and prosperity. This nation became the richest nation in the world. But today the Germans have challenged our right to freedom and right to live at peace with our neighbors.

We must buy again that Liberty with our blood. We must back our boys with our money.

In Third Liberty Loan Bonds your Government offers you the safest investment in the world and with the money you loan pledges to equip your armies to reinsure your Liberty.

This Spaco Donated by

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GOORI DGE, MINNESOTA

OLIVER RESAN **HOWARD YOHN**

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who belp in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line in Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Goodridge Hotel and Restuarant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at al hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, pipes and Tobaccos.

M. J. Stephenson

If You Have some nice tasty Job Work that you want eone, come in and see us.

THRIFT STAMPS GIVEN AWAY.

Four Thrift Stamps will be given to any girl or boy for each name sent of those that need glasses, if they will get them in gold frames on my next visit. Names must be sent before any date advertised. If this is not understood, write to C. G. Mugg, O. S., Grand Forks, N. D.

Cupid Makes Early Call.

An American professor who has spent his life investigating and has collected the evidence of 1,703 young people, declares that both sexes start being wounded by Cupid's darts at the age of three and that a woman's love reaches maturity at twenty-two and a man's at twenty-four.

Velvet-Making.

Velvet was developed and originated from fur in China. Thence velvet-making was introduced into India, and in the fourteenth century into Italy, where that sort of fabric especially appealed, and where the art of velvet-making reached its height.

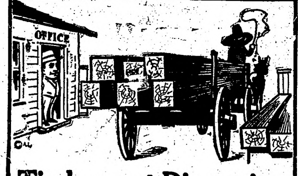
At Sunday School.

"Give an account of Balaam," said the teacher. "Balaam was a prophet who lived a long way off," replied the student. "After a while he went out for a ride on his donkey, and he got very angry with the donkey and hit him, and a voice from heaven said, 'You must [illegible] the donkey; it is [illegible].'"

O. A. Napling
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

C. H. ROSSMON
Licensed Auctioneer
Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

When In Goodridge
Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable
Goodridge Hotel
GILBERT GUNDERSON Proprietor



Timbers and Dimension
cut from live trees of virgin growth insures you sound stock, free from dry rot, which will give your building a foundation that will last for years. The mills we buy from make a specialty of good timbers and joist and the care we exercise in piling this material in our yard is a guarantee it will be straight when delivered on the job. We carry a good stock of structural material in our yards at all times and can deliver any amount you may want on short notice. Come in and look it over today and get our prices.
A. C. TVEDT & SON

People Judge The Strengih Of
A Bank By Its Patrons.
We are proud of our Patrons
We are here to serve them
Why not become a patron of our Bank
THE PLACE TO GO FOR
SOUND BANKIN.G
Farmers State Bank of Goodridge
J. M. BISHOP, [illegible]

PIDGIN ENGLISH IS POPULAR

[illegible] the Lingo Is Used by Both Servants and Employers in Speaking to Each Other.

In China servants speak pidgin, or business, English to their employers; and servants from different parts of China will use this weird language in speaking to each other. The formation of the sentence is the same as in Chinese; the language itself is an extraordinary mixture of English, Portuguese, French and Chinese. Some of the phrases, says Mrs. De Burgh Daly in An Irishwoman in China, are very quaint and amusing.

A bishop is called "No. 1, top side joss pidgin man." "Top side" means heaven, "joss," god, "pidgin," business.

There is a story of two men who came to call upon the king of Siam when he was staying in Shanghai. They entered the hotel and asked the proprietor, a courteous American, if his majesty were at home.

"Boy," called the proprietor, "one piecee king have got?"

"Have got, sir," replied the boy cheerfully.

"His majesty is at home, gentlemen," translated the proprietor.

One day, says Mrs. Daly, a large party assembled on a steamer to bid farewell to homeward-bound friends. Wishing to make certain that the steamer should not carry us off, we informed the steward in excellent Mandarin that he was to come and warn us of her departure. He stared blankly. Some one tried Ningpo dialect—no use; Shanghai—still a blank stare. At last my husband called out:

"Boy!"

"Yessir."

"Wantchee walkee can come talkee! Savve ?"

"All right, sir; my savvee."

Servants quickly find out our likes and dislikes in food, and act accordingly. A friend of mine was fond of snipe, and often ordered them for dinner. One evening, when an unexpected guest arrived, she told Boy that since there were not enough snipe she would not eat one. Presently Boy nudged her and remarked in a loud whisper:

"Missee can have snipe; one piecee man no chow!"

BESSEMER IRON AND STEEL

Original Process Involved Decarbonization, or Burning Out of Excess Carbon, by Blowing Air.

Henry Bessemer, who invented the method named for him in the manufacture of iron and steel, which revolutionized the industry, was granted a patent by the British government on October 17, 1855. This was the first patent given him, notes an exchange. Additional patents were taken out in the following December and February, covering improvements. Bessemer's original process involved decarbonization, or the burning out of the excess carbon, by blowing air through pig iron. This revolutionary invention was due indirectly to the Crimean war.

Bessemer undertook to invent an improved cannon, but found all available metals too weak for the gun he sought to make. He then began experiments in steel making, with the ultimate result of the production of "Bessemer steel." His invention won for him fame and fortune and the honor of knighthood. Sir Henry Bessemer was born in England, but was of French Huguenot descent. Since his pioneer invention, the process of converting iron into steel has been vastly improved.

That Bore of a Fond Parent.

Of course, you have a bright youngster who says and does amusing things, asserts a writer.

But all children do.

Your child has not a monopoly.

If you wish to be classed with the worst of bores, continue your constant eulogy of all that your child says or does.

If, for instance, some other child said or did what your boy or girl does, would you think it so excruciatingly funny?

Every bright, healthy, intelligent child is delightful in the unfolding.

To each fond father and mother the particular angles of understanding, as they come to light, are most interesting.

But the youngster is chiefly interesting to yourself.

You see traits and characteristics in the light of what you know you are yourself. That is what makes it sound so funny.

How about the mean little tricks that your own child has and that you cannot get away from? They all have them, too. Do you tell these things? No.

Then your wonderful tales are merely another form of braggadocio. How about it?

Everything in Its Place.

Mrs. H. had just employed a new maid, fresh from the old country. She asked the girl to take the baby out in the baby carriage. Gunhilde was delighted. She had never seen a baby before and from her articulate joy one might think that she had waited for this moment all her life. Mrs. H. was pleased to see that the girl was so willing. The baby was wrapped up and they started. Two minutes later Mrs. H. looked out of the window and her [illegible] rose with horror. [illegible] gently down the [illegible] baby should her child was being [illegible] down the middle [illegible]

Thief River Hide and Fur Company
Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.
Thief River Falls, Minn

MELBY PAULSON
Physicans & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday

Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

Watch Maker
Bring Me Your Watches & Clocks So That I Can Repair Them
And Make Them Keep Time.
Also any Jewelry Repairing
I Also Have A Nice Line of Alarm Clocks
AGENT FOR MUSIKLAND PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.
Rosaire Morin
Next Door to H. Christian & Son P. O. Box 5

Do Not Forget to Pay Your Subscription now past due.

FOR SALE
1, 10 H. P. John Deere Gasoline Engine.
1, 18 inch Stover Feed MIll with Sacker complete at a low Price. Come and see for yourself, at the
Goodridge Mercantile Co.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA.

NEWLYWEDS DINE ON STEW

Wifey Prepares Dainty Morsel With Own Little Hands — But Physician Must Be Called for Hubby.

The cook had insisted on a day off and young Mrs. Freshly-Wedd was in a quandary and her stunning new house gown of twisted percale, muses the Detroit Free Press.

"I'll make a stew—anybody can make a stew!" she cried.

And she proceeded to make a stew. In the icebox she found seven frankfurters, a dozen fried oysters and three pickled herring.

"How fortunate—meat is the very importantest thing!" she exclaimed. And she chopped it all up and added three cupfuls of salt and two of pepper so as to be sure not to forget the seasoning. Then—because she knew that a stew must have lots of variety—she put in a glass of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of grated nutmeg, two packages of Saratoga chips, a can of salmon and a half cake of bitter chocolate.

At 6:30 Freshly-Wedd came home—her Ben, stalwart and handsome, who had never known an hour's illness in his life.

"Phew!" he exclaimed. "What's that smell?"

"It's a stew I made for you wiv my own 'ittle hands," she told him.

"Divine aroma!" cried Freshly-Wedd, and forthwith sat down and ate two big platefuls, while his wife watched him so eagerly that she forgot to eat any herself.

Three hours later, in response to a hurry call, Doctor Blister drove up and rang the front doorbell. Query: Who was the patient, and why?

Press Gang at Church.

The cursory examinations which many recruits allege they received in the earlier days of the war were far greater tests of endurance and stamina than the recruit of 50 years ago was wont to receive. In those days, if a man could count all his limbs and had sufficient teeth to enable him to crunch the hard army biscuits and salt beef, or bite off the end of a cartridge before putting it into his old Brown Bess, he was certain of being accepted.

In earlier times, however, there was no pretense at medical examination at all. When Queen Elizabeth resolved to assist in raising the siege of Calais in 1596, the lord mayor and aldermen of London received instructions to raise a thousand men for this service, and on Easter Sunday they proceeded to several churches with their constables, fastened the doors, and selected from the congregation the number of men required. Without any medical examination they were equipped and sent to Dover.—Tit-Bits.

Typical American Eloquence.

Following is the peroration of a speech delivered in an intercollegiate oratorical contest in central Kentucky, 1896:

"Standing upon the last decade of the grandest century ever measured by the flight of worlds, 'I dipt into the future as far as human eye could see; saw the vision of the world and the wonder that would be;' saw the American continent formed; saw it the great sun of the solar system of nations around which all revolved, giving life and liberty to each and prosperity and happiness to all; saw its ports filled with the argosies of commerce; its brow blooming with the wreath of science; the breath of heaven blessing its flag; yet, in the vigor and buoyancy of youth, scorning pessimism and decay, marching ever onward to the accomplishment of its grand and glorious destiny."—Exchange.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

VOLUME XIII No. 16 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918. $1.50 PER YEAR.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.80
Barley	1.43
Flax	3.73
Rye	2.42
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$5 60
Mascot Flour	5.60

Buy this Badge of Bonds—not Bondage
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Your allotment of Liberty Bonds was not large enough to make it hurt when you puachased st. Now read the ads furnished by our patriotic business men, then go and buy till it hurts.

WHAT YOUR BOND PURCHASE WILL ACCOMPLISH.

The following figures give one a definite idea of what his or her loan to the Government by the purchase of Liberty Bonds will accomplish when used by the War Department:

One $50 bond will buy trench knives for a rifle company, or 23 hand grenades, or 14 rifle grenades, or 37 cases of surgical instruments for enlisted men's belts, or 10 cases of surgical instruments for officers' belts.

A $100 bond will clothe a soldier, or feed a soldier for eight months, or purchase 5 rifles or 30 rifle grenades, or 43 hand grenades, or 25 pounds of ether, or 145 hot-water bags, or 2,000 surgical needles.

A $100 and a $50 bond will clothe and equip an Infantry soldier for service overseas, or feed a soldier for a year.

Two $100 bonds will purchase a horse or mule for Cavalry, Artillery, or other service.

Three $100 bonds will clothe a soldier and feed him for one year in France, or buy a motorcycle for a machine-gun company.

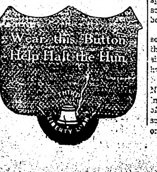
Four $100 bonds will buy an X-ray outfit.

One $500 bond will supply bicycles for the headquarters company of an Infantry regiment.

LITERARY SOCIETY PROGRAM

Thursday evening, April 25, 1918.

Singing— Marching Throngh Georgia	
Roll call	
Reading	Miss Anderson
Current Events	Alvin Rattke
Reading	Sam Rouze
Resitation	Marshall Race
Song	



GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

ARNDT—KOEHLER

Married, at St. Ann's church of Goodridge Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, by the Rev. Noesen, J. H. Kohler of Goodridge and Miss May Arndt of Highlanding. The bridal couple was attended by John Guinan, best man, and Miss Sarah Arnt, sister of the bride, bridesmaid. The bride was becomingly attired in a blue suit and hat to match. After the ceremony a sumptuous dinner was served at the home of the brides' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arndt. They are both very well liked in this community and their many friends wish them a long and happy life. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler will make their future home on the groom's farm near Goodridge.

RURAL SCHOOL NOTES.

The County Superintendent feels the necessity of urging the School Boards of the rural schools to consider the question of hiring the teachers for next year at an early date. The State Department of Education has issued an appeal to all school authorities to see that teachers are hired at an early date as they will unquestionably be scarce.

Let me therefore ask the school boards to use their utmost efforts to hire their teachers now. Our teachers the last year did efficient work as a rule and their work would be appreciated if the teachers asked to continue for another school year.

The Normal Training department of the Thief River Falls hgh school will graduate a number of efficient teachers this year. Most of them will seek positions in the home school. When the school boards then receive applications, kindly acknowledge the receipt of them and take the question of hiring teachers up for immediate consideration. Do not let the teacher wait long for an answer. Boards are protected in their agreement with a teacher under contract and if the teacher does not live up to her agreement her certificate will be revoked, says the department of education.

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Will the respective school boards see to it that all the requirements for state aid are complied with? The aid received is quite an item now in defraying the expenses of teachers' salaries. Why should not all schools partake in this income? Answer by certifying for state aid in all of our rural schools at next annual school election.

The following schools in the county, having organized Red Cross Auxiliaries have paid their dues: Dist. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 33, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 51, 53, 54, 59, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 78, 99, 106, 125, 127, 149, 165, 166, 178, 180, 221.

In visiting the schools of the county I have noted with considerable interest and satisfaction the spirit of patriotism and loyalty toward the government and the sympathy manifested toward the boys in the trenches. In several of the schools there have been service flags displayed denoting the number of boys who have gone forth from the respective rural districts. In these schools the spirit of patriotism has been unqualified.

In Dist. No. 4 we noted four persons had gone forth from one family, the McCrums; District No. 46 had six stars in its service flag, and we had the pleasure on the 12th to attend an entertainment in Dist. No. No. 154 where a service flag containing [illegible] stars was dedicated. One of the stars was a golden one, representing one Fred Nordland, who at one time attended school in this district, but who enlisted from Canada and who fell at the battle front in France. The schools have been represented by one or more of our best and bravest boys.

The teaching force of the county is represented in the service by the following persons who at some time taught school, namely, Iver K. Lind, Myles Jackson, A. O. Brevik and C. S. McReynolds. Mr. McReynolds enlisted from Clearwater county, but he taught the school of Dist. 37.

I am sure our boys will give good accounts of themselves in the service and we folks at home must not be lagging in their support.

Our schools are now closing. Uniformally the work has been well taken care of by a staff of efficient teachers. Your superintendent trusts that the teachers will remain and engage schools again. The county superintendent regrets to see some of our best teachers leave but the call of the country in its dire needs has by them been nobly answered and we wish again to extend to the boys God speed and success. I regret, too, to see school dist. 221 lose for its service Miss Amanda Storvick, who has done such excellent work the past school year.

More and more the undersigned comes to recognize the importance and value of education and training to our boys and girls. I wonder if we as educators—hereby meaning teachers and especially parents—see in the pupils of today, as it sits in the school or as we meet them in the daily walks of life, the future adult man or woman? Will they then be fully equipped, mentally, morally and physically to take up the duties of life? We should then behold them as succesful men and women, living wires, capable persons, to do the best for themselves and for society. The factors in this process of development are the parents, the homes, society in general, the school and the church.

Are these agencies the best? I know that there is room for advancement on all sides.

Let us especially in these times, when there is so much to distract us from the true educational course, be on our guard and do our best for the men and women to be, namely our boys and girls.

Respectfully submitted,
E. A. MOSTUE,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

Church Announcement.

(Nor. Luth. Church)

Sunday, April 21, St. Paoli, morning service, 10:30 A. M.

Sunday, April 28, Bethania, morning service, 10:30 A. M.

Torgerson, Samhold Y. P. S: 3 P M.

Goodridge, evening service, 7:30 P. M. Conducted in the English language.

G. A. Tungeeth, Pastor.

Services in the old schoolhouse Sunday April 21, at 4.00 o'clock P. M
Rev Hoyum.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

SECTION 2 AND 4 OF ORDINANCE NO. 2 AMENDED.

The Village Council of Goodridge do ordain as follows:—

Sec. 2 — The license fee for operating and maintaining any billiard or pool table or tables. or any tables on which billards, pool bagatelle or pigeon hole or any other game which is played with ball and cue, is played shall be and the same hereby fixed at Fifteen and no one hundreds dollars ($15.00) per year for each table.

Sec. 4 — The number of license for billiard halls and pool rooms shall be limited to three (3) for each Five hundred (500) population or fraction thereof. Such population shall be determined by the last National, State or village census.

These amendments shall take immediately upon their passage and publication.

G. C. Guirud,
President of the Village Council.
Attest H. B. Rockne,
Village Recorder.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The Eleven Towns published weekly at Goodridge, Minnesota for April 1, 1918.

State of Minnesota
County of Pennington

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. O. Halvorson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Owner of the Eleven Towns and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minnesota.
Editor, A. O. Halvorsen, Goodridge, Minn.
Managing Editor, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.
Business Managers, A. O. Halvorsen, Goodridge, Minn.

That the owners are:
A. O. Halverson, Goodridge, Minn.

That the known bondholders, mortgage, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or securities are:
H. W. Smith.

A. O. Halvorson.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March 1918.

J. P. Jensen.

My commission expires Oct. 12th 1918.

One Hundred and Forty-Two Years of Labor and Struggle

THE American people fought their first battles for liberty and the rights of self-government one hundred and forty-two years ago.

¶ At that time, and for many years thereafter, their realization of their national aspirations and of the goal toward which they were really striving was vague and indistinct. But step by step they struggled onward and upward toward a light which grew clearer as their eyes and minds slowly opened to its significance. Today, as a result of their struggles and their sacrifices, we possess and enjoy our priceless American institutions.

¶ These institutions must be preserved. The structure so laboriously reared in these one hundred and forty-two years will be utterly destroyed if we do not stand in its defense with every atom of our energy and determination. This is not a situation which may be trifled with, or evaded, or put off. It is one which must be met now—today—no matter what sacrifices it may entail, or what the cost may be.

The immediate need is the investment of our money in LIBERTY BONDS!

This Space Paid For and Contributed By [illegible]
Halvor Stenerson, Crookston, Minn.

C. H. ROSSMON

Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA

Every Hand in the Land

EVERY hand in the land owes a duty to the Liberty Bell. The principles of Liberty and Justice which our fathers fought for in 1776 have been attacked.

The German Kaiser himself has written: "I am dreaming a dream of a German World Empire—*and my mailed fist shall succeed.*"

Already his horde of self-styled Huns has spread over the lands of five nations. And wherever it has gone it has left desolation.

In those nations today there are hundreds of thousands of men, women, and little children who can no longer raise their hands in defense of their country.

We say we live in a free land. But our freedom today stands or fails with the success or failure of our boys who are fighting for us.

That we may halt the Huns in their mad war of conquest, our Government needs Billions of Dollars in the Third Liberty Loan. Every hand in the land must give. Every dollar which is not being used for necessities, must ring the Liberty Bell. The man or woman who does not buy his or her share of Third Liberty Loan Bonds has no right to the Liberty he or she now enjoys.

3RD Liberty Loan

This Space Donated by
GOODRIDGE MERCANTILE CO.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XIII No. 16 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918. $1.50 PER YEAR.

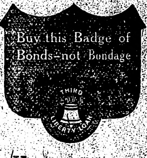
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.80
Barley	1.43
Flax	3.73
Rye	2.42
Butter	35
Eggs	30
Vivo Flour	$5.60
Mascot Flour	5.60


Buy this Badge of Bonds—not Bondage
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Your allotment of Liberty Bonds was not large enough to make it hurt when you puachased st. Now read the ads furnished by our patriotic business men, then go and buy till it hurts.

WHAT YOUR BOND PURCHASE WILL ACCOMPLISH.

The following figures give one a definite idea of what his or her loan to the Government by the purchase of Liberty Bonds will accomplish when used by the War Department:

One $50 bond will buy trench knives for a rifle company, or 23 hand grenades, or 14 rifle grenades, or 37 cases of surgical instruments for enlisted men's belts, or 10 cases of surgical instruments for officers' belts.

A $100 bond will clothe a soldier, or feed a soldier for eight months, or purchase 5 rifles or 30 rifle grenades, or 43 hand grenades, or 25 pounds of ether, or 145 hot-water bags, or 2,000 surgical needles.

A $100 and a $50 bond will clothe and equip an Infantry soldier for service overseas, or feed a soldier for a year.

Two $100 bonds will purchase a horse or mule for Cavalry, Artillery, or other service.

Three $100 bonds will clothe a soldier and feed him for one year in France, or buy a motorcycle for a machine-gun company.

Four $100 bonds will buy an X-ray outfit.

One $500 bond will supply bicycles for the headquarters company of an Infantry regiment.

LITERARY SOCIETY PROGRAM

Thursday evening, April 25, 1918.

Singing— Marching Through Georgia
Roll call
Readings Miss Anderson
Current Events Alvin Rattke
Reading Sam Rouze
Recitation Marshall Race
Song

Wear this Button
Help Halt the Hun
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

ARNDT—KOEHLER

Married at St. Ann's church of Goodridge Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, by the Rev. Noesen, J. H. Kohler of Goodridge and Miss May Arndt of Highlanding. The bridal couple was attended by John Guinan, best man, and Miss Sarah Arnt, sister of the bride, bridesmaid. The bride was becomingly attired in a blue suit and hat to match. After the ceremony a sumptuous dinner was served at the home of the brides' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arndt. They are both very well liked in this community and their many friends wish them a long and happy life. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler will make their future home on the groom's farm near Goodridge.

RURAL SCHOOL NOTES

The County Superintendent feels the necessity of urging the School Boards of the rural schools to consider the question of hiring the teachers for next year at an early date. The State Department of Education has issued an appeal to all school authorities to see that teachers are hired at an early date as they will unquestionably be scarce.

Let me therefore ask the school boards to use their utmost efforts to hire their teachers now. Our teachers the last year did efficient work as a rule and their work would be appreciated if the teachers asked to continue for another school year.

The Normal Training department of the Thief River Falls high school will graduate a number of efficient teachers this year. Most of them will seek positions in the home school. When the school boards then receive applications, kindly acknowledge the receipt of them and take the question of hiring teachers up for immediate consideration. Do not let the teacher wait long for an answer. Boards are protected in their agreement with a teacher under contract and if the teacher does not live up to her agreement her certificate will be revoked, says the department of education.

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(Nor. Luth. Church)

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President of the Village Council.
Attest: [illegible] H. B. [illegible]
Village Recorder.

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State of Minnesota
County of Pennington

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Business Managers, A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.

That the owners are:

A. O. Halvorson, Goodridge, Minn.

That the known bondholders, mortgage, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or securities are:

H. W. Smith.

A. O. Halvorson.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March 1918.

J. P. Jensen.

My commission expires Oct. [illegible] 1918.

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This Space Paid For and Contributed By
Halvor Stenerson, Crookston, Minn.

C. H. ROSSMON

Licensed Auctioneer

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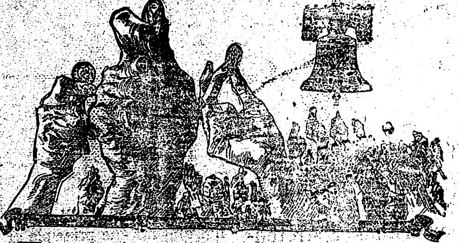
GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA



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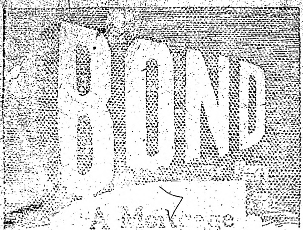
3RD Liberty Loan

This Space Donated by

GOODRIDGE MERCANTILE CO.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE



A Mortgage

A THIRD Liberty Loan Bond is a mortgage on every bit of property in the United States. It is the best investment in the world.

Uncle Sam promises to return every cent of the money with interest and promises to use the money to buy food and equipment for the boys "over there" who are fighting our battles for us.

The man who holds back a dollar may well look to his conscience. We know the slacker will subscribe its full share.

Uncle Sam is depending on you to help go "Over the Top" with the Third Liberty Loan.

This Space Donated by

[illegible] SCHOOL

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

When In Goodridge

Go To The First Class Hotel

Board by Day or Week

Good [illegible]

[illegible] Reasonable

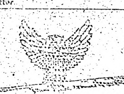
Goodridge Hotel

[illegible], Proprietor

The ELEVEN TOWNS

A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

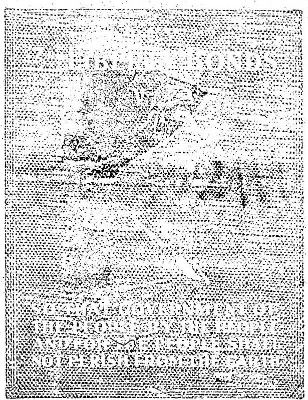
Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

ON WHEATLESS DAYS

USE NO BREAD, CRACKERS, PASTRY OR BREAKFAST FOODS CONTAINING WHEAT.


BONDS
THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH

This Space Donated by

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Carl Loen was a caller in Thief River Falls Saturday evening.

Arthur Tvedt of Thief River Falls spent Saturday at his home in Goodridge.

Miss [illegible] Olefer spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Thief River Falls.

Miss [illegible] of New [illegible] spent Saturday and Sunday in the [illegible] home.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FARMERS ATTENTION— If you have any [illegible] Goodridge [illegible] Market.

For fresh oysters, lobsters and cigars go to P. P. Palmer's. adv.

Dennis Johnson, Alvin Johnson, Rossie [illegible], Peter Bundlund and Frank Carpenter went to Plummer Saturday night.

Della Urdahl who has been at Plummer for a time has now returned home for an extended visit.

Morgan Christensen and sister Sena, Julia and Carrie Urdahl, motored to Thief River Falls Saturday night.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

The little [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] had the misfortune to [illegible]

For your lunches, ice cream and soft drinks to go A. J. Stephenson's Cafe.

WANTED—Somebody to break about 35 acres with team or tractor. Will pay $5.00 per acre cash.
adv. 3 wks. Salve O. Omlid, [illegible]

LOST— Crank for a Studebaker car. Finder please bring or send to P. P. Palmer, Goodridge, Minn.

Quite a number of Goodridge people attended the play, "It Pays To Advertise," at Thief River Falls last Friday night. Those that went were: Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne and son Dan, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Tvedt, Lillian Korstad, Alvin Ratke, Laurance Urdahl, Carl Loen, Mr. and Mrs. Dennie Johnson.

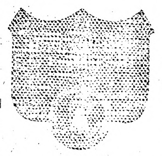
Do not forget to attend the show at the Grand Theatre next Saturday and Sunday evening.

R. H. McDonald went to Minneapolis last Friday night to attend the funeral of his wife's father. They took the body to Cass Lake for burial and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald returned Tuesday morning.

NOTICE.

All thoe who haven't settled for their shares in the creamyery call at once and do so.

Nick Bundhund. Treasuer.



[illegible], Advertise in the Eleven Towns.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Everet Lawrence, [illegible] and [illegible] went to Highlanding on a fishing trip Sunday.

Farmers are urged to bring their wheat except what they absolutely need for seed to market before May 15th. Mr. A. D. Wilson, food Administrator fo Minnesota says that it is quite probabl that, if any farmer holds his wheat he Govermeut will requisition it.

We have several customers for improved and unimproved land We are especially interested in farms with light improvements at a low price. If you have land to sell, call on or write us. Empire Farms Co., Citizens State Bank Bldg., Thief River Falls, Minn. adv. mch. 21,28, a. 4. 11,18,25

The Fifth District comprising the Village of Goodridge, the Townships of Goodridge, Highlanding, Reiner and Star, went over the top in the Liberty Loan drive completed this week.

The Potter-Depew Trio the third and last number on our University Lyceum cource presented a splendid program of instrumental music readings and imperconations in the [illegible] Tuesday evening. Miss Potter scored a decided hit with her [illegible] impersonations. The program was of a high order throughout and much enjoyed by the audience.

FOR SALE - Abont 150 bu. of flax and a lot of young pigs.

John T. Homme, High Lamding, Minn.

Lend Him A Hand!

OVER there in the trenches today a boy in khaki is stretching out his hand to you. He has left everything he holds dear and is risking death itself because he believes in fighting for the principle of right.

He will fight for your rights as long as there is a spark of life left in him.

But he can't do it with his bare hands. He must have guns, shells, tanks, aeroplanes. He must have help.

You can lend him a hand by simply lending your money to Uncle Sam.

If you do your share, Uncle Sam can equip him with everything he needs.

Subscribe for Third Liberty Loan Bonds in money as the boys "over there" are subscribing in blood.

3RD Liberty Loan

This Space Donated by

Farmers State Bank

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 27, 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Betsy R. Gedestad, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on August 19th, 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. [illegible], for Lots 1, 2 and S½NE¼, Section 1, Township 153 N., Range 41 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 6th dry of May, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Torje Hegtvedt, Kittel Jordeshaugen, Life Jordeskaugen, Nick Bundhund, all, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

Wheat Conservation Is the Great Need at Present.

Lifting the ban on meat will probably help to some extent in reducing the demand for wheat. We have unlimited quantities of potatoes, and with plenty of potatoes served, also meat and gravy, good meals can be provided with use of a minimum of wheat. It is fortunate that our extreme shortage of wheat has come at this time of year. Eggs, milk, vegetables, meat and potatoes are all plentiful.

The regulations with reference to distribution of wheat flour are now as follows:

No family, whether in the country or in the city, shall be allowed more than a 30-days' supply of wheat flour based on 6 lbs. per capita per month. This means reducing the consumption of wheat flour to one third of normal. It will make necessary the liberal use of substitutes and rigid reduction in the use of articles containing any wheat.

One good bond deserves another—Wear this Button

A Mortgage

A THIRD Liberty Loan Bond is a mortgage on every bit of property in the United States. It is the safest investment in the world.

Uncle Sam promises to return every cent of the money with interest and promises to use the money to buy food and equipment for the boys "over there" who are fighting our battles for us.

The man who holds back a dollar may well look to his conscience.

We know this district will subscribe its full share.

Uncle Sam is depending on you to help go "Over the Top" with the Third Liberty Loan.

This Space Donated by

KOMPELIEN & AUBOL

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel

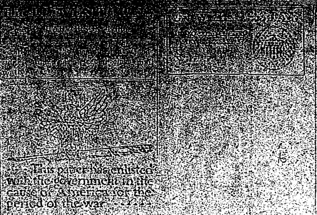
Board By Day Or Week

Good Accommodations

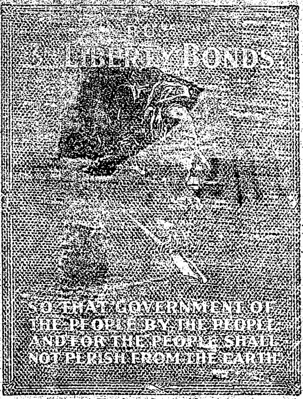
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

GILBERT GUNDERSON Proprietor



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

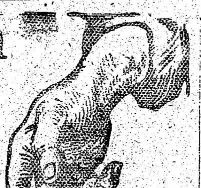


3RD LIBERTY BONDS
SO THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH

This Space Donated by

A. C. TVEDT & SON

Lend Him A Hand!



OVER there in the trenches today a boy in khaki is stretching out his hand to you. He has left everything he holds dear and is risking death itself because he believes in fighting for the principle of right.

He will fight for your rights as long as there is a spark of life left in him.

But he can't do it with his bare hands. He must have guns, shells, tanks, aeroplanes. He must have help.

You can lend him a hand by simply lending your money to Uncle Sam.

If you do your share, Uncle Sam can equip him with everything he needs.

Subscribe for Third Liberty Loan Bonds in money as the boys "over there" are subscribing in blood.

3RD Liberty Loan

This Space Donated by

Farmers State Bank

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U S LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 26, 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Betsy H. Gedestad, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on August 16th., 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06255, for Lots 1, 2 and S½NE¼, Section 1, Township 151 N., Range 41 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 6th dry of May, 1918.

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Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

Carl Leen was a caller in Thief River Falls Saturday evening.

Arthur Tvedt of Thief River Falls spent Saturday at his home in Goodridge.

Miss Theresa Giefer spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Thief River Falls.

Miss Hazel Farness of New Folden spent Saturday and Sunday at the McLeod home.

M. O. Seavey and wife went to Plummer last Saturday night to visit their brother Art, returning Sunday night.

John Magnuson of the Tessum Feed store visited his home in Thief River Falls Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne and [illegible] and Mrs. Henry Reckne were callers at Germantown Sunday afternoon.

FARMERS ATTENTION— If you have anything to sell in the line of beef, fat or lean, call here. adv

Goodridge Meat Market.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to P. P. Palmers. adv

Bennie Johnson, Albin Johnson, Rosair Morin, Peter Bundlund and Frank Carpenter went to Plummer Saturday night.

Della Urdahl who has been at Plummer for a time has now returned home for an extended visit.

Morgan Christiansen and sister Sena, Della and Carrie Urdahl, motored to Thief River Falls Saturday night.

For an enjoyable evening go to P. P. Palmer. adv.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Mert Seavey had the misfortune to get his finger crushed in the door last Saturday. He was taken to Grygla at once. [illegible]

For your lunches, Ice cream and soft drinks to go at J. Stephenson's Cafe

WANTED—Somebody to break about 55 acres with team or tractor. Will pay $5.00 per acre cash.
adv. 3 wks. Salve O. Omlid, Erie.

LOST— Crank for a Studebaker car Finder please bring or send to P. P. Palmer, Goodridge, Minn.

Quite a number of Goodridge people attended the play, "It Pays To Advertise," at Thief River Falls last Friday night. Those that went were: Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne and son Dan, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Tvedt, Lillian Korstad, Alvin Ratke, Laurance Urdahl, Carl Leen, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Johnson.

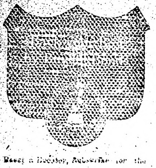
Do not forget to attend the show at the Grand Treatre next Saturday and Sunday evening.

R. H. McDonald went to Minneapolis last Friday night to attend the funeral of his wife's father. They took the body to Cass Lake for burial and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald returned Tuesday morning.

NOTICE.

All thoe who haven't settled for their shares in the creamyery call at once and do so.

Nick Bundhund. Treasuer.



Boost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot, Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

J. P. Jensen spent Saturday night and Sunday with his family in Thief River Falls.

For first class drinks try P. P. Palmers. adv.

B. C. Walker was a caller in Thief River Falls over Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Gunder Erickson, a boy, April [illegible]

[illegible] were in Red Lake Falls Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] were at Erie and Highlanding Sunday.

T. L. Reckne spent Saturday night and Sunday at Anstad.

Sam Cleaffer was in Thief River Falls on Monday.

Carl Leen spent Sunday evening at the Urdahl home.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne called at Pat Brick's Sunday evening.

Rev. Otto Shultz and family were at Grygla and Germantown Sunday.

Mrs. Tillie Torgenson and family of Thorhult, moved into the Sand house Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] was in Thief River Falls last Saturday.

J. P. Jensen spent Wednesday evening at his home in Thief River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne were callers at Harvey Ely's one night last week.

Carl Christofferson visited his wife who is in the hospital at Thief River Falls, Sunday.

The Community [illegible] in the school house last Friday night [illegible]

[illegible] and family visited at Clarence Wayne's at Germantown Sunday.

For Sale—Formaldehyde at Hanson and Barzen Elevator. adv.

Lloyd Ferdinandson who is working for Will Vaughn at Highlanding, visited at his home Sunday.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

Evered Lawrence, Mildred Seavey and Stuart Ferdinandson went to Highlanding on a fishing trip Sunday.

Farmers are urged to bring their wheat except what they absolutely need for seed to market before May 15th. Mr. A. D. Wilson, food Administrator fo Minnesota says that it is quite probabl that, if any farmer holds his wheat he Govermeut will requisition it.

We have several customers for improved and unimproved land. We are especially interested in farms with light improvements at a low price. If you have land to sell, call on or write us. Empire Farms Co., Citizens State Bank Bldg., Thief River Falls, Minn. adv. mch. 21,28, a. 4, 11,18,25

The Fifth District comprising the Village of Goodridge, the Townships of Goodridge, Highlanding, Reiner and Star, went over the top in the Liberty Loan drive completed this week.

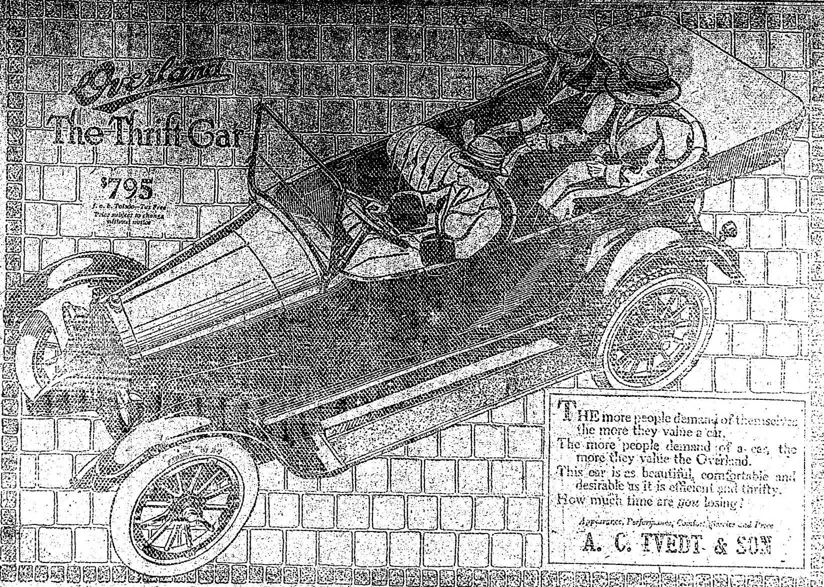
The Potter-Depew Trio the third and last number on our University Lyceum course presented a splendid program of instrumental music readings and impersonations in the schoolhouse Tuesday evening. Miss Potter scored a decided hit with her dialect impersonations. The program was of a high order throughout and much enjoyed by the audience.

FOR SALE - Abont 150 bu. of flax and a lot of young pigs.
John T. Homme, High Landing, Minn.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

One good bond deserves another— Wear this Button

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE


Overland
The Thrift Car
$795
f. o. b. Toledo—Tax Free
Price subject to change without notice

THE more people demand of themselves the more they value a car.
The more people demand of a car, the more they value the Overland.
This car is as beautiful, comfortable and desirable as it is efficient and thrifty.
How much time are *you* losing?

Appearance, Performance, Comfort, Service and Price

A. C. TVEDT & SON

A Bank That Is A Real Bank

Is where you get the best of SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P., JENSON, CASHIER.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Friday April 26th.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time, and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00, Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and re aired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

Vivo Flour

Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Milling Co.

R. A. HALVORSON, Agent

GORDON
Hats & Caps

in all styles an shades priced from $.50 to $4.50. It will pay you to see our line BefOre Buying

H. CHRISTIANSON & SON
GOODRIDGE. MINNESOTA

Make your money fight
Wear this Button

Invest in Liberty
Wear this Button

OLIVER RESAR HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line in Connection

RESON & YOHN

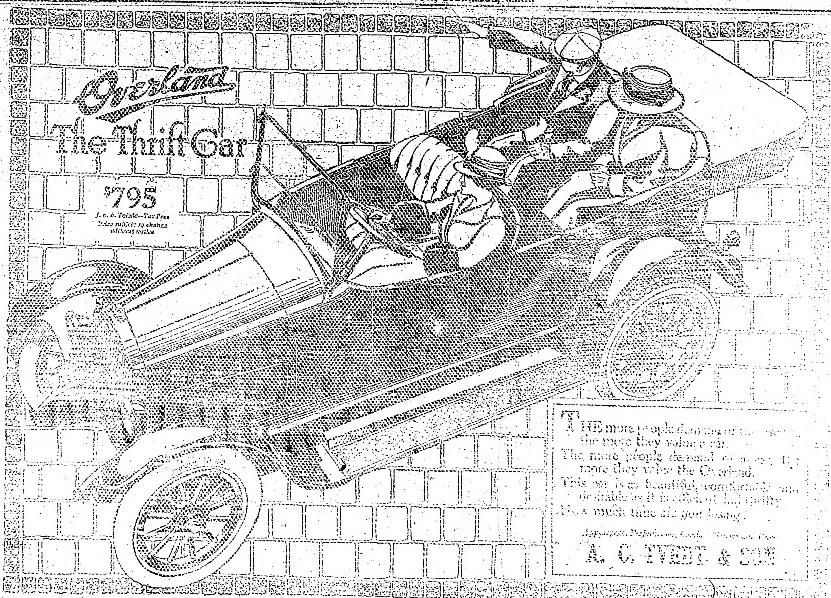
GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Goodridge Hotel and Restuarant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches [illegible] hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft [illegible] Cigars, pipes and Tobaccos.

M. J. Stephenson

If You Have some nice tasty Job Work that you want done, come in and see us.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The Thrift Car
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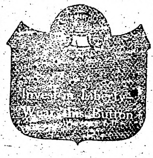

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M. J. Stephenson

If You Have some nice tasty Job Work that you want done, come in and see us.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

THIRD
LIBERTY LOAN
Yours in the Bonds—Wear this Button

Live books— One of humor l of laughs, illustrated; one ief, but comprehensive, bis- vention, many humorous in- and the third one contains sed repott of U. S. Industrial s Commission and also many Gems by one of America's ost philosophers. All three at price while they last—25cts coin stamps, postpaid. Addresf:- Star Box 97, Erie, Minn.

NEXT DRAFT

istent calls from General and the Allies for men has government officials to in- number of men who will in the next draft to three number originally planned. smash on the Western while it has meant tremendous for the Teuton forces, has also depleted the ranks of the and French forces. The move , has shown conclusively what wer means and what a leader complish with sufficient men at command.

ruiting must be speeded up in untry if the United States is sufficient forces in the field h the German armies. Not- anding reports to the contrary rman army is almost as strong as when war was declared ans in captured territory on the front have released thousands ined German soldiers for ser- the front who have been en- in industrial occupations. Pris- are returning from Russia, and script army is being raised in ed territory which will add dous strength to the fighting of the Central Powers.

demand for men in the United army was never more urgent the present time. Men in the now will be with the fighting before the end of the summer. Regular Army is training re- and expanding as rapidly as , to enable it to keep a con- stream of men on the way to . Wonderful opportunities are enlisted men in the Regulars ancement, and they are as- of seeing active service in a onths.

branches of the service are open ment. During the month of 009 men from the Minnesota volunteered and are now in at various camps throughout country. Thousands more must the call before the United can shoulder its burden of the Men outside of the draft age 18 to 21 and from 31 to 41 of age are needed in the Regu- and are needed at one.

LIBERTY LOAN
Keep the Home Fires Burning—Wear this Button

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS. MINNESOTA

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

Politics.

The candidacy of Oscar Arneson for the Republican nomination for state auditor is now regarded as among the certainties. Friends this week were busy with the story that his chief, J. A. O. Preus, had fully decided to enter the congressional contest in the Fifth district and if this is true Oscar's many friends throughout the state might as well prepare to get busy. Uncertainty concerning what State Auditor Preus was going to do is all that kept him from filing so far. That Mr. Arneson will have competition is expected—close friends are now boosting Auditor Nic Nelson of Stillwater for the place—but they wil have to go some to beat him. Out in the country he is regarded as well nigh invincible. As a rival, Nelson of Washington county is not to be sneezed at—he has the undoubted support of the county auditors' association and quite a few in St. Paul regard him as one of the best of fellows, but Arneson's following is more extensive. As chief clerk of the house, a newspaper man, and at present in charge of the state timber interests his following, it might be, said, covers every county in the state and it is of a character that will stand by him to the finish. Besides Mr. Arneson is acquainted with the demands of the office. He has now put in better than a year as the head of the land and timber end of the game and his record to date has been a good one. He does not play favorites and he gets the money for the state.

THE COMMUNITY CLUB.

A very successful meeting of the Community club was held in the schoolhouse Friday evening. Miss Rockwood of the University Extension Division gave an instructive talk on food and food values. She spent considerable time in showing that there were a great many other foods just as high in food value and nourishment as wheat and meat, and proved that no one would suffer by substituting.

County Agent White then gave a ten minute talk on alfalfa, its importance and possibilities in this county.

There was not such a large audience as there could have been for the reason that many took the occasion to hear the class play rendered by the Thief River Falls high school graduating class the same evening.

People Judge The Strength Of A Bank By Its Patrons.

We are proud of our Patrons
We are here to serve them
Why not become a patron of our Bank

THE PLACE TO GO FOR SOUND BANKIN.G

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

OUST BARBERRY; SAVE THE WHEAT

State and Federal Agents Will Enforce Public Safety Commission's Order.

PLAN VIGOROUS DRIVE

School Children and Patriotic Citizens to Co-operate on Arbor Day, April 19—Barberry Is Vicious Ally of Black Rust.

If you have barberry bushes—any kind of barberry bushes except the Japanese (Berberris thunbergii)—on your place, whether it be a city lot or a farm, prepare to dig them now.

In accordance with an order recently issued by the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, barberry bushes of all kinds, except the Japanese, are to be dug up and destroyed. A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist, has been commissioned to see that the order is carried out "forthwith," which means right now. He is already at work.

The reason for the order is seen in the fact that barberry bushes are the vicious allies of the black stem rust of wheat and other grains. This disease in 1916 caused a loss of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat in Minnesota alone—about $30,000,000 as wheat prices stood then, about $60,000,000 worth of wheat as prices stand now.

That the barberry bushes are allies of the black stem rust is seen in the fact that the winter spores of the rust, formed on wheat or grasses at harvest time and remaining on the straw until spring, cannot infect the wheat, oats, or grass plants directly, but must pass to the barberry plants, from which they are redistributed to the grains and grasses in condition to do mischief again. In this way, at least in part, the rust plague is repeated from year to year, especially if the weather conditions are favorable.

Safety Commission's Order.

The public safety commission's order for the eradication of the barberry was issued in order to bring the state into close co-operation with the federal government in a campaign against the black stem rust, under the general direction of E. C. Stakman of the Minnesota experiment station in the central west, and under the special direction of E. M. Freeman, dean of the Minnesota college of agriculture, in Minnesota.

The order in part reads:

"All barberry bushes except the species and variety known as Japanese barberry (Berberris thunbergii) are hereby declared to be, and the same are, a public nuisance and a menace to the public welfare, and their maintenance, propogation, sale or introduction in the state is forbidden. It shall be the duty of every person owning or having charge of any premises on which barberry bushes of the rust-producing varieties are grown, or at any time found growing, to forthwith destroy such bushes.

"The state entomologist is authorized. . . . to cause all rust-producing barberry bushes within the state of Minnesota to be eradicated. . . . It shall be the duty of the county board of every county in this state to order and cause the eradication of all such rust-producing barberry bushes within their respective counties under the instructions and according to the directions of the state entomologist."

Eradication on Arbor Day.

In compliance with this positive order, arrangements have been made to interest the schools and communities of the state in the large eradication of barberry plants on Arbor day, April 19.

The spring is chosen as the time for the eradication campaign, because it is then that the spores of the rust pass from the old straw to the barberry to gain a fresh lease of life before passing on to the new crop of grains and grasses. If the barberry bushes are destroyed at this time, therefore, there will be no new lease of life for the winter spores developed late last summer.

Japanese vs. Common Barberry.

The Japanese barberry is usually from 2 to 4 feet in height and has somewhat spreading, reddish brown stems, while the common barberry grows to a height of from 4 to 8 feet, with its stems mostly upright and of gray or grayish green color. The spines of the Japanese barberry are mostly single, while on the common barberry they are usually in groups of three. The spines on the former are generally smaller than on the latter, also. The buds and leaf clusters on the Japanese variety are about one-half inch or less apart; on the common variety they are about an inch apart. The leaves of the Japanese plants are spoon-shaped, smooth around the edges, and green, whereas those of the other kind are large and broad, have spiny teeth along the edges, and are either green or purple. The Japanese flowers and fruit grow singly or in small clusters, while those on the other grow in long clusters.

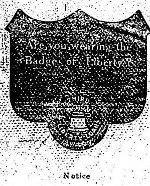
How to Destroy the "Spiny Huns."

To destroy the common barberry, dig it up, being careful to get the whole crown and the large roots so that it may not sprout again.

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn


Are you wearing the Badge of Liberty?
THIRD
LIBERTY LOAN

Notice

Order of the Village Council to the residents of the Village of Goodridge:

We expect to have all the back yards cleaned up from all kinds of rubbish, manure, and ashpiles by the first fo May. Those places found uncleaned by that time will be cleaned by the Village and expense charged to the owner.

G. C. Gulrud,
Pres. of the council.

A program will be presented in the schoolhouse Saturday evening, April 27, by pupils from the Thief River Falls high school. A small admission will be charged, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Goodridge branch of the Red Cross. Further particulars will be given next week, but don't forget the date. The program will consist of two short plays and music.

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Halvorson and the Misses Murray, Anderson and Giefer, autoed to Grygla to take in the opening meeting of the Junior Institute. Miss Holiday from the Crookston school of agriculture, led in community singing. She succeeded in tuning up even the most raspy voice and in making them all come to time. Mr. White, our county agent, Mr. Husby, Marshall county's agent and Mr. Bengtson of the Crookston school of agriculture, gave talks on different topics.

MELLBY & PAULSON
Physicians & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.
Board of Education—First Tuesday.
Firemen—Second Tuesday.
Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.
Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday
Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

How Non-Poultry Keepers Can Help Produce White Meat.

There are some people who are so situated that they cannot keep chickens, but who loyally desire to do all they can to produce and conserve food in this time of world necessity. While every housewife is learning to keep the waste from her kitchen and table down to the minimum, there are always leftovers which, while they cannot be used on the family table, will help feed chickens. Thus every family so situated that they cannot keep poultry themselves should turn their waste over to the neighbor who is keeping chickens, so that even this waste may be utilized to produce food for human beings. Now a few hints as to just what waste can be utilized in this way may help you to so arrange the garbage that it will not be rendered useless or difficult of use for chicken food by being mixed with harmful waste. All vegetable parings, scraps of bread and meat, cereals or vegetables left on the plates, all green waste such as celery, beet and turnip tops make valuable food for poultry. Each housewife will be glad to put this food aside in one vessel and to hand it each day to her neighbor who keeps chickens. But let her see that no slop, paper, burnt matches, coffee or tea grounds, bones especially fish bones, orange or banana parings are thrown in with what is saved for the neighbor's chickens. Let her save also every otherwise waste drop of milk, for every teaspoonful of sour milk will help a little chick to grow into victory food in two short months. This is a little trouble, but not too much for our loyal women, to whose untiring industry our ultimate triumph over cruel powers will be due to so great an extent.

THIRD
LIBERTY LOAN
Enlist your dollars—Wear this Button

Closely Resembles Familiar Service Flag—To Be Awarded Towns, Counties and States—Individual Flag Idea Abandoned.

The Ninth district Liberty Loan headquarters has in stock a large number of village, county and state "We've Done Our Duty" flags.

Who's going to have these flags?

Why, they are going to fly from the flag pole of the village hall of the village which equals or exceeds its allotment of Liberty bonds.

And they are going to fly from the flag poles of the county court house of the counties which exceed their total of Liberty bonds of this Third Loan.

And they are going to fly from the flag poles of the State capitols of the States which go "Over the Top" in this Third Liberty Loan.

If our town is going to fly this flag it's got to live up to what is expected of it during the three-day short and sweet campaign of April 15 to 17, inclusive, and if our county is going to fly the flag, it's got to do its duty, and the same with our State.

The "We've Done Our Duty" flag was designed with the idea of flying it from every home, office or business house which has taken a bond, much

THREE—

as the Red Cross banners are displayed.

But the Ninth district Liberty Loan Executive committee saw right away that that wouldn't coincide with their democratic plan of bond distribution in this district. It can readily be seen that with the individual flags, the chap who should buy a thousand dollars in bonds but buys a fifty dollar bond could fly the flag and make more noise with it than the chap who couldn't really afford to buy a one hundred dollar bond but bought a two hundred dollar bond. It must be remembered at all times that the Ninth district card index plan of bond distribution contemplates making every person do his just share in proportion to his financial capabilities. That's why, in this district, the flags are to be community, county and state flags rather than individual flags.

The flag itself is a handsome affair. The field is white and the border a thin line of red. Three perour town and in our county? Well, we should rather guess!
pendicular bars of blue relieve the field of white.

Are we going to have that flag in

Do Not Forget to Pay Your Subscription now past due.

FOR SALE

1, 10 H. P. John Deere Gasoline Engine.

1, 18 inch Stover Feed Mill with Sacker complete at a low Price. Come and see for yourself, at the

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

VOLUME XIII No. 17 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918. $1.50 PER YEAR.

GOODRIDGE

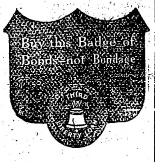
The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.80
Barley	1.43
Flax	3.73
Rye	2.42
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$5 60
Mascot Flour	5 60


Buy this Badge of Bonds—not Bondage
THIRD
LIBERTY LOAN

Your allotment of Liberty Bonds was not large enough to make it hurt when you purchased it. Now read the ads furnished by our patriotic business men, then go and buy till it hurts.

THE MEAT PROBLEM

Meatless Meals and Meatless Days are no longer required. We may expect meat conservation to be required later in the summer, but at present, owing to lack of boats and railroad shipping facilities, decreased consumption and increased production, there is at present plenty of meat in the country and for the time being conservation is not necessary. Lifting this ban at present has been criticized by a few people on the assumption that the Food Administration didn't know what it was talking about when it asked us to conserve meat.

The fact is there has been urgent need of meat conservation and probably will be again early this summer. The guaranteed price of pork and the effort of farmers to feed soft corn this winter before warm weather has resulted in a production of an unusual amount of pork. Hogs were marketed considerably heavier than under normal conditions, but in spite of this increased production, which is desirable, it would still have been necessary for us to continue with our conservation had there been sufficient shipping to get meat to Europe. For many weeks the meat ration in Great Britian has been as low as three-fourths of a pound per capita. It is plain that all of our surplusses of meat could be disposed of quickly if we could ship them to the Allies.

WANTED—Somebody to break about 55 acres with team or tractor. Will pay $3.00 per acre cash.

adv. 2 wks. Salve O. Omlid, Erie.

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE?

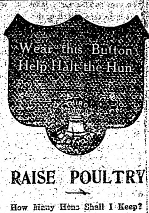
A special session of the legislature to be called the latter part of this month is now regarded as among the certainties. State capitol circles can talk of nothing else. The call, so the talk runs, will be issued by Gov. Burnquist immediately on his return from Washington where he and his private secretary Gustaf Lindquist are at the present time. Nominally the assembling of the two branches of the legislature is for the purpose of enacting laws permitting Minnesota soldiers to vote and declaring a moratorium for all men in the military service, but the activities of the two bodies are expected to extend much farter and in consequence quite a few are very fearful as to what will happen. Many are really frightened. Left to Gov. Burnquist there would not be a special session, but the pressure the past week has been so strong that he has been compelled to make answer. As yours truly gets it he has decided to issue the summons, but he will not be responsible for what happens. If there is any curtailment of legislation those urging the call will have to take the initiative. It is hardly necessary to say that the activities of the Nonpartisan League are responsible for the proposed assembling of the legislature in special session. Big business generally, and small business for that matter, are much concerned as to who will control in the coming primaries and the soldier vote in the opinion of both will determine the question. They figure the soldier vote will put League candidates generally out of business. At least business hopes so and is determined to take a chance. With business, and in fact every voter who regards the League as a menace to good government, this is the time to act. Perhaps the cure may be worse than the diesase, but there is nothing like trying. In the language of the gambler, bet 'em hard and sleep in the street.

There is no getting around the fact that a special session of the legislature at this time is fraught with uncertainties. In many ways it is dangerous. Even should Gov. Burnquist not take any steps to confine the laws that would result to the desired few it is certain that the senate combine would busy itself, but such activity would not necessarily control. There is the house, which is a law unto itself and which if it desired could compel anything it attempted. Senate combines are all right, but it is history that the average senate organization is mighty wobbly around about election. If the call is issued, paste this in your hat, legislation attempted will not be confined to the soldier vote. It is of knowledge that a bill is in the making returning to the schools of the state the $1,070,000 denied them by the governor's veto of a year ago, an act increasing the gross earnings tax on the telephone companies in the state and a resolution calling for an investigation of the activities and expenditures of the state safety commisison. At the same time among the possibilities are bills putting Minnesota in the dry column, creating a general corporation tax, a tonnage tax, increasing liquor licenses and taking the control of telephone companies in the state away from the railroad and warehouse commission and proposing a constitutional amendment to allow the state to build or buy grain elevators. If the two latter should prevail it would practically put the railroad commission out of business. As pointed out, a special session of the legislature can make all kinds of trouble and the one now in contemplation is no exception to the rule. Those interested say some extra sessions held in the past got by all right, but the past is not always a good guide. This is 1918 and a bad year at that; worse than 1912 when Gov. Eberhart got his friends into all kinds of trouble by calling the lawmakers together to pass the primary law.

NOTICE.

All thoe who haven't settled for their shares in the creamyery call at once and do so.

Nick Bubdhund. Treasuer.


Wear this Button Help Halt the Hun

RAISE POULTRY

How Many Hens Shall I Keep?

That is the question frequently asked by those who wish to establish a back yard flock. The answer must depend to a great extent upon the size of the family or the conveniences for keeping fowls.

In no case should these back lot flocks be large; not more than from eight to fifteen hens unless the opportunity is unusual. Where room permits and waste can be secured from the neighbors, a flock up to twenty or more fowls can be profitably managed; but in no case should the hens be required to live from the garbage alone.

It will put them out of condition and they will not do so well. They should also be given charcoal and grit at all times. The runs may be small, ten or twelve square feet to each hen, but they should be spaded up frequently after scraping the refuse from the top to scatter upon the garden. The lawn clippings will be appreciated by the hens, and made by them into good food.

Little chicks may be allowed to run in the garden for some weeks, with benefit to both chicks and garden, but they should be shut up before the vegetables are far developed. The chicks will pick up worms and bugs that would do a great deal of damage.

Most of all, do not allow your chicks to bother your neighbor, for even tho the damage may be imaginary, you must respect your neighbor's rights.

The day-old chick will be procurable either in large or small numbers, and may be raised with the fireless brooder at practically no expense for equipment. Do not buy an incubator and brooder for the back lot flock.

In some localities chicks six weeks old can be obtained, and at this age the cockerels can be distinguished from the pullets. This is the desirable age to get the chicks when possible.

Are you wearing the Badge of Liberty

Notice

Order of the Village Council to the residents of the Village of Goodridge:

We expect to have all the back yards cleaned up from all kinds of rubbish, manure, and ashpiles by the first fo May. Those places found uncleaned by that time will be cleaned by the Village and expense charged to the owner.

G. C. Gulrud,
Pres. of the council.

LITERARY SOCIETY PROGRAM

Thursday evening, April 25, 1918.

Singing—Marching Throngn Georgia	
Roll call	
Reading	Miss Anderson
Current Events	Alvin Ratike
Readinc	Sam Rouzo
Resitation	Marshall Race
Song	

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

An army of 350,000 school children has been mustered in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana in the last six weeks. Each child enrolled has become a member of the Junior Red Cross for the Northern Division and has pledged his services to the government for the duration of the war.

The mobilization of this army began on Lincoln's birthday. The campaign was scheduled to last until Washington's Birthday. However, unexpected difficulties were encountered. There are approximately 20,000 schools in the four states of the Northern Division. Nearly 87½ per cent of these schools are in rural districts, extremely difficult to reach in winter weather and worse in the spring when country roads become seas of mud.

Therefore, instead of ending, the campaign for Juniors was really just begun on Washington's birthday. Today Miss Helen Harrison, Junior membership director for the division, reported to Washington on the work accomplished thus far by her department. Many of the schools, she reported, had not yet sent in returns from their enrollment campaigns. These totals are expected to swell considerably the record already made by the division.

Based on the reports that are already at hand, 6,050 schools in the four states have organized junior auxiliaries with a total membership of 349,968 pupils. The coming of settled weather, permitting a more thorough canvass of the country districts, Miss Harrison declares, will double that enrollment. In addition to organizing, the Northern Division Juniors have completed 20,000 garments for shipment to the refugee children in France and Belgium. With the coming of spring all are planning war gardens to help avert food shortage in this country when supplies are rushed across the ocean to our Allies this summer.

The best records for Junior membership enrollment were achieved by Norman, Wright and Big Stone counties in Minnesota; Grand Forks, N. D., and Lawrence, S. D. These counties are all credited with 100 per cent enrollment, every pupil in every school having become a Red Cross member and worker.

Three counties in South Dakota, Hughes, Sanborn and Minnehaha have obtained 90 per cent enrollment. Murray, Steele and Lac qui Parle counties, Minnesota and Walworth county, South Dakotaa, obtained 80 per cent enrollment. Next in line are Mower, Meeker and McLeod counties in Minnesota, Griggs, North Dakota, Codington, Grant, Brown and Hamlin, in South Dakota and Yellowstone county, Montana, with 70 per cent enrollment.

Hennepin county is in the 60 per cent class with Douglas, Goodhue, Kittson, Wilkin, Watonwan and Koochiching counties in Minnesota, Lake, Spink and Turner counties, South Dakota and Flathead, Big Horn and Gallatin counties, Montana.

Many other counties are expected to land with averages in the high percentage columns within a few more days or weeks, according to Miss Harrison. Reports are still coming in. Several of the larger counties, particularly Ramsey and St. Louis counties in Minnesota were slow getting under way with the campaign and in Montana and North Dakota it was almost impossible to campaign at all before the coming of spring.

Church Announcement.

(Nor. Luth. Church)

Sunday, April 28, Bethania, morning service, 10:30 A. M.

Torgerson, Samhold Y. P., S. 3 P. M.

Goodridge, evening service, 7:30 P. M. Conducted in the English language.

G. A. Tungseth, Pastor.

4 THRIFT STAMPS GIVEN AWAY.

Four Thrift Stamps will be given to any girl or boy for each name sent of those that need glasses, if they will get them in gold frames on my next visit. Names must be sent before any date advertised. If this is not understood, write to C. G. Mugg, O. S., Grand Forks, N. D.

One Hundred and Forty-Two Years of Labor and Struggle

THE American people fought their first battles for liberty and the rights of self-government one hundred and forty-two years ago.

¶ At that time, and for many years thereafter, their realization of their national aspirations and of the goal toward which they were really striving was vague and indistinct. But step by step they struggled onward and upward toward a light which grew clearer as their eyes and minds slowly opened to its significance. Today, as a result of their struggles and their sacrifices, we possess and enjoy our priceless American institutions.

¶ These institutions must be preserved. The structure so laboriously reared in these one hundred and forty-two years will be utterly destroyed if we do not spring to its defense with every atom of our energy and determination. This is not a situation which may be trifled with, or evaded, or put off. It is one which must be met now—today—no matter what sacrifices it may entail, or what the cost may be.

The immediate need is the investment of our money in LIBERTY BONDS!

This Space Paid For and Contributed By

Halvor Stenerson, Crookston, Minn.

C. H. ROSSMON

Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ELEVEN TONWS

FOOD ADMINISTRATION REQUIRES REPORT ON FLOUR SUPPLIES BE MADE BY MAY 1

To the People of Minnesota:

The Federal Food Administration hereby requires everyone who has more than 30 days' supply of wheat flour to return the flour at once to the dealer or miller from whom it was purchased or report to his County Food Administrator. This order applies to every one no matter where or how the flour was obtained. Thirty days' supply is determined on the basis of 6 lbs. for each member of the household. A family of four may have 24½ lbs. of wheat flour; and a family of eight, 49 lbs. Substitutes may be purchased in any amounts desired.

It is not assumed that having an excess of flour on hand makes one a hoarder. It does not. In normal times it is an indication of thrift and sensible buying to purchase flour in reasonably large quantities. We do not want any one who is following his normal method and has an excess of flour on hand to feel in any way that he has done wrong. He has not.

NEED OF FLOUR GREAT.

But conditions now are far from normal, hence this call. America and the Allies are short of wheat and wheat flour. The Allies are driven desperately for food. We are under obligations to furnish the food. Shipping facilities are limited. Bread they must have and bread we must furnish them. The government must know how much flour there is in the country and where it is. Our own people must use other foods which we have in abundance and save flour.

HOARDING.

Any one who insists on keeping more than one month's supply or is using more than 6 lbs. per person per month is considered a hoarder and will be dealt with accordingly. Hoarding of necessary foods is punishable by a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for two years or both. It is hoped that no one in Minnesota will place himself in the hoarder class. We beg of the people to respond at once to this call and on or before May 1st, 1918, to dispose of any excess flour or report to their County Food Administrator as follows:

Name ....

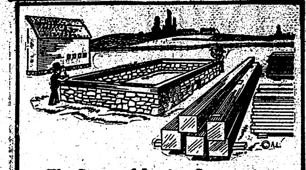
P. O. Address ....

No. in Family .... Amount of wheat Flour .... lbs.

Fill In, Cut Out and Mail to Food Administrator in Your County.

A. D. Wilson

Federal Food Administrator for Minnesota.



The Secret of Lasting Construction

No matter whether it's a house, barn, or shed lies not alone in your choice of siding material and shingles, but largely in the material that must support the building—that is

Good Timbers and Dimension

The kind we handle are the product of the best sawmills in the country and will support your building for years, Come in and let's talk over your building needs and let us show you why wood is cheaper as well as superior to all other materials.

A. C. Tvedt & Son

BUY W. S. S.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

GILBERT GUNDERSON, Proprietor

Do Not Forget to Pay Your Subscription now past due.

FOR SALE

1, 10 H. P. John Deere Gasoline Engine.

1, 8 inch Stover Feed MIll with Sacker complete at a low Price. Come and see for yourself, at the

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA.

The ELEVEN TOWNS
A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.

• • • This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war • • • • • •

COTTAGE-CHEESE WORKER NAMED FOR MINNESOTA.

Department of Agriculture Sends Woman to Encourage Production and Use of Meat Substitute.

Washington, D.C. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has named Miss Lyle Byrnes, home economics teacher of St Paul, Minnesota to encourage in Minnesota the production of cottage cheese on farms and assist to stimulate its use in homes.

THE LIBERTY LOAN

Goodridge and the surrounding townships went over the top with a vim. The following are the subscription by townships:

Goodridge Village	3900
Coodridge Township	1250
Highlanding "	6750
Star "	5700
Reiner "	3800
Total	21400

YOUNG PEOPLE SOCIETY

The Goodridge Young People Society meets with Mrs. G. Gunderson in the church Sunday evening at eight o'clock. The program reads as follows,

Song	Audience
Scripture Reading	Rev. Tungseth
Recitation	Elton Halvorson
Song	
Recitation	Mrs. B. Johnson
Talk	A. O. Halverson
Reading	Geida Gilbertson
Song	Audience

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Gilbertson visited friends at Anstad Sunday.

J. P. Jensen spent Saturday evening and Sunday at Thief River Falls.

Nick Bundhund was a business caller in Thief River Falls last Wednesday.

Rev. Tungseth left Saturday night for Jelle where he had services Sunday.

John Magnuson was in Thief River Falls Saturday night and Sunday.

Elmer Stolson, of Fergus Falls, was a caller in Goodridge Saturday.

Rev. Tungseth was in Thief River Falls last Wednesday.

Clara Ferdinandson has employment at McLeod's, west of here.

FARMERS SHOULD LEARN FIRE PREVENTION METHODS.

Fire prevention on the farm should be one of the matters discussed at farmers' institutes. This is the opinion of George H Nettleton, Chief Assistant State Fire Marshal. The farmer just now occupies a more important place than ever and his farm is one of the most important assets of the government in its fight against the Hun.

,,It is therefore particularly necessary that the farm boy who is sent to the agricultural school this year or the older farmers who are attending farmers' institutes should be given some instruction towards fire prevention on the farm.

"One of the matters that could be discussed would be the proper design and arrangement of farm buildings and the use of the water system in checking fires. Most farmers have been lead to believe that lightning is the most dangersous element to contend with but recent reports have shown that there is more fire loss due to neglect of proper precautions against spontaneous combustion and carelessness than from lightning.

LETTER TO THE PUBLIC:-

Dear Friends, Drop in and see my line of specialties. I intend to specialize in those articles that I now have on hand, having seen the need of such a line in this town, and I hope that with a share of the town and farm business I may be able to keep it up in the future.

Yours for business,
Rosaire Morin.

P. S. Read my ad on the opposite page.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMDNT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 26, 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Betsy H. Gedestad, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on August 16th., 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No: 06355, for Lots 1, 2 and S½NE¼. Section I, Township 154 N,, Range 41 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 6th dry of May, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses,

Torje Hegtvedt, Kittel Jordeshaugen, Life Jordeshaugen, Nick Bundhund, all, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under whidh entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

Three Live books— One of humor uck full of laughs, illustrated: one gives brief, but comprehensive, history of invention, many humorous incidents; and the third one contains condensed repott of U. S. Industrial Relations Commission and also many pages of Gems by one of America's foremost philosophers. All three at half price while they last—25cts coin or stamps, postpaid. Addresf:- Star Rt. 1 Box 95, Erie, Minn.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.
Board of Education—First Tuesday.
Firemen—Second Tuesday.
Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.
Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday
Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

Miss Evangeline Cousin visited friends in Thief River Falls the latter part of the week.

G. C. Gulrud has sold his stock of hardware to Mr. Dahl of Minneapolis and has been busy taking envoice the past week.

Henry Longevan is engaged in finishing up the creamery.

Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Tvedt autoed to Calaway Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs Fred Peterson and little son.

Mrs. Halvor Christianson was a Thief River Falls visitor Saturday.

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

FOR SALE— Residence in Goodridge for sale. Inquire at this office.

Carl Loan spent Saturday and Sunday in Thief River Falls.

Arthur Tvedt of Thief River Falls spent Saturday in Goodridge visiting at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne and son, Daniel, visited Mr. and Mrs. William Wayne of Germantown Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rockne were visitors at Germantown Sunday

FARMFRS ATTENTION— If you have anything to sell in the line of beef, fat or lean, call here. adv
Goodridge Meat Market.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to Rouze Bros. adv

Wednsday of this week P. P. Palmer sold his busines interests in Goodridge to the Rouze Bros.

A. B. Rattke spent a very enjoyable afternoon at Ole Lund's Sunday.

G, C. Gulrud has sold his stock of hardware to Mr. N: H. Dahl of Minneapolis. Mr. Dahl will take possession about the first of next month.

FOR SALE— Three good work horses for sale cheap. Inquire at the Goodridge State Bank. P. P. Palmer. adv

John Bundhund of Havre, Montana, is spending a few days with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund. He leaves Friday for Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcoe, Misses Myrtle and Belle Blair, and Hertha Chinka of Thief River Falls came up to the farewell party given for the Misses Korstad and Pries Monday evening.

WANTED: To contract with someone to cut, pile and burn the brush on the Sw ¼ Sec. 5-154-41. This means all brush, excepting the grove on the north side of the quarter

W. H. Freberick. Thief River Falls.

O. W. Osterberg of Parkers Prairie, Minn. has been engaged as buttermaker at the Goodridge creamery. In about three weeks he will move his family here and begin operations, Mr. Osterberg has had ten years experience in the creamery business and knows it from A to Z. So he has the qualifications for making the venture a success

For an enjoyable evening go to the Rouze Bros. adv.

For your lunches, Ice cream and soft drinks to go M. J. Stephenson's Cafe

LOST— Crank for a Studebaker car Finder please bring or send to P. P. Palmer, Goodridge, Minn.

Do not forget to attend the show at the Grand Theatre next Saturday and Sunday evening.

On Friday afternoon the school children in the Goodridge school will give a patriotic program to celebrate Liberty Day as appointed by the President. There will be singing of patriotic songs and reading and recitation of patriotic selections more or less in connection with the third Liberty Loan. Parents and others are invited to be present. The program commences at 2:30 o'clock.

We have several customers for improved and unimproved land. We are especially interested in farms with light improvements at a low price. If you have land to sell, call on or write us. Empire Farms Co., Citizens State Bank Bldg., Thief River Falls, Minn. adv. mch. 21,28, a. 4, 11,18,25

FOR SALE-- Abont 150 bu. of flax and a lot of young pigs.

John T. Homme, High Lamding, Minn.

LOST— Two 2 year old heifers with calf. One red and one red and white. Finder please notify Geo. Wagoner, Goodridge, Minn.

Back your Boy by Buying Bonds
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Boost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try The Rouze Bros. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Gildertson and family and Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Halvorson and son were entertained at the Wiseth home last Sunday.

For Sale— Formaldehyde at Hanson and Burzen Elevator. adv.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

P. C. Halvorson has moved into the Herb Johnson residence. Mr. Jenson will immediately proceed to remodel his property recently purchased from Mr. Halvorson.

Roy Wiseth ordered The Eleven Towns sent to Portland N. Dak. where he is employed on a farm.

LOST One cow, April 16 color Red and White with horns, just freshened. Finder please notify

August Laedberg, Coodridge. R: no. 1

FOR RENT— 320 acre farm near Goodridge for rent reasonable. Good buildings. Inquire of M. J. Stephenson

The Goodridge fire department was called out Saturday afternoon to assist in extinguishing a bad prairie fire that was raging north of town. No serious loss occured.

A number met at the school house to make comfort kits bandages, and hospital shirts for the soldiers last Friday afternoon. Mrs. H. B. Rochne and Mrs. Geo. Josephson entertained the members of the Red Cross.

A number of the young people autoed to Anstad school house Friday evening, where they were entertained by Miss Lillian Korstad. All reported a very enjoyable evening spent.

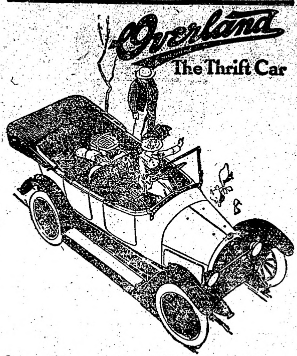
A farewell party was given Miss Gertrude H. Pries, who has been teaching in the Graff district the past year. Also Miss Lillian Korstad, who has been engaged in teaching the Anstad school, which closed Friday. The party was given by the Goodridge young people in the P. P. Palmer hall, Monday evening, April 22. A very pleasant evening was spent by all and it is hoped the two young ladies will return when the school year begins again.

Dean Thatcher of the college of Agriculture, U. of M., Prof. F. J. Olway, U. of M. and Prof. Selvig of the Crookston School of Agriculture will come to Goodridge Monday to inspect the ground and the proposition for the proposed peat experiment farm They will arrange to accept it, if it is suitable. Ground for this farm has been obtained from the following: Carl Lindstrom 10 acres, Prof. Hay 10 acres Ole San 15 acres.

Saturbay evening, April 27, the class of 1919 of the Thief River Falls High School will render a program in the Schoolhouse. The program will consist of two Plays entitled "Who is Who" and "Bachelors Studio". The admission to this entertainment will be 15 and 25 cents. The proceeds will go to the Goodridge Branch of the Red Cross. Don't forget the date. All be there.

Washington, D.C.

The United States Department of Agriculture again advises farmers to sell their hens gradually and not to glut the market immediately after May 20, when the restriction against sale of hens is removed. Hens should be sold gradually. This will stabilize the market and bring better price for the It also will mean more eggs. Every laying hen at this season produces eggs at far less cost for feed than during the winter.



Save Time—Get This Car *Now*

The increasing demand for quick personal transportation causes thousands to adopt this time-saving Model 90 for more efficient living.

They had thought it necessary to spend more in order to have beauty, room and modern conveniences.

They *now* know this Model 90 has all of these essentials for complete satisfection at a large saving in cost.

They *now* know it is economical with fuel, sparing of tires and is easy to handle.

You cannot get for less all of the advantages of this Model 90.

It has Auto-Lite starting and lighting, vacuum fuel system, rear cantilever springs and large tires, non-skid rear.

One salesman with it is worth two without it. For professional men it is an office-on-wheels. Housewives are able to bring fresh produce direct from farm-to-table.

More than 80,000 already sold save their owners time and money. Why not for you?

Appearance, Performance,
Comfort, Service and Price

Light Four Model 90 Small Sedan, $1250
f.o.b. Toledo—Tax Free—Prices subject to change without notice
Light Four Model 90 Touring Car, $795

A. C. TVEDT & SON

A Bank That Is A Real Bank

Is where you get the best of SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSON, CASHIER.

Dr. J. T. Turley

THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Friday April 26th.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

MELLBY & PAULSON
Physicans & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
Thief River Falls, Minnesota

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

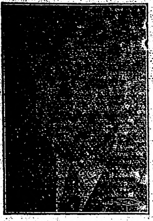
W. S. S.

Pennington Co is now 23 in the purchase of W. S. S Every person in the county has purchased stamps to the amount of $1.56. It is coming to the front.

"Yankeedollardom" is the term applied to the U. S. A. by the Germans. If we all do our part we shall be able to show them what Yanke-dollar-dore

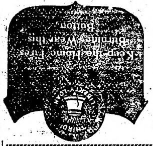
May 1st, 1918, will be observed as Thrift Stamp Day. On that day stores everywhere will ask their customers to take part of their chanse in Thrift Stamps.

The first of May
Thrift Stamp Day
In the U. S. A.



FRED W. PUTNAM
RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER

Was born in Red Wing, Goodhue County, Minnesota. He is a candidate on the Republican Ticket to succeed himself as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. He was appointed November 15th, 1917, for the unexpired term ending December 31st, 1918. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and has practiced law for nine years.


Keep the Home Fires Burning Wear this Button

Scrap Iron Wanted

Will pay $9.00 per ton for the next 30 days. To be delivered at the Railroad track.

Thief River Hide & Fur Company

H. A. Halvorson, Agent

Eliminate Guesswork! Let VivoFlour Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

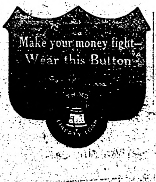
Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

GORDON Hats & Caps

in all styles an shades priced from **$.50 to $4.50.** It will **pay you to see our line Before Buying**

H. CHRISTIANSON & SON
GOORIDGE, MINNESOTA



THIRD
LIBERTY LOAN
Invest in Liberty—
Wear this Button.

People Judge The Strength Of A Bank By Its Patrons.

We are proud of our Patrons
We are here to serve them
Why not become a patron of our Bank

THE PLACE TO GO FOR SOUND BANKIN.G

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

ROSAIRE MORIN

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Patent medicines Drugs & Toilet articles

I have added a full line of patent medicines, toilet articles, face powder, perfumes, face lotions, face cream, spices, flavorings, and extracts; horse and cattle condition powders, sheep dips, poultry tonics, and stock foods.

Come in, and look over my stock.

OLIVER RESAN HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City [illegible] Line in Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

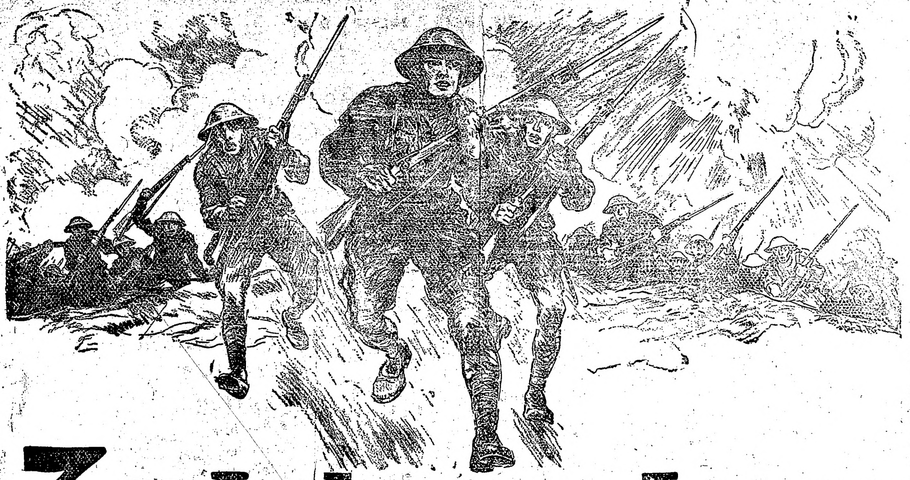
Goodridge Hotel and Restuarant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches [illegible] hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Dri
Cigars, pipes and Tobaccos.

M. J. Stephenson

If You Have some nice tasty Job Work that you want done, come in and see us.

Over the Top with the



3RD Liberty Loan

The great Spring Drive is on.

Somewhere in France the boys must go "Over the Top."

Uncle Sam has called us here at home to go "Over the Top" also —with the Third Liberty Loan.

Uncle Sam must have, at once, Billions of Dollars to take care of the boys "over there" who are fighting the big fight.

Every man, woman and child in this great nation of one hundred million souls must get into action.

We must back our soldier boys with our dollars.

Uncle Sam is not asking for a gift—he is offering bonds on which he will pay interest every six months until redemption. When you buy Third Liberty Loan bonds, you receive a mortgage on all the property of all of the people of the richest nation in the world—the United States of America.

The Army Depends On You

Our Army is staking its life to make the world safe for you. Unless the men are properly equiped, their blood may be sacrificed to your selfishness. Every Third Liberty Loan Bond sold shortens the road to Berlin. You have a share in the Third Liberty Loan, no matter how many bonds you may have bought before.

Be a Leader "Over the Top"

Do not wait until someone asks you to buy. Go to your bank or post office today and subscribe in money as the soldiers subscribe in blood. We must go "Over the Top" with the Third Liberty Loan. Our commander has ordered "Charge!" Victory or defeat depends today on how you answer this call.

This Space Donated by

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

VOLUME XIII No. 18 | GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918. | $1.50 PER YEAR.

State Board of Health

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.80
Barley	1.48
Flax	3.73
Rye	2.42
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$6.60
Mascot Flour	5.60

GERMAN WAR PRACTICES

WAR FRIGHTFULNESS TAUGHT BY GERMANY

Described in Important War Booklet Just Issued by U. S. Government.

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What the effect of such teachings and such practices must be upon the world is indicated by the authors of this pamphlet as follows—"Made in their (Germany) ambition to win, the German rulers have forgotten that the German nation must live and do business with the other peoples of the world after this war is over. Though International Law lacks the administrative means to judge and punish violations of its better [illegible] established rules [illegible] like all laws and customs, supported by a public opinion which never fails to manifest in numerous ways its detestation and horror for those who flagrantly misconduct themselves. For years the German Government and individual Germans in their intercourse with foreign people will be made to feel the suspicion and distrust in which they are held. This is bound to be a tremendous handicap. It is the penalty which mankind will inevitably exact from those who, while sneering at chivalry and characterizing the humanitarian tendencies of modern times as 'flabby emotion,' have carried on a system of terrorism that knows no bound."

Care and Feeding of Breeding Geese.

Geese do not require warm winter quarters. The floor of their pens should be well supplied with plenty of clean, dry straw.

Their food in winter should consist of whole grain as, oats and barley or oats and corn, (equal parts by weight) fed from troughs, all they care to eat. Boiled potatoes or sliced roots should be liberally fed. They should be let out on range early in spring, and as soon as the grass and clover become abundant this will be sufficient food until fall.

Care and Feeding of Goslings.

Goslings should not be disturbed until twenty-four hours of age. At the end of one week, if the weather is warm, they require no artificial heat. Until they are strong enough they should be confined to small, movable runs and coops, and these should be moved each day to supply fresh grass. Keep their sleeping places clean. For the first few days they should be fed on dry bread, soaked in skim milk and fed crumbly. After ten days change to ground grain such as, three-fourths shorts and one-fourth either corn or barley meal. This should be moistened with milk and fed similar to the bread and milk. Feed little and often. As soon as they are three weeks of age gradually wean them to grass and clover pasture. Always keep fresh water before them. If they are to be fattened, confine them to small runs for a week or ten days and feed them on a ration of about two parts corn and one of shorts mixed with sour milk, and feed all they care to eat.

Care and Feeding of Breeding Ducks.

House breeding ducks in winter similar to geese. They do best if provided with a pond to swim in. They must always be supplied with plenty of drinking water. They should be kept in moderate condition until about a month before mating time, when more liberal feeding is required. Food should then consist of mill feeds. A good ration is as follows: Equal parts by weight of bran shorts and corn or barley meal, mixed crumbly with skim milk. Feed twise a day. If possible mix chopped roots, grass or clover leaves with the mill feeds or feed separately all they care to eat. Give them plenty of range.

Care and Feeding of Ducklings.

Ducklings should be cared for similar to goslings. A very satisfactory ration for them is as follows: 'For three or four days feed one part hard-boiled eggs mixed with three parts dry bread. Mix shell and all. Gradually change to equal parts, by weight, of corn or barley meal, bran and shorts, mixed crumbly with skim milk and three times the bulk of chopped green stuff as, Onion tops, lettuce, beets, or garbage. Feed often and liberally for about six weeks. If they are to be fattened, feed in small yards a ration of two parts corn or barley meal, one part bran, one part shorts mixed with skim milk. At eight weeks of age they should be ready for market. If intended for breeding purposes, turn out on free range so as to keep them in good growing condition.

By C. E. BROWN,

Crookston Experiment Station.

P. S. Those interested in ducks, geese and turkeys may secure bulletins on these subjects by applying to Agricultural Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTICE.

All those who ha[illegible] shares in [illegible] and [illegible] haven't settled for their [illegible] creamery call at once [illegible] do so.

Nick Bundhund, Treasurer.

RAISE POULTRY

$252.11 Profit from Hens.

These were the actual receipts from 250 pullets during the months of December, January and February, over and above cost of feed which amounted to $179.48, according to the statement of H. C. Hansen, banker and creamery owner at Barnum, Minnesota, and no one questions the statement.

The eggs were not sold at fancy prices, altho they did bring more than the average farm eggs marketed in the usual way, but they were marketed just as all the eggs are at Barnum, thru the creamery, packed in cartons containing one dozen each and put upon the market in first class condition, as all such food products should be.

Mr. Hansen's was only one of several poultry plants visited at Barnum, and in nearly every case the receipts were similar to those above reported, and while feed prices are very high, everyone was optimistic as to the future of the poultry industry when operated along good business lines. There are no secrets about it. The pullet must be hatched early enough to develop laying before cold weather sets in and then she must receive a liberal amount of the right kinds of feed in comfortable quarters. Barnum is up near Duluth, therefore is not in a warm climate. The 250 pullets were all kept in one pen of suitable size, but it should be easier to get as good results in smaller flocks, and at less cost where the kitchen and table wastes go to make up part of the feed. In no case should these wastes constitute the whole ration. Some grain must be fed.

RED CROSS FILM TO BE SHOWN

The first official Red Cross film [illegible] will be offered to the public at the Princess Theatre of Thief River Falls Saturday and Sunday, May 4 and 5.

The picture, dealing particularly with Red Cross work in France, is entitled "Humanity's Appeal". This is a one-reel picture showing the work of the Red Cross at Evian—the French city where hundreds of repatried are received every day by the American Red Cross.

Church Announcement.

(Nor. Luth. Church)

Sunday, May 5—Goodridge, morning service, 10:30 A. M.

Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

Torgerson, 3 P.M.

Bethania, evening service, 7:30 P. M.

G. A. Tungseth, Pastor.

MICKIE SAYS

YOU'RE RIGHT, MICKIE! A MAN WHO SNEAKS OUT OF PAYING HIS BACK SUBSCRIPTION BY REFUSING THE PAPER AT THE POSTOFFICE IS A PESKY POLECAT AND AN ORNERY HYENA, BUT STILL IT WAS POOR JUDGMENT FOR YOU TO TELL HIM SO TO HIS FACE, FOR HE FEELS MEAN ENOUGH ALREADY, AND I CAN SUE HIM AND GET THE MONEY.
I CALLED HIM A POOD WARTHOG TOO, BOSS!

THE LIBERTY LOAN

WHAT IT PROVES

One thing at least has been demonstrated by the Third Liberty Loan campaign—that there is a better, purer spirit of loyalty throughout the Ninth district than has been evidenced at any time since the entrance of the United States into the world war. This is not the opinion of any one individual, nor is it the opinion of persons who have visited any one section of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, but the judgment of every worker who has been out in the field.

Particularly is this true of the persons of German birth or descent. The hysterical, intolerant patriotic speaker who shouted "Down with everything German", has seen his day, and his place has been taken by the more rational, more reasonable speaker who has felt that the men and women of German blood were entitled to know the facts.

For one thing, the German Lutheran Ministers have shown a more loyal activity than evidenced in either of the former Liberty Loans and it is felt that they now can be counted on almost to a man, to do all in their power to aid the United States Government now, and in the future. This in itself has been of material value in bringing persons of German blood to see the war straight. After a successful initial experiment, the Liberty Loan executive committee has made it a practice to send into German communities, speakers who could talk to the people of German blood in their own tongue, as thousands of Germans, particularly the older ones never have learned to speak the English language and the German literature which they have received in the past has often times carried an insidious Pro-German note. These later speakers have found an absolutely virgin field—audiences made up largely of persons who never have been told the truth about the war. They are unanimous in their opinion that as soon as these persons of German blood have heard the truth, they have not hesitated to line up with the United States government.

The Third Loan has demonstrated too, that the farmers are more awake to the war than ever before, and possess a better understanding of bond buying.

Field workers report that the farmers, when the final reckoning of this Third Loan campaign is all compiled, will prove to have bought more bonds than in both the other loans put together. In many instances farmers failed to buy in the first and second loan simply because they did not understand about United States Government bonds — many in fact thought that money invested in bonds was merely a donation to the Government, and that there never would be any return on it, and that the bond received in return for the money was merely an honorary certificate indicating that the possessor had made a donation to the Government.

Plan [illegible] Garden Early.

[illegible] your garden, allot the space [illegible] the vegetables you want to grow, buy your seeds, have your tools at hand, prepare for the opening of the growing season.

TEN REASONS BY AN EXPERT WHY

ALCOHOL THE GREATEST MENACE TO HEALTH.

In United States Senate document (No. 48, 1909), Dr. George W. Webster, President Illinois State Board of Health declares that alcohol is a greater menace to the people than tuberculosis. He says:

"The alcohol problem is more important than the tuberculosis problem as (1) it costs more lives and more money; (2) it costs the United States over $2,000,000,000 annually; (3) it probably causes directly and indirectly, at least 10 per cent of all deaths in the United States; 4) it predisposes to infection, destroys acquired immunity, prevents the occurrence of artificial immunity, at least in rabies, lessons resistance, leads to an increased mortality in all infectious diseases and after surgical operations; (5) it lessens the power of the individual to resist the injurious influences of extreme heat and cold; (6) it causes a deterioration of the quality of mental work; (7) it diminishes the power to withstand fatigue and lessens the general efficiency of the individual; (8) it is a poison and should be classed as such, instead of as food or stimulant; (9) when the physicians take hold of the question in the same spirit as they have shown concerning yellow fever, maleria, and small pox, instead of treating it as a moral question and leaving it to clergymen, temperance workers, and enthusiasite reformers, we may expect better results; (10) more may be accomplished by teaching the people the truth in regard to the fatal effects of alcohol upon mental and physical efficiency than by expatiating on the moral wickedness of drinking."

The Question Of Teachers

The Government has appealed to the public schools for assistance in many important ways and has not been disappointed. It will continue to rely upon them for such assistance. If the schools are to continue to help the Government during the war and are to be in a position to help it after the war is at an end, they must be kept open and be in the hands of teachers well qualified for the work. It will be very difficult to provide the number of qualified teachers sufficient to keep the schools in operation. The supply of properly trained teachers has not been adequate thus far. Enlistments in the various branches of the Government service and new social and economic conditions are responsible for the condition.

Obviously the most important measures for improving the situation are such as will increase the supply of well trained teachers. It is very evident that it would be unwise to lower the standard of requirements for teaching in the hope of increasing the supply. The needed increase in the number of trained teachers cannot be made until the rewards for teaching are made both more evident and more real. In the past, although the financial reward has not been especially attractive, teaching has generally been preferred because of the opportunities which it affords of rendering service of a high order of merit to young people and to society. Teaching has appealed to many because, as a calling, it offers large re[illegible] in values which are mo[illegible] than the material [illegible] esteemed of these is [illegible] from [illegible] monetary. Chief [illegible] the satisfaction derived [illegible] the consciousness of rendering service to society and of contributing to the development of right standards of citizenship and of life in the young. This is, of course, a worthy and very powerful motive with those who succeed best in teaching.

In this time of great need for high and disinterested service in all our institutional activities, especially those designed for the Country's defense, there are none which offer finer opportunities for effective service of the highest sort, whether one thinks of present or future needs. It is a type of service which cannot become as effective as the occasion requires unless those who are to render it shall be adequately trained for it. Fortunately the financial rewards for teaching are becoming more nearly commensurate with the value of the work [illegible] and the immediate future is likely to witness further increase in the compensation of teachers. Nothing else will so hasten the increase in the number of those who [illegible] render the kind of service now needed.

TIME TO START BIG CLEAN UP CRUSADE

National Bureau Is Helping Thousands of Communities Push the Attack.

READY FOR THE ONSLAUGHT

Headquarters of Great Organization, in Operation Five Years, Promotes Cleanliness, Comeliness, Cheeriness and Conservation.

"Clean up and paint up!"
Don't you hear the call?
Indoors and outdoors
Work for each and all!
Clean house—and paint house,
White or brown or red;
Tidy up the back yard!
And paint up the shed!
Burn the alley rubbish;
Send the tin can hence!
After that—the thought is right—
Fix that alley fence!

"Clean Up and Paint Up the National Capital!" shouted a Washington newspaper in type that was spread all over the top of a page, just a few days after Congress accepted Germany's gage of war. "Washington begins its spring cleaning and painting campaign," added the same journal, in type somewhat more subdued in tone. All Washington heard the call and heeded. It was the national capital's call to arms. Everybody volunteered. There was no age limit in either direction. Nobody was rejected because of defective teeth, ingrowing toe-nails, strabismus or housemaid's knee. The big army mobilized overnight. It armed itself—broomsticks in hand, brushes ditto, scrub-cloths, soap, water, rakes, paint cans and buckets!

No Lack of Preparedness.

Washington did not get its orders from the White House or from the big building under the gilded dome at the top of Pennsylvania avenue. The nation's capital took its cue for this campaign from a middle Western city—St. Louis, headquarters of the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign bureau. There was no lack of preparedness, for the bureau had been in operation five years. It was simply a call to mobilization. A similar mobilization of local forces is taking place right now in thousands of other communities throughout the land for [illegible]: cleanliness, comeliness, cheeriness and conservation.

This American national campaign is an annual affair. It may be called perennial, for somewhere it is going on all the time. According to climate, weather, local conditions it is controlled and carried on. It is a modern crusade. Hometown being the Holy City and every good citizen being a Richard Coeur de Leon, a lionhearted knight armed cap-a-pie with a rake and paintbrush, mop and varnish can.

There Are Many Advantages.

Through this nation-wide movement health is being conserved, the sick list is being shortened, the death rate is being lowered. Through it the owners of city and town property are getting lower rates of insurance, for it is a fire-prevention propaganda as well as a crusade against dirt and disease. Property values are increased by this salutary work. Dwellings and apartments and flats which are made and kept clean and varnished and painted to spick-and-span effect sell or rent more readily than when left untidy and going to wrack and ruin.

Let Us Make Our Town Cleanest in the World

The cleanest town in th[illegible] is the best town to [illegible] because it is [illegible] because [illegible] healthiest. Best [illegible] the fewest fires [illegible]

This Clean Up, Paint Up campaign reduces fire insurance rates and fire loss; it increases property values; makes gardens of vacant lots; removes unsafe buildings; swats the fly; develops school and home gardens; makes cleaner alleys, yards and homes; educates children in fire prevention and [illegible]; plants trees, removes rubbish; makes more attractive and safer homes and places of business. It develops a community spirit that permanently ensures a cleaner, safer, healthier and more beautiful city.

Willing co-operation in this work will accomplish wonders—a magic transformation of our city will be the result. It will—will you?

Cleanliness is the best fire insurance.

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

State Board of Health
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Their food in winter should consist of whole grain as, oats and barley or oats and corn, (equal parts by weight) fed from troughs, all they care to eat. Boiled potatoes or sliced roots should be liberally fed. They should be let out on range early in spring, and as soon as the grass and clover become abundant this will be sufficient food until fall.

Care and Feeding of Goslings.

Goslings should not be disturbed until twenty-four hours of age. At the end of one week, if the weather is warm, they require no artificial heat. Until they are strong enough they should be confined to small, movable runs and coops, and these should be moved each day to supply fresh grass. Keep their sleeping places clean. For the first few days they should be fed on dry bread, soaked in skim milk and fed crumbly. After ten days change to ground grain such as, three-fourths shorts and one-fourth either corn or barley meal. This should be moistened with milk and fed similar to the bread and milk. Feed little and often. As soon as they are three weeks of age gradually wean them to grass and clover pasture. Always keep fresh water before them. If they are to be fattened, confine them to small runs for a week or ten days and feed them on a ration of about two parts corn and one of shorts mixed with sour milk, and feed all they care to eat.

Care and Feeding of Breeding Ducks.

House breeding ducks in winter similar to geese. They do best if provided with a pond to swim in. They must always be supplied with plenty of drinking water. They should be kept in moderate condition until about a month before mating time, when more liberal feeding is required. Food should then consist of mill feeds. A good ration is as follows: Equal parts by weight of bran shorts and corn or barley meal, mixed crumbly with skim milk. Feed twice a day. If possible mix chopped roots, grass or clover leaves with the mill feeds or feed separately all they care to eat. Give them plenty of range.

Care and Feeding of Ducklings.

Ducklings should be cared for similar to goslings. A very satisfactory ration for them is as follows: For three or four days feed one part hard-boiled eggs mixed with three parts dry bread. Mix shell and all. Gradually change to equal parts, by weight, of corn or barley meal, bran and shorts, mixed crumbly with skim milk and three times the bulk of chopped green stuff as, Onion tops, lettuce, beets, or garbage. Feed often and liberally for about six weeks. If they are to be fattened, feed in small yards a ration of two parts corn or barley meal, one part bran, one part shorts mixed with skim milk. At eight weeks of age they should be ready for market. If intended for breeding purposes, turn out on free range so as to keep them in good growing condition.

By C. E. BROWN,
Crookston Experiment Station.

P. S. Those interested in ducks, geese and turkeys may secure bulletins on these subjects by applying to Agricultural Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTICE.

All thos who ha[illegible] shares in t[illegible] and [illegible] en't settl'd for their [illegible] creamery call at once [illegible] so.

Nick Bundlund, Treasurer.

RAISE POULTRY

$252.11 Profit from Hens.

These were the actual receipts from 250 pullets during the months of December, January and February, over and above cost of feed which amounted to $179.48, according to the statement of H. C. Hansen, banker and creamery owner at Barnum, Minnesota, and no one questions the statement.

The eggs were not sold at fancy prices, altho they did bring more than the average farm eggs marketed in the usual way, but they were marketed just as all the eggs are at Barnum, thru the creamery, packed in cartons containing one dozen each and put upon the market in first class condition, as all such food products should be.

Mr. Hansen's was only one of several poultry plants visited at Barnum, and in nearly every case the receipts were similar to those above reported, and while feed prices are very high, everyone was optimistic as to the future of the poultry industry when operated along good business lines. There are no secrets about it. The pullet must be hatched early enough to develop laying before cold weather sets in and then she must receive a liberal amount of the right kinds of feed in comfortable quarters. Barnum is up near Duluth, therefore is not in a warm climate. The 250 pullets were all kept in one pen of suitable size, but it should be easier to get as good results in smaller flocks, and at less cost where the kitchen and table wastes go to make up part of the feed. In no case should these wastes constitute the whole ration. Some grain must be fed.

RED CROSS FILM TO BE SHOWN

The first official Red Cross film to be shown in this immediate vicinity will be offered to the public at the Princess Theatre of Thief River Falls Saturday and Sunday, May 4 and 5.

The picture, dealing particularly with Red Cross work in France, is entitled "Humanity's Appeal". This is a one-reel picture showing the work of the Red Cross at Evian--the French city where hundreds of repatried are received every day by the American Red Cross.

Church Announcement.

(Nor. Luth. Church)

Sunday, May 5 - Goodridge, morning service, 10:30 A. M.

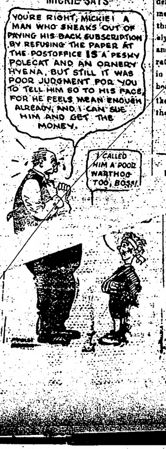
Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

Torgerson, 8 P.M.

Bethania, evening service, 7:30 P. M.

G. A. Tungseth, Pastor.

MICKIE SAYS


YOU'RE RIGHT, MICKIE! A MAN WHO SNEAKS OUT OF PAYING HIS BACK SUBSCRIPTION BY REFUSING THE PAPER AT THE POSTOFFICE IS A PESKY POLECAT AND AN ORNERY HYENA, BUT STILL IT WAS POOR JUDGMENT FOR YOU TO TELL HIM SO TO HIS FACE, FOR HE FEELS MEAN ENOUGH ALREADY, AND I CAN SUE HIM AND GET THE MONEY.
I CALLED HIM A POOR WARTHOG TOO, BOSS!

THE LIBERTY LOAN

WHAT IT PROVES

One thing at least has been demonstrated by the Third Liberty Loan campaign that there is a better, purer spirit of loyalty throughout the Ninth district than has been evidenced at any time since the entrance of the United States into the world war. This is not the opinion of any one individual, nor is it the opinion of persons who have visited any one section of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, but the judgment of every worker who has been out in the field.

Particularly is this true of the persons of German birth or descent. The hysterical, intolerant patriotic speaker who shouted "Down with everything German", has seen his day, and his place has been taken by the more rational, more reasonable speaker who has felt that the men and women of German blood were entitled to know the facts.

For one thing, the German Lutheran Ministers have shown a more loyal activity than evidenced in either of the former Liberty Loans and it is felt that they now can be counted on almost to a man, to do all in their power to aid the United States Government now, and in the future. This in itself has been of material value in bringing persons of German blood to see the war straight. After a succesful initial experiment, the Liberty Loan executive committee has made it a practice to send into German communities, speakers who could talk to the people of German blood in their own tongue, as thousands of Germans, particularly the older ones never have learned to speak the English language and the German literature which they have received in the past has often times carried an insidious Pro-German hot. These later speakers have found an absolutely virgin field--audiences made up largely of persons who never have been told the truth about the war. They are unanimous in their opinion that as soon as these persons of German blood have heard the truth, they have not hesitated to line up with the United States government.

The Third Loan has demonstrated too, that the farmers are more awake to the war than ever before, and possess a better understanding of bond buying.

Field workers report that the farmers, when the final reckoning of this Third Loan campaign is all compiled, will prove to have bought more bonds than in both the other loans put together. In many instances farmers failed to buy in the first and second loan simply because they did not understand about United States Government bonds — many in fact thought that money invested in bonds was merely a donation to the Government, and that there never would be any return on it, and that the bond received in return for the money was merely an honorary certificate indicating that the possessor had made a donation to the Government.

Plan [illegible] Di[illegible] your Garden Early. [illegible] program young ground, allot the space to the vegetables you want to grow, buy your seeds, have your tools at hand, prepare for the opening of the growing season.

commensurate with the value of the work done and the immediate future is likely to witness further increase in the compensation of teachers. Nothing else will so hasten the day for this as an increase in the number of htose who will render the kind of service now needed.

TEN REASONS BY AN EXPERT WHY

ALCOHOL THE GREATEST MENACE TO HEALTH.

In United States Senate document (No. 48, 1909), Dr. George W. Webster, President Illinois State Board of Health declares that alcohol is a greater menace to the people than tuberculosis. He says:

"The alcohol problem is more important than the tuberculosis problem as (1) it costs more lives and more money; (2) it costs the United States over $2,000,000,000 annually; (3) it probably causes directly and indirectly, at least 10 per cent of all deaths in the United States; 4) it predisposes to infection, destroys acquired immunity, prevents the occurrence of artificial immunity, at least in rabies, lessons resistance, leads to an increased mortality in all infectious diseases and after surgical operations; (5) it lessens the power of the individual to resist the injurious influences of extreme heat and cold; (6) it causes a deterioration of the quality of mental work; (7) it diminishes the power to withstand fatigue and lessens the general efficiency of the individual; (8) it is a poison and should be classed as such, instead of as food or stimulant; (9) when the physicians take hold of the question in the same spirit as they have shown concerning yellow fever, maleria, and small pox, instead of treating it as a moral question and leaving it to clergymen, temperance workers, and enthusiasite reformers, we may expect better results; (10) more may be accomplished by teaching the people the truth in regard to the fatal effects of alcohol upon mental and physical efficiency than by expatiating on the moral wickedness of drinking."

The Question Of Teachers

The Government has appealed to the public schools for assistance in many important ways and has not been disappointed. It will continue to rely upon them for such assistance. If the schools are to continue to help the Government during the war and are to be in a position to help it after the war is at an end, they must be kept open and be in the hands of teachers well qualified for the work. It will be very difficult to provide the number of qualified teachers sufficient to keep the schools in operation. The supply of properly trained teachers has not been adequate thus far. Enlistments in the various branches of the Government service and new social and economic conditions are responsible for the condition.

Obviously the most important measures for improving the situation are such as will increase the supply of well trained teachers. It is very evident that it would be unwise to lower the standard of requirements for teaching in the hope of increasing the supply. The needed increase in the number of trained teachers cannot be made until the rewards for teaching are made both more evident and more real. In the past, although the financial reward has not been especially attractive, teaching has generally been preferred because of the opportunities which it affords of rendering service of a high order of merit to young people and to society. Teaching has appealed to many because, as a calling, it offers large re[illegible] in values which are mo[illegible] [illegible] than the material [illegible] [illegible] of these is [illegible] esteemed from [illegible] monetary. Chief [illegible] the satisfaction derived [illegible] the consciousness of rendering service to society and of contributing to the development of right standards of citizenship and of life in the young. This is, of course, a worthy and very powerful motive with those who succeed best in teaching.

In this time of great need for high and disinterested service in all our institutional activities, especially those designed for the Country's defense, there are none which offer finer opportunities for effective service of the highest sort, whether one thinks of present or future needs. It is a type of service which cannot become as effective as the occasion requires unless those who are to render it shall be adequately trained for it. Fortunately the financial rewards for teaching are becoming more nearly

TIME TO START BIG CLEAN UP CRUSADE

National Bureau Is Helping Thousands of Communities Push the Attack.

READY FOR THE ONSLAUGHT

Headquarters of Great Organization, in Operation Five Years, Promotes Cleanliness, Comeliness, Cheeriness and Conservation.

"Clean up and paint up!"
Don't you hear the call?
Indoors and outdoors
Work for each and all!
Clean house—and paint house,
White or brown or red;
Tidy up the back yard
And paint up the shed;
Burn the alley rubbish;
Send the tin can 'hence'
After that—the thought is right—
Fix that alley fence!

"Clean Up and Paint Up the National Capital!" shouted a Washington newspaper in type that was spread all over the top of a page, just a few days after Congress accepted Germany's gage of war. "Washington begins its spring cleaning and painting campaign," added the same journal, in type somewhat more subdued in tone. All Washington heard the call and heeded. It was the national capital's call to arms. Everybody volunteered. There was no age limit in either direction. Nobody was rejected because of defective teeth, ingrowing toe-nails, strabismus or housemaid's knee. The big army mobilized overnight. It armed itself—broomsticks in hand, brushes ditto, scrub-cloths, soap, water, rakes, paint cans and buckets!

No Lack of Preparedness.

Washington did not get its orders from the White House or from the big building under the gilded dome at the top of Pennsylvania avenue. The nation's capital took its cue for this campaign from a middle Western city—St. Louis, headquarters of the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign bureau. There was no lack of preparedness, for the bureau had been in operation five years. It was simply a call to mobilization. A similar mobilization of local forces is taking place right now in thousands of other communities throughout the land to promote cleanliness, comeliness, cheeriness and conservation.

This American national campaign is an annual affair. It may be called perennial, for somewhere it is going on all the time. According to climate, weather, local conditions it is controlled and carried on. It is a modern crusade, Hometown being the Holy City and every good citizen being a Richard Coeur de Leon, a lionhearted knight armed cap-a-pie with a rake and paintbrush, mop and varnish can.

There Are Many Advantages.

Through this nation-wide movement health is being conserved, the sick list is being shortened, the death rate is being lowered. Through it the owners of city and town property are getting lower rates of insurance, for it is a fire-prevention propaganda as well as a crusade against dirt and disease. Property values are increased by this salutary work. Dwellings and apartments and flats which are made and kept clean and varnished and painted to spick-and-span effect sell or rent more readily than when left untidy and going to wrack and ruin.

Let Us Make Our Town Cleanest in the World

The cleanest town in the [illegible] is the best town to [illegible] because it is [illegible] live in. Best because [illegible] healthiest. Best [illegible] has the fewest fires [illegible] the most beautiful.

This Clean Up, Paint Up campaign reduces fire insurance rates and fire loss; it increases property values; makes gardens of vacant lots; removes unsafe buildings; swats the fly; develops school and home gardens; makes cleaner alleys, yards and homes; educates children in fire prevention and clean up measures; plants trees, removes rubbish; makes more attractive and safer homes and places of business. It develops a community spirit that permanently ensures a cleaner, safer, healthier and more beautiful city.

Willing co-operation in this work will accomplish wonders—a magic transformation of our city will be the result. It will—will you?

Cleanliness is the best life insurance. It is the best fire insurance.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

C. H. ROSSMON

Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

GILBERT GUNDERSON Proprietor

COMMUNITY CLUB MEETING

The Goodridge community club will hold its May meeting in the schoolhouse Friday evening May 10. A rousing good program will be presented consisting among other things of community singing led by Miss [illegible]. This is a feature everyone will appreciate. We should all attend these meetings and get the spirit of good fellowship obtainable from singing together. Another big feature on the program is an address by Prof. Hay of Thief River Falls, a number all will like and no one should miss.

"OF VALUE TO A PAPER."

The newspaper man is blamed for a whole lot of things he can't help, such as using partiality in mentioning visitors, giving news about some folks and leaving others out, etc. He simply prints all the news he can find. Some people inform him about such things and others do not. An editor should not be expected to know the names and residences of all your uncles, aunts and cousins, even if he should see them get on or off the train. Tell us about it. Its news that makes the newspaper and every man, woman and child can associate editor if they only will. Never apologize when you give this bit of information to an editor, for if there lives one so dead that he has lost his appreciation of such favors he is dead, indeed, to every virtue that imparts value to a paper.

E. H. C.

BE A "HOME GUARDENER"

The home gardens of America are the home guard in food production.

The "home guardener", of this year—our second in the war—is forewarned and thus forearmed.

The "home guardener," before he arms himself with his hoe, must fortify himself with knowledge.

Every peck of vegetables produced for home use this year from ground that never before grew food will mean a certain quantity of meat or wheat released for use behind our battle lines.

Join the "home guardeners."

Garden Space Valuable.

Just what vegetables are to be grown depends, of course, upon the individual tastes of the family. In general, the aim of the home gardener should be to raise vegetables in which freshness is an important quality. Peas, string beans, Lima beans, asparagus and sweet corn, for example, lose much if they are not cooked almost immediately after they are picked. In the case of potatoes, corn, cucumbers, squashes and melons, it should be remembered that these vegetables occupy a large area in proportion to their yield and in a small garden consume valuable space which, in most cases, could be used more profitably. In the case of potatoes, however, it also should be noted that they are easily stored and are an extremely good staple crop, and many gardeners will find it to advantage to plant as much ground to potatoes as possible after sufficient space has been allotted to the other garden crops.

The ELEVEN TOWNS

A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.

This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. LAND OFFICE at CROOKSTON, MINN.

March 26, 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that Betsy H. Gedestad, of Goodridge, Minn., who, on August 16th., 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06355, for Lots 1, 2 and S½NE¼, Section 1, Township 154 N., Range 41 W., 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn., on the 6th dry of May, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses,

Torje Hegtvedt, Kittel Jordeshaugen, Life Jordeshaugen, Nick Bundhund, all, of Goodridge, Minn.

Proof made according to law under whidh entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

Three Live books—One of humor chuck full of laughs, illustrated; one gives brief, but comprehensive, history of invention, many humorous incidents; and the third one contains condensed report of U. S. Industrial Relations Commission and also many pages of Gems by one of America's foremost philosophers. All three (at half price while they last—25cts coin or stamps, postpaid. Address:- Star Rt. 1 Box 95, Erie, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dahlen, of Erie, attended the wedding of their son, Elmer Dahlen at Thief River Falls Wednesday, April 17 to Miss Tena Johnson of Thief River Falls. They will reside for a time at the bride's parents home.

Use All Available Space.

Intensive culture and carefully arranged rotation will help make every foot of available space in the small garden produce the maximum yield.

FOR SALE

1, 10 H. P. John Deere Gasoline Engine.

1, 8 inch Stover Feed Mill with Sacker complete at a low Price. Come and see for yourself, at the

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA.

TO HELP YOU "HELP FEED YOURSELF"
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

HOME GARDEN PLAN SAVES TIME, MONEY, AND LABOR FOR GARDENER

PLAN AND PREPARE

Prepare to do your part in increasing America's food supply by raising your own vegetables in your home garden.

Plan your garden on paper. Map out your campaign. You will profit through time, labor, and money saved.

Planning is preparing.

Plan your home garden in advance. Make a diagram of the available space; allot the ground to the vegetables you want to grow. Prepare to make your garden work until frost next fall. That is advice to home gardener by horticulturists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

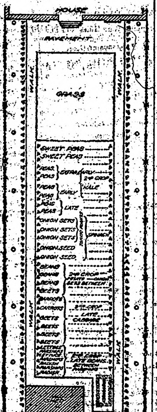
Interest in the planning all members of the family, especially the children who, by being given a partnership now, will know their duties when the time comes. Read such gardening publications as are available. Write to the Department of Agriculture for a home gardening bulletin.

In making a diagram of the garden it is well to use tough paper, such as heavy wrapping paper, which will stand repeated handling out of doors. A fairly large scale should be adopted so that full notes can be kept in the spaces representing rows. If the garden is fairly large or abnormally long the diagram may be made in separate sections for the sake of convenience.

Plan for Home Needs.

A typical plan of this character is shown in the illustration. This plan, of course, is of use chiefly as an example, and in most cases a different arrangement will be necessary to meet the conditions surrounding individual garden spaces. On the plan the gardener may indicate the approximate date when each of his projected crops is to be planted. No more space should be allotted to each than is needed to furnish a sufficient quantity of the vegetable for family consumption or for other known needs.

Make the garden work all summer. Make your plans so that when one crop is ready for the table or for canning another vegetable can be planted between the old rows and new plantings can take the space vacated.



Plan for a Small Garden.

In this plan all the vegetables named are planted in rows across from the inside lateral rows of strawberries. As rapidly as each kind of peas matures and the crop is over, kale is planted in its place. The ground to be used for tomatoes is first planted with onion sets, and these onions are used as rapidly as needed. When the time comes to set out the tomatoes, some of the onions are dug to make space for the tomato plants. When the tomato crop is over, the ground is occupied by spinach as the third crop. Spinach is also planted as soon as the bulb onions from the side are gathered. The beans, carrots, and peas are succeeded by late cabbage, and between the rows of late cabbage "potato-onion" sets are planted. Late beans are planted between the rows of parsnips after the radishes and lettuce have been gathered.

Local News Items

Subscribe for The Eleven Towns.

FOR SALE— Residence in Goodridge for sale. Inquire at this office.

Mrs. Jerry Race returned this morning from an extended visit in the Southern part of the state.

Fred Peterson from Calloway visited in Goodridge this week.

W. J. Labree of Thief River Falls was a caller in Goodridge Wednesday.

FARMERS ATTENTION— If you have anything to sell in the line of beef, fat or lean, call here. adv
Goodridge Meat Market.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Christianson, a boy Sunday, April 28.

A. C. Tvedt was in Thief River Falls Monday.

Karl Korstad, of Highlanding, was a caller in Goodridge Saturday.

Jay Payne was a business caller in Thief River Falls Saturday.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to Rouze Bros. adv

Mrs. John Kusmak was a caller in Thief River Falls one day last week.

Mrs. R. H. McDonald was in Thief River Falls Saturday on business.

John Magnuson spent Saturday night and Sunday at Thief River Falls.

P. P. Palmer and Stuart McLeod were in Thief River Falls one day last week.

For your lunches, ice cream and soft drinks to go M. J. Stephenson's Cafe.

J. P. Jenson visited his home in Thief River Falls Saturday night and Sunday.

Jay Payne and son, Dan, were in Germantown Saturday afternoon.

LOST— Crank for a Studebaker car Finder please bring or send to P. P. Palmer, Goodridge, Minn.

Miss Lillian Korstad left Friday night for her home in North Dakota where she will spend the summer.

Mrs. E. H. Besanson visited her daughter Alice in Thief River Falls Saturday.

Dorothy Loen of Thief River Falls, high school spent the week end with her brother, Carl Loen, of Goodridge.

Do not forget to attend the show at the Grand Theatre next Saturday and Sanday evening.

Edna Lien and Mable Tweeten made a business trip to Thief River Falls Saturday to do some shopping.

Thelma Gilbertson, of the North Star college, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theo Gilbertson.

FOR SALE - Abont 150 bu. of flux and a lot of young pigs.
John T. Homme, High Landing, Minn.

Henry Arndt and daughter, Stella, were business callers in Thief River Falls Tuesday.

LOST— Two 2 year old heifers with calf. One red and one red and white. Finder please notify Geo. Wagoner, Goodridge, Minn

Albert Henrickson will conduct an auction sale on his farm one mile south of Esplee, Friday, May 10 at 1 o'clock P. M.

Mrs. John Markuson will entertain the Ladies Aid at the church, Thursday afternoon the 9th of May.
Everybody welcome.

German Services at the Germantown school-house next Sunday at 10 30 A. M. At the Pittman school-house at 3 o clock P. M. English Services at Erie Sunday May 12 at 11 o'clock A. M.
O. C. Schultz.
Pastor.

Boost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try The Rouze Bros. adv.

Steve Steen spent a few days with Arthur Tvedt when home from Thief River Falls.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State Bank.

FOR SALE— White Wyandotte eggs for sale. Fifty cents for 13.
Martin Fagerland, Anstad, Minn.

NOTICE

C. G. Mugg the Grand Forks specialist will fit glasses at Goodridge from 10 a. m. to 8 p.m. May 11.

Mrs. Gunder Erickson left Sunday for Thief River Falls where she will take treatments from Dr. Paulson. She will reside with her sister, Mrs. Algord Noel of Thief River Falls.

Victor McLeod motored to Thief River Falls Sunday to meet his brother, Robert Kirkconnel, of Badger, who is making a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Agnes McLeod.

Last Friday afternoon was observed as Liberty Day by the business houses being closed and the school rendering a very appropriate program which was a credit to the pupils as well as the teachers.

The Goodridge people were highly entertained Saturday night by the Junior class of Thief River Falls high school. Two farces were presented which were, "The Bachelor's Studio," and "Who is Who?"

FOR RENT OR SALE

If you want to rent or purchase a farm quickly look up SE ¼ of Sec 3 154 -39. L. F. Bell, Goodridge, Minn.

Mr. F J. Alway, chief of Division of soil at the University Farm, St. Paul. and Dean Thatcher of the College of Agriculture, U. of M. were in Goodridge Monday examining the peat land proposed to be converted into an experiment farm. They reported favorably and definite arrangements were entered into. Mr. Alway wants all who have experience in raising crops on peat soil to send their names in as he wants to get in touch with them. Send or hand your name in to The Eleven Towns Office.

LETTER TO THE PUBLIC:-

Dear Friends, Drop in and see my line of specialties. I intend to specialise in those articles that I now have on hand, having seen the need of such a line in this town, and I hope that with a share of the town and farm business I may be able to keep it up in the future.

Yours for business,
Rosaire Morin.

P. S. Read my ad on the opposite page.

Germantown News,

Well, spring work is soon done.

We had some good rain which means good crops.

John Bundhund was up here from Havre, Mont. to make a short visit with his sister Mrs. Clarence Wayne and friends. He left Friday for Camp Dodge where he will be one of Uncle Sam's boys.

Mr and Mrs. Emil Ristau and son Gustav were callers at Nick Bundhund's home Wednesday night at Goodridge.

Mr John Ristau and his two sons Earnest and Fritz were callers at Thief River Falls Friday afternoon.

Ed. Ristau purchased a new car with which he will give the girls all the rides they want.

Miss Tillie Ristau called on Mrs. C. I. Wayne Saturday afternoon.

Mr and Mrs. Clarence Wayne and son Laurence were caller at Nick Bundhund home Wednesday night at Goodridge

Ed Ristau was a caller at Thief River Falls Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Clarence Wayne and son Lawrence made a short visit with Mrs. Leen Babcock at Thief River Falls.

Earnest Bundhund was at Goodridge last Wednesday and made a short visit with his parents.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn
April 23, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edward J. Kotlan, of Mavie, Minn., who on May 15, 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06091, for NW¼, Section 22, Township 154 N., Range 41 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn on the 1st day of June, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Thor J. Skaar, Walfred Nordlund,
A. G. Hurt, Frank Kratochvil,
all of Mavie, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

Last Thursday evening the Literary Society held its last regular program for the year. Among the numbers on the program was an impromptu debate on the question, "Resolved that the program starts at 10 o clock instead of at 8." The 8's won, Miss Anderson and Stuart McLead defending it while Miss Murray and Alvin Rattke upheld the opposite side. The other numbers were community singing led by Miss Murray and Reading by Miss Anderson.

It was decided to have Wiener Roast Thursday evening, May 2, and a picnic in the near future.

Last Fribay evening several cars went from Goodridge out to Miss Pries school Dist. No 119, Town of Moylan, Marshall Co. to take in a rag ball social given for the benefit for the school auxilliary. After a short talk on the Red Cross and its work the rag balls were sold. The substantial sum of $40 was raised, no ball selling under one dollar.

FOR SALE-- Three good work horses for sale cheap. Inquire at the Goodridge State Bank. P. P. Palmer

NOTICE OF BIDS

The Goodridge Cooperative Creamery Co. will receive sealed bids on one acre of land with a well complete with pump situated at the old site of the creamery at Torgerson up to two o clock P. M May 10 1918 The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. J. Stephenson, Sec.

Supposing You Killed a Man—

or thought you had, would you stay to face the consequences or flee as did J. Montague Smith? From the moment the struggle for liberty begins he is an entirely different character, resourceful, possessed of all the savage joy of the cave-man, before the deed that changed his whole career he was just a smug, satisfied-with-life bank cashier.

The Real Man

is the title of the story written around the adventures and experiences of Smith. It is the new serial about to appear in this paper and you will find it one of the most interesting stories you have read in a long time.

First Installment Soon

A Bank That Is A Real Bank

Is where you get the best of SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSEN CASHIER.

Dr. J. T. Turley
THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Friday April 26th.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:-

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every piece of work fully Guaranteed and repaired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

Turning The Waste Products of The Farm Into $$$$$$$$$

The war is putting the nation on a new basis of thrift

THRIFT and *ECONOMY*

Every item of **waste** on the farm, in business, and in the home must be **stopped** or converted into profit.

The waste products of the farm can be easily and successfully converted into profit, foodstuffs that the nation needs, through poultry. And to make poultry produce, a warm, sanitary and convenient poultry house is essential. It means EARLIER HATCHES and MORE WINTER EGGS. Lumber is NOT HIGH in price compared to the value of farm products. It pays to build well. Doubling your poultry production pays for a poultry house in a surprisingly short time. It puts your poultry raising on a business basis.

COME IN AND SEE US.

A. C. Tvedt & Son

Goodridge, Minn.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday

Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

I hereby announce myself as candidate for re-election for sheriff of Pennington County. Your support and vote at the June primaries is solicited.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. Labree.

---

4 THRIFT STAMPS GIVEN AWAY.

Four Thrift Stamps will be given to any girl or boy for each name sent of those that need glasses, if they will get them in gold frames on my next visit. Names must be sent before any date advertised. If this is not understood write to C. G. Mugg, O. S., Grand Forks, N. D.

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

MELLBY & PAULSON
Physicians & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn.

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

Scrap Iron Wanted

Will pay $9.00 per ton for the next 30 days. To be delivered at the Railroad track.

Thief River Hide & Fur Company

H. A. Halvorson, Agent

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

VivoFlour

Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

GORDON
Hats & Caps

in all styles and shades priced from $.50 to $4.50. It will **pay you to see our line Before Buying**

H. CHRISTIANSON & SON
GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

People Judge The Strength Of A Bank By Its Patrons.

We are proud of our Patrons

We are here to serve them

Why not become a patron of our Bank

THE PLACE TO GO FOR SOUND BANKING

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISKOP, Pres. [illegible] Cashier

ROSAIRE MORIN
Watchmaker and Jeweler

Patent medicines Drugs & Toilet articles

I have added a full line of patent medicines, toilet articles, face powder, perfumes, face lotions, face cream, spices, flavorings, and extracts; horse and cattle condition powders, sheep dips, poultry tonic and stock foods.

Come in, and look over my stock.

OLIVER RESAN HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City [illegible] Line in Connection

RESON & YOHN

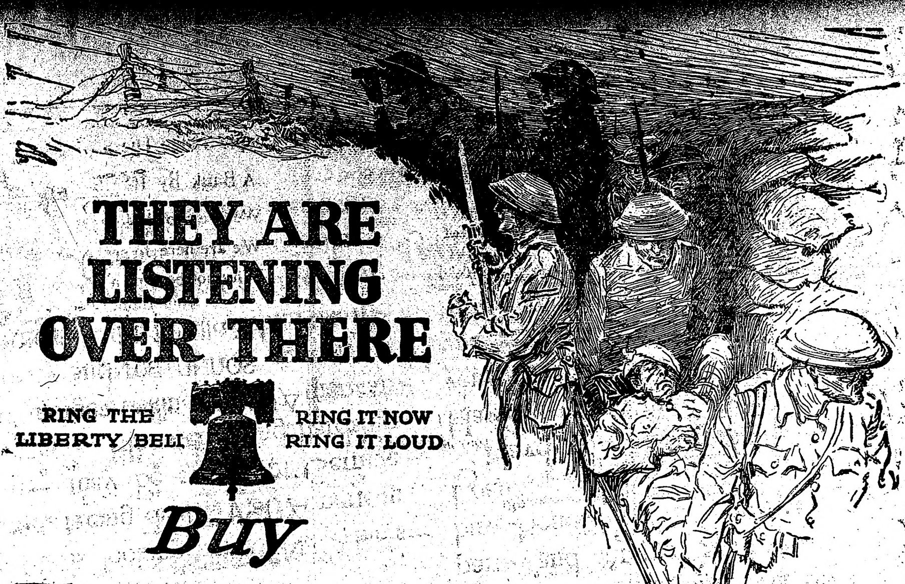
GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served a[illegible] hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, pipes and Tobacco.

M. J. Stephenson

If You Have some nice tasty Job Work that you want done, come in and see us.



THEY ARE LISTENING OVER THERE

RING THE LIBERTY BELL

RING IT NOW RING IT LOUD

Buy

3RD Liberty Loan Bonds

The boys in the trenches are listening today to learn how the folks at home subscribe the Third Liberty Loan. They are listening for the sound of the new Liberty Bell.

Each boy over there is wondering if **his** folks will be the first to buy Liberty Bonds.

He is looking across No Man's Land, facing death, that American homes may be safe from German brutality. He is enduring hardship and danger willingly that American Liberty and Justice may endure.

In front of him is the powerful, domineering German nation, mobilized to the last man — to the last ounce of strength—all experts in the fighting game.

Back of him, 3,000 miles away, are we, the folks at home — free, independent, perhaps critical.

"Over there" the boys have faith that we here at home will do our part—and our part right now is to buy Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan.

Have you answered the call? Have you rung the Liberty Bell as your forefather did in 1776, or are you saying: "Others can afford to do it better than I. I will let them fight my battles for me."

The boys are listening.

This Space Donated by

State Board of Health
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XIII No. 19 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918. $1.50 PER YEAR.

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.86
Barley	1.43
Flax	3.73
Rye	2.42
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$5 60
Mascot Flour	5.60

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION.

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—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

WAR GARDEN SONG

To the tune, "Over There"

Johnnie, get your hoe, get your hoe get your hoe;
Mary, dig your row, dig your row, dig your row;
Down to business, girls and boys,
Learn to know the gardener's joys,
Uncle Sam's in need, pull the weed, plant the seed.
While the sunbeams lurk, do not shirk get to work.
All the lads must spade the ground,
All the girls must hustle 'round.

CHORUS

Over there, over there;
Send the word, send the word over there,
That the lads are hoeing, the lads are hoeing;
The girls are sowing everywhere
Each a garden to prepare,
Do your bit so that we can all share
With the boys, with the boys, the brave boys,
Who will not come back 'till it's over over there.
OVER THERE!

JOE LEE DAVIS.
Lexington, Ky.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

New Swindle Takes Money from Parents of Soldiers

Parents of soldiers in camps are warned by the War Department of a swindle which has been successfully operated in various camps.

A telegram is sent informing that the soldier has a furlough and requesting funds by wire to some home waiving identification. The rest is a mere matter of detail.

Parents and friends should be warned of this game and of the similar one where the telegraphic request is to mail money to the soldier, care general delivery.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

The Flour Survey.

The flour survey being conducted through the state under the direction of county food administrators in each county is now well under way, and the administrators report that voluntary reports are being made in large numbers understanding that the mere act of having excess flour is not an offence providing they make report of their supply to the food administrator and show a willingness to surrender their excess or place it at the disposal of the food administration.

The state food administration has issued the following instructions to the county food administrator regarding the handling of flour after it has been reported: "If the householder secured the flour since January 1, 1918, require the mill or dealer who furnished it to take it back, and pay the same price as paid by the consumer. Dealer had no right to sell over 30 days' supply and must take it back at the price paid.

If secured before January 1, 1918, ask dealer to take it back at market value if they can handle it.

If dealers can't handle it, give householder permit signed by the county food administrator stating that he is allowed to hold subject to food administration order ... lbs. of wheat flour.

He may use out of it 6 pounds of flour per capita per month and no more.

If anyone refuses to give up flour when requested by the county food administrator to do so, or if there is evidence of an attempt to conceal excess supplies report the fact to the state food administration.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

THE MARKETING OF WHEAT.

The order requiring that all wheat be marketed by May 15, means that no wheat may be retained from the present supply for spring planting next year, according to an announcement received by the state food administration from the national food administration this week, and the seed for next year's crop must be obtained from the crop grown this year. This ruling was passed upon by the national food administration, at the request of many Minnesota farmers who desired to hold over sufficient seed for planting another crop, a thing they have done for years previous to this.

The only exception to the sale of wheat order applies to winter wheat. Those who desire to plant winter wheat this fall may retain seed for the purpose. The reason for this, the administration explains, is that it may be necessary to seed this winter wheat crop before the seed is available from the present crop, and because a great deal of the last winter wheat crop is a total loss from freezing.

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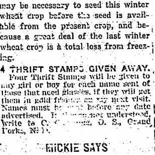
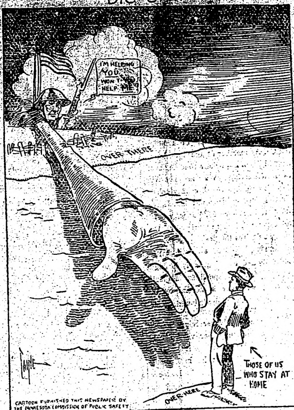
MICKIE SAYS


AIN'T IT FUNNY, HOW WHEN A FELLER GITS SORE AN' STOPS HIS PAPER, HE ACTS SURPRISED BECAUSE WE DON'T ALL BUST OUT INTO TEARS AND HANG CRAPE ON THE DOOR?
CHARLES SUGHROE

DIG UP!!



CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES— —MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES CHART—HOW TO SAVE SYSTEMATICALLY THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

The following table will show how much you may lay aside each month to save from $15 to $500 a year by purchasing Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Be a leader. Organize a War Savings Society among your friends—lay out a definite program for yourselves and pledge your society that you will follow it, reporting each week at a meeting.

MONTH.	$400 SOCIETY No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	$200 SOCIETY No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	$100 SOCIETY No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	$50 SOCIETY No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	$15 SOCIETY No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total
February	9	$4.13	$37.17	4	$4.13	$16.52	2	$4.13	$8.26	1	$4.13	$4.13	4	25c	$1.[illegible]
March	9	4.14	37.26	5	4.14	20.70	2	4.14	8.28	1	4.14	4.14	4	25c	1.00
April	9	4.15	37.35	4	4.15	16.60	2	4.15	8.30	1	4.15	4.15	4	25c	1.09
May	9	4.16	37.44	5	4.16	20.80	2	4.16	8.32	1	4.16	4.16	4	25c	1.18
June	9	4.17	37.53	4	4.17	16.68	2	4.17	8.34	1	4.17	4.17	4	25c	1.00
July	9	4.18	37.62	5	4.18	20.90	2	4.18	8.36	1	4.18	4.18	4	25c	1.00
August	9	4.19	37.71	4	4.19	16.76	2	4.19	8.38	1	4.19	4.19	4	25c	1.00
September	9	4.20	37.80	5	4.20	21.00	2	4.20	8.40	1	4.20	4.20	4	25c	1.[illegible]
October	9	4.21	37.89	4	4.21	16.84	2	4.21	8.42	1	4.21	4.21	5	25c	1.25
November	9	4.22	37.98	5	4.22	21.10	1	4.22	4.22	1	4.22	4.22	5	25c	1.25
December	10	4.23	42.30	5	4.23	21.15	1	4.23	4.23	[illegible]	....	....	6	25c	1.75
Total payments	100		$418.65	50		$200.06	20		$83.51	10		$41.76	[illegible]		$12.19
Maturity value	100		$500.00	50		$250.00	20		$100.00	10		$50.00	3		$15.00

VARIOUS LIBERTY BOND ISSUES.

There are at present issued and outstanding four issues of Liberty Bonds. They are as follows:

1. The original bonds of the First Liberty Loan; these bear 3½ per cent interest and mature June 15, 1947, but are redeemable at the Government's option on or after June 15, 1932. They have a conversion privilege.

2. The original bonds of the Second Liberty Loan; they bear 4 per cent interest and mature November 15, 1942, but are redeemable at the Government's option on or after November 15, 1927. They have a conversion privilege.

3. Bonds of the second issue which have been obtained by the conversion of bonds of the first issue into bonds of the second; they bear 4 per cent interest and mature June 15, 1947, but are redeemable on or after June 15, 1932. They have a conversion privilege.

4. The original bonds of the Third Liberty Loan; they bear 4¼ per cent interest and mature September 15, 1928, and are not redeemable until maturity. They have no conversion privilege.

The other two issues which will soon be outstanding will be 4¼ per cent bonds obtained by the conversion of bonds of the first issue, and 4¼ per cent bonds obtained by conversion of bonds of the second issue, into bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. They will have no conversion privilege.

THE DEBTS OF THE WARRING NATIONS.

The London Economist for February places the total gross debt of Great Britian at 5,678,600,000 pounds ($27,636,000,000).

The French minister of Finance in presenting the budget for 1918 estimated the public debt of France on December 31, 1918, at 115,166,058,000 francs ($22,227,000,000).

The public debt of Italy at the end of 1917 is estimated at about 35,000,000,000 lire ($6,676,000,000).

The debts of the Central Powers are estimated as follows: Germany, $25,4[illegible]8,000,000; Austria, $13,314,000,000; and Hungary, $5,704,000,000.

Our own public debt is now around $[illegible]000,000,000, but more than half of this amount has been loaned to our Allies and will be repaid us. It is estimated that of the total net expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year of 1918, exclusive of our advances to our Allies, more than one-half will be defrayed by taxation.

Obituary

Alice Besancon, the oldest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. H. Besancon died at the Physicians Hospital at Thief River Falls Wednesday morning at Eleven o clock after a long and painful illness. She first had an attack of rheumatism followed by pleurisy which developed into leakage of the heart.

Last September she entered the Thief River Falls High School to complete her high school course. Had she lived a few weeks longer she would have graduated. The body was taken Thursday Morning accompanied by the family to Stephen where the funeral was held.

She was a very bright and industrious young lady and loved by all who knew her. The sympathy of the community is extended to her sorrowing relatives.

The REAL MAN

by Francis Lynde

Author of "The City of Numbered Days," "The Grafters," "The Prize," etc.

A Story of the West Full of Ingenuity and Resource

YOUNG bank cashier is changed by a false accusation from a mere social butterfly into a man whose primitive instincts are uppermost. Necessity evokes his latent energy and opportunity develops all his powers till he becomes the master spirit in an important engineering enterprise. He eventually finds happiness in the love of a charming Western girl.

Our New Serial

A Capital Story Without a Dull Installment!

Be Sure to Get the Issue with the First Chapter.

GARDEN PLANTING TABLE FOR MINNESOTA

(Issued by Federal Food Administration of Minnesota, prepared by R. S. Mackintosh, Agricultural Extension Division, University of Minnesota.)

This table gives brief cultural notes regarding the vegetables that can be grown here. The planting dates cannot be made more exact because the seasons change from year to year and local conditions are not uniform.

	Length of Row for Average Family of Four	Seeds or Plants Required for 100 Feet of Row	Distance for Plants to Stand: Rows Apart, Horse Cultivation	Rows Apart, Hand Cultivation	Plants Apart in Rows	Depth to Plant	Time to Plant Seeds or Plants: Hotbed	Open Ground	Ready for Use After Planting
	Feet								
*Asparagus, plants	100	70 to 75	[illegible]	[illegible]	18 to 24 in.	[illegible]	....	Early Spring	2 to 3 years
*Beans, bush	100	1 pint	30 to 36 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	April to July	40 to 65 days
Beans, pole	50	½ pint	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	[illegible]	....	May and June	60 to 80 days
*Beets	75	2 ounces	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	3 or 6 to [illegible]	1 to 2 in.	March	April to August	50 to 80 days
Brussels Sprouts	50	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 2[illegible]	½ in.	March	May and June	90 to 120 days
*Cabbage, early	25	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	½ in.	March	March and April	60 to 130 days
*Cabbage, late	50	½ ounce	30 to 40 in.	24 to 36 in.	16 to 24 in.	½ in.	Seed Bed May	May and June	90 to 150 days
*Carrot	100	1 ounce	24 to 30 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 in.	½ in.	....	April to June	60 to 90 days
Cauliflower	40	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24 in.	½ in.	March	April to June	100 to 130 days
Celeriac	30	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	[illegible]	¼ in.	March	May and June	120 to 150 days
Celery	100	¼ ounce	3 to 6 ft.	18 to 36 in.	[illegible]	¼ in.	March or April	May and June	120 to 150 days
*Corn, sweet	400	¼ pint	36 to 42 in.	24 to 30 in.	[illegible]	1 to 2 in.	....	May to July	70 to 100 days
Cucumber	40	¼ ounce	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	[illegible]	1 to 2 in.	April	May and June	60 to 80 days
Eggplant	20	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	[illegible]	½ in.	March	June	120 to 140 days
Endive	20	¼ ounce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	½ in.	....	[illegible] and July	60 to 120 days
Horse-radish	20	70 roots	[illegible]	[illegible] to 30 in.	[illegible]	[illegible] 4 in.	....	Early Spring	1 to 2 years
Kale	15	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	[illegible] to 24 in.	½ in.	....	July and August	90 to 120 days
Kohl-rabi	25	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	[illegible] to 5 in.	½ in.	....	April and May	60 to 80 days
Leek	25	½ ounce	30 to 36 in.	14 to 20 in.	[illegible] 6 in.	½ in.	....	April and May	120 to 150 days
*Lettuce	[illegible]	[illegible] ounce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	½ in.	March	[illegible] September	30 to 90 days
Muskmelon	100	½ ounce	6 to 8 ft.	5 to 6 ft.	5 to 6 ft.	1 to 2 in.	....	May and June	120 to 150 days
Okra, or Gumbo	25	2 ounces	4 to 8 ft.	4 to 4 ft.	24 to 30 in.	1 to 2 in.	....	May and June	90 to 140 days
*Onion, seed	100	1 ounce	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 to 3 in.	½ in.	March	April	130 to 150 days
*Onion, sets	40	1 quart	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 to 3 in.	2 to 3 in.	....	Autumn and Spring	90 to 120 days
Parsley	5	¼ ounce	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 to 6 in.	¼ in.	March	Early Spring	90 to 120 days
*Parsnip	50	½ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 to 3 in.	½ in.	....	April and May	125 to 150 days
*Peas	300	1 to 2 pints	30 to 36 in.	30 to 36 in.	1 in.	2 to 3 in.	....	March to June	60 to 80 days
Pepper	15	⅛ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	15 to 20 in.	½ in.	March	May and June	130 to 150 days
*Potato	[illegible]	5 pounds	30 to 36 in.	24 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	4 in.	....	April to June	90 to 150 days
Pumpkin	20	½ ounce	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	1 to 2 in.	....	May and June	100 to 120 days
*Radish	25	1 ounce	24 to 30 in.	10 to 16 in.	1 to 2 in.	½ to 1 in.	March	March to September	20 to 40 days
*Rhubarb, plants	40	33 roots	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 5 ft.	3 ft.	2 to 3 in.	....	Autumn or Early Spring	1 to 2 years
Rutabaga	40	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	6 to 8 in.	½ to 1 in.	....	June	90 to 120 days
Salsify	25	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 to 3 in.	½ in.	....	Early Spring	150 to 180 days
*Spinach	150	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	10 to 16 in.	1 to 2 in.	1 in.	....	April and September	40 to 60 days
Squash, bush	10	¼ ounce	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in.	March	May and June	60 to 80 days
*Squash, late	30	½ ounce	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	1 to 2 in.	....	May and June	120 to 160 days
Swiss Chard	20	2 ounces	24 to 30 in.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 6 in.	1 in.	....	April and May	60 to 120 days
*Tomato	75	¼ ounce	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft.	½ to 1 in.	March	June	100 to 140 days
*Turnip	75	½ ounce	24 to 30 in.	18 to 34 in.	1 in.	½ in.	....	April and July	50 to 80 days
Watermelon	100	1 ounce	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	1 in.	....	May and June	100 to 120 days

*The most important vegetables or the ones that should be in every garden.

Several plantings of many of these vegetables may be made to maintain the supply. For example there may be 2 of bush beans and beets, from 3 to 5 of corn, and so on.

The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is April 26, and the first killing frost in the fall is October 8. Frosts may be expected as late as June 1 or as early as September 1.

State Board of Health

Volume XIII No. 19 — GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918 — $1.50 Per Year.

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Learn to know the gardener's joys,
Uncle Sam's in need, pull the weed,
plant the seed,
While the sunbeams lurk, do not shirk
get to work.
All the lads must spade the ground,
All the girls must hustle 'round.

CHORUS

Over there, over there;
Send the word, send the word over
there,
That the lads are hoeing, the lads are
hoeing;
The girls are sowing everywhere
Each a garden to prepare,
Do your bit so that we can all share
With the boys, with the boys, the
brave boys,
Who will not come back 'till it's over
over there.
OVER THERE!

JOE LEE DAVIS.
Lexington, Ky.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

New Swindle
Takes Money from
Parents of Soldiers

Parents of soldiers in camps are warned by the War Department of a swindle which has been successfully operated in various camps.

A telegram is sent informing that the soldier has a furlough and requesting funds by wire to come home waiving identification. The rest is a mere matter of detail.

Parents and friends should be warned of this game and of the similar one where the telegraphic request is to mail money to the soldier, care general delivery.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

The Flour Survey

The flour survey being conducted through the state under the direction of county food administrators in each county is now well under way, and the administrators report that voluntary reports are being made in large numbers, understanding that the mere act of having excess flour is not an offence providing they make report of their supply to the food administrator and show a willingness to surrender their excess or place it at the disposal of the food administration.

The state food administration has issued the following instructions to the county food administrator regarding the handling of flour after it has been reported: "If the householder secured the flour since January 1, 1918, require the mill or dealer who furnished it to take it back, and pay the same price as paid by the consumer. Dealer had no right to sell over 30 days' supply and must take it back at the price paid.

"If secured before January 1, 1918, ask dealer to take it back at market value if they can handle it.

"If dealers can't handle it, give householder permit signed by the county food administrator stating that he is allowed to hold subject to food administration order [illegible] lbs. of wheat flour.

"He may use out of it 6 pounds of flour per capita per month and no more.

"If anyone refuses to give up flour when requested by the county food administrator to do so, or if there is evidence of an attempt to conceal excess supplies report the fact to the state food administration."

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

THE MARKETING OF WHEAT.

The order requiring that all wheat be marketed by May 15, means that no wheat may be retained from the present supply for spring planting next year, according to an announcement received by the state food administration from the national food administration this week, and the seed for next year's crop must be obtained from the crop grown this year. This ruling was passed upon by the national food administration, at the request of many Minnesota farmers who desired to hold over sufficient seed for planting another crop, a thing they have done for years previous to this.

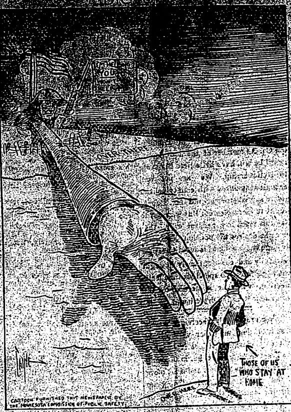
The only exception to the sale of wheat order applies to winter wheat. Those who desire to plant winter wheat this fall may retain seed for the purpose. The reason for this, the administration explains, is that it may be necessary to seed this winter wheat crop before the seed is available from the present crop, and because a great deal of the last winter wheat crop is a total loss from freezing.

4 THRIFT STAMPS GIVEN AWAY.

Four Thrift Stamps will be given to any girl or boy for each name sent of those that need glasses, if they will get them in gold frames on my next visit. Names must be in before any date advertised. If [illegible] not understood, write to C. C[illegible], O. S., Grand Forks, N. D.

MICKIE SAYS

AIN'T IT FUNNY, HOW WHEN A FELLER GITS SORE AN' STOPS HIS PAPER, HE ACTS SURPRISED BECAUSE WE DON'T ALL BUST OUT INTO TEARS AND HANG CRAPE ON THE DOOR?


THOSE OF US WHO STAY AT HOME
OVER HERE

CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES— —MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES CHART—HOW TO SAVE SYSTEMATICALLY THRIFT STAMPS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

The following table will show how much you may lay aside each month to save from $15 to $500 a year by purchasing Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Be a leader. Organize a War Savings Society among your friends—lay out a definite program for yourselves and pledge your society that you will follow it, reporting each week at a meeting.

MONTH.	$500 SOCIETY.			$250 SOCIETY.			$100 SOCIETY.			$50 SOCIETY.			$15 SOCIETY.		
	No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total	No. of Stamps	Purchase Price	Monthly Total
February	9	$4.13	$37.17	4	$4.13	$16.52	2	$4.13	$8.26	1	$4.13	$4.13	4	25c	$1.00
March	9	4.14	37.26	5	4.14	20.70	2	4.14	8.28	1	4.14	4.14	4	25c	1.00
April	9	4.15	37.35	4	4.15	16.60	2	4.15	8.30	1	4.15	4.15	4	25c	1.00
May	9	4.16	37.44	5	4.16	20.80	2	4.16	8.32	1	4.16	4.16	4	25c	1.00
June	9	4.17	37.53	4	4.17	16.68	2	4.17	8.34	1	4.17	4.17	4	25c	1.00
July	9	4.18	37.62	5	4.18	20.90	2	4.18	8.36	1	4.18	4.18	4	25c	1.00
August	9	4.19	37.71	4	4.19	16.76	2	4.19	8.38	1	4.19	4.19	4	25c	1.00
September	9	4.20	37.80	5	4.20	21.00	2	4.20	8.40	1	4.20	4.20	5	25c	1.25
October	9	4.21	37.89	4	4.21	16.84	2	4.21	8.42	1	4.21	4.21	5	25c	1.25
November	[illegible]	4.22	[illegible]	5	4.22	21.10	1	4.22	4.22	1	4.22	4.22	5	25c	1.25
December	10	4.23	42.30	5	4.23	21.15	1	4.23	4.23		.....	.....	7	25c	1.75
Total payments	100		$418.05	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		$83.51	10		$41.75	[illegible]		$12.50
Maturity value	100		$500.00	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		$100.00	10		$50.00	[illegible]		$15.00

VARIOUS LIBERTY BOND ISSUES.

There are at present issued and outstanding four issues of Liberty Bonds. They are as follows:

1. The original bonds of the First Liberty Loan; these bear 3½ per cent interest and mature June 15, 1947, but are redeemable at the Government's option on or after June 15, 1932. They have a conversion privilege.

2. The original bonds of the Second Liberty Loan; they bear 4 per cent interest and mature November 15, 1942, but are redeemable at the Government's option on or after November 15, 1927. They have a conversion privilege.

3. Bonds of the second issue which have been obtained by the conversion of bonds of the first issue into bonds of the second; they bear 4 per cent interest and mature June 15, 1947, but are redeemable on or after June 15, 1932. They have a conversion privilege.

4. The original bonds of the Third Liberty Loan; they bear 4¼ per cent interest and mature September 15, 1928, and are not redeemable until maturity. They have no conversion privilege.

The other two issues which will soon be outstanding will be 4¼ per cent bonds obtained by the conversion of bonds of the first issue, and 4¼ per cent bonds obtained by conversion of bonds of the second issue, into bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. They will have no conversion privilege.

THE DEBTS OF THE WARRING NATIONS.

The London Economist for February places the total gross debt of Great Britian at 5,678,600,000 pounds ($27,636,000,000).

The French minister of Finance in presenting the budget for 1918 estimated the public debt of France on December 31, 1918, at 115,165,058,000 francs ($22,227,000,000).

The public debt of Italy at the end of 1917 is estimated at about 35,000,000,000 lire ($6,676,000,000).

The debts of the Central Powers are estimated as follows: Germany, $25,475,000,000; Austria, $13,614,000,000; and Hungary, $5,704,000,000.

Our own public debt is now around $[illegible]000,000,000, but more than half of this amount has been loaned to our Allies and will be repaid us. It is estimated that of the total net expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year of 1918, exclusive of our advances to our Allies, more than one half will be defrayed by taxation.

Obituary

Alice Besancon, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Besancon died at the Physicians Hospital at Thief River Falls Wednesday morning at Eleven o clock after a long and painful illness. She first had an attack of rheumatism followed by pleurisy which developed into leakage of the heart.

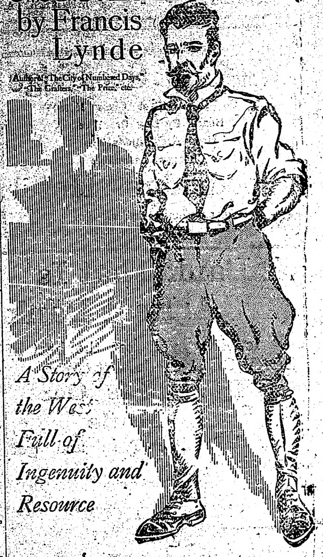
Last September she entered the Thief River Falls High School to complete her high school course. Had she lived a few weeks longer she would have graduated. The body was taken Thursday Morning accompanied by the family to Stephen where the funeral was held.

She was a very bright and industrious young lady and loved by all who knew her. The sympathy of the community is extended to her sorrowing relatives.

The REAL MAN

by Francis Lynde

Author of "The City of Numbered Days," "The Grafters," "The Price," etc.



A Story of the West Full of Ingenuity and Resource

YOUNG bank cashier is changed by a false accusation from a mere social butterfly into a man whose primitive instincts are uppermost. Necessity evokes his latent energy and opportunity develops all his powers till he becomes the master spirit in an important engineering enterprise. He eventually finds happiness in the love of a charming Western girl.

Our New Serial

A Capital Story Without a Dull Installment!

Be Sure to Get the Issue with the First Chapter.

GARDEN PLANTING TABLE FOR MINNESOTA

(Issued by Federal Food Administration of Minnesota, prepared by R. S. Mackintosh, Agricultural Extension Division, University of Minnesota.)

This table gives brief cultural notes regarding the vegetables that can be grown here. The planting dates cannot be made more exact because the seasons change from year to year and local conditions are not uniform.

	Length of Row for Average Family of Four	Seeds or Plants Required for 100 Feet of Row	Distance for Plants to Stand			Depth to Plant	Time to Plant Seeds or Plants		Ready for Use After Planting
			Rows Apart		Plants Apart in Rows				
			Horse Cultivation	Hand Cultivation			Hotbed	Open Ground	
	Feet								
*Asparagus, plants	100	20 to 27	[illegible] to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	6 to 7 in.	....	Early Spring	2 to 3 years
*Beans, bush	100	1 pint	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	5 or 8 to [illegible]	1 to 2 in.	....	April to July	40 to 65 days
Beans, pole	50	½ pint	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in.	....	May and June	50 to 80 days
*Beets	75	2 ounces	21 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 or 3 to [illegible]	1 to 2 in.	March	April to August	60 to 80 days
Brussels Sprouts	50	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24	½ in.	March	May and June	90 to 120 days
*Cabbage, early	25	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	12 to 15 in.	½ in.	March	March and April	90 to 130 days
*Cabbage, late	50	½ ounce	30 to 40 in.	24 to 36 in.	16 to 24 in.	½ in.	Seed Bed May	May and June	90 to 130 days
*Carrot	100	1 ounce	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24 in.	2 in.	½ in.	....	April to June	60 to 90 days
Cauliflower	40	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 20 in.	½ in.	March	April to June	100 to 130 days
Celeriac	30	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	[illegible]	¼ in.	March	May and June	100 to 150 days
Celery	100	¼ ounce	3 to 6 ft.	18 to 36 in.	[illegible]	¼ in.	March or April	May and June	120 to 150 days
*Corn, sweet	400	¼ pint	30 to 42 in.	24 to 30 in.	24 to 36 in.	1 to 2 in.	....	May to July	70 to 100 days
Cucumber	40	¼ ounce	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	[illegible]	1 to 2 in.	April	May and June	40 to 80 days
Eggplant	10	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	[illegible] to 24 in.	½ in.	March	June	100 to 140 days
Endive	20	1 ounce	[illegible] in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	½ in.	....	April and July	90 to 120 days
Horse-radish	20	70 roots	[illegible] in.	[illegible] to 30 in.	[illegible]	4 in.	....	Early Spring	1 to 2 years
Kale	15	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	[illegible] to 24 in.	½ in.	....	July and August	60 to 120 days
Kohl-rabi	25	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	[illegible] to 3 in.	½ in.	....	April and May	60 to 80 days
Leek	25	½ ounce	30 to 36 in.	14 to 20 in.	[illegible] to 5 in.	½ in.	....	April and May	120 to 150 days
*Lettuce	25	¼ ounce	[illegible]	[illegible] to 18 in.	[illegible]	½ in.	March	April to September	[illegible] to 90 days
Muskmelon	100	½ ounce	6 to 8 ft.	5 to 6 ft.	5 to 6 ft.	1 to 2 in.	....	May and June	120 to 150 days
Okra, or Gumbo	25	2 ounces	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	24 to 30 in.	1 to 2 in.	[illegible]	May and June	90 to 140 days
*Onion, seed	100	1 ounce	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 to 3 in.	½ in.	March	April	130 to 150 days
*Onion, sets	40	1 quart	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	2 to 3 in.	1 to 3 in.	....	Autumn and Spring	90 to 120 days
Parsley	5	¼ ounce	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 to 6 in.	½ in.	[illegible]	Early Spring	90 to 120 days
*Parsnip	50	½ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 to 3 in.	½ in.	....	April and May	125 to 150 days
*Peas	300	1 to 2 pints	30 to 36 in.	30 to 36 in.	1 in.	2 to 3 in.	....	March to June	40 to 60 days
Pepper	15	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	15 to 20 in.	½ in.	March	May and June	100 to 120 days
*Potato		5 pounds	30 to 36 in.	24 to 36 in.	16 to 21 in.	4 in.	....	April to June	90 to 150 days
Pumpkin	20	½ ounce	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	1 to 2 in.	....	May and June	100 to 130 days
*Radish	25	1 ounce	24 to 30 in.	10 to 16 in.	1 to 2 in.	½ to 1 in.	March	March to September	20 to 40 days
*Rhubarb, plants	40	33 roots	3 to 5 ft.	3 to 5 ft.	3 ft.	2 to 3 in.	....	Autumn or Early Spring	1 to 3 years
*Rutabaga	40	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	6 to 8 in.	½ to 1 in.	....	June	90 to 120 days
Salsify	25	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	2 to 3 in.	½ in.	....	Early Spring	120 to 150 days
*Spinach	150	1 ounce	20 to 30 in.	10 to 16 in.	1 to 2 in.	1 in.	....	April and September	40 to 60 days
*Squash, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in.	March	May and June	60 to [illegible] days
*Squash, late	50	½ ounce	7 to 10 ft.	7 to 10 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	1 to 2 in.	....	May and June	120 to 160 days
Swiss Chard	20	2 ounces	2[illegible] to 30 in.	18 to 24 in.	3 to 6 in.	1 in.	....	April and May	60 to 120 days
*Tomato	75	¼ ounce	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft.	½ to 1 in.	March	June	100 to 140 days
*Turnip	75	¼ ounce	24 to 30 in.	18 to 24 in.	1 in.	½ in.	....	April and July	50 to 80 days
Watermelon	100	1 ounce	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	1 in.	....	May and June	100 to 130 days

* The most important vegetables or the ones that should be in every garden. Several plantings of many of these vegetables may be made to maintain the supply. For example there may be 2 of bush beans and beets, from 3 to [illegible] [illegible] the last killing frost in the spring is April 30, and the first killing frost in the fall is October 5. Frosts may be expected as late as [illegible]

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

C. H. ROSSMON

Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.

GOODRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

GILBERT GUNDERSON Proprietor

A Bank That Is A Real Bank

Is where you get the best of SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSEN CASHIER.

HAVE YOU SCRAP IRON?

We pay $9.00 per ton for scrap iron delivered at Goodridge until May 12. If you haven't time to haul it, let us know and we will come and get it.

S. P. Sorenson at
Goodridge Hotel.

The ELEVEN TOWNS
A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.

This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Last week Mr. W. J. Labree handed us his announcement as candidate for re-election as sheriff of Pennington Co. As member of the local draft board he will have little time to devote to lectioneering. We are not well enough acquainted with county politics yet to say whether or not Mr. Labree ought to be re-elected. But we want to say this much in a general way, that since he desires the position for another term and has done his duty in the past faithfully and conscientiously he ought not to be forced to spend his time lectineering, when he is needed by the government on the draft board.

We are already receiving letters complimenting our paper very highly on the splendid appearance it has and the great iunflenee it has in molding the minds of its readers and a lot more of that kind of stuff, and winding up with the statment that the writer or dictater, is a candidate for some state, national, district or county office. and the support of "your vlauable paper will be greatly appreciated" but never a word is said about pay for the space of the article, oh, no! We have a barrel of money and might donate that amont of stock in trade. That may do for some papers that don't consider that amount of our stock in trade. That may do for some papers that don't consider that space in their paper is worth anything or, that they can tuck it on to the home advertisers heavy enough to make up for the donation. No, we won't do that. If the space in The Eagle is worth anything to a candidate for a public office it is worth paying for and if a candidate doesn't consider that the assistance that The Eagle can give him is worth a reasenable check, he better save a stamp-

Grygla Eagle.

Them's my sentiments too.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Emma Placek S
Alica Hruby A. S.
Gustav Holmen A. G. S.
Jennie Skaar A, Coup, and Gr. G. S.
Olga Svendsgaard A. Coup. and G. H. S,
Clara Oski A. Comp and Gr. G, S.

Three Live books—One of humor chuck full of laughs, illustrated; one gives brief, but comprehensive, history of invention, many humorous incidents; and the third one contains condensed report of U. S. Industria Relations Commission and also many pages of Gems by one of America's foremost philosophers. All three at half price while they last—25cts coin or stamps, postpaid. Address:- Star Rt. 1 Box 95, Erie, Minn.

FOR SALE

1, 10 H. P. John Deere Gasoline Engine.

1, 8 inch Stover Feed Mill with Sacker complete at a low Price. Come and see for yourself, at the

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Rural School Notes

The attention of teachers is called to the following announcements of the State Department of Education relative to professional courses, and the summer schools for training of teachers:

"The summer school will open at the State Normal schools and at University Farm, St. Paul, Crookston and Morris. Each summer school begins on Monday, June 17th and closes on July 26th.

"Teachers' examinations will be held July 29th, 30th and 31st.

"This is the last summer in which professional courses will be given in the three university schools. They will be offered this summer only to those teachers who have completed at least four of the eight professional credits. New registrants for professional training will register this year and will enroll in the summer session of the normal schools.

"After this summer, professional courses will be offered only at the normal schools.

"It will be true therefore that after this present summer the means for obtaining a first class certificate in this state will be either through the normal schools or through the teachers' training department of the high schools."

I would urge upon all teachers who expect to teach in the county and who have to renew their certificates to attend the summer schools. Plan early and write to the normal schools or to Supt. C. G. Selvig, Crookston for further information.

The government makes an earnest appeal to every home and to every pupil in our public schools to engage in a home garden project for this year. Let every boy and girl have the best plot in which to plant his or her seed. Thus boys and girls will constitute the "U. S. S. G. Army."

Let me again remind school boards of the necessity of hiring their teachers at earliest convenience.

Patriotic exercises for organization of Red Cross Junior auxiliaries is still being conducted in our schools.

The returns of the March high school board examinations have been received. The results are most gratifying.

Pupils who do not receive their certificates within ten days are asked to write to this office. There are some of whose address we are ignorant.

The next high school board examinations will be held May 24, 27, 28, 29; examinations in all subjects.

Teachers will please report their schools at once for listing of questions.

There will be a county graduation this year as soon as the results of the May examinations are known.

Pupils who have finished four subjects will be entitled to graduation. These are arithmetic, composition and grammar as one credit; geography and U. S. history, or any four of these if composition and grammar have been written as two distinct examinations including physiology. Spelling is not counted as a subject for graduation.

Pupils who have these credits should send them together with their address and number of school district to this office at their earliest convenience.

Here follows the list of H. S. Board certificates gained:

Return of State High School Board examinations held March 21 and 22, 1916:

Anderson, Edna E., A; Baird, Therma B., A; Baker, Rachel, A. G. Gr.; Beiswinger, Augusta M., A. Gr.; Bjoneraa, Dreng, A. G. H. S.; Blomberg, Edward A., A.; Bryant, Eber S. L., A. H. S.; Denhart, Wildavene, E., A. H.; Domstrand, Lilly, A. G.; Fort, Henry, A. G. S.; Hang, Edwin, A. H. Gr.; Haugen, Gladys, A. H.; Hanson, Inanda, A. G. S.; Hegrenes, Gerda, A.; Johnson, Ethel M., A. G.; Johnson, Robert W., A.; Johnson, Lizzie A., A.; Homme, George, A.; Lundeen, Oscar, A. G.; Costello, Bart, A. G. S.; Johnson, Elmer, A. G. Gr.; Johnson, Bert, A.; Joringdahl, Melvin, A.; Kaushagen, Lena M., A. G. H. Leslin, Harold, A.; Lokken, Olga F., A. H. Gr.; McCrum, Donald, A. G. H. Gr.; McEnelly, Roy, A.; Moe, Clara M., A. G. Gr.; Mosbeck, Agnes, A. G. H.; Nelson, Constance, A. G. H. Gr. S.; Nelson Raymond, A. H.; Nelson, Frank, A. G. H.; Odegaard, Alma, A. G.; Olson, Roy L., A.; Omlid, Swen, A. H.; Payne, Daniel, A.; Pierson, Hulda E., A. G. S.; Sanders, Emil, A.; Shosten, Edith, A. Gr.; Thune, Alma, A.; Torstvedt, Huldah, A. G. H.; Walseth, Thorstein, A. G. H. S.; Weduel, Johanna, A. Gr. S.; Wiener, James W., A.; Wiener, Willie, A. G. H.; Wood, Neil, A. G. H. Gr. S.; Anderson, Ruth, G. H.; Bakke, Grace, G. H.; Brandrud, Peter, G. H.; Coan, Esther, G. S.; Erickson, Ember, G.; Hallstrom, Harold, G. H.; Homme, James, G. H.; Johnson, Hilda, G. H.; Knutson, Laura, G.; Lendobeja, Josie, G.; Loyland, Oliver, G.; Molksness, Magda, G. H.; Mosbeck, Clara, G.; Nelson, Mary, G.; Overum, Geneva, G.; Sanders, Elinor, G.; Swenson, Alwin, G. H.; Swanson, Alice, G. H.; Wilson, Harold, G. H.; Hegland, Ella. H.; Johnson, Hattie, H.; Lindquist Norah, H. Gr.; Tellefson, Bertine, H.; Thompson, Gustaf, H.; Torkelson, Ruth, H.; Ruud, Clara P., Gr.; Barstad, Ingeborg, Gr.; Berg, Clara J., Gr.; Knudson, Ray, Gr. S.; Baker Elvia, S.; Coan, Lubertus, S.; Culkins, Edward, S.; Fjeld, Henry, S.; Jesperson, Alice, S.; Nerhus, Gunhild S.; Odegaard, Hulda, S.; Olson Bjarne, S.; Solheim, Genette, S.; S.; Kaushagen, G.; Jesperson, Mabel, S.; Erickson, Nannie, H. A.; Stevens, Gerald, Gr. A. H.; Oaki, Clara, A. Comp. and Gr. G. S.; Svensgaard, Olga, A. Comp. and Gr. G. H. S.; Skaar, Jennie, A. Comp. and Gr. G. S.; Holmes, Gustav, A. G. S.; Hruby, Alice, A. S.; Ptacek, Emma, S.

Explanation: "A"—Arithmetic; "G"—Geography; "H"—History; "Gr."—Grammar; "Comp."—Composition; "S"—Spelling.

E. A. MOSTUE.
Co. Supt. of Schools.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

ONLY AMERICA CAN HELP.

"On your side are boundless supplies of men, food, and material; on this side a boundless demand for their help.

"Our men are war-weary and their nerves have been strained by more than three years of hard, relentless toil.

"Our position is critical, particularly until the next harvest, but the United States can save us.

"You Americans have the men, the skill, and the material to save the allied cause."

SIR JOSEPH MACLAY.
British Shipping Controller.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Statement of the condition of
FARMERS STATE BANK
of Goodridge, Minn.

at the close of business on May 1st, 1918
Date of Report by Bank May 7 1918.

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$85,032.54
Overdrafts		42.17
Bonds and Securities		1,200.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		4,882.11
Other Real Estate		1,266.46
Due from Banks	$ 3,740.47	
Cash on Hand	2,641.77	
Total Cash Assets		6,382.24
Checks and Cash Items		2,708.73
Paid out for Expenses etc., in Excess of Earnings		
Total		$101,014.25

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		390.77
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (Including certificates for money borrowed)		5,000.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$39,205.36	
Cashier's Checks	669.27	
Total Immediate Liabilities	39,874.63	
Savings Deposits	128.20	
Time Certificates	43,620.65	
Total Deposits	83,623.48	83,623.48
Total		$101,014.25
Amount of Reserve on Hand	$ 9,090.97	
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	$6,972.40	

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Pennington } ss.

We, J. M. Bishop, President and Nick Bundhund Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. M. Bishop, President.
Nick Bundhund, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST:
(Two) Directors Magnus G. Thoreson
Jay Payne

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May 1918.

SEAL) H. B. Rockne,
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota.
My commission expires March 10, 1923.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Statement of the condition of
GOODRIDGE STATE BANK
of Goodridge, Minn.,

at close of business on may 1t h, 1918.
Date of report by Bank May 8th, 1918.

Resources

Loans and Discounts		$75,664.95
Overdrafts		469.64
Bonds and Securities		1,000.0
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,732.40
Other Real Estate		500.00
Due from Banks	$5,579.20	
Cash on Hand	1,467.60	
Total Cash Assets		7,046.80
Checks and Cash Items		1023.52
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		
TOTAL		$89,442.31

Liabilities

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,500.00
Undivided Profits, Net		255.41
Notes Rediscounted and Bills, Payable (Including certificates for money borrowed)		5,000.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$33,364.25	
Cashier's Checks	1,837.71	
Total Immediate Liabilities	35,201.96	
Time Certificates	35,452.92	
Total Deposits	70,654.88	70,654.88
Cash over		82.02
TOTAL		$89,442.31
Amount of Reserve on Hand	$3,143.30	
Amount of Reserve Required by Law	6,514.44	

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Pennington } ss.

We, H. S. Dahlen, President and J. P. Jensen Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

H. S. Dahlen, President.
J. P. Jensen, Cashier.

CORRECT ATTEST: Oscar Spoonheim
Two Directors H. P. Spoonheim

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of Ma. 1918.

(SEAL)
Ole E. Granum
Notary Public, Pennington County, Min
My commission expires Aug. 17th, 1923.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

LETTER TO THE PUBLIC:-

Dear Friends, Drop in and see my line of specialties. I intend to specialize in those articles that I now have on hand, having seen the need of such a line in this town, and I hope that with a share of the town and farm business I may be able to keep it up in the future.

Yours for business,
Rosaire Morin.

P. S. Read my ad on the opposite page.

Want Ad Column

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try The Rouze Bros. adv.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

FOR SALE— White Wyandotte eggs for sale. Fifty cents for 13.
Martin Fagerland, Anstad, Minn.

NOTICE

C. G. Mugg the Grand Forks specialist will fit glasses at Goodridge from 10 a. m. to 3 p.m. May 11.

FOR SALE— Residence in Goodridge for sale. Inquire at this office.

FARMERS ATTENTION— If you have anything to sell in the line of beef, fat or lean, call here. adv
Goodridge Meat Market.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to Rouze Bros. adv

Do not forget to attend the show at the Grand Theatre next Saturday and Sunday evening

For short order meals, lunches, ice cream, etc. go to Stephenson's cafe.

We pay $9,00 a ton for Scrap Iron delivered at Goodridge untill May 12. If you haven't time to haul it let us know and we'll come and get it. S, P, Sorenson. At Goodridge Hotel.

FOR SALE— One second hand thrashing machine located near Erie, Minn.
Address Jas. Clemenson,
Gonvick, Minn.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office at Crookstoon, Minn
April 23, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edward J. Kotlan, of Mavie, Minn., who on May 15, 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06091, for NW¼, Section 22, Township 154 N., Range 41 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn on the 1st day of June, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Thor J. Skaar, Walfred Nordlund,
A. C. Hart, Frank Kratochvil,
all of Mavie, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

RHEUMATISM

Chiropractic has proven that rheumatism is caused by nerve pressure; by carefully palpating the spine of a patient so afflicted, locating the displaced or subluxated vertebrae, and adjusting them to their normal position thereby releasing the impingement or nerve pressure, thereby allowing free and uninterrupted transmission of nerve force or mental impulses access to the affected part or parts, which restores the patient to normal through nature's ways. A multitude of cases are on record who have obtained complete and permanent relief from rheumatism as well as disease of the liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels, insomnia, headache, nervousness, backaches, etc,

Consultation is free.

Hours 10 to 12 a. m. 2 to 5 p. m. or by appointment.

Jennie M. Eastman
Doctor of Chiropractic
Suite 4 Union Block Phone 213
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Turning The Waste Products of The Farm Into $$$$$$$$

The war is putting the nation on a new basis of thrift

THRIFT

and

ECONOMY

Every item of waste on the farm, in business, and in the home must be stopped or converted into profit.

The waste products of the farm can be easily and successfully converted into profit, foodstuffs that the nation needs, through poultry. And to make poultry produce, a warm, sanitary and convenient poultry house is essential. It means EARLIER HATCHES and MORE WINTER EGGS. Lumber is NOT HIGH in price compared to the value of farm products. It pays to build well. Doubling your poultry production pays for a poultry house in a surprisingly short time. It puts your poultry raising on a business basis.

COME IN AND SEE US.

A. C. Tvedt & Son

Goodridge, Minn.

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.

Board of Education—First Tuesday.

Firemen—Second Tuesday.

Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.

Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday

Commercial Club—Last Thursday.

All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

O. A. Naplin
LAWYER
Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Probate Practice. Legal Papers Drawn

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

I hereby announce myself as candidate for re-election for sheriff of Pennington County. Your support and vote at the June primaries is solicited.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. Labree.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

MELLBY & PAULSON
Physicians & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throat
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Scrap Iron Wanted

Will pay $.50 per hundred the next 10 days. To be delivered at the Railroad track.

Thief River Hide & Fur Company

H. A. Halvorson, Agent

Eliminate Guesswork! Let

VivoFlour

Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.

H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

GORDON

Hats & Caps

in all styles an shades priced from **$.50** to **$4.50.** It will pay you to see our line

Before Buying

H. CHRISTIANSON & SON
GOORIDGE MINNESOTA

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Miss Teresa Giefer spent the week end at her home in Thief River Falls.

Mrs. R. H. McDonald spent Saturday in Thief River Falls.

O. N. Fjose has laid the foundation for an addition to the residense of A. O. Halvorson.

New Members of the Red Cross are Mrs. P. O. [illegible] Mr Tom Olson and Henry Tiedeman.

Gertrude Prics spent Saturday night and Sunday with friends in town.

Gilbert Gunderson has built a [illegible] room and coal and wood shed on his farm on the outskirts of town.

Mrs. J. A. McEnelly went to Thief River Falls last Saturday to visit with Mrs. Carl Jacobson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Johnson, Mrs. Gilbert Gunderson and Kai Lund were in Thief River Falls last Wednesday.

Jay Payne has moved in a house from Germantown. He will fit it up into a residense.

Robert Kirkconnel of Badger spent Saturday night and Sunday afternoon at his parents' home, Mr. and Mrs. McLeods.

Mrs. Halvor Christianson went to Thief River Falls Monday where she on Tuesday morning underwent an operation at the Hospital. She is getting along nicely.

V. C. McLeod was in Thief River Falls last Wednesday.

J. P. Jensen spent Sunday in Thief River Falls.

R. H. McDonald, Morgan and Joe Christianson and Daniel Payne motored to Highlanding for a fishing tour Sunday afternoon.

G. C. Gulrud has constructed the basement and foundation for a modern house that he will erect during the summer. O. N. Fjose is doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Johnson, Sam Clotuier and Miss Edna Lien were visitors at Thief River Falls Sunday evening.

Mrs. Ellef Halverson, Mrs. C. O. [illegible] and Mrs. E. H. Becanson were passengers on the electric car Wednesday to Thief River Falls.

The young people of the Goodridge Literary society spent a very enjoyable evening at a Roast at McLeod's last Thursday night. Everyone present reported a very good time.

Those who have not paid their membership fee to the Literary Society for the current year kindly do so now as the society is in need of same,

H. B. Rockne, Treas.

Miss Gustafson, of Minneapolis gave a very instructive demonstration on canning in the school house Monday afternoon. On account of the rain there was not a very large attendance.

Samuel J. Cloutier, a life long resident of Goodridge, took his departure for Thief River Falls Thursday where he has accepted a better paying position. His many friends will miss him in all the social gatherings.

Carl Christianson went to Thief River Falls Tuesday afternoon to bring his wife and baby boy home.

Carl Jacobson, the former janitor of the school at Goodridge, but now living at Thief River Falls, is the proud father of a little son, born on Friday, May 3.

Saturday evening a number of Mrs. Jay Payne's friends met at her home which was a great surprise to her after coming in from an auto ride. It was in honor of her birthday. A very good time was enjoyed by all. A fine lunch was served which was sandwiches, coffee, cake and ice cream.

Roost a Booster, Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Geo. Wold went to Thief River Falls Wednesday to visit his wife at the sanatorium.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Mrs. John Kusnak was in Thief River Falls Monday.

Rev. and Mrs. Tunseth were in Thief River Falls one day last week.

Arthur Tvedt of Thief River Falls high school spent the week end at his home in Goodridge.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

REMEMBER the community club meeting in the schoolhouse Friday evening the 10 th.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne spent Sunday evening at Mr. and Mrs. William Myers' of Germantown.

Evangeline Cousins spent last Wednesday afternoon in Thief River Falls.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Prof. Hay and Rev. Orrock of Thief River Falls were callers in Goodridge Saturday.

Jake Koehler has constructed a house on his farm southwest of town. Harry Halvorson was on the job.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Don't forget community meeting at the school house Friday night, May 12. Prof Hay of Thief River Falls will speak.

N. H. Dahl purchased the Abe Johnsrud house on Guinan street.

Carl Loon spent Sunday at his home in Radium, Minn.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

T. Hegtveit has erected a garage and a henhouse for A. B. Mandt.

The McLeod brothers and Miss Murray and Miss Cousins motored to Grygla Friday evening to attend the Flag Day program.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Carl Christianson, Miss Sena Christianson, Miss Murray and Miss Anderson motored to Thief River Falls Sunday.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

GERMANTOWN NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wdyne and son, Lawrence, called at Aug. Ristau's Monday.

Ed. Ristau and sister, Tillie, called at the Wayne home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund and family autoed out from Goodridge on Sunday and visited with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George Swandt and son, Bernhard, and Miss Clara Witte, visited at the Aug. Ristau home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Habedank and daughter, Luella, visited with Henry Rudes Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Will Boysen and little daughter, Katherine, called on Mrs. Aug. Ristau Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Detlef Dau and son, Henry, called at the John Aandahl home Sunday.

Aug. Ristau and son, Johnnie, visited at the Paul Steck home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wayne and son, Lawrence, called at the Emil Ristau home Sunday afternoon.

Oscar Pomeranke visited with Henry Klockmann on Sunday.

Oscar Rambee moved a building to Goodridge from Germantown which is owned by Jay Payne. They did the moving on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Wayne and daughter, Marie, were callers at Goodridge Saturday. They visited at the Jay Payne home.

John Phillips attended the funeral of his brother, Charley, at St. Paul. He also visited relatives at Gaylord, Minn.

Quite a number of farmers from this vicinity autoed to Thief River Falls Wednesday and heard candidate for governor, Lindbergh speak.

Emma Ristau visited at the Paul Steck home Sunday afternoon.

Eleanor and Evelyn Boysen visited with Bernice Struble Sunday afternoon.

Ernest Bundhund visited with Arthur Witte Sunday evening.

Visitors at the Clarence Wayne home on Tuesday evening were: Mr. and Mrs. Carl Habedank and daughter, Luella and son, Emil, Ed, Johnnie, Tillie and Emma Ristau.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ristau and family visited at the Carl Habedank home Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund were callers at the Clarence Wayne home on Tuesday evening.

Miss Rose Votova visited at the Joe Wakoch home Sunday.

John Phillips and Tony Horeysh purchased a new tractor and have been turning over a lot of field which they are going to put into grain and help win the war.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

People Judge The Strength Of A Bank By Its Patrons.

We are proud of our Patrons
We are here to serve them
Why not become a patron of our Bank

THE PLACE TO GO FOR SOUND BANKING

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND Cashier

ROSAIRE MORIN

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Patent medicines Drugs & Toilet articles

I have added a full line of patent medicines, toilet articles, face powder, perfumes, face lotions, face cream, spices, flavorings, and extracts; horse and cattle condition powders, sheep dips, poultry tonic and stock foods.

Come in, and look over my stock.

OLIVER RESAN HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN

Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City [illegible] Line in Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks Cigars, pipes and Tobacco.

M. J. Stephenson

If You Have some nice tasty Job Work that you want done, come in and see us.

COMMISSION SEES FARM RESOURCES AS PEACE AGENCY

March Says America, With Forces Unified, Can Drive Prussianism From the Earth.

SURPLUS IN MINNESOTA

Gopher State One of Few In Union With Oversupply of Food—Governor Early Urged Co-operation and Aid for Farmers.

One of the greatest agencies for world peace in the opinion of Col. C. H. March of the Minnesota State Safety Commission is the great agricultural resources of the state and the Northwest, mobilized and unified, to wage a determined and victorious war on Prussian autocracy and efficiently working with all other forces for the one great patriotic purpose.

With our forces thus unified, he says, Prussianism can be driven from the face of the earth and a Hun menaced world made safe for Democracy. Similar convictions are held by Governor Burnquist.

Recently Col. March with members of the State Railroad and Warehouse commission and others interested in Northwest agricultural development work returned from Washington where they conferred with President Wilson and members of his cabinet relative to aid and legislation of Minnesota and Northwest farmers generally and he spoke interestingly of his visit. Col. March is chief in command of the agricultural division of the State Safety Commission and his visit to Washington, which was at the instance of Gov. Burnquist, will develop into something of tremendous benefit in the future.

Washington and the President, Col. March says, are keenly interested in farm development and much in the way of federal aid for the farmers of Minnesota and the Northwest is under consideration. Cooperation in a farm aid way with Gov. Burnquist and the State Safety commission was practically pledged.

"Unfortunately in the minds of many," said Col. March, speaking broadly on the subject of the Minnesota State Safety commission and its relation to the farmers of the state, "there is a fixed impression that our Commission has solely to do with the acts of disloyalty and sedition. With others it is the dissemination of loyalty propaganda. The scope of our work, however, is much greater than the beliefs quoted. Every phase of war aid in which Minnesota may be of help to the nation is included and not the least of our activities is agricultural development.

"One of the first to answer the President's call for increased production in foodstuffs," continued Col. March, "was Gov. Burnquist, and realizing that such increased production was a matter of farm development principally, he early impressed upon our commission the necessity of giving the farmers of Minnesota every aid possible. Help the farmer, he argued, as on his prosperity depends much; food is the one weapon now that will bring victory.

"No one can know Gov. Burnquist and not be impressed by his sincerity and honesty of purpose and realizing the importance of his warning regarding food increase our commission at once began work. At the Governor's direction every known agricultural development unit in the state was consulted and their co-operation urged. Many departments in aid of the various phases of agricultural work were created and experienced men placed in charge. 'Find out the farmer's needs and speed up,' was the command. Even before the State Safety commission was organized, Gov. Burnquist, I might say, was on the job as one of our first official acts was the promulgation of the Governor's food proclamation which was drafted by the Governor almost on entry of the United States into the war. That proclamation which was directed at the food producers of the state put Minnesota in the front rank of commonwealths anxious to aid the nation in its hour of distress."

With the declaration of war against Germany one of the first defensive steps was the taking of an inventory of food stocks and as pointed out by Col. March it found Minnesota one of the few states with a surplus. To conserve and increase this surplus was a duty that impressed the Governor and without delay he appointed a Committee on Food Production and Conservation. The creation of this committee by Gov. Burnquist was in advance of the organization of the State Safety commission and showing the wisdom of the step, Minnesota's agricultural development and the general conservation of food in the state was advanced in a way that brought almost immediate complimentary attention from the federal war heads. Washington was unstinting in its praise.

"To the farmer, labor and plenty of it is as essential as good seed," explained Col. March, "and one of our first acts was the drafting of plans for an adequate supply of harvest help. This in part we secured by the taking over of one of the state's largest free employment bureaus—by the way another of the many valuable suggestions made by Gov. Burnquist. Through this bureau communication was had with every farmer in the state regarding help needed and later with the help of the federal government the required labor was equitably distributed. Our plans for harvest labor this year are even more extensive.

While to Minnesota has been assigned the task of adding materially this year to the world's supply of grain and other food products of which the broad and fertile acres of the North Star State are capable, accomplishment, however, is not alone in mere production. This Gov. Burnquist and the State Safety commission appreciate and every energy and resource at the command of both is being directed at overcoming the obstacles that will of necessity intrude.

As pointed out by Col. March those obstacles run to many things. For instance, lack of a plentiful supply of pure seed which the commission has already taken steps to provide, terminal and car congestion, and above all, a fair return for the producer. They are all problems in a way and unless mastered disaster will be the return. Fortunately a government fixed minimum which the commission hopes to see increased has partially relieved the problem of a fair return, but this is not all that the Governor and the commission propose to realize for the farmers of the state. An open market in transportation in season will be insisted on. For the farmer's comfort and prosperity many things have been set in motion.

One of the aggravating and perplexing things of the 1917 crop was that of transportation. Constant watch only kept Minnesota's bumper grain crop moving and it can be said with truth that Minnesota was one of the few states with an adequate supply of cars. Working through the state railroad and warehouse commission cars were placed on sidings almost on demand and terminal congestion minimized. Elevator abuses were likewise reduced.

One of the pleasant experiences of Col. March was his conference with President Wilson regarding the needs of Minnesota farmers and the almost uncanny knowledge of Northwest agricultural conditions as displayed by the chief executive. Col. March's visit to the National Capital was at the suggestion of Gov. Burnquist who had in mind a number of federal helps for the farmers of the state.

"The conference," said Col. March, "was participated in by a number of men interested in Northwest farm development and what surprised and pleased me was the president's intimate knowledge of food conditions in Minnesota and other Northwest states. He was particularly interested in the 1918 crop and asked many questions. Minnesota farmers, he said, had answered the call nobly and he asked me to assure Gov. Burnquist and the State Safety commission that every federal help possible would be given. At this conference a number of matters vitally concerning the farmers of Minnesota were discussed not the least of them being a reorganization of the present federal grain standards so as to conform to the former Minnesota grades. I firmly believe that all our requests and suggestions will be favorably answered."

Minnesota last year raised over 20,000,000 bushels of potatoes, the largest crop in the history of the state and showing what the State Safety commission has done and is doing for the Minnesota farmers. Col. March and his committee of agricultural experts hope to have every bushel marketed before another planting begins. As an aid to the movement of about 13,000,000 bushels still remaining Gov. Burnquist recently sent a vigorously worded telegram to President Wilson asking for a war market and the required cars for the movement of the surplus.

Through orders of the commission last year forest fires were greatly minimized and growing crops aided materially. Precautions to be put in effect by the commission this year will be even more stringent.

At the request of the commission the State Board of Control has promised to push its production of state made binding twine to the limit. A price under the trust controlled product has also been secured.

As explained by Col. March his brief explanation of what the commission has already done in aid of the farmers of the state is only a small part of what really has been done. Plans for this year are much more extensive.

More Money Saved to Farmers.

Through its wide powers given it by the legislature, the State Safety Commission was able to promulgate Order No. 29 providing for the eradication of the tall barberry. This was promptly done and Barberry Eradication Day was set for May 4th.

The barberry is a breeder of rust in wheat and altho many laws have been passed providing for its extermination it remained for the Safety Commission, through the exercise of its powers, to solve the question.

The Commission is ever awake to every welfare of the agricultural interests of the state and its action in the Barberry matter is a concrete example of the many measures put over during the past year to insure crops and protect the farmer.

WOMEN AS LOGICAL CAMPAIGN LEADERS

American Matrons Have Keen Sense of Necessity of Clean Up and Paint Up.

POINTERS ON WHAT TO DO

Chairman of Woman's National Bureau Offers Excellent Suggestions on How to Obtain Desired Renovation.

Here are some pointers for women who would regenerate their community with a real Clean Up and Paint Up campaign, as suggested by Mrs. Clarence J. Baxter, State chairman of civics and health, Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman of the Women's committee of the National Clean Up and Paint Up campaign bureau, St. Louis:

Ten Good Suggestions.

1. Take away all the ashes and trash from your back yard immediately. Send your rubbish to the dumping ground.

2. Suggest to several men with teams that they drive through the alleys with a sign, "Clean Up Wagon" on their wagons; also a bell calling attention. People are only too glad to pay such a man for hauling their trash away.

3. Burn all rubbish that will burn. Clean your vacant lots and alley ways.

4. Make your street and parking look as trim and well kept as possible.

5. Refrain from throwing old paper, banana and orange skins into the streets.

6. Plant some grass and flower seeds to make your home beautiful.

Use Plenty of Paint.

7. If your store front is dingy, paint it. Nothing will do more to improve the appearance of a town than the liberal use of paint.

8. If there are unnecessary, unsightly, sheds in your back yards; tear them down. They detract from the beauty of your home and the town. Open spaces and fresh air are better.

9. If your walk is an eyesore to those traveling over it, repair it or build a new one.

10. Clean out the alleys back of the business houses at once.

By all means do your part to help make your town cleaner and more attractive.

CLEAN UP PAINT UP ON FARM

Well-Kept Rural Home Is Appraised at Higher Value and Adds to Attractiveness of the Community.

The incentive to Clean Up and Paint Up which is stirred in the breasts of the townspeople is shared by the surrounding rural districts. The Ohio board of agriculture issued a bulletin urging the removal of ramshackle farm buildings, the painting of those that remain, trimming hedges and trees, spraying shrubbery and cleaning and painting tools and machinery.

Secretary W. W. Flannagan, of the federal farm loan board, says: "It hardly needs any argument to convince anyone that a well-painted, well-kept home or barn would naturally be appraised at a higher value than one not so renovated."

Paint Up Goes Hand in Hand With a Clean Up

1—Because a clean up without a paint up is useless and absurd. Houses that are unpainted eyesores are made uglier and more conspicuous when only streets and grounds are cleaned up.

2—Because the painted surface, inside and outside, is washable and therefore can be kept clean and sanitary. "Paint—paint your walls, floors and ceilings often," says Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg. A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins university). in his "Why It's Cheaper to Keep Well—Prevention the Way."

3—Because, as Prof. H. H. King, of the Kansas State Agricultural college declares, after several year's experience in conducting painting tests for that state: "The annual loss through lack of painting is greater than the annual loss by fire."

Many cities in Europe and South America require regular painting in prescribed colors by city ordinance.—Augusta. Ga. Herald.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

HOW TO GROW

Irish Potatoes.

The culture of the Irish potato is familiar to almost everyone who has ever had a garden. In brief, the potatoes should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, two weeks before the average date of the last killing frost being none too early. The tubers should be cut so that each piece contains from one to two eyes, and the pieces planted in rows from 24 to 30 inches apart, and from 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows, depending on the variety. Cultivation should be frequent and thorough. It is an excellent idea to work soil up to the plants as they develop, so that there will be plenty of soil to cover the potatoes as they form.

Early potatoes in the central and southern sections of the country will mature in sufficient time for the gardener to grow a crop of sweet corn, late cabbage or turnips on the same ground. It is often possible to plant the second crop between the potato rows before the potatoes are dug. Early potatoes may be used as soon as large enough, an old rule being to begin using them when they are as large as a hen's egg. The usual method is to dig them as needed, leaving the main part of the crop to develop to maturity.

In the central portion of the United States the late crop may be planted from June 15 to July 1, but in the northern sections the main crop is planted earlier than this, no attempt being made to produce early and late potatoes, as in many sections the growing season is too short for the production of but one crop. Late potatoes are allowed to grow until they mature or until the frost kills the vines. The cultivation of the late crop is similar to that employed in the case of the early crop.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

HOW TO GROW

Squash.

There are two types of squash—the bush varieties, which may be planted 5 and 6 seeds to the hill in hills 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and the running varieties which require considerable more room for their development. Squash may properly be grown in the garden, as three or four hills will produce all that is required for the average family. They require a rather rich soil, preferably one that is well mixed with rotted manure.

Squash for summer use should be planted as soon as the ground is thoroughly warmed up, which will be about one month after the last killing frost. Such varieties as the Hubbard for fall and winter use may be planted at any time during the spring after the ground is thoroughly warmed up, and will grow the entire season. They should be gathered in fall, as soon as hard frosts occur. They may be kept in a storage room in the basement, or in any cool, dry place. It is necessary to handle them carefully to avoid bruising, or rot is liable to occur.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

HOW TO GROW

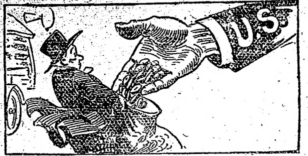
Turnips.

The turnip requires a rich soil and may be grown either as an early or late crop. For an early crop, sow the seeds in drills 12 to 18 inches apart as early in the spring as the condition of the soil will permit. A half-ounce of seed is sufficient for a 100-foot row. After the plants appear thin to about 3 inches apart. The roots will be ready for use before hot weather.

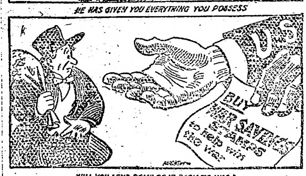
For late turnips, the seeds are usually sown broadcast on land from which some early crop has been removed, and for this reason the turnip is a good crop to grow for storage for winter. They are quite hardy, and the roots need not be gathered until after the first frosts. They may be stored in banks or pits or in the out-door cave or cellar, and keep best when kept rather cool.

The turnip is a good crop for interplanting between rows of late corn or late beans.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MINNESOTA W-S-S PLEDGE WEEK BEGINS JUNE 6



HE HAS GIVEN YOU EVERYTHING YOU POSSESS


U.S
BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS to help win the war

WILL YOU LEND SOME OF IT BACK TO HIM?

WAR STAMPS TO HAVE BIG DRIVE

June 6 Is Opening Day for Minnesota Pledge Week for Their Purchase.

"GOING OVER THE TOP"

Director Culver Confident That Loyalty of People Will Bring Oversubscription of State's Quota of $47,000,000.

Director D. S. Culver of the Minnesota War Savings Committee today set aside the week starting June 6th and ending on June 13th, as Minnesota pledge week for the purchase of war savings stamps. In making the announcement, he evinced confidence that the loyalty of people in this state will be manifested by pledging themselves to make purchases during the balance of this year which will result in oversubscribing the state's quota of $47,000,000.

All county chairmen are now preparing for the drive that will soon start. In messages sent from state headquarters in the Metropolitan bank building, Minneapolis, a few days ago, sub-chairmen were asked the probabilities of their respective counties "going over the top" in the coming drive. Practically all replied that they expected to exceed the amounts allotted to their counties.

"During [illegible] week all citizens in Minnesota will be asked to pledge the purchase of War Savings Stamps during [illegible] 1918 on a minimum basis of [illegible] per capita," said Mr. Culver today. "This does not mean that [illegible] is to be solicited for cash subscriptions. Minnesota must raise her [illegible] quota during the year and the [illegible], something less [illegible] does not make a very good [illegible]."

[illegible] are reports coming in from various county chairmen that [illegible] us a great majority [illegible] will not only secure [illegible] required quotas, but will [illegible] exceed their allotments.

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Vice Director J. H. Meyering, heading the sales forces, said the purpose of the campaign is not solely to ask immediate cash purchases. On the contrary, he explained, the pledges to be made during the week from June 6 to 13, are for W. S. S. purchases throughout the year. These will probably be on a monthly basis to extend through the coming months in equal portions.

"The purpose of the government in inaugurating its War Savings Stamps sales is to encourage thrift," said Mr. Meyering. "That means that citizens can save from unnecessary expenditures enough money to buy their quota of savings stamps. If all do that the campaign in Minnesota will be a great success."

BUY W. S. S.

SAVING "CHICKEN FEED" TO BUY SAVING STAMPS

Minneapolis Editor Says Opportunity Is Making Us Nation of Savers.

Saving buffalo nickels and new dimes to buy War Savings stamps is a pastime these days with Elbert E. Stevens, editor of the Labor Digest, a Minneapolis publication. He has during the past month purchased two W. S. S. with change given to him in these denominations.

HOW MANY PAVE WAY TO SAVE TO BUY W. S. S.

Some men eat only 2 meals a day!

Heavy smokers buy a thrift stamp when they light a cigar!

Golfers play for W. S. S.!

Country clubs sell W. S. S. when members call for drinks!

Autoists reduce time spent in pleasure driving!

Some office employes take lunches to work!

One woman saved $4 on her new hat and bought a W. S. S.!

Sell old clothes and shoes and buy W. S. S.!

Some walk to and from work and spend money on W. S. S.!

Take less expensive vacation trips to buy W. S. S.!

Reduce number of visits to movies each week by one to buy W. S. S.!

Plant a war garden. Use money saved by time so spent and from sale of products to buy W. S. S.!

HINTS FOR W. S. S. CAMPAIGN

Worker Gives Suggestion to Make Pledge Week a Success.

Minnesota can exceed her quota of $47,000,000 in the War Stamp Pledge Week drive beginning Thursday, June 6 by observing the following hints, said a prominent worker:

Aiding the W. S. S. campaign is giving help to the Allied cause and to U. S. soldiers;

Buying stamps is nailing a plank in the nation's ultimate victory over the enemy;

Pledging purchases to be made throughout the year means support for those engaged in forever putting down a regime that glories in the murder of women, children and other civilians;

Creating interest on the part of others to buy W. S. S. is helping to build monuments for those heroes who have died and been wounded fighting for YOUR protection;

He who does not pledge $20 as a minimum for each person dependent upon him is not helping America to make the world a safe place to live in;

You can lend a helping hand to those who are today fighting YOUR BATTLES in the front line of trenches by buying or pledging to buy your FULL QUOTA OF WAR SAVINGS STAMPS. This applies to every man, woman and child in every township, village, and county in MINNESOTA.

BUY W. S. S.

HAVE FAMILY OF BABY BONDS

Childless Couple Pledge Themselves to Buy W. S. S.

Until two weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. (deleted by censor) had been without children during their six years of married life. Now they have two infants born just a week apart—and it all came about in a unique way.

They had a wedding anniversary on April 25 to which their friends were invited. Before the guests arrived, however, the door bell rang and there, on the front porch when they answered the bell, they found a basket in which was wrapped a tiny infant. How delighted they were.

Taking it into the house they removed the coverings and there, sure enough, was their much longed for baby. It was a Baby Bond. Soon the guests arrived and extended hearty congratulations, for the baby—the Baby Bond—was their gift to the happy couple.

Mr. and Mrs. (censored) have vowed they are going to have a large family of children for they have pledged themselves to purchase four War Savings Stamps (Baby Bonds) each month during the balance of this year. By so doing, they told their anniversary guests, they are realizing their wishes to raise a good sized family as well as to give Uncle Sam their support in his battle against autocracy.

BUY W. S. S.

War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds work well together.

[illegible] FARM RESOU[illegible] AS PEACE AGE[illegible]

March Says America, With Forces Unified, Can Drive Prussianism From the Earth.

SURPLUS IN MINNESOTA

Gopher State One of Few in Union With Oversupply of Food—Governor Early Urged Co-operation and Aid for Farmers.

One of the greatest agencies for world peace in the opinion of Col. C. H. March of the Minnesota State Safety Commission is the great agricultural resources of the state and the Northwest, mobilized and unified, to wage a determined and victorious war on Prussian autocracy and efficiently working with all other forces for the one great patriotic purpose.

With our forces thus unified, he says, Prussianism can be driven from the face of the earth and a Hun menaced world made safe for Democracy. Similar convictions are held by Governor Burnquist.

Recently Col. March with members of the State Railroad and Warehouse commission and others interested in Northwest agricultural development work returned from Washington where they conferred with President Wilson and members of his cabinet relative to aid and legislation of Minnesota and Northwest farmers generally and he spoke interestingly of his visit. Col. March is chief in command of the agricultural division of the State Safety Commission and his visit to Washington, which was at the instance of Gov. Burnquist, will develop into something of tremendous benefit in the future.

Washington and the President, Col. March says, are keenly interested in farm development and much in the way of federal aid for the farmers of Minnesota and the Northwest is under consideration. Cooperation in a farm aid way with Gov. Burnquist and the State Safety commission was practically pledged.

"Unfortunately in the minds of many," said Col. March, speaking broadly on the subject of the Minnesota State Safety commission and its relation to the farmers of the state, "there is a fixed impression that our Commission has solely to do with the acts of disloyalty and sedition. With others it is the dissemination of loyalty propaganda. The scope of our work, however, is much greater than the beliefs quoted. Every phase of war aid in which Minnesota may be of help to the nation is included and not the least of our activities is agricultural development.

"One of the first to answer the President's call for increased production in foodstuffs," continued Col. March, "was Gov. Burnquist, and realizing that such increased production was a matter of farm development principally he early impressed upon our commission the necessity of giving the farmers of Minnesota every aid possible. Help the farmer, he argued, as on his prosperity depends much; food is the one weapon now that will bring victory.

"No one can know Gov. Burnquist and not be impressed by his sincerity and honesty of purpose and realizing the importance of his warning regarding food increase our commission at once began work. At the Governor's direction every known agricultural development unit in the state was consulted and their co-operation urged. Many departments in aid of the various phases of agricultural work were created and experienced men placed in charge. 'Find out the farmer's needs and speed up,' was the command. Even before the State Safety commission was organized, Gov. Burnquist, I might say, was on the job as one of our first official acts was the promulgation of the Governor's food proclamation which was drafted by the Governor almost on entry of the United States into the war. That proclamation which was directed at the food producers of the state put Minnesota in the front rank of commonwealths anxious to aid the nation in its hour of distress."

With the declaration of war against Germany one of the first defensive steps was the taking of an inventory of food stores and as pointed out by Col. March it found Minnesota one of the few states with a surplus. To conserve and increase this surplus was a duty that impressed the Governor and without delay he appointed a Committee on Food Production and Conservation. The creation of this committee by Gov. Burnquist was in advance of the organization of the State Safety commission and [illegible] the wisdom of the step. Minnesota's agricultural development and the general conservation of food in the state was advanced in a way that brought almost immediate complimentary attention from the federal heads at Washington [illegible]

[illegible] accomplishment, however, is not alone in mere production. This Gov. Burnquist and the State Safety commission appreciate and every energy and resource at the command of both is being directed at overcoming the obstacles that will of necessity [illegible]

As pointed out by Col. March the obstacles run to many things, for instance lack of a plentiful supply of [illegible] which the commission has already taken steps to provide, terminal and car congestion, and above all a fair return for the producer. They are all problems in a way and unless mastered disaster will be the return. Fortunately a government fixed minimum which the commission hopes to see increased has partially relieved the problem of a fair return, but this is not all that the Governor and the commission propose to realize for the farmers of the state. An open market in transportation in season will be insisted on. For the farmer's comfort and prosperity many things have been set in motion.

One of the aggravating and perplexing things of the 1917 crop was that of transportation. Constant watch only kept Minnesota's bumper grain crop moving and it can be said with truth that Minnesota was one of the few states with an adequate supply of cars. Working through the state railroad and warehouse commission cars were placed on sidings almost on demand and terminal congestion minimized. Elevator abuses were likewise reduced.

One of the pleasant experiences of Col. March was his conference with President Wilson regarding the needs of Minnesota farmers and the almost uncanny knowledge of Northwest agricultural conditions as displayed by the chief executive. Col. March's visit to the National Capital was at the suggestion of Gov. Burnquist who had in mind a number of federal helps for the farmers of the state.

"The conference," said Col. March, "was participated in by a number of men interested in Northwest farm development and what surprised and pleased me was the president's intimate knowledge of food conditions in Minnesota and other Northwest states. He was particularly interested in the 1918 crop and asked many questions. Minnesota farmers, he said, had answered the call nobly and he asked me to assure Gov. Burnquist and the State Safety commission that every federal help possible would be given. At this conference a number of matters vitally concerning the farmers of Minnesota were discussed not the least of them being a reorganization of the present federal grain standards so as to conform to the former Minnesota grades. I firmly believe that all our requests and suggestions will be favorably answered."

Minnesota last year raised over 3[illegible],000,000 bushels of potatoes, the largest crop in the history of the state and showing what the State Safety commission has done and is doing for the Minnesota farmers, Col. March and his committee of agricultural experts hope to have every bushel marketed before another planting begins. As an aid to the movement of about 13,000,000 bushels still remaining Gov. Burnquist recently sent a vigorously worded telegram to President Wilson asking for a war market and the required cars for the movement of the surplus.

Through orders of the commission last year forest fires were greatly minimized and growing crops aided materially. Precautions to be put in effect by the commission this year will be even more stringent.

At the request of the commission the State Board of Control has promised to push its production of state made binding twine to the limit. A price under the trust controlled product has also been secured.

As explained by Col. March his brief explanation of what the commission has already done in aid of the farmers of the state is only a small part of what really has been done. Plans for this year are much more extensive.

More Money Saved to Farmers.

Through its wide powers given it by the legislature the State Safety Commission was able to promulgate Order No. 29 providing for the eradication of the tall barberry. This was promptly done and Barberry Eradication Day was set for May [illegible]

The barberry is a breeder of rust in wheat and although many laws have been passed providing for its extermination it remained for the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Sense of [illegible] of Clean Up and Paint Up

POINTERS ON WHAT TO DO

Chairman of Woman's National Bureau Offers Excellent Suggestions on How to Obtain Desired Renovation.

Here are some pointers for women who would regenerate their community with a real Clean Up and Paint Up campaign, as suggested by Mrs. Clarence [illegible] Baxter, State chairman of civics and health, Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, and chairman of the Women's committee of the National Clean Up and Paint Up campaign bureau, St. Louis.

Ten Good Suggestions.

1. Take away all the ashes and trash from your back yard immediately. Send your rubbish to the dumping ground.

2. Suggest to several men with teams that they drive through the alleys with a sign, "Clean Up Wagon," on their wagons; also a bell calling attention. People are only too glad to pay such a man for hauling their trash away. [illegible]

3. Burn all rubbish that will burn. Clean your vacant lots and alley ways.

4. Make your street and parking look as trim and well kept as possible.

5. Refrain from throwing old paper, banana and orange skins into the streets.

6. Plant some grass and flower seeds to make your home beautiful.

Use Plenty of Paint.

7. If your store front is dingy, paint it. Nothing will do more to improve the appearance of a town than the liberal use of paint.

8. If there are unnecessary, unsightly sheds in your back yards, tear them down. They detract from the beauty of your home and the town. Open spaces and fresh air are better.

9. If your walk is an eyesore to those traveling over it, repair it or build a new one.

10. Clean out the alleys back of the business houses at once.

By all means do your part to help make your town cleaner and more attractive.

CLEAN UP PAINT UP ON FARM

Well-Kept Rural Home Is Appraised at Higher Value and Adds to Attractiveness of the Community.

The incentive to Clean Up and Paint Up which is stirred in the breasts of the townspeople is shared by the surrounding rural districts. The Ohio board of agriculture issued a bulletin urging the removal of ramshackle farm buildings, the painting of those that remain, trimming hedges and trees, spraying shrubbery and cleaning and painting tools and machinery.

Secretary W. W. Flannagan, of the federal farm loan board, says: "It hardly needs any argument to convince anyone that a well-painted, well-kept home or barn would naturally be appraised at a higher value than one not so renovated."

Paint Up Goes Hand in Hand With a Clean Up

1—Because a clean up without a paint up is useless and absurd. Houses that are unpainted eyesores are made uglier and more conspicuous when only streets and grounds are cleaned up.

2—Because the painted surface, inside and outside, is washable and therefore can be kept clean and sanitary. "Paint—paint your walls, floors and ceilings often," says Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins university), in his "Why It's Cheaper to Keep Well—Prevention the Way."

3—Because, as Prof. H. H. King, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, declares, after several years' experience in conducting painting tests for that state, "The annual loss through lack of painting is greater than the annual loss by fire." [illegible] cities in Europe and South America require regular painting in prescribed colors by city ordinance.—Augusta [illegible]

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

HOW TO GROW

[illegible]

The culture of the Irish potato is familiar to almost everyone who has ever had a garden. In brief, the potatoes should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, two weeks before the average date of the last killing frost being none too early. The tubers should be cut so that each piece contains from one to two eyes, and the pieces planted in rows from 24 to 30 inches apart and from 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows, depending on the variety. Cultivation should be frequent and thorough. It is an excellent idea to work soil up to the plants as they develop, so that there will be plenty of soil to cover the potatoes as they form.

Early potatoes in the central and southern sections of the country will mature in sufficient time for the gardener to grow a crop of sweet corn, late cabbage or turnips on the same ground. It is often possible to plant the second crop between the potato rows before the potatoes are dug. Early potatoes may be used as soon as large enough, an old rule being to begin using them when they are as large as a hen's egg. The usual method is to dig them as needed, leaving the main part of the crop to develop to maturity.

In the central portion of the United States the late crop may be planted from June 15 to July 1, but in the northern sections the main crop is planted earlier than this, no attempt being made to produce early and late potatoes, as in many sections the growing season is too short for the production of but one crop. Late potatoes are allowed to grow until they mature or until the frost kills the vines. The cultivation of the late crop is similar to that employed in the case of the early crop.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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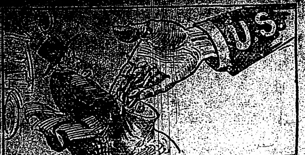

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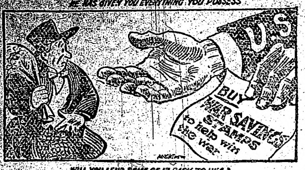
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"During Pledge week all citizens in Minnesota will be asked to pledge the purchase of War Savings Stamps during the balance of 1918 on a minimum basis of $20 per capita," said Mr. Culver today. "This does not mean that one is to be asked for cash subscriptions. Minnesota must raise her $47,000,000 quota during the year and the [illegible] amount, something less [illegible], does not make a very good [illegible]

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

VOLUME XIII No. 20 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINN., FRIDAY, MAY [illegible] 1918 $1.50 PER YEAR

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.80
Barley	.99
Flax	3.61
Rye	1.57
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$5.60
Mascot Flour	5.60

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

GRAND OPENING OF THE CREAMERY

The Goodridge Creamery will be formally opened for business on Monday, May 27. The farmers are requested to bring their cream and deliver it up till noon. The business men will serve a lunch and arrange for a program of speeches and music. Everybody come.

No More Loafing

Able bodied loafers are under the ban. War time necessity makes them useless drug on the market, as well s a drain on the resources of the ountry, which at this time cannot be olerated. Major John D. Yost, Recruiting Officer for the Minnesota istrict, inaugurated an "Enlist or Vork" campaign in several Minneota towns recently with such mark results that he is anxious to make e movement statewide. Through d newspapers of the state Major ost requests the cooperation of all unicipal and county authorities, as ell as Recruiting Committees in ishing this campaign.

Figures compiled show that there at least 15,000 men in the state inside the draft age who are available for military service, and who not engaged in any line of work. Uncle Sam can use such men, is in need of them in fact, and can teach them a useful occupation. Idle n are trouble breeders, and the st place for such men at the present time is in the army where they ll be kept too busy to think of uble.

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URCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

orwegian Lutheran Church of America

Pentecostal Service

oodridge, 10:30 a. m.

thania, 2:30 p. m.

rgeson, 7:30 p. m.

G. A. Tungseth

Pastor

(Free Church)

Now And Then

WHAT THE GOVERNORS OF DRY STATES SAY

Governor Rye, Tennessee:

"We have lost the liquor traffic and we are glad. Crime reduced, streets free from drunkards, bank deposits enormously increased, property more valuable, life safer, people more prosperous and happier, public morals on a high plane."

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—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

All Join To Kill The Barberry

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FOOD WILL WIN
THE WAR

[illegible] MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY, J. A. A. BURNQUIST, Governor and Ex-officio Chairman. HENRY W. LIBBY, Secretary. Approved:

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

BOYS GET READY FOR PIG CONTEST

The boys and girls of Minnesota are getting ready for the fourth annual pig contest carried on under the direction of T. A. Erickson, state leader of Minnesota boys and girls clubs. More than 700 boys and girls enrolled for this contest last year, and an even larger number is expected this year.

Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 18 may become a club member. Each club member must agree to keep a feed record on at least one pig not more than three months old at the time the record is started, for at least four months.

A valuable help to those entering the contest will be found in directions as to selecting, handling, and feeding pig-club pigs by R. G. Ashby of the division of animal husbandry, University Farm. These directions are found in Special Bulletin 24 of the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota.

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"An opportunity seldom equalled is now being offered by the United States Navy in a new, great drive, recently ordered. It allows men to enroll in the Naval Reserve Force and remain on inactive duty for an indefinite period.

Advices to this effect have just been received from Lieut. George A. Treadwell, of the Minneapolis Recruiting Station, in charge of Naval duty, the dispatch indicates, allowing men to remain at home or at their respective occupations, sometimes for months, before being called. While no definite time can be set for the calling of new recruits into active service, the probabilities are that men who enroll now will not be called before fall.

The new order does not exclude draft registrants. All men in the draft who secure certificates from their local boards to the effect that they are not required to fill any current quotas of the national army are eligible. All branches of the Navy are open with the exception of aviation mechanics.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

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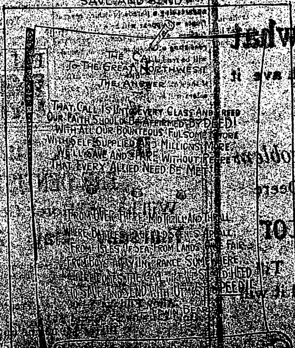
SAVE AND SEND


THE CALL
TO THE GREAT NORTHWEST
AND
THE ANSWER
THAT CALL IS UNTO EVERY CLASS AND CREED
OUR FAITH SHOULD BE AFFIRMED BY DEED!
WITH ALL OUR BOUNTEOUS, FULSOME STORE
WITH SELF SUPPLIED AND MILLIONS MORE
WE'LL SAVE AND SPARE WITHOUT REGRET
THAT EVERY ALLIED NEED BE MET
FROM OVER THERE 'MID THRILL AND THRALL
WHERE BATTLES RAGE AND SCENES APPALL
FROM ISLES OF SEA, FROM LANDS ONCE FAIR
FROM BOYS AWAY IN FRANCE SOMEWHERE
THERE COMES THE CALL—THEN LET US HEED
TO SAVE AND SEND WITH UTMOST SPEED!
EDWIN DEARS

Absent Soldiers may vote at the primaries

VOTING BY ABSENT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AT PRIMARY ELECTION ON JUNE 17, 1918.

The Minnesota Commission of Public Safety has by order extended the provisions of the so-called Absent Voters Law, Chapter 68, Laws 1917, with certain modifications, to the primary election to be held June 17, 1918. Under the terms of this order any person in the military or naval service of the United States, who is absent from his election district on that day may vote by mail. To do so, however, the absent voter must first make an application for ballots in a form prescribed by said order. He must also subscribe to the oath printed on the back of such form and mail the application and oath to the County Auditor of the county in which he is entitled to vote. The auditor will then mail the voter the necessary ballots to be marked by him and the envelopes in which to mail the same to the election judges, with full instructions as to the procedure to be followed.

Friends and relatives of soldiers and sailors are requested to procure and mail the blank applications for ballots to them. When sending a blank to your boy, include several others, to the end that he may hand the extra copies to other Minnesota voters who may not otherwise be supplied.

When possible, persons sending these blanks to absent voters should ascertain and inform the voter the proper description of the election precinct in which the voter for whom it is intended will be entitled to vote. He may not know or remember the ward and precinct in which he has his residence. This is especially true as to voters residing in cities having many election districts. Attention to this matter on the part of the "folks at home" will greatly facilitate the work of the county auditor and insure the proper casting and counting of the absent voter's ballot. Blank applications for ballots may be had without charge by applying to the county auditor or the secretary of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety. It is also intended to supply them to the banks and newspapers of the state for free distribution.

It is also important that these blank applications should be gotten into the hands of the absent voters at once. The county auditors will be very busy in getting out election supplies during the twenty days immediately preceding June 17, and so far as the matters above referred to [illegible]

U. S. Must Cut Use Of Wheat by One-Half

America Consumed 42,000,000 Bushels Monthly. From Now Until Harvest Must Use Only 21,000,000.

RATION PER PERSON IS 1½ POUNDS OF WHEAT PRODUCTS WEEKLY

Military Necessity Calls for Greater Sacrifice Here—Allied War Bread Must Be Maintained—Our Soldiers and Sailors to Have Full Allowance.

If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month, as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person. The Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore, requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley, as substitutes, has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1¼ pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.

3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and not to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold by delivery to the three-quarter pound loaf where the pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

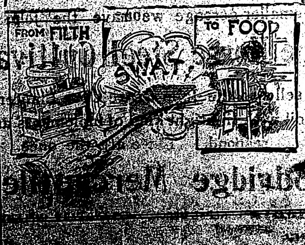
5. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trades.

BREAKING THE CONNECTION



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS

VOLUME XIII No. 20 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918. $1.50 PER YEAR.

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday.

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.80
Barley	99
Flax	3.61
Rye	1.57
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Vivo Flour	$5 60
Mascot Flour	5.60

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

GRAND OPENING OF THE CREAMERY

The Goodridge Creamery will be formally opened for business on Monday, May 27. The farmers are requested to bring their cream and deliver it up till noon. The business men will serve a lunch and arrange for a program of speeches and music. Everybody come.

No More Loafing

Able bodied loafers are under the an. War time necessity makes them useless drug on the market, as well s a drain on the resources of the ountry, which at this time cannot be olerated. Major John D. Yost, Recruiting Officer for the Minnesota District, inauguarted an "Enlist or Work" campaign in several Minneota towns recently with such mark- results that he is anxious to make e movement statewide. Through e newspapers of the state Major ost requests the cooperation of all unicipal and county authorities, as ell as Recruiting Committees in ishing this campaign.

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G. A. Tungseth.
Pastor

(Free Church)

ervice in the old schoolhouse costal Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

Rev. Hoyum

Now And Then

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FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

can be attended to before June 1st to that extent efficient attention to his duties under the order will be insured.

MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY,
J. A. A. BURNQUIST,
Governor and Ex-officio Chairman.
H. W. LIBBY, Secretary.
Approved:

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* *

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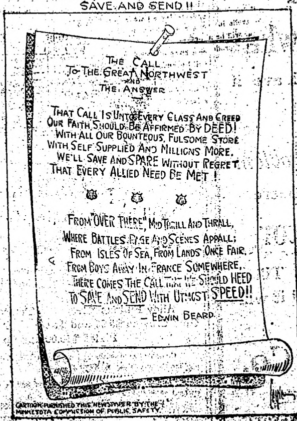
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THE CALL
TO THE GREAT NORTHWEST
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THAT CALL IS UNTO EVERY CLASS AND CREED
OUR FAITH SHOULD BE AFFIRMED BY DEED!
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WE'LL SAVE AND SPARE WITHOUT REGRET
THAT EVERY ALLIED NEED BE MET!

FROM "OVER THERE" MID THRILL AND THRALL,
WHERE BATTLES RAGE AND SCENES APPALL;
FROM ISLES OF SEA, FROM LANDS ONCE FAIR,
FROM BOYS AWAY IN FRANCE SOMEWHERE,
THERE COMES THE CALL THAT WE SHOULD HEED
TO SAVE AND SEND WITH UTMOST SPEED!!

— EDWIN BEARD.

CARTOON FURNISHED THIS NEWSPAPER BY THE MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

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America Consumed 42,000,000 Bushels Monthly. From Now Until Harvest Must Use Only 21,000,000.

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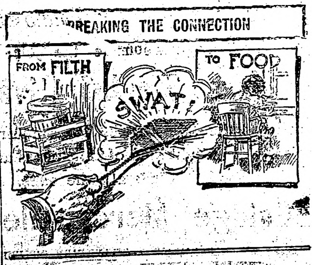


INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

C. H. ROSSMON

Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA.

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

GILBERT GUNDERSON · Proprietor

A Bank That Is A Real Bank

Is where you get the best of SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSEN CASHIER.

HAVE YOU SCRAP IRON?

We pay $9.00 per ton for scrap iron delivered at Goodridge until May 12. If you haven't time to haul it, let us know and we will come and get it.

S. P. Sorenson at
Goodridge Hotel.

Three Live books— One of humor chuck full of laughs, illustrated; one gives brief, but comprehensive, history of invention, many humorous incidents; and the third one contains condensed report of U. S. Industria Relations Commission and also many pages of Gems by one of America's foremost philosophers. All three at half price while they last—25cts coin or stamps, postpaid. Address:- Star Rt. 1 Box 95, Erie, Minn.

The ELEVEN TOWNS
A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.

This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Mr Ove E. Berge Thief River Falls announces in this issue his candidacy for sheriff at the coming primaries. With his many years as right hand of the law in Thief River Falls he would make an ideal sheriff. We predict that he will pull a heavy vote at the primaries.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

J. Montague Smith

familiarly known as "Monty boy," young, easy-going bank cashier, darling of society, interested in socks and neckties. Two hours later this same individual is plain John M. Smith, fugitive from justice, charged with murder, hiding in a freight car, beating his way to security.

A swifter metamorphosis than that which transforms this character would be hard to imagine or a better story than that in which he appears hard to find.

The Real Man

is interesting right from the beginning, ingenious, swift-moving and with plenty of exciting moments. It is one of the best pieces of fiction ever written by that popular writer.

Francis Lynde

Our New Serial—Be Sure to Read It

The John Deere K A Pivot Axle Cultivator is what

You have been looking for so long. We have it

For Sale

It will solve your corn and Potato Problem

For smaller acreage we have the John Deere

One Horse Steel Cultivator

We sell also the John Deere Corn Planters. Till your soil with the right kind of inplements and it will respond. These are the ones.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA.

FEDERAL STANDARDS.

Order Makes New Grades for Shelled Corn and Wheat Effective On and After July 15, 1918.

Revised standards which affect the grading of wheat and shelled corn which moves in interstate and foreign commerce on and after July 15, 1918, were fixed and established by order of the Secretary of Agriculture on Saturday, April 13, 1918, under the provision of the United States grain standards supersede those now used and which will continue in effect until July 15, 1918.

The New Wheat Grades.

The department announces that of the new wheat a greater proportion of the crop fall into the higher grades. The more important of the changes are:

Dockage will be expressed in terms of whole per cent rather than half per cent disregarding fractions, and the definition of dockage specifically requires recleaning and rescreening so that as large a proportion as possible of cracked wheat will be recovered.

The more definite term "foreign material other than dockage" has been substituted for "inseparable foreign material."

The allowance for wild peas, corn cockle, and similar impurities is more liberal. The percentages of hard kernel required in the premium subclasses of Hard Red Spring, Hard Winter, and Common White have been changed and made more liberal.

The minimum test weight per bushel requirements generally are reduced except for grades 2, 3, and 4 in Hard Red Spring wheat and grades 1 to 4 in common White and Club White.

The maximum percentages of moisture allowed have been increased for all grades except for grade No. 2 in Hard Red Spring and Durum. The total wheat of other classes permissible is increased in every grade, No. 1 now permitting 5 per cent and other grades 10 per cent.

Special limitations for certain wheats of other classes now apply only to the first two grades.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Enlist In The Tank Corps

The U. S. Army Tank Corps is now open for enlistment. Lieutenant, Colvin, who is recruiting for this branch of service, has an office at the State Capitol. Drafted men can get into the Tank Corps through their local board if passed on by Lt. Colvin. The organization is mobilizing on the old Civil War battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Gas engine men are particularly desired.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Decoration Day Program

Arraugements are being mabe to celebrate Decoration day in an appropriate manner .The school and the village people will cooperate in the undertaking a parade in which several floats will appear will be a promiment feature. After the parade a program consisting of speeches, songs and music will be rendered on the school grounds. The plan is to make it an outdoor affair if the weather permits. Further particulars will be given next week.

Statement of the condition of

FARMERS STATE BANK

Of Mavie, Minn.

at the close of business on December 31st, 1917.
Date of Report by Bank Jan. 9th, 1918.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts		$ 32,046.60
Overdrafts		46.65
Bonds and Securities		1,735.55
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,237.61
Other Real Estate		3,050.00
Due from Banks	$2,784.36	
Cash on Hand	854.87	
Total Cash Assets		3,649.23
Checks and Cash Items		24.95
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		265.97
Checks and Drafts in Transit		
TOTAL		$44,191.56

Liabilities.

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (including Certificates or money borrowed)		4,500.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$ 17,415.52	
Cashier's Checks	231.81	
Due to Banks		
Total Immediate Liabilities	17,647.33	
Time Certificates	10,044.23	
Total Deposits	27,691.56	27,691.56
TOTAL		$44,191.56

Amount of Reserve on hand $3,649.23
Amount of Reserve Required by Law $2,844.88

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, O. A. Naplin, President and Thos. H. Smith Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Oscar A. Naplin, President
Thos. H. Smith, Cashier

CORRECT ATTEST: Lester E. Gesell
Two Directors C. L. Hansen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th [illegible] 1918.

(SEAL)

Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota

My commission expires March 25, 1923.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

LETTER TO THE PUBLIC:-

Dear Friends, Drop in and see my line of specialties. I intend to specialize in those articles that I now have on hand, having seen the need of such a line in this town, and I hope ith a share of the town and farm business I may be able to keep it up in the future.

Yours for business,
Rosaire Movin.

P. S. Read my ad on the opposite page.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Pennington county at the primaries to be held on June 17. If elected I promise to give my time and sole attention to the duties of the office and will administer these to the best of my ability.

OVE E. BERGE.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for re-election for sheriff of Pennington County. Your support and vote at the June primaries is solicited.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. Labree.

EAT POTATOES SAVE WHEAT

Dr. J. T. Turley

THE DENTIST

Will be at Hotel Goodridge

Thursday May 23rd.

I will visit Goodridge about every month and this will give you an opportunity to get your dental work done at a saving of time and expense. My prices are as follows:

Alloy Fillings $1.00 Treatment $1.50
Gold Crowns $5.00 and $6.00 Porcelain $5.00
Plates $10.00 and up

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you will see the advantage of coming to me.

Every pieceof work fully Guaranteed and re aired or made over without expense to you, if faulty.

Painless Extraction of Teeth Free
When Plates or Bridges are Ordered

Always Come In Early

Want Ad Column

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try The Rouze Bros. adv.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

FOR SALE— Residence in Goodridge for sale. Inquire at this office.

FARMERS ATTENTION— If you have anything to sell in the line of beef, fat or lean, call here. adv
Goodridge Meat Market.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to Rouze Bros. adv

Do not forget to attend the show at the Grand Theatre next Saturday and Sunday evening.

For short order meals, lunches, ice cream, etc. go to Stephenson's cafe.

We pay $9,00 a ton for Scrap Iron delivered at Goodridge untill May 12. If you haven't time to haul it let us know and we'll come and get it. S. P. Sorenson. At Goodridge Hotel.

FOR SALE— One second hand thrashing machine located near Erie, Minn.

Address Jas. Clemenson,
Gonvick, Minn.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One second hand Buick 5 passenger Touring Car.

Inquire at this office.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office at Crookstoon, Minn
April 23, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edward J. Kotlan, of Mavie, Minu., who on May 15, 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06091, for NW¼, Section 22, Township 154 N., Range 41 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn on the 1st day of June, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Thor J. Skaar, Walfred Nordlund,
A. C. Hurt, Frank Kratochvil,
all of Mavie, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

RHEUMATISM

Chiropractic has proven that rheumatism is caused by nerve pressure; by carefully palpating the spine of a patient so afflicted, locating the displaced or subluxated vertebrae, and adjusting them to their normal position thereby releasing the impingement or nerve pressure, thereby allowing free and uninterrupted transmission of nerve force or mental impulses access to the affected part or parts, which restores the patient to normal through nature's ways. A multitude of cases are on record who have obtained complete and permanent relief from rheumatism as well as disease of the liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels, insomnia, headache, nervousness, backaches, etc.

Consultation is free.

Hours 10 to 12 a. m. 2 to 5 p. m. or by appointment.

Jennie M. Eastman
Doctor of Chiropractic
Suite 4 Union Block Phone 13
Thief River Falls, Minn.

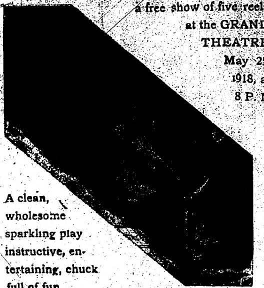
—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

Do you have blooded stock to sell, or do you want to buy some? If so see M. G. Thoreson, Secretary of the Goodridge Community Club. He has a list of animals for sale and also a list of buyers, both compiled by the Crookston School of Agriculture through the assistance of the County Agents in Northern Minnesota. The list of animals for sale include Shorthorn, Holstein, Red Poll, Hereford, Guernsey, Jersey and Aberdeen Angus cattle; Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, Chester and Poland China hogs; Shropshire sheep; Percheron and other breeds of horses. See M. G. Thoreson. This service is free.

A. C. Tvedt & Son and The Grand Theatre

present
a free show of five reels
at the GRAND
THEATRE
May 25,
1918, at
8 P. M.



A clean,
wholesome
sparkling play
instructive, entertaining, chuck
full of fun.

Free! Everybody come! Free!

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Rockne are Anstad visitors this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilbertson accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ferdinandsen, motored to Warren Sunday to visit Miss Thelma Gilbertson who is a student at the North Star college.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Monthly Calender
Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.
Board of Education—First Tuesday.
Firemen—Second Tuesday.
Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.
Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday
Commercial Club—Last Thursday.
All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

Last Friday night the Community club met in the school house and J. H. Hay and Ross P. White, of Thief River Falls, were present. Mr. Hay gave a splendid speech which was an inspiration to all who heard it. The one thing which he wished to impress upon his hearers was to make the best of your surroundings and be content, and at this particular time when there is such an unrest. It surely was a very good suggestion.

MELLBY & PAULSON
Physicians & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throa
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Scrap Iron Wanted

Will pay $.50 per hundred the next 10 days. To be delivered at the Railroad track.

Thief River Hide & Fur Company
H. A. Halvorson, Agent.

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
VivoFlour
Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

GORDON
Hats & Caps

n all styles an shades priced from **$.50 to $4.50.** It will **pay you to see our line Before Buying**

H. CHRISTIANSON & SON
GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Local News Items

Subscribe for The Eleven Towns.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

DANCE In Ole Geving's Barn Saturday May 25. Good Muic.

EAT CORN
SAVE
WHEAT

Sam Rouze and Alvin Ratke spent Saturday evening in T. R. Falls.

Dora Stephenson has gone to Grygla where she has employment.

Jay Payne, Nick Bundhund, and A.C. Tvedt made a business trip to Warren Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne and Danie motored to Germantown Sunday to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. Wayne.

The teachers, Miss Giefer, Anderson and Murray were entertained at McLeod home last Sunday P. M.

Rubo Jenson of T. R. Falls spent Wednesday in town with her father J. P. Jensen,

Carl Loen spent Monday night in T. R. Falls.

B. G. Walker and J. P. Jenson spent Monday evening at their home in T. R. Falls.

Ella Olsen of Highlanding spent last Saturday and Sunday in town.

Mrs. O. Kirklie spent one day last week in T. R. Falls.

Mr. Chase the Post Office inspecter of Watertown Dakota spent a few days visiting the office last week.

There will be services at the old school house Friday night by Rev. Orrick.

Miss Brown spent a short time with Miss Gretta Gulrud Wednesday A. M. on her way to Grygla.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Besancon returned home from Stephen last Saturday where they had attended the funeral of their oldest daughter, Alice.

A bouncing baby boy arrived at the home of Charles Stephenson, Sunday night, May 12. All are doing nicely.

The delegates who went from Goodridge to attend the Red Cross meeting at Thief River Falls last Tuesday were: Mrs. J. P. Ferdinandsen and S. D. Rinze. They accompanied by Miss Cousins.

Rev. Orrock, the Methodist minister from Thief River Falls, delivered a very able sermon last Tuesday evening to a very appreciative audience. It is hoped he may be able to be here every two weeks as he has planned.

Mr. Osteberg, the buttermaker, arrived in town Tuesday and buttermaking in Goodridge will soon be in progress. Come all you good people and keep cows.

C. H. Rossman is building a coal shed for Mrs. Clara Gulrud.

Jay Payne, Will Wayne and H. N. Knudson are completing the dwelling which Mr. Osteberg will move into.

Mr. Dahl bought the Johnsrud residence and will soon move his family from Minneapolis here.

Miss Edna Lien will leave for the southern part of Minnesota to visit her grandmother who is very ill.

V. C. McLeod sold his driving team and harnesses to Shorty Staley, consideration $500.00.

Miss Stella Arndt and [illegible] were in Goodridge Monday.

Stuart McLeod, S. D. Boyer and the school ma'ams were sight seers in Thief River Falls Monday night.

F. C. Peterson [illegible] H. A. Halvorson [illegible] will take possession in the [illegible]

[illegible] Subscribe for the Eleven Towns [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. G. Tangseth contemplate moving to Thief River Falls soon.

Everyone come to Community Picnic Sunday May 26. th Watch bills for Particulars. Games, Races and a good speech.

Sometimes flies just will congregate on one of the doors, ready to swoop in the moment the door is opened. They will not do so if a bag or two filled with lavender is fastened to the outside door casing.

Great Wheat Stocks Isolated.

It's the shortage in ships that is putting the Allies and the United States on wheat rations. Great stocks of wheat are isolated in India, and Australia. At great sacrifice in ship space and use the Allies are forced to secure some wheat from Argentina.

On January 1, Australia had stored 100,000,000 bushels of wheat that was ready for export—but there were no ships. Then came the new crop with an exportable surplus of 80,000,000 bushels. Now Australia has approximately 180,000,000 bushels waiting for ships.

India, at the same time, had 70,000,000 bushels of wheat stored for export. During April 50,000,000 bushels more out of the new crop will be added to the pile.

Argentina closed the last shipping season with 11,000,000 bushels of wheat left in the stock available for export. The new crop will add 185,000,000 to the left over.

It is not a problem that the wheat does not exist in the world—it is entirely a problem of shipping, which has thrown on America the obligation of dividing our stock with the Allies.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Ladies Aid Ice Cream Social and Auction.

On Saturday afternoon June 1 the Ladies aid will serve Ice cream cake and coffee at the church. We will also sell som articles to the highest bidder. If there is any one that does not belong to the aid that will bring something it will be appreciate very much. Everybody come Don't forget the date, June 1.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Those who have not paid their membership fee to the Literary Society for the current year kindly do so now as the society is in need of same,

H. B. Rockne, Treas.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

GERMANTOWN NEWS.

Misses Lulla Habedank and Tillie Ristau were guests at the Clarence Wayne home Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Roller was a caller at Germantown Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund and Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Ristau and son, Ed., were visitors at the D. Dau home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kranz were visitors at the Emil Ristau home on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund were callers at S. Roland's Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Aandall were callers at the D. Dau home Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Clarente Wayne was a caller at Aug. Ristau's home Friday afternoon.

Miss Christine Bundhund was a caller at the Aug. Ristau home Saturday.

Emil Belten visited [illegible] Pomerlake on Sunday.

Mrs. [illegible] Clarence Wayne Tuesday after[illegible]

Mrs. John Phillip was a caller at her parental home Thursday nigl

Chas. Strabble was a visitor at Vevie Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Ristau and son, Ed. autoed to Thief River Falls on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Chas. Strabble was calling at Aug. Ristau's Thursday.

People Judge The Strength Of A Bank By Its Patrons.

We are proud of our Patrons
We are here to serve them
Why not become a patron of our Bank

THE PLACE TO GO FOR
SOUND BANKING

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. [illegible] BUNDHUND Cashie

ROSAIRE MORIN
Watchmaker and Jeweler
Patent medicines Drugs & Toilet articles

I have added a full line of patent medicines, toilet articles, face powder, perfumes, face lotions, face cream, spices, flavorings, and extracts; horse and cattle condition powders, sheep dips, poultry toni and stock foods.

Come in, and look over my stock.

OLIVER RESAN **HOWARD YOHN**

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City Dray Line in Connection

RESON & YOHN

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Goodridge Hotel and Restuarant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served [illegible] hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, pipes and Tobacco.

[illegible] Stephenson

If You Have some nice [illegible] Job Work that you [illegible] done, come in and [illegible]

The Real Man

By Francis Lynde

Copyright by Chas. Scribner's Sons

Illustrations by Olwin Myers

CHAPTER I.

Bank Cashier and Society Man.

It was ten minutes of eight when J. Montague Smith had driven his runabout to its garage and was hastening across to his suite of bachelor apartments in the Kincaid terrace. There was reason for the haste. It was his regular evening for calling upon Miss Verda Richlander, and time pressed.

The provincial beatitudes had chosen a fit subject for their illustration in the young cashier of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust. From his earliest recollections Montague Smith had lived the life of the well-behaved and the conventional. He had his niche in the Lawrenceville social structure, and another in the small-city business world, and he filled both to his own satisfaction and to the admiration of all and sundry. Ambitions, other than to take promotions in the bank as they came to him, and, eventually, to make money enough to satisfy the demands which Josiah Richlander might make upon a prospective son-in-law, had never troubled him. An extremely well-balanced young man his fellow townsmen called him, one of whom it might safely be predicted that he would go straightforwardly on his way to reputable middle life and old age; moderate in all things, impulsive in none.

Even in the affair with Miss Richlander, sound common sense and sober second thought had been made to stand in the room of supersentiment. Smith did not know what it was to be violently in love; though he was a charter member of the Lawrenceville Athletic club and took a certain pride in keeping himself physically fit and up to the mark, it was not his habit to be violent in anything. Lawrenceville expected its young men and young women to marry and "settle down," and J. Montague Smith, figuring in a modest way as a leader in the Lawrenceville youngest set, was far too conservative to break with the tradition, even if he had wished to. Miss Richlander was desirable in many respects. Her father's ample fortune had not come early enough or rapidly enough to spoil her. In moments when his feeling for her achieved its nearest approach to sentiment the conservative young man perceived what a graciously resplendent figure she would make as the mistress of her own house and the hostess at her own table.

Smith snapped the switch of the electrics and began to lay out his evening clothes, methodically but with a certain air of calm deliberation, inserting the buttons in the waistcoat, choosing hose of the proper thinness, rummaging a virgin tie out of its box in the top dressing-case drawer.

It was in the search for the tie that he turned up a mute reminder of his nearest approach to any edge of the real chasm of sentiment: a small glove, somewhat soiled and use-worn, with a tiny rip in one of the fingers. It had been a full year since he had seen the glove or its owner, whom he had met only once, and that entirely by chance. The girl was a visitor from the West, the daughter of a ranchman, he had understood; and she had been stopping over with friends in a neighboring town. Smith had driven over one evening in his runabout to make a call upon the daughters of the house, and had found a lawn party in progress, with the western visitor as the guest of honor.

Acquaintance—such an acquaintance as can be achieved in a short social hour—had followed. At all points the bewitching young woman from the wilderness had proved to be a mocking critic of the commonplace conventions, and had been moved to pillory the same in the person of her momentary entertainer. Some thrills this young person from the wide horizons had stirred in him were his only excuse for stealing her glove. There remained now nothing of the clashing encounter at the lawn party save the soiled glove, a rather obscure memory of a face too piquant and attractive to be cheapened by the word "pretty;" these and a thing she had said at the moment of parting: "Yes; I am going back home very soon. I don't like your smug middle West civilization, Mr. Smith—it smothers me. I don't wonder that it breeds men who live and grow up and die without ever having a chance to find themselves."

Some day, perhaps, he would tell Verda Richlander of the sharp-tongued little Western beauty. Verda—and all sensible people—would smile at the idea that he, John Montague Smith, was of those who had not "found" themselves, or that the finding—by which he had understood the Western young woman to mean something radical and upsetting—could in any way be forced upon a man who was old enough and sane enough to know his own lengths and breadths and depths.

He was stripping off his coat to dress when he saw two letters which had evidently been thrust under the door during his absence with Debritt. One of the envelopes was plain, with his name scribbled on it in pencil. The other bore a typewritten address with the card of Westfall Foundries company in its upper left-hand corner. Smith opened Carter Westfall's letter first and read it with a little twinge of shocked surprise, as one reads the story of a brave battle fought and lost.

"Dear Monty," it ran. "I have been trying to reach you by phone off and on ever since the adjournment of our stockholders' meeting at three o'clock. We, of the little inside pool, have got it where the chicken got the ax. Richlander had more proxies up his sleeve than we thought he had, and he has put the steam roller over us to a finish. He was able to vote 55 per cent of the stock straight, and you know what that means: a consolidation with the Richlander foundry trust, and the hearse and white horses for yours truly and the minority stockholders. We're dead—dead and buried.

"Of course, I stand to lose everything, but that isn't all of it. I'm horribly anxious for fear you'll be tangled up personally in some way in the matter of that last loan of $100,000 that I got from the Bank and Trust. You will remember you made the loan while Dunham was away, and I am certain you told me you had his consent to take my Foundries stock as collateral. That part of it is all right, but, as matters stand, the stock isn't worth the paper it is printed on, and—well, to tell the bald truth, I'm scared of Dunham. Brickley, the Chicago lawyer they have brought down here, tells me that your bank is behind the consolidation deal, and if that is so, there is going to be a bank loss to show up on my paper, and Dunham will carefully cover his tracks for the sake of the bank's standing.

"It is a hideous mess, and it has occurred to me that Dunham can put you in bad, if he wants to. When you made that $100,000 loan, you forgot—and I forgot for the moment—that you own ten shares of Westfall Foundries in your own name. If Dunham wants to stand from under, this might be used against you. You must get rid of that stock, Monty, and do it quick. Transfer the ten shares to me, dating the transfer back to Saturday. I still have the stock books in my hands, and I'll make the entry in the record and date it to fit. This may look a little crooked, on the surface, but it's your salvation, and we can't stop to split hairs when we've just been shot full of holes.

"WESTFALL."

Smith folded the letter mechanically and thrust it into his pocket. Carter Westfall was his good friend, and the cashier had tried, unofficially, to dissuade Westfall from borrowing after he had admitted that he was going to use the money in an attempt to buy up the control of his own company's stock. Smith was thinking of the big bank loss and the hopeless ruin of Carter Westfall when he tore the second envelope across and took out the inclosed slip of scratch-paper. It was a note from the president and it was dated within the hour. Mr. Dunham was back in Lawrenceville earlier than expected, and the note had been written at the bank. It was a curt summons; the cashier was wanted, at once.

At the moment, Smith did not connect the summons with the Westfall cataclysm, or with any other untoward thing. Mr. Watrous Dunham had a habit of dropping in and out unexpectedly. Also, he had the habit of sending for his cashier or any other member of the banking force at whatever hour the notion seized him. Smith went to the telephone and called up the Richlander house. The promptness with which the multimillionaire's daughter came to the phone was an intimation that his ring was not entirely unexpected.

"This is Montague," he said, when Miss Richlander's [illegible] "Main four six eight—Mr. Richlander's residence" came over the wire. Then: "What are you going to think of a man who calls you up merely to beg off?" he asked.

Miss Richlander's reply was merciful, and he was permitted to go on and explain. "I'm awfully sorry, but it can't very well be helped, you know. Mr. Dunham has returned, and he wants me at the bank. I'll be up a little later on, if I can break away, and you'll let me come. . . . Thank you, ever so much. Goodby."

The Lawrenceville Bank and Trust, lately installed in its new marble-veneered quarters, was only four squares distant. As he was approaching the corner, Smith saw that there were only two lights in the bank, one in the vault corridor and another in the railed-off open space in front which held the president's desk and his own. Through the big plate-glass windows he could see Mr. Dunham. The president was apparently at work, his portly figure filling the padded swing-chair. He had one elbow on the desk, and the fingers

To be continued.

ALLIES DEMAND MORE CEREALS

American Meat Restrictions Relaxed to Effect Greater Wheat Savings.

ARGENTINE ARRIVALS SHORT.

Meat Supply Here Considerably Enlarged — Food Administration, However, Warns Against Waste.

The allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the U. S. Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally if we are to meet our export necessities. The Food Administration has issued a statement explaining the situation in detail, particularly the reasons which lead it, for the purpose of centering effort for the time being upon the cereal situation to relax temporarily the restrictions on meat consumption.

Experience shows, this statement says, that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged, and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances the Food Administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption.

Conservation of food must be adjusted to meet necessities from time to time, for neither production, nor allied demands are constant factors, nor can any of these factors be anticipated for long periods in advance in the disturbed conditions in which we at present live. While the world situation is not one that warrants any relaxation in the efforts to eliminate waste or to relax economy in food, the Administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances.

So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday.

The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked.

The farmers of the United States are responding to the national call to increase hog production. Their increase, to all appearances, is being attained more rapidly. Of more immediate importance, however, are several complex factors which have effected an immediate increase in meat supplies.

The transportation shortage before the government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percentage of immature corn in the last harvest and the necessity of feeding this corn as rapidly as possible to save it from decay, have not only resulted in backing up the animals—particularly hogs—on the farms for a longer period of feeding, but have resulted in a great increase in their average weight and will result, with improved transportation conditions, which already appear, in larger than normal arrivals at market for the next two or three months. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the past two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average of 203 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 232 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent. This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. It therefore now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come, that we can not only increase our exports to the allies to the full extent of their transportation facilities, but at the same time can properly increase our domestic consumption.

The response of the public to our requests for reduced consumption of meat during the past few months has been most gratifying and this service alone has enabled the government during this period to provide such supplies as transportation to the allies permitted.

The Administration also suggests that in those parts of the country where the old fashioned home preservation of pork is still the custom this practice should be extended at the present time, as it will relieve the burden upon transportation [illegible] from the packing houses and is economically sound as saving the cost of packing operations and at the same time will provide home supplies of pork to last over the months of decreased supplies.

The Food Administration desires to repeat that it does not want to give the impression that these are times when simplicity and moderation of living are not critically necessary, but that its sole desire is to secure an adjustment between our different food supplies and meet changing conditions from time to time and to keep the public fully and frankly advised of its position with the full confidence and reliance that whenever it becomes necessary renewed appeals for saving will meet the same loyal response as in the past.

GROCERS HELP IN 50-50 PLAN

SIGN PLEDGE TO CARRY OUT FOOD ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM.

POST CARDS IN STORES.

Explain New Wheat Ruling to Thousands of Customers—Insures Greater Food Saving.

Grocers of the nation have accepted enthusiastically the 50-50 basis for the purchase of wheat flour and are doing their utmost to explain the new regulation to the housewife. This ruling by the U. S. Food Administration requires each purchaser of wheat flour to buy one pound of cereal substitute, one kind or assorted, for every pound of wheat flour. It was necessary to restrict the use of wheat flour in order that the allies and our fighting forces abroad might be assured of an adequate supply of wheat to meet their vital needs. This supply must come from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

Wheat saving pledge cards were forwarded by the Food Administration to all retail food merchants, and these are being signed and posted in stores throughout the country. This card states, "We pledge ourselves loyally to carry out the Food Administration program. In accordance with this order we will not sell any wheat flour except where the purchaser buys an equal weight of one or more of the following, a greater use of which in the home will save wheat:

"Cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, feterita flour and meals, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and buckwheat flour."

Some confusion has resulted on the part of the consumer in construing this "50-50" ruling to mean that an equal amount in value of substitutes must be purchased with wheat flour. This is a mistaken idea. The ruling states that the consumer in purchasing flour shall "buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals."

One exception to this ruling is concerning graham flour and whole wheat flour, which may be sold at the ratio of three pounds to five pounds of wheat flour. This provision is made because approximately 25 per cent. more of the wheat berry is used in the manufacture of these flours than standard wheat flour.

Another exception is that concerning mixed flours containing less than 50 per cent. of wheat flour, which may be sold without substitutes. Retailers, however, are forbidden to sell mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent. of wheat flour to any person unless the amount of wheat flour substitutes sold is sufficient to make the total amount of substitutes, including those mixed in flours, equal to the total amount in wheat flour in the mixed flour. For instance, if any mixed flour is purchased containing 60 per cent. wheat flour and 40 per cent. substitutes it is necessary that an additional 20 per cent. of substitutes be purchased. This brings it to the basis of one pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour.

A special exemption may be granted upon application in the case of specially prepared infants' and invalids' food containing flour where the necessity is shown.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of consumers in assuming that with the purchase of wheat flour one must confine the additional 50 per cent. purchase to one of the substitutes. This is not the case. One may select from the entire range of substitutes a sufficient amount of each to bring the total weight of all substitutes equal to the weight of the wheat flour purchased. For instance, if a purchase of 24 pounds of wheat flour is made a range of substitutes may be selected as follows:

Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; corn starch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds.

These substitutes may be used in the following manner:

Cornmeal, 8 Pounds.—Corn bread, no flour; corn muffins or spoon bread, one-fourth flour or one-third rice or one-third hominy; 20 per cent. substitutes in whole bread.

Corn Starch, 1 Pound.—Thickening gravy, making custard, one-third substitute in cake.

Corn Grits, 4 Pounds.—Fried like mush, used with meat in making corn bread.

Rolled Oats, 3 Pounds.—One-fourth to one-third substitutes in bread, one-half substitute in muffins; breakfast porridge, use freely; oatmeal cookies, oatmeal soup.

Buckwheat Flour, 2 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in bread, buckwheat cakes.

Hominy, 2 Pounds.—Boiled for dinner, baked for dinner, with cheese sauce.

Rice, 4 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in wheat bread, one-third substitute in corn bread, boiled for dinner (a bread cut), as a breakfast food, to thicken soups, rice pudding instead of cake or pie, rice batter cakes.

Several grocers have stated that their customers who strictly observe the 11 wheatless meals each week find it necessary to buy substitutes in addition to those ordered under the 50-50 plan.

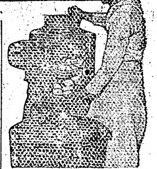
AMERICAN NAVY ELIMINATES WASTE

SLICING BACON ON BATTLESHIP

JACKIES in the American navy are classed as the best fed body of men in the world. In the ship's galleys every effort is made to eliminate waste.

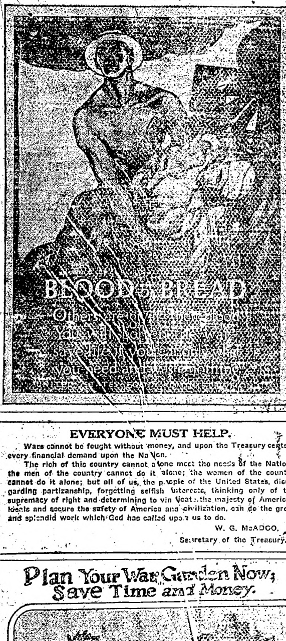
In the upper photo one of the cooks on the North Dakota is operating a meat slicer that cuts bacon with the least possible wastage. Fat is fuel for fighters. Bacon is badly needed in the allied armies and navies. The allied needs in pork products are 150,000,000 pounds monthly, three times as much as before the war.

Another waste eliminator on the North Dakota is the potato peeler, shown in the lower photo. Nothing is lost except the actual potato skin.



HOW THEY PEEL POTATOES ABOARD SHIP

There is a sufficient quantity of potatoes in America for greater use in every home and for all needs of army and navy. Eat more potatoes, eat less wheat.



EVERYONE MUST HELP.

Wars cannot be fought without money, and upon the Treasury centers every financial demand upon the Nation.

The rich of this country cannot alone meet the needs of the Nation; the men of the country cannot do it alone; the women of the country cannot do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partizanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determining to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Plan Your War Garden Now; Save Time and Money.

HELP INCREASE OUR EXPORT FOOD STOCKS

IN CITY and country more war gardens are needed this year than ever before. Patriotism prompted 2,000,000 Americans to plant gardens last year, according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. Transportation facilities of the nation will be strained this year hauling munitions of war and foods for the Allies. The surplus food created by home gardens will help in the railroad problem. And the nation will eat less of the goods we must export—wheat, meat, fats and sugar. Every boy and girl that helps with the garden is helping win the war. Leaflets of instruction in garden making may be secured from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, upon request, without charge.

CHAPTER I.

Bank Cashier and Society Man.

It was ten minutes of eight when J. Montague Smith had driven his runabout to its garage and was hastening across to his suite of bachelor apartments in the Kincaid terrace. There was reason for the haste. It was his regular evening for calling upon Miss Verda Richlander, and time pressed.

The provincial beatitudes had chosen a fit subject for their illustration in the young cashier of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust. From his earliest recollections Montague Smith had lived the life of the well-behaved and the conventional. He had his niche in the Lawrenceville social structure, and another in the small-city business world, and he filled both to his own satisfaction and to the admiration of all and sundry. Ambitions, other than to take promotions in the bank as they came to him, and, eventually, to make money enough to satisfy the demands which Josiah Richlander might make upon a prospective son-in-law, had never troubled him. An extremely well-balanced young man his fellow townsmen called him; one of whom it might safely be predicted that he would go straightforwardly on his way to reputable middle life and old age; moderate in all things, impulsive in none.

Even in the affair with Miss Richlander sound common sense and sober second thought had been made to stand in the room of supersentiment. Smith did not know what it was to be violently in love; though he was a charter member of the Lawrenceville Athletic club and took a certain pride in keeping himself physically fit and up to the mark, it was not his habit to be violent in anything. Lawrenceville expected its young men and young women to marry and "settle down," and J. Montague Smith, figuring in a modest way as a leader in the Lawrenceville youngest set, was far too conservative to break with the tradition, even if he had wished to. Miss Richlander was desirable in many respects. Her father's ample fortune had not come early enough or rapidly enough to spoil her. In moments when his feeling for her achieved its nearest approach to sentiment the conservative young man perceived what a graciously resplendent figure she would make as the mistress of her own house and the hostess at her own table.

Smith snapped the switch of the electrics and began to lay out his evening clothes, methodically but with a certain air of calm deliberation, inserting the buttons in the waistcoat, choosing hose of the proper thinness, rummaging a virgin tie out of its box in the top dressing-case drawer.

It was in the search for the tie that he turned up a mute reminder of his nearest approach to any edge of the real chasm of sentiment: a small glove, somewhat soiled and use-worn, with a tiny rip in one of the fingers. It had been a full year since he had seen the glove or its owner, whom he had met only once, and that entirely by chance. The girl was a visitor from the West, the daughter of a ranchman, he had understood; and she had been stopping over with friends in a neighboring town. Smith had driven over one evening in his runabout to make a call upon the daughters of the house, and had found a lawn party in progress, with the western visitor as the guest of honor.

Acquaintance—such an acquaintance as can be achieved in a short social hour—had followed. At all points the bewitching young woman from the wilderness had proved to be a mocking critic of the commonplace conventions, and had been moved to pillory the same in the person of her momentary entertainer. Some thrills this young person from the wide horizons had stirred in him were his only excuse for stealing her glove. There remained now nothing of the clashing encounter at the lawn party save the soiled glove, a rather obscure memory of a face too piquant and attractive to be cheapened by the word "pretty;" these and a thing she had said at the moment of parting: "Yes; I am going back home very soon. I don't like your smug middle West civilization, Mr. Smith—it smothers me. I don't wonder that it breeds men who live and grow up and die without ever having a chance to find themselves."

Some day, perhaps, he would tell Verda Richlander of the sharp-tongued little Western beauty. Verda—and all sensible people—would smile at the idea that he, John Montague Smith, was of those who had not "found" themselves, or that the finding—by which he had understood the Western young woman to mean something radical and upsetting—could in any way be forced upon a man who was old enough and sane enough to know his own lengths and breadths and depths.

He was stripping off his coat to dress when he saw two letters which had evidently been thrust under the door during his absence [illegible]. One of the envelopes was plain, with his name scribbled on it in pencil. The other bore a typewritten address, with the card of Westfall Foundries company in its upper left-hand corner. Smith opened Carter Westfall's letter first and read it with a little tinge of shocked surprise as one reads the story of a brave battle fought and lost.

"Dear Monty," it ran, "I have been trying to reach you by phone off and on ever since the adjournment of our stockholders meeting at three o'clock. We, of the little inside pool, have got it where the chicken got the ax. Richlander had more proxies up his sleeve than we thought he had, and he has put the steam roller over us to a finish. He was able to vote 55 per cent of the stock straight, and you know what that means: a consolidation with the Richlander foundry trust, and the hearse and white horses for yours truly and the minority stockholders. We're dead—dead and buried.

"Of course, I stand to lose everything, but that isn't all of it. I'm horribly anxious for fear you'll be tangled up personally in some way in the matter of that last loan—the $100,000 that I got from the Bank and Trust. You will remember you made the loan while Dunham was away, and I am certain you told me you had his consent to take my Foundries stock as collateral. That part of it is all right, but, as matters stand, the stock isn't worth the paper it is printed on, and—well, to tell the bald truth, I'm scared of Dunham. Brickley, the Chicago lawyer they have brought down here, tells me that your bank is behind the consolidation deal, and if that is so, there is going to be a bank loss to show up on my paper, and Dunham will carefully cover his tracks for the sake of the bank's standing.

"It is a hideous mess, and it has occurred to me that Dunham can put you in bad, if he wants to. When you made that $100,000 loan, you forgot—and I forgot for the moment—that you own ten shares of Westfall Foundries in your own name. If Dunham wants to stand from under, this might be used against you. You must get rid of that stock, Monty, and do it quick. Transfer the ten shares to me, dating the transfer back to Saturday. I still have the stock books in my hands, and I'll make the entry in the record and date it to fit. This may look a little crooked on the surface, but it's your salvation, and we can't stop to split hairs when we've just been shot full of holes.

"WESTFALL."

Smith folded the letter mechanically and thrust it into his pocket. Carter Westfall was his good friend, and the cashier had tried, unofficially, to dissuade Westfall from borrowing after he had admitted that he was going to use the money in an attempt to buy up the control of his own company's stock. Smith was thinking of the big bank loss and the hopeless ruin of Carter Westfall when he tore the second envelope across and took out the inclosed slip of scratch paper. It was a note from the president and it was dated within the hour. Mr. Dunham was back in Lawrenceville earlier than expected, and the note had been written at the bank. It was a curt summons; the cashier was wanted at once.

At the moment Smith did not connect the summons with the Westfall cataclysm, or with any other untoward thing. Mr. Watrous Dunham had a habit of dropping in and out unexpectedly. Also, he had the habit of sending for his cashier or any other member of the banking force at whatever hour the notion seized him. Smith went to the telephone and called up the Richlander house. The promptness with which the multimillionaire's daughter came to the phone was an intimation that his ring was not entirely unexpected.

"This is Montague," he said when Miss Richlander's [illegible] "Main four, six, eight—Mr. Richlander's residence" came over the wire. Then: "What are you going to think of a man who [illegible] cheerfully to beg off?" he asked.

Miss Richlander's reply was [illegible], and he was permitted to go on and explain. "I'm awfully sorry, but it can't very well be helped, you know. Mr. Dunham has returned, and he wants me at the bank. I'll be up a little later on, if I can break away, and you'll let me come. . . . Thank you, ever so much. Goodby."

The Lawrenceville Bank and Trust, lately installed in its new marble-[illegible] quarters, was only four squares distant. As he was approaching the corner Smith saw that there were only two lights in the bank, one in the public corridor and another in the railed-in open space in front which held the president's desk and his own. Through the big plate-glass windows he could see Mr. Dunham, the president, apparently at work, his portly figure filling the padded swing chair. He had one elbow on the desk, and [illegible]

(To be continued.)

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[illegible] CARDS IN STORES

Explain New Wheat Ruling to Thousands of Customers—Insures Greater Food Saving.

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Several grocers have stated that their customers who strictly observe [illegible]

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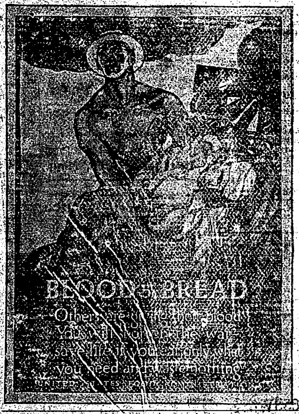
JACKIES in the American navy are classed as the best fed body of men in the world. In the ship's galleys every effort is made to eliminate waste.

In the upper photo one of the cooks on the North Dakota is operating a meat slicer that cuts bacon with the least possible wastage. Fat is fuel for fighters. Bacon is badly needed in the allied armies and navies. The allied needs in pork products are 150,000,000 pounds monthly, three times as much as before the war.

Another waste eliminator on the North Dakota is the potato peeler, shown in the lower photo. Nothing is lost except the actual potato skin.

There is a sufficient quantity of potatoes in America for greater use in every home and for all needs of army and navy. Eat more potatoes, eat less wheat.

HOW THEY PEEL POTATOES ABOARD SHIP


BLOO[illegible] BREAD
Others are [illegible]
save life if you [illegible] what
you need and waste nothing
UNITED STATES FOOD [illegible]

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W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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IN CITY and country more war gardens are needed this year than ever before. Patriotism prompted 2,000,000 Americans to plant gardens last year, according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. Transportation facilities of the nation will be strained this year hauling munitions of war and foods for the Allies. The surplus food created by home gardens will help in the railroad problem. And the nation will eat less of the goods we must export—wheat, meat, fats and sugar. Every boy and girl that helps with the garden is helping win the war. Leaflets of instruction in garden making may be secured from the Department of Agriculture at Washington [illegible]

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

State Board of Health

[illegible] Goodridge Banner

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

VOLUME XIII No. 21 GOODRIDGE, PENNINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918. $1.50 PER YEAR.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Our Creamery

Monday, May 27, 1918.

It Is Ready For Business. Are You?

The Institution That Means PROSPERITY and DEVELOBMENT To Our Commmunity.

Every Farmer Tributary to Goodridge is requested to attend this significant opening.

Bring your CREAM, Friends, and Neighbors.

Cream received till 12:00. BANQUET at 12:30. Program at 2:00

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

GOODRIDGE

The most progressive and the biggest little town in northern Minnesota.

The Creamery An Inportant Institution.

On Monday, May 27, 1918 the Goodridge Creamery opens up for business. This event opens up a new era of prosperity for the community. It will not only bring more cash into the pockets of its patrons, but it will foster a spirit of cooperation that is absolutely essential to the progress of a community. If it shall do this however all must work together [illegible] farmers have united in establishing this enterprize they will continue to stand united in its support. Otherwise the undertaking will prove more disastrous to all than if none had been understaken.

The warragement has succeeded in securing an experienced buttermaker in Mr. Osterberg. He is enthusiastic over the outlook and predicts a successful future for the creamery business, provided the patrons do their share. He proposes to receive cream on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, until the noon hour. If business warrants it he will receive cream every day. Settlement will be made twice a month after June 25th.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

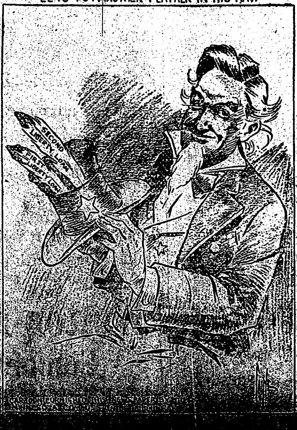
Market Reports.

Goodridge, Minn.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat	2.02
Oats	.90
Barley	.92
Flax	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

LETS PUT ANOTHER FEATHER IN HIS HAT.



"Let Us Give Unto Them Our Daily Bread"--Says Hoover in Message to the People of Minnesota Expressing Gratitude and Encouragement

Delivered by J. W. Hallowell, Representing Mr. Hoover at Meeting of Minnesota's County Food Administrators.

Mr. Hoover sends a message of gratitude and encouragement to Minnesota: Gratitude for the spirit of understanding and willingness to practice self-denial which the families and trades of this great state are exemplifying in innumerable voluntary activities to conserve food for those who are fighting our battles abroad. There is much work still to be done in Minnesota to make the people as a whole realize the grave necessity of food conservation in order that the ever increasing needs of our Allies and our own Army and Navy are to be satisfied and the Food Administration is confident that this work will be done both loyally and efficiently.

A message of encouragement is possible because Mr. Hoover is able to announce that our recent exports to the Allies of pork products and beef are up to our promises, thus alleviating somewhat the anxiety and strain under which the Allies were laboring last winter when the railroad congestion in this country was the cause of our falling far behind the promised volume of exports. Exports of wheat are improving as conservation throughout the country increases.

During March, our exports to the Allies of wheat and other cereals aggregated 35,000,000 bushels, of which about 10,500,000 bushels were wheat; beef 70,000,000 pounds and pork products the heretofore unheard of total of approximately 300,000,000 pounds; the April record of exports was equally encouraging.

What a God-send to France, England and Italy? This accomplishment would have been impossible except for the voluntary cooperation of the people and food trades of this country.

With the continued stress of unprecedented warfare abroad and with the rapidly increasing numbers of our troops "over there," the problem of feeding both our Allies and our own Army and Navy becomes more and more acute. This will require the continued loyalty of the American People in following the requests which the Food Administration may make from time to time.

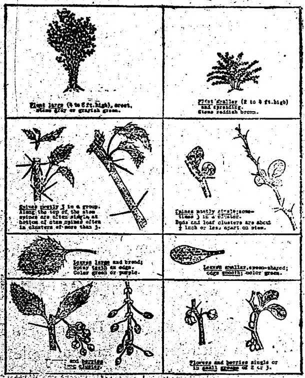
> **Until the next harvest, the cry of suffering France will be for wheat, wheat and more wheat. We should remember that we are sitting at a common table with the Allies and that as there is not enough to go around, it is good manners to take a smaller portion.**

We have the balance of food; the Allies have the present balance of fighting strength. Food is fuel for fighters; that which we have and they need does not belong to us but to them and our own troops abroad. The Food Administration with the assistance of such sterling citizens as A. D. Wilson, Federal Food Administrator for Minnesota, backed up by this wonderfully resourceful country of ours, intends to see that they get it.

LET US GIVE UNTO THEM OUR DAILY BREAD!

COMMON BARBERRY. It Harbors and Propagates Black Stem Rust of Grain.

JAPANESE BARBERRY. It Does Not Harbor or Propagate Black Stem Rust of Grain.


Plant large (4 to 8 ft. high), erect, Stems gray or grayish green.
Plant smaller (2 to 4 ft. high) and spreading. Stems reddish brown.
Spines mostly 3 in a group. Along the top of the stem spines are often single, at bottom of stem spines often in clusters of more than 3.
Spines mostly single; sometimes 3 in a cluster. Buds and leaf clusters are about ½ inch or less apart on stem.
Leaves large and broad; spiny teeth on edge. Color green or purple.
Leaves smaller, spoon-shaped; edge smooth; color green.
Flowers and berries in a cluster.
Flowers and berries single or in small groups of 2 or 3.

People Ask How to Know Wheat's Hun Enemy, the Common Barberry

The people of Minnesota are asking the representatives of the United States government and of the state, who are in charge of the campaign to eradicate the common barberry as a foe of wheat and other grains, how to identify the plant and how to distinguish it from the Japanese barberry which is harmless. They are not willingly but eager to help to destroy a plant which in 1916 helped the black stem rust of wheat to rob the farmers of Minnesota of 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and the business of the state of about $30,000,000 [illegible] knowing wheat's enemy when they see it. [illegible] food administration which is interested [illegible]

C. H. ROSSMON

Licensed Auctioneer

Any one having decided to sell at a Private Sale or Public Sale, I can save you money, and satisfaction guaranted.

GOODRIDGE, - - MINNESOTA

When In Goodridge

Go To A First Class Hotel
Board By Day Or Week
Good Accommodations
Charges Reasonable

Goodridge Hotel

GILBERT GUNDERSON Proprietor

A Bank That Is
A Real Bank

Is where you get the best of SERVICE at the lowest cost.

SERVICE Is Our Motto

TRY US. Come in and get Acquainted.

Our rates are reasonable and our interest on deposits is higher than in many banks.

BANK WITH US.

GOODRIDGE STATE BANK

J. P. JENSEN CASHIER.

HAVE YOU SCRAP IRON?

We pay $9.00 per ton for scrap iron delivered at Goodridge until May 12. If you haven't time to haul it, let us know and we will come and get it.

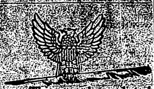
S. P. Sorenson at
Goodridge Hotel.

Three Live books—One of humor chuck full of laughs, illustrated; one gives brief, but comprehensive, history of invention, many humorous incidents; and the third one contains condensed report of U. S. Industria Relations Commission and also many pages of Gems by one of America's foremost philosophers. All three at half price while they last—25cts coin or stamps, postpaid. Address:- Star Rt. 1 Box 95, Erie, Minn.

The ELEVEN TOWNS

A. O. HALVORSON, Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Goodridge, Minn. as a second class mail matter.



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war ......

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

"Notice Taxpayers"

On June 1st a penalty of 10 per cent is added to all unpaid Real Estate Tax, but in case one-half the amount of the tax on any real estate shall be paid before June 1st of each year then no penalty is added, providing that the remaining half of said tax shall be paid before the 1st day of November of each year, if said remaining one-half of said tax is not paid before November 1st of each year, then a penalty of 10 per cent is added to the one-half of said tax remaining unpaid. Taxes become delinquent on the first day of January next, when an additional penalty of 5 per cent is added. Tax sales take place on the first Monday of May following and the amount of sale draws interest at the rate of one per cent a month until redeemed. If not redeemed within three years from the dat of sale, lands become the absolute property of the state or purchaser.

Respectfully,
Theo. H. Liden,
County Treasurer.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Petis Jurors

The Petit Jurors for the June term of court are as follows: Thief River Falls, M. C. Burns, Peter Eberhart, P. J. Keating, Pat Soards, M. C. Harlow, M. M. Johnson, and Phil Zeh; Rocksbury, Swan Johnson, Carl J. Erickson; Wyandot, Theodore Halvorson; Kratka, Iver Solham; Goodridge, Gunder Erickson; Sanders, A. N. Anderson, J. O. Thorstad; Hickory, H. T. Hanson; Silverton, H. C. Woolson, Geo M. Gunderson, Reiner, Arthor Peterson Andrew Feragan; North, Waldie Christinson; Smiley, Peter Thune; Numedahl, Peter Bugge St. Hilaire, Jens Almpuist, J. Helrud.

Extra Care Needed.

With the fly season and warm weather at hand, extra precautions must be taken in caring for the calf pails. They should be wished thoroughly after each feed and sterilized either with steam or hot water.

The John Deere K A
Pivot Axle Cultivator is what

You have been looking for so long. We have it

For Sale

It will solve your corn and Potato Problem

For smaller acreage we have the John Deere

One Horse Steel Cultivator

We sell also the John Deere Corn Planters. Till your soil with the right kind of inplements and it will respond. These are the ones.

Goodridge Mercantile Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

Dear Friends, Drop in and see my line of specialties. I intend to specialize in those articles that I now have on hand, having seen the need of such a line in this town, and I hope with a share of the town and farm business I may be able to keep it up in the future.

Yours for business,
Rosaire Morin.

P. S. Read my ad on the opposite page.

EAT POTATOES
SAVE WHEAT

Last chance to get potatoes at 75 cent. We have already sold 1000 bushel at this price and saved the consumers money. We will have just one more Car 400 bushels goining at same qrice on track possibly Saterday and Monday. Bring your sacks.

Stephenson Bros.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

The New Draft Bill.

Within the next few days President Wilson will attach his signature to the new draft bill, requiring all men who have attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917 to register for military service. Registration day has not been fixed, as yet, but will more than likely be on the same date as last year, June 5. This action will place over 1,000,000 additional men at the call of the country, and is expected to furnish about 700,000 Class 1 men.

In view of the foregoing facts, Major John D. Yost, recruiting officer for the Minnesota district, is urging all young men who will be required, under the law to register, to get into service at once, while they still have an opportunity to select the branch of the service they most desire. The mintue a man is registered under the selective service law he becomes ineligible for voluntary enlistment in the army, and when called by his local board must go into the corps they select for him.

Hundreds of high school boys in the state will have to register next month. Most of them are particularly well suited for specialized branches of the service, and an excellent opportunity is afforded them in the army for further training. Innumerable training schools have been established by the war department in various sections of the country, and high school boys are especially well fitted to attend them. Credits can be secured from practically every high school in the state by boys who wish to get into the army at this time. As the time is short, Major Yost advises them to act at once, and to enlist before the end of May. Only three weeks remain.

Army recruiting officers throughout the Minnesota district have been instructed to make special efforts to secure men who will have to register next month, and to point out to high school boys the advantages of getting into service now rather than later.

Statement of the condition of

FARMERS STATE BANK

Of Mavie, Minn.

at the close of business on Decemeber 31st, 1917. Date of Report by Bank Jan. 9th, 1918.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts		$ 32,048.69
Overdrafts		46.65
Bonds and Securities		1,789.55
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		3,237.61
Other Real Estate		3,080.00
Due from Banks	$2,784.35	
Cash on Hand	864.87	
Total Cash Assets		3,649.23
Checks and Cash Items		24.95
Paid out for Expenses, etc., in Excess of Earnings		355.97
Checks and Drafts in Transit		
TOTAL		$44,191.56

Liabilities.

Capital Stock		$10,000.00
Surplus Fund		2,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net		
Notes Rediscounted and Bills Payable (including Certificates or money borrowed)		4,500.00
Deposits Subject to Check	$ 17,415.52	
Cashier's Checks	231.81	
Due to Banks		
Total Immediate Liabilities	17,647.33	
Time Certificates	10,044.23	
Total Deposits	27,691.56	27,691.56
TOTAL		$44,191.56
Amount of Reserve on hand $3,649.23		
Amount of Reserve Required by Law		$2,844.88

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss.
County of Pennington }

We, O. A. Naplin, President and Thos. H. Smith Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Oscar A. Naplin, President
Thos. H. Smith, Cashier

CORRECT ATTEST: Lester E. Gesell
Two Directors C. L. Hansen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1918.

(SEAL) W. H. Akre.
Notary Public, Pennington County, Minnesota
My commission expires March 25, 1925.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Pennington county at the primaries to be held on June 17. If elected I promise to give my time and sole attention to the duties of the office and will administer these to the best of my ability.

OVE E. BERGE.

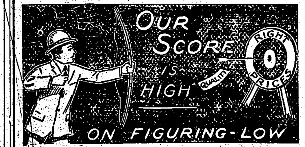
I hereby announce myself as candidate for re-election for sheriff of Pennington County. Your support and vote at the June primaries is solicited.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. Labree.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

EAT CORN SAVE WHEAT

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—



Price is not our only bid for your trade we offer Quality and our prices are based on Quality all the way through.

We know by experience the materials
that give greatest wear and satisfaction;
You benefit by that experience here.

In short you get full value for every dollar spent with us.

The Place to Buy

Winton-Nichols Lumber Co.

If It's BUILDING MATERIAL - We Have It

Goodridge, Minnesota.

Want Ad Column

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Farm For Rent—Inquire at the G. N. Depot. Thief River Falls, Minn. tf.

For First class drinks, try The Rouze Bros. adv.

City and Farm Property for sale. Goodridge Land Co. Call at the Farmers State BanK.

FOR SALE— Residence in Goodridge for sale. Inquire at this office.

FARMERS ATTENTION— If you have anything to sell in the line of beef, fat or lean, call here. adv
Goodridge Meat Market.

For fresh candies, tobacco and cigars go to Rouze Bros. adv

Do not forget to attend the show at the Grand Theatre next Saturday and Sunday evening.

For short order meals, lunches, ice cream, etc. go to Stephenson's cafe.

We pay $9,00 a ton for Scrap Iron delivered at Goodridge untill May 12. If you haven't time to haul it let us know and we'll come and get it. S. P. Sorenson. At Goodridge Hotel.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One second hand Buick 5 passenger Touring Car.

Inquire at this office.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office at Crookstoon, Minn
April 23, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edward J. Kotlan, of Mavie, Minn., who on May 15, 1911, made Homestead Application Serial, No. 06091, for NW¼, Section 22, Township 154 N., Range 41 W., 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for district of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls, Minn on the 1st day of June, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Thor J. Skaar, Walfred Nordlund,
A. C. Hurt, Frank Kratochvil,
all of Mavie, Minn.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

Peter M. Ringdal,
Register.

RHEUMATISM

Chiropractic has proven that rheumatism is caused by nerve pressure; by carefully palpating the spine of a patient so afflicted, locating the displaced or subluxated vertebrae, and adjusting them to their normal position thereby releasing the impingement or nerve pressure, thereby allowing free and uninterrupted transmission of nerve force or mental impulses access to the affected part or parts, which restores the patient to normal through nature's ways. A multitude of cases are on record who have obtained complete and permanent relief from rheumatism as well as disease of the liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels, insomnia, headache, nervousness, backaches, etc.

Consultation is free.

Hours 10 to 12 a. m. 2 to 5 p. m. or by appointment.

Jennie M. Eastman
Doctor of Chiropractic
Suite 4 Union Block Phone 18
Thief River Falls, Minn.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

Do you have blooded stock to sell, or do you want to buy some? If so see M. G. Thoreson, Secretary of the Goodridge Community Club. He has a list of animals for sale and also a list of buyers, both compiled by the Crookston School of Agriculture through the assistance of the County Agents in Northern Minnesota. The list of animals for sale include Shorthorn, Holstein, Red Poll, Hereford, Guernsey, Jersey and Aberdeen Angus cattle; Durec Jersey, Berkshire, Chester and Poland China hogs; Shropshire sheep; Percheron and other breeds of horses. See M. G. Thoreson. This service is free.

EAT POTATOES SAVE WHEAT

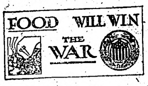
Red Cross Notes

At a special meeting of the Red Cross last Thursday evening the largest crowd that has yet attended a Red Cross meeting was present. The drive for the war fund was discussed and plans were made to carry it out within the jurisdiction of this branch. Mesdames R. H. McDonald and M. G. Thoreson were appointed to solicit subscriptions in the village of Goodridge and Mrs. M. Vaughan and Miss Marion Murry were appointed for the same work in the country. Rev. Schultz offered to do the driving donating his own time and use of his car for the purpose. The gasolene was donated by the Goodridge Merc. Co. and by N. H. Dahl.

Community Club Picnic

The Goodridge Community Club will have its first picnic, Sunday, May 26, on the O'Brien farm, 3½ miles west of High Landing. An interesting program is being prepared by the committee in charge. Lawyer Stanton of Thief River Falls will deliver a patriotic address. There will be different kinds of games and sports. Everybody invited to come.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—


FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

Monthly Calender Of Regular Meetings.

Village Council—First Monday of the month.
Board of Education—First Tuesday.
Firemen—Second Tuesday.
Literary Society—First and Third Thursdays.
Red Cross Branch—Last Wednesday
Commercial Club—Last Thursday.
All these meetings are held in the evenings at about eight o'clock.

Thief River Hide and Fur Company

Before shipping your Hides and Furs write for our price list and compare it with those a thousand miles away.

Thief River Falls, Minn

Farmer Club Meeting.

The Torgerson Farmers club will meet in the grove on the Fladeland Farm one mile east from Torgerson church on Sunday, June 2, at one o'clock. The following program will be rendered;

Song by the	Audience
Reading by	Walter Peterson
Recitation by	Richard Aakre
Song by	Agnes and Constance Aakre and Gjerda Milander
Recitation by	Emelia Runnstrand

Debate "Resolved that the railroads have done more for the United States than water traffic."

Affirmative	Negative
O. Uglun	Gilbert Vraa
E, Aakre	Stephen Elias
Walter Peterson	Carl O. Wahlen

Recitation by	Melvin Morken
Reading by	Stephen Elias

General discussion: "That it is preferable to plant corn or potatoes on land which should be summer fallowed".

Song by Audience.

Each one is kindly repuested to bring a lunch basket along. Everybody welcome.

F. Morken
Secretary.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

FOR SALE About 40 pure bred white Wyandotte Chickens including 2 roosters. Price $1.25 each, one year old. Inquire at
Sandberg Bros.
Grygla Minn

MELLBY & PAULSON
Physicians & Surgeons
Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth and Throa
Thief River Falls, Minn.

Scrap Iron Wanted

Will pay $.50 per hundred the next 10 days. To be delivered at the Railroad track.

Thief River Hide & Fur Company
H. A. Halvorson, Agent

Eliminate Guesswork! Let
VivoFlour
Solve Your Baking Problem

A Full Line of Flour and Feed Always on Hand
Highest Market Prices Paid For Grain.

Hanson & Barzen Miling Co.
H. A. HALVORSON, Agent

GORDON
Hats & Caps
in all styles an shades priced from **$.50 to $4.50.** It will
pay you to see our line Before Buying
H. CHRISTIANSON & SON
GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Local News Items

Subscribe for THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

DANCE In Ole Geving's Barn Saturday May 25 Good Music.

Remember the Ladies Aid Ice Cream Social and sale of contributed articles, June 1st.

At my Auction I will sell my Ford Car, one Cow, Coming Fresh in June: 23 chickens.
H. A. Halvorson.

Fred Peterson of Calloway arived this morning to take the place of H. A. Halvorson, who has resigned his position with the Hanson and Barzen co. and will move to Duluth in the near future.

Mrs. Argall and daughter Gladys arived Wednesday morning from Walker for a visit with the formers sister, Mrs. R.H. McDonald.

Mrs. N. H. Dahl arived Wednesday morning.

Edna Stephenson arrived home Friday from North Dakota where she has been for the past two months.

Ross P. White, our county agent, was a caller in Goodridge Sunday.

Miss Tereas Griefer spent the week end at her home in Thief River Falls.

Miss Ruth Anderson visited with friends in Thief River Falls last Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McDonald and two children, Harry and Ruth, Ruth Anderson, Marion Murray and Sam Rouze were entertained at Morgan Vaughn's home Sunday for dinner.

Carl Loen spent Friday night in Thief River Falls.

John Steen of Thief River Falls came Monday to take Carl Loen's place in the Goodridge State bank as assistant cashier.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne and Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rockne and Hubert, were entertained at the McLeod home Sunday.

Mr. Thorson has been on the sick list for the past week.

Evangeline Causins spent Saturday night and Sunday at McLeod's.

Guy Rouze, Carl Loen and B. G. Walker were business callers in Thief River Falls Monday afternoon.

V. C. McLeod was in Thief River Falls Thursday afternoon.

The Red Cross drive was started Monday. Mrs. Thorson and Mrs. McDonald canvassed in the village and Mrs. Morgan Vaughn and Miss Murray in the country Tuesday. The last reports were way over the top.

E. H. Causins was in Thief, River Falls Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Rime returned Monday from Grygla where they have been visiting Mrs. Rime's brother, Mr. Tamen at the Grygla hospital.

Carrie Urdahl spent Friday night in Thief River Falls with friends.

Rev. James Orrock preached in the old school house last Friday night and all enjoyed the service very much.

G. C. Gulrud is erecting a new residence on Main street.

Mrs. T. T. Hauge, of Anoka, Minn., spent a fe wdays last week with Mrs. Gilbert Gunderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Johnson were business callers in Thief River Falls Saturday night.

Miss Anna Rowberg, of Crookston, is visiting at Christ Urdahl's and Edwin Rowberg's this week.

Daniel Payne spent Saturday at Germantown.

Nick Bundhund and family were Sunday visitors at Germantown.

Gladys Johnson returned home on Saturday night from Thief River Falls where she has been going to school.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Payne were callers at Germantown last Thursday night.

News came from Winnipeg that Ethel Davis had passed away at a hospital there on May 12, where she had undergone an operation. She formerly worked here in Goodridge and her many friends will be sorry to hear of her death. She was 21 years of age, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Davis, of Eric.

GERMANTOWN NEWS.

Mrs. Henry Rockne, of Goodridge, made a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Will Wayne, last week.

Miss Lois Struble returned home Saturday from Thief River Falls where she had been attending the high school for the last year.

Mrs. Carl Betten received word that her son, Fred, has arrived safely in France.

Daniel Payne, of Goodridge, made a short visit with his sister, Mrs. Will Wayne.

Henry Klockmann made a flying trip to Thief River Falls Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wayne and

Boost a Booster. Subscribe for the Eleven Towns.

Everyone come to Community Picnic Sunday, May 26th.

FREE SHOW At the Grand Theater Saturday May 25. Every body welcome. FREE.

hund, were visitors at the Aug. Ristau home Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bundhund were callers at Aug. Ristau's Sunday afternoon.

Miss Hattie Klockmann and Miss Linda Betten were callers at the Clarence Wayne home Friday morning.

Miss Tillie Ristau and her sister, Miss Emma, were callers at Carl Habedank's home Sunday night.

Mrs. Aug. Ristau was a caller at the Paul Stock home Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. John Phillip was calling at Mavie last Friday afternoon.

Miss Hattie Klockmann was a caller at John Phillip's home Friday afternoon.

A number of young people attended the dance at Mavie and all reported a good time.

Frank Kainz was a caller at Mavie Friday morning.

Rural School Notes

The high school board examinations for May will be held Friday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 24, 27, 28 and 29. For the Rural schools the program will be as follows:

Friday, May 24: 2:00 p. m. Physiology.

Tuesday, May 28th: 10:15 a. m. Spelling, 30 minutes; 2:00 p. m. Eighth grade grammar and composition.

Wednesday, May 29th: 8:00 a. m. Arithmetic; 2:00 p. m. Geography.

High School Board examinations will be conducted in the following schools:

District No. 178—Mabel Satre, conductor.
District No. 130—Mabel Engen, conductor.
District No. 102—A. O. Halvorson, conductor.
District No. 52—Gertrude I. Olson, conductor.
District No. 66—Tillie Thompson conductor.
Districts Nos. 35, 154, 12—Lilly M Baehm, conductor, Hazel.
District No. 55—Anna Thompson conductor.
District No. 25—Ella Engen, conductor.
District No. 28—Emma Tandberg conductor.
District No. 57—Louise Furstnau, conductor.
District No. 73—Carrie B. Holden, conductor.

Pupils of district No. 35 and 154 will take the examinations in District No. 12 at Hazel and pupils No. 18 at District No. 57 at Torgerson.

Pupils who have the required credits for graduation should not fail to send the credits to this office.

School clerks kindly make sure that all reports, Library and State aid be sent to this office at their earliest convenience. May I again ask that the question of hiring teachers for next year be considered at their earliest convenience.

Let me ask the rural schools yet in session to report to the chairman of the county committee for the purchase of Thrift Stamps if the respective schools have organized the War Saving society. This matter was presented through literature sent to every school and through presentation made by your superintendent during his visitations in March and April.

Let me also urge that all pupils who have bought Thrift Stamps, but not as yet have completed their cards to do their best so to do, so as to obtain in exchange the War Saving Stamps and thus to be assured interest and return of their money.

I do hope that many schools with many pupils will be able to show thrift by presenting war saving certificates, when the solicitors come around in the war saving drive which is presently to take place.

In this way the pupil will become one of the great army of children as well as men and women who put Uncle Sam to work, for Uncle Sam, you know, will have to pay both principal and interest, besides doing all the other things to be done for the good of our country.

Let us all feel that we are one among the number by getting our Thrift Stamp card in order and in obtaining a new war saving certificate for the old card.

Yours truly,
E. A. MOSTUE,
Member of County Committee

—MAKE W.S.S. PLEDGES—

Decoration Day Program.

Parade at 10 o'clock led by Mayer Gulrud. Several floats will be arranged and all are invited to take part in their car or otherwise. The parade disbands on the school grounds where an outdoor program will be rendered, weather permitting. Rev. Schulz, Tungseth of Goodridge and Orrock of Thief River Falls will deliver addresses. Music will be furnished by the band and the school. All are invited to attend the entire

People Judge The Strength Of A Bank By Its Patrons.

We are proud of our Patrons
We are here to serve them
Why not become a patron of our Bank

THE PLACE TO GO FOR SOUND BANKIN.G

Farmers State Bank of Goodridge

J. M. BISHOP, Pres. NICK BUNDHUND Cashie

ROSAIRE MORIN
Watchmaker and Jeweler
Patent medicines Drugs & Toilet articles

I have added a full line of patent medicines, toilet articles, face powder, perfumes, face lotions, face cream, spices, flavorings, and extracts; horse and cattle condition powders, sheep dips, poultry tonic and stock foods.

Come in, and look over my stock.

OLIVER RESAN HOWARD YOHN

RESON AND YOHN
Livery and Feed Barn

If you want an Auto or Horse Livery you should patronize those who help in building up our town.

We have invested a large amount of money in helping to build up Goodridge and feel entitled to your patronage as long as our charges are reasonable and we treat you right.

City [illegible] Line in Connection

RESON & YOHN
GOODRIDGE MINNESOTA

Goodridge Hotel and Restaurant

Board by the day or week. Meals or lunches served at all hours. Good Rooms. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Cigars, pipes and Tobacco.

M. J. Stephenson

If You Have some nice [illegible] Job Work that you want done, come in and see us.

The Real Man

By

FRANCIS LYNDE

Illustrations by IRWIN MYERS

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Smith had his own keys and he let himself in quietly through the door on the side street. The night-watchman's chair stood in its accustomed place in the vault corridor, but it was empty. To a suspicious person the empty chair might have had its significance; but Montague Smith was not suspicious. The obvious conclusion was that Mr. Dunham had sent the watchman forth upon some errand; and the motive needed not to be tagged as ulterior.

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CHAPTER II.

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"I suppose you've heard the news about Westfall?"

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"Then you also know that the bank stands to lose a cold hundred thousand on that loan you made him?"

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"It was. But you gave your sanction before you went East."

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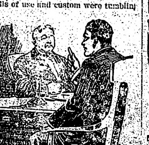


"I Am Not Going to Do What You [illegible]"

[illegible] me to do, Mr. Dunham—[illegible] your convenient [illegible]," he said, wondering a little in his inner recess how he was finding the sheer brute man-courage to say such a thing to the president of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust. "I suppose you have reasons of your own for wishing to shift the responsibility for this particular loss to my shoulders. But whether you have or haven't, I decline to accept it."

The president tilted his chair and locked his hands over one knee.

"It isn't a question of shifting the responsibility, Montague," he said, dropping the bullying weapon to take up another. "The loan was made in my absence. You have taken the bank's money to bolster up a failing concern in which you are a stockholder. Go to any lawyer in Lawrenceville—the best one you can find—and he'll tell you exactly where you stand."

While the big clock over the vault entrance was slowly ticking off a full half-minute the young man whose future had become so suddenly and so threateningly involved neither moved nor spoke, but his silence was no measure of the turmoil of conflicting emotions and passions that were rending him.

"I may not prove quite the easy mark that your plan seems to prefigure, Mr. Dunham," he returned at length, trying to say it calmly. "Just what are you expecting me to do?"

"Now you are talking more like a grown man," was the president's crusty admission. "You are in a pretty bad boat, Montague, and that is why I sent for you tonight."

"Well?" said the younger man.

"You can see how it will be. If I can say to the directors that you have already resigned—and if you are not where they can too easily lay hands on you—they may not care to push the charge against you. There is a train west at ten o'clock. If I were in your place, I should pack a couple of suitcases and take it. That is the only safe thing for you to do. If you need any ready money—"

It was at this point that J. Montague Smith rose up out of the stenographer's chair and buttoned his coat.

"'If I need any ready money,'" he repeated slowly, advancing a step toward the president's desk. "That is where you gave yourself away, Mr. Dunham. You authorized that loan, and did it because you were willing to use the bank's money to put Carter Westfall in the hole so deep that he could never climb out. Now, it seems, you are willing to bribe the only dangerous witness. I don't need money badly enough to sell my good name for it. I shall stay right here in Lawrenceville and fight it out with you!"

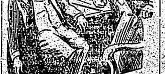
The president turned abruptly to his desk and his hand sought the row of electric bell-pushes. With a finger resting upon the one marked "police," he said: "There isn't any room for argument, Montague. You can have one more minute in which to change your mind. If you stay, you'll begin your fight from the inside of the county jail."

Now there had been nothing in John Montague Smith's well-ordered quarter century of boyhood, youth, and business manhood to tell him how to cope with the crude and savage emergency which he was confronting. But in the granted minute of respite something within him, a thing as primitive and elemental as the crisis with which it was called upon to grapple, shook itself awake. He stepped quickly across the intervening space and stood under the shaded desk light within arm's reach of the man in the big swing-chair.

"You have it all cut and dried, even to the setting of the police trap, haven't you?" he gritted, hardly recognizing his own voice. "You meant to hang me first and try your own case with the directors afterward. Mr. Dunham, I know you better than you think I do: you are not only a crook—you are a yellow-livered coward, as well! You don't dare to press that button!"

While he was saying it, the president had half risen, and the hand which had been hovering over the bell-pushes shot suddenly under the piled papers in the corner of the desk. When it came out it was gripping the weapon which is never very far out of reach in a bank.

Good judges on the working floor of the Lawrenceville Athletic club had said of the well-muscled young bank cashier that he did not know his own strength. It was the sight of the pistol that maddened him and put the driving



Smith Knew What He Had Done.

force behind the smashing blow that landed upon the big man's chest. The lifted pistol dropped from Mr. Watrous Dunham's grasp and he wilted, settling back into his chair, and then slipping [illegible] the floor.

[illegible] Smith knew what he had done. Once, one evening when he had been induced to put on the gloves with the Athletic club trainer, he had contrived to plant a body blow which had sent the wiry little Irishman to the mat, gasping and fighting for the breath of life. "If ever ye'll be givin' a man that heart-punch wid th' bare fisht, Misther Montygue, 'tis you f'r th' fasht thrain widout shtoppin' to buy anny ticket—it'll be murther in the first degree," the trainer had said, when he had breath to compass the saying.

With the unheeded warning resurgent and clamoring in his ears, Smith knelt horror-stricken beside the fallen man. On the president's heavy face and in the staring eyes there was a foolish smile, as of one mildly astonished. Smith loosened the collar around the thick neck and laid his ear upon the spot where the blow had fallen. The big man's heart had stopped like a smashed clock.

Smith got upon his feet, turned off the electric light, and, from mere force of habit, closed and snap-locked the president's desk. The watchman had not yet returned. Smith saw the empty chair beside the vault door as he passed it on his way to the street. The cashier's only thought was to go at once to police headquarters and give himself up. Then he remembered how carefully the trap had been set, and how impossible it would be for him to make any reasonable defense.

With one glance over his shoulder at the darkened front windows of the bank, Smith began to run, not toward the police station, but in the opposite di[illegible] [illegible] Smith [illegible] from shadow to shadow, down the [illegible] lighted cross street and listening momentarily for the footfalls of pursuit, a new hour had struck. It was all prodigiously incredible. The crowding sensations were terrifying, but they were also precious, in their way. Long-forgotten bits of brutality and tyranny on Watrous Dunham's part came up to be remembered and, in this retributive aftermath, to be triumphantly crossed off as items in an account finally settled. On the Smith side the bank cashier's forebears had been plodding farmers, but old John Montague had been the village blacksmith and a soldier—a shrewd smiter in both trades. Blood will tell. Parental implantings may have much to say to the fruit of the womb, but atavism has more. Smith's jaw came up with a snap. He was no longer an indistinguishable unit in the ranks of the respectable and the well-behaved; he was a man fleeing for his life. What was done was done, and the next thing to do was to avert the consequences.

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To be continued.

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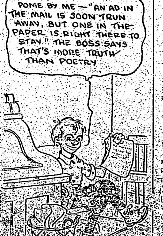
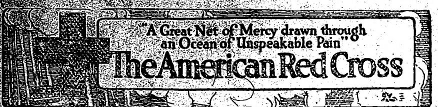
Filth, such as flies breed in, should be carefully removed, and, in addition, flies should be kept from carrying germs from unscreened closets, open spittoons, or uncovered garbage cans, into the house.

MICKIE SAYS

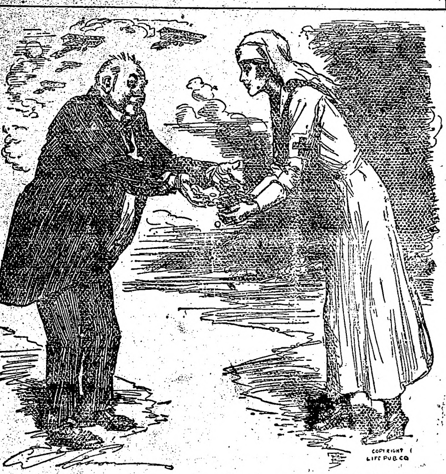

POME BY ME—"AN AD IN THE MAIL IS SOON TRUN AWAY, BUT ONE IN THE PAPER IS RIGHT THERE TO STAY." THE BOSS SAYS THAT'S MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY



"A Great Net of Mercy drawn through an Ocean of Unspeakable Pain"

The American Red Cross

PUTTING HIS MONEY TO WORK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Contributed by Charles Dana Gibson.

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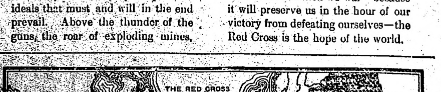

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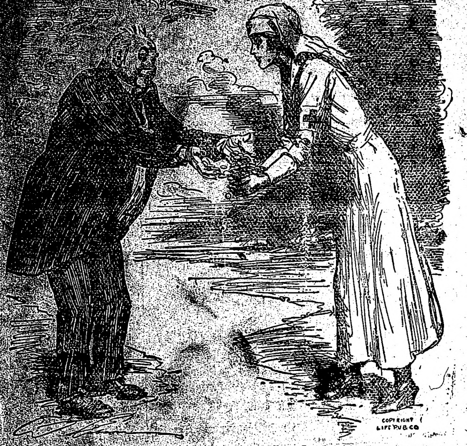

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

FINISH

GOODRIDGE

ELEVEN TOWNS

JAN 4
1917

THRU

MAY 23
1918

Title: (Goodridge) ELEVEN TOWNS

12:4 - 13:21

Inclusive Dates:	Jan 4 1917	May 23 1918 // *

" THE ELEVEN TOWNS "
Feb 7, 1918 ELEVEN TOWNS CHANGES HANDS.

May 30, 1918 Title changes to"Goodridge BANNER".

Missing Issues: Jul 5,26,Aug 9, 1917

81-8-1987

86-8-1987

Originals held by: MHS x Other __

Prepared by: JAD	Date: Aug 26, 1987	Format: 1A x 2B
Filmed by:	Date: 8-27-87	Camera No. Yellow 5
Reduction Ratio: 14	Voltmeter 22-84	No. Expos. 479
Prelim. Inspection by:	Date:	Density:
Target Resolution: ________/mm	O.K. ____ Reject __	Length:

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